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Reds 27 Miles From Old Polish Border, Strong Force Swings South for Rumania, Pushes to Within 25 Miles of Bug River

50 NAZI DIVISIONS IN SOUTH UKRAINE FACE ENTRAPMENT

Germans Abandon Guns as They Flee From Battle Area.

PRISONERS SEIZED

Gen. Vatutin's Army Nears Rail Center Below Captured Zhitomir.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 2.—(AP) Red army troops—capitalizing on the greatest German military debacle since Stalingrad — lunged to within 27 miles of the pre-war Polish border yesterday in pursuit of demoralized German troops who were throwing away their guns, Moscow announced early today.

Inflicting huge losses on the Nazis, Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian army captured Belokorovichi on the Kiev-Warsaw railway, and also began an enveloping drive on Novograd Volynski, a rail and highway junction less than 20 miles from Poland. Novograd Volynski is the last German stronghold barring the way to a Red army smash into Poland.

Guerrillas Wreck Trains

As the advance of Gen. Vatutin's men threatened the possible entrapment of 50 German divisions in the southern Ukraine, Russian guerrillas operating behind the Nazi lines were revealed to be wrecking key enemy rail lines and trains in the region of the Rumanian border.

The Russian war bulletin, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, also announced that Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic army had swept through 28 more villages west and northwest of Nevel, reaching points within 50 miles of the Latvian border.

On the ninth day of the great break-through toward Poland and Rumania by Gen. Vatutin's men the communique said the Russians had captured 300 more villages and hamlets. Hundreds of Germans were being mowed down in flight or taken prisoner, it added.

The Germans were abandoning big guns, hundreds of trucks and great stores of ammunition as the Russians plunged on through gaps torn in a 200-mile stretch of the German east wall.

With the capture of Belokorovichi, an important rail center, the First Ukrainian army had advanced some 28 miles beyond Korosten at the northwestern end of the Kiev salient.

Drive Toward Bug River

Gen. Vatutin's army also was moving on Berdichev, another key rail center 25 miles below captured Zhitomir. Along the southern side of the Kiev salient his forces had outflanked Belaya Tserkov in a drive pointed at the Bug river near Vinnitsa.

In all the war bulletin said 1,500 Germans were killed in the Kiev salient.

Front dispatches told of the Germans retreating so fast they left decorated Christmas trees in their quarters while the scope of the Nazi demoralization was underlined by the Soviet communique's reference to the routing of a German divisional headquarters.

Captured Belokorovichi, a rail center, is 28 miles beyond Korosten and the same distance from the old Polish border.

In a double move on Novograd Volynski, a highway and rail junction less than 20 miles from Poland, Soviet troops seized Barashi and Sokolov. Barashi is 18 miles northeast of Novograd-Volynski while Sokolov is the same distance southeast of the rail junction. The Russians also took Novi-Zavod, 27 miles west of Zhitomir.

Accompanying this Russian surge far beyond Kiev, the communique also announced that Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic army had captured 28 populated areas west and northwest of Nevel in a renewed drive toward Latvia. Other Red army units were tightening their hold on Vitebsk below Nevel.

Gen. Vatutin's army was closing hard upon Berdichev, the junction of the Leningrad-Odessa and Warsaw-Odessa railway lines 25 miles below Zhitomir, which fell Friday to the Russians.

By capturing Volodarka his forces have outflanked deeply Belaya Tserkov along the southern side of the Kiev salient. Volodarka is 12 miles southwest of Belaya Tserkov and 60 miles southwest of Kiev. The Russian line in the southwestern section of the Kiev bulge now runs west from Volodarka through Pogrebishche and Samgorodok. The latter town is 25 miles from the Bug river near Vinnitsa.

Rumania Is Goal

A Moscow dispatch from Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent, said it was obvious that Gen. Vatutin now was throwing his strongest force into the southwest toward Rumania in a thrust which already has all but surrounded Berdichev, the one-time headquarters of the retreating German commander, Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein. Soviet spearheads are within 90 miles of Rumania.

The advance in this direction was the most rapid of all, with the German defenses crumbling so fast that the advancing Soviet troops were finding the German quarters still decorated with Christmas trees.

The dispatch added that the Nazis even were failing to demolish bridges, so hasty was their retreat over the rolling steppe ground which is frozen but has little snow to impede the rapid movement of Russian mechanized infantry and motorized artillery units supporting the tank spearheads.

The Russian army newspaper Red Star reported one instance where Russian troops attacking west of Korosten swooped into one town so rapidly that the New Year's dinners of the Germans were still hot on the stoves and candles were burning on the Christmas trees—but the Germans had fled.

Colonel Ernst von Hammer, a German military correspondent, said in a broadcast dispatch that the Russians used between thirty and thirty-five rifle divisions—nearly 500,000 men—in the Zhitomir area, as well as several hundred tanks. This dispatch said the Russians lost ninety-seven tanks in the Zhitomir battle while the broadcast German communique claimed only fifty-nine tanks.

In a frank acknowledgment of the gravity of the situation, Hammer declared that "in view of the great numerical superiority of the Soviet forces, German troops were compelled to restrict their activities to a mobile warfare in which difficult and dangerous situations repeatedly occurred."

Admit Loss of Zhitomir

The Nazi war bulletin also conceded the loss of Zhitomir, which it said was "evacuated in the course of a heavy defensive battle."

Reporting a Russian assault on the Nikopol bridgehead deep in the Dnieper bend, the German war bulletin said the Russians, who attacked with strong artillery, tank and plane support, were repulsed with heavy losses.

Northwest of Rechitsa, in southern White Russia, a General Harpe, who was identified as a commander of panzer troops, was credited in the Nazi communique with closing a "front-line gap which had existed for weeks." The war bulletin added that this was accomplished in seven days of heavy fighting during which a strong Russian force was destroyed.

Premier Marshal Josef V. Stalin, in an order of the day signalizing the capture of Zhitomir Friday, ordered twenty salvos fired from 224 guns at Moscow as a salute to the troops that took part in the operation.

4,100 NAZI PLANES DOWNED BY YANKS

Year-End Report Discloses Superiority of American Air Force Over Enemy.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 2—(AP) The Britain-based U. S. Eighth airforce destroyed 4,100 German fighter planes during 1943 and dropped 55,000 tons of bombs on Nazi-occupied Europe at an overall loss of less than four per cent, Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the group, reported today before taking up his new post as Allied aerial commander in the Mediterranean.

Stressing the rapid increase in the operations of the unit, the Eighth air force commander revealed that a new secret method of bombing through clouds, thus overcoming bad winter weather, had enabled the Americans to drop a record load of 12,000 tons of bombs in 10 raids during December. This was more than double the weight dropped in November and roughly 30 per cent more than the total tonnage for the first six months of 1943.

1,500 Planes Used

Gen. Eaker, in his report which was broadcast to the United States by the Blue network, said that in the last two raids by the Eighth air force, approximately 1,500 planes were used—more than half of them four-engined bombers. Underscoring the growth of the force the general compared this number with 53 Flying Fortresses which raided Wilhelmshaven almost a year ago, Jan. 27, 1943.

America, he said, was the first to send fighter planes over Germany itself and he declared pilots of the Eighth air force meeting the Germans on their home ground had shot them down at a rate of 3 to 1.

Gen. Eaker said the Germans had concentrated nearly 70 per cent of their fighters in the west—more than double the number on the Russian and Mediterranean fronts combined—but he added "men of the Eighth air force never have been turned away from their targets by enemy action."

Pace of Raids Increases

The tonnage dropped during December constituted about a quarter of the Eighth air force's tonnage for the entire year, and boldly underscored the mounting pace of the American aerial offensive which during 1943 included these accomplishments:

Established the feasibility of high-altitude, daylight precision bombing against the enemy's toughest opposition;

Blasted a half dozen main Nazi submarine bases, helping to win the battle of the Atlantic;

Developed a powerful and unprecedented long-range fighter escort system which helped drive home telling blows against German war industry and the Nazi air force—with 3,000 German planes shot down to the loss of about 1,000 American bombers and 150 fighters;

Transformed the Marauder medium bomber from the "ugly duckling," criticized in some quarters as unsafe, to an effective short-range, one-ton bomber with a record of less than one per cent in losses;

And proved that the revolutionary, heavy P-47 Thunderbolt, the high-altitude, long-range fighter, is better than any plane the Germans could send up against it.

The pace of 10 raids a month—two and a half times better than the number for December, 1942—was attained during only three previous months and during favorable weather, showing that the American force has conquered the seasonal weather problem as far as flying is concerned. Winter bombing results undoubtedly will be short of clear weather effectiveness, however.

During the year the heavy bomber force grew from little more than 100 planes at four bases to more than 1,000 arrayed among 100-odd fields.

The heavy bombers made 95 raids during the year just ended, bombing about 200 targets.

An earlier official summary said American losses in 1943 were about 1,000 bombers and 150 fighters.

In summarizing the twelve months' developments, General Eaker expressed "our thanks to those responsible."

Grateful To Workers

"We are grateful, first of all," he said, "to the workers of America who have manufactured our superb airplanes and all of the myriad other items we consume in stupendous and ever increasing quantities.

"We pay tribute also to the small group of American airmen who long before the war developed the American concept of daylight precision bombing, which has been triumphantly vindicated in 1943. But, most of all, the achievement of the Eighth Air Force is due to the intrepid gallantry of our combat crews and the heroic drudgery of our maintenance men.

"I am immensely proud and everyone in America should be proud as well of what these boys have done."

Light Bombers Follow Up American Attack on Paris Ball Bearing Plants.

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP) The Allied invasion command worked with quiet urgency and without a pause for the holiday today, in line with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's slogan promising victory in Europe this year, as squadrons of Allied planes again swept over

the channel to drop smothering loads of bombs on Nazi defenses.

The invasion commander's confident prediction was enhanced further today by the promise of Belgian Premier Hubert Pierlot that his country would be liberated of its Nazi invaders within "a few months."

A steady procession of Allied fighters and fighter-bombers went over the "invasion coast of Europe today in a tactical follow-up of yesterday's American strategic bombing of two ball-bearing plants at Ivry and Bois de Colombes in the Paris suburbs and two Nazi airbases near Cognac in west-central France.

Gen. Spaatz Arrives

Some of the invasion commanders have already arrived here—notably Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, who will command American strategic bombing of Europe—and are busy with conferences and arrangements for bringing in the other officers that will complete Gen. Eisenhower's team.

Shortly after arriving, Gen. Spaatz conferred with Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Britain-based Eighth air force who is being transferred to the Mediterranean theater.

Contrary to what always had been the practice in this theater but in line with the practice always observed during Gen. Eisenhower's command of the Mediterranean, today's air communiques dealt with operations of the day before.

One joint Air ministry-U. S. Army air force communique announced that "strong forces of U.S. Marauder bombers and R.A.F. and Allied medium, light and fighter-bombers attacked military objectives in northern France yesterday with good results and returned without loss.

A second joint bulletin told of the Paris and Cognac raids by U.S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by American and Allied fighters. In aerial combat, the announcement added, 17 enemy aircraft were destroyed by the bombers and 11 by the escort. Twenty-nine of the American bombers and three fighters are missing from the raid.

The German communique in the Nazi version of yesterday's Allied aerial activity said only 19 planes, mostly American heavy bombers, were shot down during raids in which "the population suffered heavy casualties, particularly in some districts of Paris."

The Allied communique specifically listed the important Cam ball-bearing factories at Ivry and Bois de Colombes and the airfields at Chateau Bernard, one-half mile south of Cognac, and at St. Jean d'Angely, 25 miles northwest of Cognac, as the Fortress and Liberator targets.

Hit Northern France

Then today Mosquitos and Hurricanes, escorted by Spitfires and Typhoons, underscored the unceasing Allied air activity by going out toward the Boulogne-Dieppe area for attacks on "military objectives in northern France"—the same phraseology which officials have used in describing the immense operations this week and last against the supposed "rocket-gun coast." Earlier squadrons of Spitfires had thrust home offensive patrols. All these planes returned safely.

It was into these attacks against the enemy's first line of defense that the American heavy bomber army was thrown on Christmas eve as contrasted with its earlier blows at long-range strategic targets and war resources.

Today was a day of solemn purpose in London, as illustrated by a service in St. Paul's cathedral at which such British officers as Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham and Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher Courtney joined their American colleagues-in-arms while Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, U. S. Army commander in the European theater until now, read President Roosevelt's proclamation calling for a prayer "for all of us."

Altogether, this visible assembling of power for such an offensive as the world has never before seen and the unending activity on the level of the High command made this new year's the brightest Britain has had for four years.

The enemy across the water, himself, was drawing up all he had to meet the storm preparing to break upon him.

Marshal Philippe Petain was told in plain words what was expected of him.

Hitler's special envoy, Dr. Cecil von Renthe-Fink, said the German DNB news agency, announced to Petain that "the Fuehrer expected from the French chief of state and his government a loyal attitude when the war "would perhaps extend again to France." This "loyal attitude" was "unrestrictedly promised by Marshal Petain," the Nazi broadcast added.

Another German broadcast quoted Hitler's newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, as saying, "We instinctively feel we are on the eve of major events. The madness of the ever-increasing air terror, the decision to invade Europe, the feverish attempts of the Soviets to effect a break-through in the east—these are typical symptoms which justify the assumption that the main battle is impending."

HITLER ADMITS NAZI REVERSES

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New Year Message Hints At Offensive Blows Planned

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—Facing the grimmest year of his Nazi regime, Adolf Hitler offered his people and soldiers New Year's hints of offensive blows against the enemy and new inventions of warfare, and asserted the Germans were ready for any invasion from the west.

A wordy message to the home front played again on his favorite propaganda themes, but acknowledged that 1943 had been the year of "heaviest reverses."

Attempts To Explain

To his troops battling to stave off fresh disasters in Russia, Hitler attempted to "explain" Soviet triumphs, declaring that the shattered Nazi offensive of last July had been "necessary to force the Russians to launch their pending offensive . . . during the summer in order to exhaust as far as possible its force before the beginning of the winter."

"The year 1944 will be a very hard one," he told the soldiers. "But it will be our common task again to overcome the period of pure defense and to inflict heavy blows on the enemy."

He accompanied this hint of Nazi offensives with a suggestion of new weapons.

Laid To Technical Invention

"If the scales of technical inventions in 1943 have temporarily tipped in favor of our enemies, we will make up for it," he declared.

He stated also that "the apparent slackening of the U-boat war is based only on one single technical invention of our enemies. We are not only about to remove it, but we are convinced that we shall succeed in this within a short period." He did not describe the Allies' anti-submarine weapon.

German anti-invasion fortifications will "surprise the enemy," he said in a proclamation for the home front, promising "retaliation" for Allied bombings.

Russian Front Weakened

His messages explained that the Russian front had been weakened because of the threats from the west, and said the German leadership had had to overcome difficulties from the "treachery" of the French and Italians that led to invasions of North Africa and Italy. But he boasted that the Germans could have made better use of the opportunities that had fallen to the Allies.

Much of his home front proclamation was devoted to picturing the German war as one against Bolshevism, with the warning that "in this war there will be no victors and losers, but merely survivors and annihilated."

YUGOSLAVIAN KING TAKES SECRET TRIP

Balkan Developments Expected As Peter Leaves Cairo

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—King Peter, youthful exiled monarch of Yugoslavia who has been disavowed by the Partisan, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), was reported to have left Cairo for a "secret destination" today and reports arose immediately that some Balkan development was imminent.

It was recalled that a spokesman for Peter's government said recently that the Yugoslav "regular" guerrilla army under Gen. Draja Mihailovic probably would not be thrown into the current battle against the invading Germans until an Allied army invades the Balkans.

Conferred With Allies

The possibility was not overlooked, also, that King Peter's trip might foreshadow an effort to settle the tangled affairs of his kingdom.

Although there was no definite hint as to the purpose of his mysterious trip, it was recalled also that Peter conferred with Allied leaders during last month's Cairo conferences. Unofficial Yugoslav sources here said they doubted the monarch was returning to Yugoslavia in an effort to unite the rival guerrilla armies.

Presumably these sources based their belief on the December 22 manifesto of Tito's National Council of Liberation which "deprived" Peter's government of all rights and "forbade" the king to return until his homeland has been liberated.

Recognized By U. S.

Both the United States and Britain, however, still recognize the exiled government although most of the recent Allied aid to Yugoslavia has gone to Tito's armies because they have been doing the heaviest fighting.

King Peter's move came in the wake of an effort of the exiled Greek Premier, Emmanuele TsOuderos, to achieve greater unity in his homeland. TsOuderos in a New Year's message appealed to Greeks to unite and "constitute a single army" and said Allied liaison officers were authorized to act as intermediaries.

Berlin, claiming the sixth major Nazi offensive, had turned to German victories, said that Partisan activities in Bosnia and Montenegro, as well as in Albania, had been "thoroughly liquidated."

Tito's broadcast claimed instead that his Partisan bands were maintaining their offensives in Herzegovina, Montenegro and parts of Bosnia and registering new successes elsewhere.

The Germans claimed that 37,790 Partisans had been killed and 49,659 captured since September. This assertion came little more than twenty-four hours after an official royal Yugoslav Government statement from Cairo had declared that guerrilla forces had suffered irreparable losses, were deprived of all possible outside support and that many bands were disintegrating.

Reports Nazis Forced Back

But Tito's headquarters said the Germans had been forced into new defensive positions in the Livno-Duvno sector of Bosnia where the most bitter battles have been raging, and had been thrown back from the town of Ljubinje in Hercegovinia and from Bela in Slovenia.

Other Partisan bands continuing their stabs at Nazi supply routes were reported to have derailed a train on the Belgrade-Zagreb railways in Croatia and destroyed the Klagenfurt-Maribor railway at Dravograd along the Croat-Austrian border.

Irish Ship Saves 164 Nazis Found After Sea Fight

Men Landed in Eire May Be Survivors of Battle in Bay of Biscay on Dec. 23

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP).—The Eire government's information bureau announced today that 164 German seamen, possibly survivors of the Bay of Biscay fight of Dec. 28 in which three of eleven Nazi destroyers were sunk, had been picked up by the Irish ship Kerlogue and landed at Queenstown, in neutral Eire.

There was a bossibility, however, that some of the rescued men were the crew of the German blockade runner sunk by aircraft in the Bay of Biscay the day before the battle with the German destroyers.

The information bureau's announcement said the men were landed early this morning. Presumably they will be interned, as that would be in line with Eire's policy of neutrality. American and British airmen forced to land in Eire at various times in the war have been interned near Dublin.

Following the action in which the British cruisers Glasgow and Enterprise sank three out of eleven German destroyers, Allied aircraft reported seeing about 150 survivors in lifeboats. About seventy crewmen were seen abandoning the burning blockade runner the day before.

French General Assassinated

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—General Marion, a Frenchman recently appointed department prefect for Upper Savoy, was assassinated today in the streets of Annecy, the Swiss radio reported. Two German officers accompanying him were wounded, one gravely, the broadcast said.

Vichyite Reported Assassinated

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP).—The Swiss radio reported today that a General Marion, a Frenchman recently appointed departmental prefect for Upper Savoy, had been assassinated, but the Vichy radio promptly denied the report. The Swiss report said Marion was shot in a street at Annecy and that two German officers with him were wounded.

Planes To Be Known By American Names

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—American-built Wildcats and Avengers in the British fleet air arm hereafter will be known by those names instead of Martlets and Tarpon, the Admiralty said today.

The name change, the announcement said, was in line with moves by Britain and the United States to simplify their efforts under a supreme command.

Puppet Cabinet Shift Reported

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that Silvio Gai had resigned as Minister of Economic Affairs in Mussolini's puppet Government because of ill health, and Angelo Parchi was his successor.

20 ACE PILOTS IN THE 8TH

Capt. Mahurin, With Bag of 14 German Planes, Tops the List

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 2 (AP)—The United States Eight Air Force has twenty aces, fighter pilots credited with shooting down five or more enemy planes.

Capt. Walker Mahurin of Fort Wayne, Ind., with fourteen tops the list. Maj. Walter Beckman of De Funiak Springs, Fla., is next with eleven.

Others include Col. Chesley G. Peterson of Salt Lake City, nine, and Lieut. Col. Don Blakesley of Fairport Harbor, Ohio, six. Both of these officers flew with the RAF before transferring to the American forces.

2,347 Britons Killed By Raids In 11 Months

London, Jan. 1 (AP)—British air-raid casualties for the first eleven months of 1943 were 2,347 killed and 3,421 seriously injured, compared with 3,112 killed and 3,948 seriously injured for the same period of 1942, the Ministry of Home Security disclosed tonight.

Nazis Destroy Bomber Without Firing A Shot

A United States Bomber Station, England, Jan. 1 (AP)—The crew of the Liberator bomber, "The Scorpion," was forced down in Sardinia in what the flyers thought was enemy-occupied territory.

The crew burned the $300,000 bomber and fled into the hills to hide, only to learn the island had been evacuated by the Germans.

They were the first Americans to reach Oristano, a town of 10,000 in west central Sardinia, where they were welcomed as conquering heroes and were entertained for three days.

One crew member of Italian parentage even was elected honorary Mayor. The rest became honorary aldermen.

Seven Danes Executed

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 1 (AP)—German-censored Copenhagen dispatches today said seven Danes were executed yesterday after convictions by a German court martial on charges of sabotage.

...PS CAN'T COUNT ON NAZIS, REDS SAY

CASSIDY

Soviet Journal Calls Tojo's Advantage Thing Of Past

3.24— 11451

Moscow, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Soviet trade journal *War and the Working Class* asserted today that "Japan had lost the strategic initiative" in the Pacific and her "temporary advantage is a thing of the past."

The article, reviewing Japanese-German relations, said Japan must now recall the Oriental proverb: "He who mounts a tiger cannot easily dismount."

"In any case," the article continued, "Japan cannot count now on effective assistance from Germany."

Most Outspoken Russ Comment

The comment was the most outspoken yet made here on the Pacific war in which the Soviet Union is neutral.

The magazine said the capitulation of Italy was "a smashing blow" to the Axis and "that is why the Germans are advertising now with greater fervency the unchangeability of Japanese-German relations and shouting that Germany and Japan will be together to the end."

The article recalled that "Japan never has been a vassal of Hitlerite Germany" but her "aggressive plans pushed Japan into approachment with Hitlerite imperialism."

Where "Japan Made Mistake"

After the fall of France, the article continued, "Japan made the mistake in deciding that the strategic positions of the democratic countries, mainly Great Britain, were so weakened that it would pay Japan to cast off her policy of non-interference in the world war."

The article said Japan had counted on Germany to tie up Allied forces while Germany expected Japan to attack the Soviet Union.

But, the article said, "in its relations with the Soviet Union Japan showed common sense."

1944 "Year Of Final Victory"

The magazine said both Germany and Japan were dissatisfied with the action of the other but declared that while they are losing confidence in each other the fear of the consequences keeps their military union strong.

"At this stage of the war," it continued, "Germany and Japan both are interested in the prolongation of military operations."

"The new year 1944 will be the year of final victory," the article predicted, and said the Allies were entering the year "with a firm resolution to do everything necessary for the complete and final dissolution of enemy hopes of prolonging the war."

Eisenhower Becomes Popular Hero In Russia

Moscow, Jan. 1 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who says the war is going to end in 1944, has suddenly become a popular hero in Russia.

Most Russians knew of him before, but his prediction that the war will be over quickly—spread far and wide by the press and radio—made a profound impression on the Soviet people.

One 8-year-old Russian boy said to an American newspaperman:

"The war is soon going to be over."

"What makes you think so?" he was asked.

"Why, you ought to know," was the reply. "Your big general said it would."

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FIFTH ARMY TAKES THREE MORE HILLS

IN PASSOCK

Americans Continue Advance in Italy Toward Cassino Road to Rome.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 1.—(AP) American Fifth army troops, fighting in driving icy rains for control of the Cassino road to Rome in the jagged hills east of San Vittorio, have seized three more heights, it was announced today, and the Canadian spearhead on the Adriatic coast has driven another mile toward Pescara.

Headquarters also announced that British raiders who penetrated behind the German lines at the mouth of the Garigliano river Wednesday night had demolished an important railway and highway bridge which would have served the enemy for a retreat to the Appian way a few hundred yards north of the river.

Prisoners Brought Back

The Commando tactics of the British inflicted a number of casualties on the Germans and resulted in the capture of prisoners who were brought back to the Fifth army.

The communique called it a "daring raid." The headquarters of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in Italy, gave no further details.

The plodding advances by the Americans and Canadians were made despite dena[illegible] sistance and almos[illegible] physical conditions. Misera[illegible] ther bogged the drive on the gr[illegible] and kept most Allied planes out of the air.

The positions taken by the Americans placed them about two miles southwest of Viticuso and approximately half a dozen miles from Cassino, the important road junction 70 miles from Rome.

The status of ruined San Vittorio, whose underground winecellars have been used by the Germans to turn the village into a veritable hedgehog, remained in doubt and Allied headquarters had no confirmation of the capture of the heavily-fortified position at the base of Mt. Samucro although the Bari radio, controlled by the government of Marshal Badoglio, announced yesterday it had been taken by the Americans.

Every Building Wrecked

Artillery fire demolished virtually every building in the German stronghold controlling the via Cassino, earlier in the week, but the Nazis fought back fiercely from caves and cellars with mortars and machine guns.

The same fierce opposition was being thrown against the Canadian vanguard of the Eighth army striking toward the port of Pescara on the Adriatic.

Patrols of French-speaking Canadians managed to thread their way through minefields, demolitions and enemy outposts to reach points on the Pescara river, behind which the main German forces in that area are concentrated, but the main Canadian units driving along the coastal road from a position three miles beyond Ortona were slowed by destructive fire from entrenched Nazi positions overlooking the coast.

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The determined delaying tacts of the enemy were also demonstrated at San Tomasso, two miles west of Ortona, where the Eighth army troops had to crawl through a murderous barrage from 88 millimeter guns in order to recapture a height which they earlier had taken and then lost.

The bad weather curtailed air operations to limited attacks on rail and motor transport and gun emplacements in the vicinity of Formia, Minturno and Guardiagrele, all within the battle area.

Three Allied planes were missing, although two of the pilots were safe.

ITALIAN KING APPEALS TO PEOPLE FOR SUPPORT

[illegible]D HEADQUARTERS, Al[illegible]an. 1.—(AP) King Vittorio [illegible]ele, striving to retain his [illegible] in the face of vigorous opp[illegible]sition, called on the Italian people today to rally around him and forget past political differences.

In a New Year's appeal, he said: "In the sacred name of Italy, I call upon you to rally around me. Let personal resentment be overcome, every special project be postponed. x x x There is but one duty and one right, for all to serve our country loyally in order as soon as possible to liberate her from the foe who tortures and oppresses her.

"As the new year begins, your King wishes to be near you and asks nothing more than to be first to serve Italy."

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French Invasion Chief Suggested

Algiers, Jan. 1 (AP)—Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, who recently arrived in North Africa after escaping from a German prison and fleeing to England, is expected to be appointed commander of French forces which will participate in an invasion of Europe.

A spokesman for the French Committee of National Liberation said appointment of the general, who commanded the "Iron Division" in the battle of Rethel in France in 1940, may be announced over the weekend.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, committee president, conferred Thursday with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the main Allied invasion armies, possibly to obtain his approval of the appointment.

De Tassigny, it was said, would command all French expeditionary forces invading the Continent under the supreme Allied command.

If French troops marched into France under a committee-appointed general it would remove many of the de Gaullist fears that Allied military authorities might prevent the committee from taking control and proceeding with plans for a provisional government.

Benes in Algiers

Czech Leader Will Confer With French, Is Greeted by De Gaulle

ALGIERS, Jan. 1 (AP).—Eduard Benes, President of the Czecho-Slovak provisional government, arrived here today with other high Czecho-Slovak officials for a visit of several days which is expected to result in resumption of the traditionally close ties between the French and Czechs.

Benes is returning from Moscow, where he signed a mutual assistance treaty with Russia. He was greeted at the airport here by General Charles de Gaulle.

New Year's In Naples: WAC Helps Deliver Baby

MORIN

Naples, Jan. 1 (AP)—A WAC helped deliver a baby. "The Brush-Off Club" sentimentally held its first formal meeting. There was not a single traffic accident. And so many soldiers fired their rifles at midnight that the Neopolitians thought an air raid was starting.

That was New Year's Eve in Naples.

It was noisy, thanks to the gun fire and screaming wind, but far from gay.

Red Cross clubs and quarters where officers gathered were jammed, and when the clock touched midnight they sang "Auld Lang Syne" in traditional manner.

But the streets were deserted except for grim and shivering military police who huddled in doorways for protection against the rain and hail.

WAC Has Good Excuse

WAC Private Evelyn Colonese, of Bronx, N. Y., was ten minutes late returning to quarters. She told the commanding officer she was delayed on account of a baby.

It seems the Italian-speaking WAC was spending the evening with friends when an Italian neighbor burst into the room and announced his wife was having a baby and there was no way to find a doctor at that hour of the night in the blackout.

Private Colonese, who had had hospital experience in New York, went to the rescue.

"It was a boy," she announced nearly an hour later. "What a night!"

About the same time the "Brush-Off Club" assembled in its first regular session. It is composed of Signal Corps men stationed in Naples who have been brushed off by the girls they left behind.

Am[illegible] Mass Purge Of Fascists

Naples, Jan. 1 (AP)—A mass purge of Fascist officials from all Government posts and public offices in the provinces of Naples, Benevento and Avellino was ordered yesterday by the Allied Military Government of Italy.

Previously, known Fascists have been removed individually in order to prevent dislocation of Italian administrative machinery in occupied areas, but AMG officials explained that there now were enough key officials in the three provinces to make this first mass elimination order possible.

FORCE IN INDIA WANTS ACTION

Americans Reported Hoping For Start Toward Victory

Preston Grover, Associated Press correspondent, recently completed a tour of Allied bases in India and China.

By PRESTON GROVER

New Delhi, Jan. 1 (AP)—Allied forces of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatton's Southeast Asia command looked into the new year today hoping to see in 1944 the beginning of victory over Japan.

The grand strategy of smashing Germany ahead of Japan, confirmed at the Cario and Teheran conferences, inevitably means continuance for a time of the subordinate of the fighting forces based in India.

Depends On Developments

This period of waiting may last another few months or it may last a year, depending on developments in Europe, but it is obvious that complete inaction is not a part of the plan, and that at least a few strides will be attempted against the enemy who drove the Allies back to the Indian frontiers early in 1942.

Already Chinese troops, American trained and equipped, have advanced more than fifty miles into northern Burma along the route of the Ledo road, which it is intended will ultimately carry supplies to China. British forces are probing into Arakan, 500 miles to the southwest, determined to avenge the defeat the Japanese gave them there last spring.

Heavier and successful fighting in both of these zones, even though on a comparatively small scale, has been described in recent Allied communiques.

Reach For Thailand Targets

Aerial activity also has been intensified. Japanese communications throughout Burma have been pounded so persistently that the American and British planes based in India now have been reaching for objectives deep in Thailand.

American soldiers, it can be stated from a tour this correspondent has just made of more than a dozen advanced camps in India and China, want to start licking the Japanese in the most direct way possible.

The prolonged drain on Indian resources to help support military operations not only here but in the Mediterranean is having an increasingly adverse effect on the country economically and politically.

Price Rise Famine Factor

A rise in the price of food contributed to the devastating Bengal famine and the increase was due in part to the speculation based on the prospect of inflation.

In the wake of the famine in Bengal and food shortages in other parts of India has come an outbreak of cholera, malaria and dysentery which is piling up the death toll as the famine shows signs of relenting. All American soldiers have been ordered to renew their vaccinations.

Various types of industrial dislocations are appearing.

Chinese Says Russia Will Join War On Japs

Chungking, Jan. 1 (AP)—Germany will be knocked out between the spring and summer of this year, Sun Fo, president of the legislative Yuan, declared in a New Year's message today, and "we believe that when the time comes our ally, the Soviet Union, will turn her forces to the east and participate in the war against Japan."

Sun Fo did not predict when Japan would be finally defeated, but said she would be "doomed in 1944."

Although Russia did not participate in the tri-power Cairo conference, "it is apparent that the Allied program for reckoning with Japan must have won her approval," he added.

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THOUSANDS OF FOE KILLED IN BATTLE FOR NEW BRITAIN

1,000 Jap Bodies Counted, Total Casualties Much Higher.

BOMBERS RAID RABAUL

Twenty Zeros Shot by Escort Craft, 12 More Over Arawe.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Japan's unsuccessful defense of the Cape Gloucester airdrome on the southwestern tip of New Britain has cost her many thousand casualties, Gen. Douglas MacArthur estimated today, as American Marines enlarged their invasion beachhead and readied the captured Gloucester airdrome for Allied action.

On the other end of New Britain, 19 fighter-escorted Liberator bombers from the Solomons raked Rabaul, key Japanese base. Twenty Zeros were shot down, south Pacific headquarters said, and six more probably destroyed.

12 Japs Shot Down

At Arawe, second American beachhead on New Britain only 60 miles east of Cape Gloucester, 12 Japanese planes were shot down.

On nearby New Guinea, Australian forces continued their push up the coast of the Huon peninsula. They are now approximately 35 miles north of the Allied-held Finschhafen.

Madang, enemy supply and shipping base 200 miles north of Finschhafen, was rocked by 253 tons of bombs.

The Navy announced that the destroyer Perkins was sunk in a collision off southeastern New Guinea Nov. 29, and a coastal transport was sunk by Japanese aircraft off the southern coast of New Britain Dec. 17.

Seventh Air Force bombers, escorted by fighters, raided Kwajalein, Mili and Jaluit atolls in the Marshall islands Thursday, and in contrast with many previous raids, met no aerial opposition.

Secretary of War Stimson in a New Year statement said we are near the moment when strength "in tremendous force" will be loosed in the Pacific.

Members of Congress had a fling at guessing when the promised actions would bring the Japanese to their knees. The consensus was that it would be 1945 or longer.

The Foreign Economic administration in Washington stated that Japan probably will be able to boost her production of nearly all kinds of arms in 1944, even though cramped by a shipping shortage in her efforts to exploit her captured territory. The FEA report warned that if Japan retained that empire for two or three decades she "might easily reach the first rank of industrial nations."

Marines Gain Mile And A Half

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Sunday, Jan. 2.—(AP) Marines, pushing a mile and a half beyond the airdrome in expanding their hold on Cape Gloucester, New Britain, have counted more than 1,000 Japanese dead and General MacArthur's headquarters said "the total (enemy) casualties are estimated at many times this figure."

The estimates included wounded removed to areas still held by the Japanese and slain troops buried the day the invasion opened a week ago today.

The enlargement of the American hold on that northwestern New Britain base was largely a defensive move, intended to provide additional room in which to meet any Japanese counter-attacks.

JAN 2 1944

Madang Base Bombed

Offensively, the Fifth airforce struck a 253-ton bombing blow at the Japanese northeastern New Guinea base of Madang; the Solomons airforce, which already has bagged more than 100 enemy planes at Rabaul since Dec. 23, added 20 more during a 39-ton bombing of that northeastern New Britain fortress; and 12 enemy raiders were shot down during attacks on Arawe, the southwest New Britain sector which the Allies invaded Dec. 15.

In the western sector of the Cape Gloucester position, Japanese counter-attacks were repulsed at Tauali. A single plane Thursday night attempted one of the few enemy air raids made since the invasion.

P-47s Win Air Victory

Sixty miles to the southeast at Arawe, P-47s tangled with Japanese dive bombers and fighters in numerous single actions, downing eight bombers and four fighters for certain and probably two other fighters. No Allied losses were listed.

Nineteen Liberators of the Solomons airforce, escorted by fighters, were opposed by heavy anti-aircraft fire and between 80 and 90 Japanese fighters as they raided Rabaul Friday noon. Many fires were started with the 78,000 pounds of explosives.

A spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey said 20 enemy fighters were shot down for certain and six others probably destroyed. His figures were based on reports received after General MacArthur's communique was issued today, listing 12 enemy losses.

One raiding bomber was lost and several were damaged but Nipponese planes failed again to hit the Liberators with aerial phosphorous bombs.

At the hour of the Rabaul raid a Solomon force of eighteen unescorted Mitchells dropped seventy-two light bombs and many fragmentation clusters on Japan's long inoperative Kahili airdrome on the south coast of Bougainville.

The 253-ton strike on Madang, spread over gun positions, supply and bivouac areas, was aimed at the next big Japanese New Guinea base northwest of Huon Peninsula on which Australian jungle troops are steadily advancing. Those troops, reported today to have reached a point some thirty-five miles north of Finschhafen, are about 100 miles from Madang, but in the Ramu Valley another Australian force is within thirty-five miles of that enemy shipping base.

Among points bombed in the big rail was Bogadjim, the defense outpost for Madang, some twenty miles to its south and linked with it by a fine road.

[Such concentrated aerial assaults frequently presage offensive preparations against such bases.]

The Madang attack was made by a strong force and headquarters reported the waves of bombers started big fires and caused widespread damage.

JAN 2 1944

Massive Blows On New Britain Won Airdrome

M-SPENCER

Cape Gloucester Victory Seen as Showing Means of Beating Foe in Pacific

WITH THE MARINES AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, New Britain, Dec. 30 (Delayed) (AP).—The four-day jungle offensive at Cape Gloucester by American marines proved that experienced, determined fighting men, armed with tanks and other modern equipment and backed up by co-ordinated sea and air support, are more than a match for any defenses the Japanese have shown thus far in the Southwest Pacific.

Cape Gloucester, on New Britain's rain-soaked western tip, strategic because it commands the sea road toward Truk and Manila, had typical Japanese defenses, but it fell after seemingly little resistance. However, it could have been another Buna or Munda, which dragged for weeks.

From the minute Allied cruisers and destroyers let loose their predawn bombardment the day after Christmas, the enemy was disorganized and never fully recovered. Target Hill was considered one of the major objectives, because it had artillery commanding the landing beaches. But when Lieutenant George Plantier, of Washington, led his picked troops in a scramble up its steep slopes, he found the Japanese had fled down the opposite side in order to escape the terrific barrage and were too dazed to return to man their guns.

Approximately 800 Japanese were reported to have been left to guard the landing beaches. The ship bombardment, followed by a terrific pelting from the air, sent them either to hospitals or fleeing into the jungle and they put up no resistance.

As the marines drove toward the airfield, the Japanese pinned their hopes of stopping them on a point the marines called "Zero-Zero," which jutted into the sea north of an air strip.

The Japanese put 75-millimeter guns and smaller artillery pieces along the trail, backed up by typical earthen machine-gun positions, and waited for the marines to come to them.

The marines came after a heavy shelling from 105 and 155-millimeter guns the marines took ashore. The Americans advanced in a driving rain and sent their General Sherman medium tanks ahead when they sighted the enemy's positions.

La Follette Ducks Japanese Planes

SPENCER

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE MARINES at Cape Gloucester, Dec. 30 (Delayed)—You wouldn't recognize him but that unshaven, weary steel-helmeted officer hugging the mud of New Britain when Japanese planes came over was the three-times Governor of Wisconsin.

Lieut. Col. Philip A. La Follette, member of a famous political family, led a press party on the Marines' successful invasion of Cape Gloucester. The former Governor has been in the Southwest Pacific more than a year, attached to the Thirty-second Division at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, but this was his first amphibious operation.

The only things he acquired were a heat rash and a new conception of the jungle. Correspondents asked him how he liked being sniped at. He replied, "Well, I used to get quite a bit of sniping when I was Governor."

CORSAIR PILOTS BAG 24 JAP SHIPS

New Marine Fighter Squadron Battles 40 Zeros Without Losing Plane.

TOROKINA FIELD, Bougainville, Dec. 28—(delayed)—(AP) Meet the Bulldogs, a new Marine fighter squadron and the pride of Bougainville.

The Japanese have already.

The red-hot Corsair pilots, skippered by Major Rivers J. Morrell, Jr., of San Diego, Calif., returned tonight from their second combat mission over Rabaul, New Britain. They shot down seven enemy planes yesterday and added another 17 today.

The squadron borrowed its nickname from "Bulldog" Morrell, who played football for Annapolis in 1936 and 1937.

Its initial strike came on Dec. 19 while escorting heavy bombers on a high altitude attack, but it wasn't until two days after Christmas that the Bulldogs had a chance to tangle with the Japanese.

About 40 Zeros were waiting "upstairs" over Rabaul when the Corsairs swept in from the Solomons sea this morning. Morrell said the sky was full of dogfights in which three Bulldog pilots accounted for two Zeros apiece and 11 others each downed one apiece. The squadron returned without loss.

One pilot, 1st Lt. Thomas Conrad Tiffing, pressed by a Zero, saw the midsection of his left wing struck by a burst which touched off incendiary bullets. But he dived on the enemy plane, nevertheless, and "gave him everything I had. I watched him go down, then turned for home."

GENE TUNNEY STILL 'CHAMP'

Bedeviling Guide on Bougainville Conditioned by Ex-Boxer

S-Davis

NORTHEASTERN BOUGAINVILLE, Dec. 28 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Comdr. Gene Tunney, now a trim 210-pounder at 46 years of age, still is "champ" so far as one front-line expedition from here is concerned.

An expedition was formed swiftly when the one-time boxing titleholder, now head of the Navy's physical fitness program, expressed a desire to see how the Marines and Army troops were "taking it" on Bougainville's jungle front.

Army officers snapped up his request—they apparently wanted to see how he could "take it" himself.

It was to be a conducted tour, and a wiry young liaison officer said the forward command post was only "ten or fifteen minutes" up ahead.

"Up" meant straight up a hill known as Hellzapoppin Ridge. The climb might have been made in ten or fifteen minutes by helicopter—but not afoot.

The tour began cheerily enough in a command car for Commander Tunney and this correspondent, who blundered along. But the going soon became infinitely rougher. The command car slithered through unbelievably deep red mud, then stopped. The expedition thereafter hoofed it.

Liaison Officer Stephen B. Marble of Greenwich, Conn., led Commander Tunney and his group through a swamp at the base of the hill onto a well-tracked trail winding through dense jungle. There was an occasional burst of artillery fire in the distance, and now and then machine guns hammered out a few rounds, but on the whole it was an unusually quiet day on the front.

It may have been coincidental, but it seemed that the liaison officer was setting an exceptionally fast pace. Commander Tunney sensed he was being taken for a "rugged go" and said so.

"It's only ten or fifteen minutes more," the guide breathed for the third time.

It was an hour and twenty minutes from the start that Commander Tunney, wet with sweat, strode up to the forward command post to greet Army Col. Stafford Ordahl of Grafton, N. D., and Marine Maj. Marlowe C. Williams of La Jolla, Calif.

Major Williams said getting supplies up the ridge was the toughest job. "The Japs weren't so bad; we killed lots of them." The Japanese now were from one to two thousand yards away.

Commander Tunney complimented the troops, who clustered about him, on their indifference to danger.

On the return from Hellzapoppin Ridge, Commander Tunney—remembering the long haul up—asked to lead the party. He stepped off at a lively clip, dog-trotting some of the distance, and soon had Liaison Officer Marble, Lieut. Jack Turner and this correspondent puffing heavily. Commander Tunney could still "take it."

SOUTH PACIFIC HAS RING SHOW

Henry Whitley, Baltimore, One Of Service-Card Finalists

JAN 2 1944

Guadalcanal (AP — Delayed) — Dec. 26—Cheered by 7,500 servicemen, 24 young fighters battled it out for the boxing championships of the South Pacific Christmas night.

With the titles in each of the 12 divisions went medals donated by Hollywood movie stars, and were presented by Commander Gene Tunney, former world heavyweight champion.

Tunney introduced in the ring Seaman First Class Tom Heeney, his one-time challenger, and Lieut. Com. Jim Crowley, former Fordham University football coach and Tunney's associate in the navy's South Pacific athletic program.

Only One Knockout

There was one knockout. In the heavyweight class Jethro Jeffers, 187, Pulaski, Ill., soldier, kaoyed Clint Markuson, Minneapolis, Minn., sailor, to win a medal donated by Actress Alice Faye. Jeffers represented the New Hebrides area and Maurkson was the New Caledonia-New Zealand champ.

Other bouts went the limit of three two-minute rounds. Winners were:

Sonja Henie Medal (weights under 121)—Earl Sandel, Brooklyn N. Y., Solomons Navy, defeated William Wedlock, Lauto, Fiji, soldier.

George Raft Medal (121-125)—Ed Ourso, Plaquemine, La., Solomons Navy, defeated Marshall Devera, Hilo, Hawaii, New Hebrides Army.

Dorothy Lamour Medal (126-130)—Marcell Baptist, Honolulu, New Hebrides Army, defeated Sal Scornavaca, Newark, N. J., New Caledonia Army.

Joe E. Brown Medal (131-135)—Charles Clemmons, Chicago, Ill., Solomons Navy, defeated William Brown, Invercargill, New Zealand, Royal New Zealand Air Force.

James Cagney Medal (136-140)—Billy Strauss, Hawthorne, N. J., Solomons Army, defeated Eddie Walker, Marshall, Minn., New Caledonia Navy.

Lana Turner Medal (141-145)—Moe Weiss, Bronx, N. Y., Solomons Marine, defeated Henry Whitley, Baltimore, Md., New Caledonia Army.

Betty Grable Medal (146-150)—Harvey Weiss, Bronx, N. Y., Solomons Marines, defeated Eddie White, Johnstown, Pa., New Caledonia-New Zealand Navy.

Cary Grant Medal (151-155)—Charles Williams, Newark, N. J., New Caledonia-New Zealand Navy, defeated Bert Swanson, Suva, Fiji, Samoa Army.

Bing Crosby Medal (156-160)—John Peterson, Detroit, Mich., Solomons Army, defeated Carlton McNeal, Philadelphia, Pa., New Hebrides Army.

Jean Arthur Medal (161-165) — Dale Sparr, Oakland, Cal., New Hebrides Navy, defeated Jerome Salzman, Brooklyn, N. Y., New Caledonia Marine.

Greer Garson Medal (166-173)—Regis O'Brien, McKeesport, Pa., New Caledonia Marine, defeated Matthew Horton, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Somoa Army.

Tunney said he hoped to match the South Pacific champions with titleholders from the Australia-New Guinea Southwest Pacific region.

URUGUAYAN CALLED ENEMY OF BOLIVIA

Vice-President Guani Blamed For Rule On Recognition

Montevideo, Jan. 1 (AP)—Dr. Luis Iturralde Chinel, councilor of the Bolivian Legation, declared that Vice-President Alberto Guani of Uruguay is a "traditional enemy" of Bolivia, in a formal statement released tonight to the press.

Iturralde said it was on Guani's initiative that the Inter-American Committee for the Political Defense of the Hemisphere recently suggested that the American republics consult among themselves before extending recognition to any Government formed by force in this hemisphere.

Recent Military Coup

The present Bolivian Government, which has not yet been recognized by any American Government, emerged recently in a military *coup*.

Iturralde said the committee's recommendation was "directed against Bolivia."

A diplomat here said the official reason for postponement of the recognition of the new Bolivian Government by Argentina, a step which had been expected momentarily, was that Argentina was studying additional information.

Brazil To Fight First Time On Soil Of Europe

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 1 (AP)—A group of Brazilian pilots will leave soon for the European theater as a vanguard of Brazilian forces to be sent into battle against the Germans, it was disclosed today.

President Getulio Vargas told a luncheon of army officers yesterday that "for the first time, Brazilian soldiers will step on the soil of other continents to participate in war operations," and declared that "successive and unprovoked aggressions led us to the fighting field which today demands of us an effective contribution of arms and war implements."

Vargas' fighting speech came soon after the return to Rio de Janeiro of General Mascarenhas de Moraes and members of the Brazilian military mission who visited the Italian front. The general disclosed during his trip that Brazil would send an expeditionary force abroad.

Parties In Argentina Dissolved By Ramirez

Buenos Aires, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez, which seized power last June 4 by a military *coup d'etat*, yesterday decreed the dissolution of all political parties in Argentina.

The decree said that one motive of the June revolution was to end political corruption and party organizations which "did not and do not harmonize with the reality of public life."

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Set For 'Any Dangers,' Premier Tells Turkey

New York, Jan. 1 (AP)—Premier Sukru Saracoglu told the Turkish people in a New Year's message that his Government would continue a policy aimed at keeping Turkey "free from the fires of war," meanwhile vigilantly prepared to "face any dangers."

The Ankara radio broadcast also quoted him as saying:

"The Turkish nation is not afraid. The blows of war descend to a greater or less degree on those who flee and fear them. This is why we have been able to keep our country out of the conflagration—for we did not fear war and did not flee it, but were ready to meet the danger. We shall follow the same policy in the future."

Tojo And Shigemitsu Talks Of Serious Tone

San Francisco, Jan. 1 (AP)—New Year's statements broadcast today to the Japanese people by military and political leaders stressed the "seriousness" of the war situation and warned that the outcome of the war would be decided in 1944.

The broadcasts emphasized, however, Japan's ability to crush "the enemy-counteroffensives."

Premier Tojo in a New Year's day message said "victory for Japan and East Asia can be attained only by crushing these enemy onslaughts."

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu declared "1944 is the year in which we must defend our home, that is, greater East Asia, and crush the enemy's counteroffensive."

Gen. Vandegrift Takes Over as Marines' Head

Guadalcanal Victor Toasted in Traditional Hot Rum; Holcomb a Full General

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP).—Century-old tradition, with a serenade and toasts in hot buttered rum, was observed by the Marine Corps today as Lieutenant General Alexander A. Vandegrift became the eighteenth commandant of the corps.

It was in 1801—or about that time—that the Marine Band first stood before the quarters of the commandant and played martial music as a new Marine chief took over.

Always since then the tradition has been observed—today the band serenaded General Vandegrift with the Marine hymn, a new march bearing his name, and "Dixie," for his home is in Virginia.

Then, still carrying on tradition, the band leader, Captain William F. Santelmann, joined General Vandegrift on the steps of the commandant's home, stepped inside and drank the first toast of the general's command.

The entire Marine Band then filed into the commandant's home to join in additional toasts.

General Vandegrift, who commanded troops which drove the Japanese from Guadalcanal and led the invasion at Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville, succeeded Lieutenant General Thomas C. Holcomb, who was commissioned a full general—the first four-star general in the Marines.

General Holcomb, the Navy has said, will be retained on active duty for "an important assignment." No indication has been given of the nature of that assignment, but it seemed likely that he would become a member of the staff of Admiral Ernest J. King, naval commander in chief, as an expert on the increasingly important amphibious type of warfare.

BIG DRIVE NEAR, F.D.R. ASSERTS

Stimson Also Emphasizes Imminence Of Blows

Washington, Jan. 1 (AP) — President Roosevelt and Secretary Stimson emphasized the imminence of great United Nations offensives in New Year statements today. The President also said the Allies are giving attention now to post-war alleviation of unemployment and other forms of "economic and social distress."

Still confined to his bed with a slight attack of grippe, although reported as making "satisfactory progress," the President declared:

"Our armed forces are gathering for new and greater assaults which will bring about the downfall of the Axis aggressors."

Warns Of Setbacks

Secretary Stimson declared "we stand on the threshold of a titanic and decisive struggle," near the moment when strength "in tremendous force" will be loosed both in Europe and in the far Pacific.

The Secretary described the fighting to date as of a perimeter nature with the main masses of enemy troops yet to be contacted.

He added:

"We must accept the casualties which are bound to come and forge steel from our grief. We must learn to expect setbacks which may seem more serious than anything we have thus far known, and still not falter on the road to eventual victory."

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Post-War Problems

Looking into the peace-after-victory era, the President said:

"The United Nations are giving attention also to the different kind of struggle which must follow the military phase, the struggle against disease, malnutrition, unemployment and many other forms of economic and social distress.

"To make all of us secure against future aggression and to open the way for enhanced well-being of nations and individuals everywhere, we must maintain in the peace to come the mutually beneficial cooperation we have achieved in war.

"On the threshold of the new year, as we look toward the tremendous tasks ahead, let us pledge ourselves that this cooperation shall continue both for winning the final victory on the battlefield and for establishing an international organization of all peace-loving nations to maintain peace and security in generations to come."

U. S. Destroyer Sunk in Pacific

In a Collision

The Perkins Lost Nov. 29 Off New Guinea; Japanese Destroy Small Transport

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP).—The destroyer Perkins was sunk in a collision off New Guinea Nov. 29, the Navy announced tonight. It announced also that the coastal transport APC-21 was sunk by enemy aircraft off New Britain Dec. 17.

The announcement of the loss of the Perkins indicates that it was the second American destroyer to go down in New Britain-New Guinea waters recently. It was explained that tonight's communique did not refer to action in which a destroyer was lost and a coastal vessel damaged.

The commanding officers of the Perkins and the APC-21 were reported to be among survivors. The Perkins's skipper is Commander Gerald Lyle Ketchum, of Pine Bluff, Ark. The APC-21 was commanded by Lieutenant (j. g.) William N. Vlachos, of Swarthmore, Pa.

The Perkins was a 1,465-ton craft commissioned Sept. 18, 1936. Her normal complement was 200 men.

Yanks Raid 3 Jap Marshalls Base

Washington, Jan. (AP)— bombers carried ou[t] [r]a[id] on Japanese [b]ases in [t]he Mar[shall] Islands and encountered little [o]position, the navy reported [t]o[day].

No interception was e[n]countered when heavy bombers [a]nd medium and light bombers [w]ere followed by Airocobra fighte[r] [p]lanes over Mille.

This was in sha[rp] [c]ontrast to the heavy fighte[r] [o]pposition was met in th[e] [p]revious announced rai[d] [o]n [J]abor.

The third raid [o]n [J]abor was made by bombers over J[a]bor in the Jaluit atoll. The navy statement, prepared by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, omitted any reference to opposition there, but did say none of our planes was damaged. In the raid on Jabor, ground installations were strafed as well as bombed.

The raids occurred on December 30 (western longitude date).

Halsey May Command Central Pacific Drive

Washington, Jan. 1 (AP)—An all-out naval drive through the central Pacific, coordinated with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's offensive in the southwest, is a certainty for 1944 on the basis of statements this week by ranking naval commanders, Admiral William F. Halsey may command that strategic thrust.

Staggering blows for Japan in 1944 were promised by Halsey, commander in the South Pacific, in a New Year's statement.

Driven Back In Solomons

Since Halsey took over in the Solomons late in 1942 the Japanese have been driven from one island after another. Now they are compressed largely on the northernmost island, Bougainville.

And Bougainville, the admiral said in his statement, "already has been stricken from the list of effective Japanese bases."

It is being used as one prong of a pincers that has "begun to squeeze the life from Rabaul," key to the enemy's hold on the South Pacific.

MacArthur On Other Prong

The other prong is the New Guinea-New Britain offensive under the command of General MacArthur. A good start has been made.

Truk, powerful Japanese naval base to the north, also must be overcome or neutralized before Australia and the South Pacific become secure.

It appears that Halsey's work in those remote islands of the South Pacific may be ne[ar]ly ended, and that he may be called [to] other and greater tasks. Perhaps his South Pacific command will go to an admiral with lesser rank.

May Challenge Jap Fleet

Halsey may be called upon to command a mighty Asiatic fleet charged with one of the most difficult tasks of the war—wiping out the Japanese fleet in its home waters. Such a command would be to his liking.

Another possibility would be the command of a huge carrier task force.

Already the more important naval action has shifted away from the South Pacific and into the Central Pacific. There Vice-Admiral R. A. Spruance's forces have pounded the enemy's bases on Nauru Island and in the Marshall Islands.

Into Japanese Territory

An invasion of the Marshalls would take the war for the first time into territory of the Japanese Empire as it existed prior to Pearl Harbor.

Other possibilities, should Halsey be promoted from the South Pacific, are: An important European or Atlantic command, or perhaps even a key desk job with the high command in Washington.

For the moment Halsey's job is to eliminate an estimated 35,000 Japanese on Bougainville and Buka, and another 4,000 believed to be on Choiseul Island, to the southeast of Bougainville.

JAN 2 1944

Expanded Nazi Production Impossible, Survey Finds

JAN 2 1944

Washington, Jan. 1 (AP)—The judgment that "the German economy cannot possibly be expanded to meet the increasing strength and pressure of the United Nations in 1944." was made public today by the Foreign Economic Administration.

Japan, on the other hand, undoubtedly will be able to boost her production of nearly all kinds of arms in 1944, even though a poverty of shipping handicaps her exploitation of captured territory, the report said.

Might Reach First Rank

If left in possession of her conquests for twenty or thirty years, it was stated, Japan "might easily reach the first rank of industrial nations." A collapse of Germany would not affect directly the Japanese economy, it was held, since Japan already is almost wholly self-sufficient.

The findings were prepared by William T. Stone, director of the special areas branch, which handles economic warfare analysis.

Can Prolong War

As summarized by FEA, Stone's conclusions were:

"German-dominated Europe is now producing war materials adequate to a prolonged war of defense against Allied offensives of the present magnitude. While economic strains will doubtless contribute to German political and military deterioration during the year, these in themselves will not be sufficiently serious to cause a German collapse.

"However, the German economy cannot possibly be expanded to meet the increasing strength and pressure of the United Nations offensive in 1944."

"Japan has passed the peak of its industrial plant expansion, but will undoubtedly be able to increase the production of armaments for defense in 1944. Shipping remains the chief economic weakness which prevents Japan from fully exploiting conquered territories and expanding further its economic base.

"Japan has failed to capitalize fully on its conquests since Pearl Harbor. Primarily the measure of Japan's war production is the capacity of its pre-Pearl Harbor industrial plant rather than the raw material resources of its recent conquests."

The drain of pouring munitions into Russia, Italy and Yugoslavia "stretched taut Germany's war economy" the report said, "and has made the Reich extremely sensitive to every instance of industrial damage from British and American bombing."

Deprived of economic initiative by the needs of the fighting front and the necessity of repairing bomb damage at home, Germany has been unable to carry out its planned and orderly exploitation of Europe's resources.

Diet Better Than In 1918

Germany's diet is "somewhat inferior to last winter's, particularly in meat content, but it is much better than it was in 1918."

"Consumer goods are scarce and bombing has worsened an already bad housing and utility situation," the report continued. "Nevertheless . . . production per worker has fallen relatively less than the drop that occurred between 1914 and 1918."

May Become Critical

In 1944, the report said, German shortages of material, including oil and rubber, may become critical. The manpower shortage cannot be relieved by recruiting foreigners without diluting the labor force and "creating a potentially dangerous political situation."

"Economic strains will be intensified, and the increasing disruption of Axis industries may be expected as a result of increased Allied land, air and sea offensives from all points of the compass. . . .

"However, economic factors alone without accelerated military offensives, cannot be expected to cause a German collapse in 1944."

Solons Expect Victory In Europe This Year

Washington, Jan. 1 (AP)—Members of Congress generally expect the war in Europe to end in victory for the United Nations in 1944, but fear the fight against Japan will last into 1945 and possibly until 1947.

A check of a cross section of Senators disclosed today that a majority believes Germany will collapse before many months if an Allied invasion of the Continent is added soon to the weighty blows now being delivered against the Nazi armies by the Russians.

Two Problems Seen

Predicting the war's end in Europe this year, Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) expressed belief that before the end of the new year the nation's big problem will be to find "jobs and markets."

"The Germans cannot continue to take the beating that is being inflicted upon them," he declared.

"According to my information," O'Mahoney said, "the most conservative Swedish observers do not believe that Germany can endure beyond next June."

However, Senator Thomas (D., Utah), acting chairman of the Military Committee in the absence from Washington of Senator Reynolds (D., N. C.), said he thought few people realize what a tough fight lies ahead before Japan can be conquered.

Other Predictions

Thomas, who spent years in Japan as a church missionary, said he had predicted at Geneva in 1937 that the world would be plunged into a ten-year war if Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese were not curbed. He now believes it will take until 1947 to break the Japanese empire.

Senator Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, predicted that the European conflict would be over "late next summer" and that another year would be required to clean up the Pacific.

Senator White, of Maine, the acting Republican leader, said the United Nations ought to "prepare for the worst and hope for the best," the best being an end to the European struggle in this new year.

None of those questioned professed to have any except general knowledge on which to base a guess as to the time of peace.

Naval Air Ferry Based At Floyd Bennett Field

New Service Command Formed to Speed Plane Deliveries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP), — The Navy announced today organization of an air ferry service command composed of three ferry squadrons and one service squadron to expediate delivery of airplanes to operational fields.

Captain John W. King will head the new command with headquarters at the naval air station, Floyd Bennett Field, New York. The ferry squadrons will be located there, at the naval air station, San Pedro, Calif., and the naval air facility, Columbus, Ohio.

Present operations will be confined to the continental limits of the United States, but overseas operations will be started "when production of large multi-engined craft, such as the Consolidated Liberator bombers, reaches a quantity stage."

The ferry command, which already has 700 pilots on its roster, will operate as an air wing under the Naval Air Transport Service.

INDIA RELIEF APPROVED

Committee to Act as Central U. S. Agency for Famine Victims

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—The President's War Relief Control Board announced today it had approved and registered the India Famine Relief Committee, Inc., of 40 East Forty-ninth Street, New York City, as a central agency and channel for the American contributions for relief in India.

"For the time being," the board said, "it has been arranged that this committee will provide medical supplies and other aid and assistance for which shipping and distribution facilities can be obtained for relief of the people of India, primarily those suffering from the recent famine situation there. The activities of the committee will be financed for the time being by the national war fund through British War Relief Society."

The board, of which Joseph E. Davies is chairman, supervises extra-governmental relief activities. It said an independent appeal for funds for the India committee was not contemplated.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—Among 128 casualties announced today by the War Department were the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

New York

Killed

Asiatic Area

DRAKE, CHARLES S., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Mary Edna Drake, Yorktown Heights.
O'BRIEN, PAUL J., major; wife, Mrs. Jean J. O'Brien, Jamestown.

Central Pacific Area

DAY, JOHN T.; father, William Day, 133 Guernsey St., Brooklyn.

European Area

BARANIK, LEO; mother, Mrs. Jennie Baranik, 1471 Vyse Ave., New York.

Mediterranean Area

ANTELL, CHARLES; father, Louis Antell, 676 Williams Ave., Brooklyn.
FREDOLF, ROBERT H., second lieutenant; father, Carl Fredolf, Jamestown.
GOLDENBERG, AUGUST L., second lieutenant; father, Max L. Goldenberg, Buffalo.
MATHEWS, WILLIAM M.; sister, Mrs. Grace M. Cosgrove, Buffalo.
MAYO, ROBERT E.; wife, Mrs. Doris E. Mayo, Herkimer.
MOSS, HARRY; mother, Mrs. Mary Moss, 117 E. 109th St., New York.

Southwest Pacific Area

BALL, WILLIAM D.; grandmother, Mrs. Isabella McKee, 583 W. 177th St., New York.

New Jersey

Central Pacific Area

BOWE, THOMAS F., Jr., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Lily M. Bowe, West New York.
CERRETO, SALVATORE J.; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Cerreto, 484 North 6th St., Newark.
JUZWIAK, THOMAS S.; mother, Mrs. Katherine Juzwiak, 46 Main St., Newark.

European Area

HARSHMAN, FRANCIS A.; wife, Mrs. Betty A. Harshman, Barnegat.

Mediterranean Area

HENDRICKS, ROBERT C.; father, H. G. Hendricks, Whippany.
NEWMAN, WILLIAM J., Jr.; aunt, Mrs. Aurelia Mulvihill, Orange.
ZIELSDORF, JOHN R.; mother, Mrs. Helen Armstrong, Millville.

Connecticut

European Area

MAY, JOHN V.; mother, Mrs. Mary M. May, Stratford.

Mediterranean Area

CHILINSKI, CHARLES C.; father, Stanley Chilinski, Torrington.
GODLEWSKI, STANLEY; mother, Mrs. Mary Potyra, Hartford.
PARIOLY, VINCENT; sister, Tina A. Pariioly, Danbury.

1943 U. S. Exports Largest In History

Washington, Jan. 1 (AP)—Exports from the United States in 1943 will be the largest in history, the Commerce Department said today.

Exports during the first eleven months of the year totaled $11,414,170,000, including lend-lease shipments to the United Nations but excluding shipments to United States armed forces abroad. This was an increase of fifty-nine per cent. above exports for the corresponding eleven-month period of 1942.

Exports in November totaled $1,036,000,000, a decrease of thirteen per cent. from October but the seventh consecutive $1,000,000,000 month of the year. November exports were thirty-two per cent. above November, 1942.

General imports totaled $3,084,000,000 in the first eleven months of 1943, an increase of twenty-nine per cent above the corresponding period of 1942.

Federal Budget Of 23 Billions Seen After War

Knutson Stresses Need of Tax Relief and Aid on Risk Capital for Full Output

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP).—A post-war tax load of $23,000,000,000 to $28,000,000,000 annually was foreseen today by Representative Harold Knutson, Republican, of Minnesota. Current Federal income is more than $40,000,000,000 a year.

Representative Knutson estimated that fixed charges of government in the post-war period may easily reach $17,000,000,000 a year, as follows:

Interest on $300,000,000,000 national debt (at 2 per cent)—$6,000,000,000.

Civil expenditures—$4,000,000,000.

Army and Navy costs (rough estimate)—$4,000,000,000.

Veterans' relief (two wars)—$3,000,000,000.

"On top of this," he said in a statement, "it may be necessary to appropriate several billions for unemployment and agricultural relief, rehabilitation loans (domestic and foreign) and other relief measures. Thus the immediate post-war cost of government may be around $25,000,000,000, perhaps tapering off to around $20,000,000,000 as normal conditions are restored."

Debt Amortization

Representative Knutson, who is close in line to become chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee should the Republicans gain control of the House, said that $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 more probably would be added to amortize the Federal debt.

To meet the post-war conditions, he outlined his own ideas on public finance as follows:

1. To sustain a heavy tax burden a national income of at least $100,000,000,000 will be necessary. The rate of income under war conditions is about $150,000,000,000, twice the income of pre-war years."

2 "Nothing will contribute more toward assisting maximum production and a high level of national income after the war than a careful downward readjustment of taxes."

3. Above all, reasonable encouragement should be given to risk capital, "which can provide the means of developing the many potential new industries and easily take up the full employment slack which will result from the conversion from war-time economy to peace-time economy."

4. An end to deficit financing as soon as possible after the war. "The whole future of our country necessarily rests upon sound national finances as a foundation."

Maximum Revenues Needed

"While it is too early to foretell what the amout of the nation's post-war budget will be," his statement said, "we do know from past experience throughout our country's history that it will likely be several times as great as in the pre-war period—even under the extravagance of the New Deal. . . .

"Individual and corporate taxes will have to be so adjusted as to produce maximum revenues consistent with maximum encouragement to private enterprise. There is no question but what present tax rates have passed the point of diminishing returns.

"We found out after the last war that we could reduce taxes and still get as much revenue as before, due to the stimulus thus given to individual and business initiative. . . . Another important consideration which must not be overlooked in post-war taxation is the fact that under present tax rates it is virtually impossible for a young man or a young woman to accumulate sufficient capital to set themselves up in their own business, buy a farm, acquire a home, or save for their old age.

"That is why post-war tax readjustments must extend to all groups, and not be confined to the upper brackets or to business."

BYRNES DECLARES 1944 IS CRUCIAL

JAN 2 1944

Says Inflation Prevention Will Be No. 1 Problem

Washington, Jan. 1 (AP)—James E. Byrnes, director of War Mobilization, asserted in a year-end statement "1944 will be a crucial and hard year on both the battle front and the home front," and tagged prevention of inflation the No. 1 problem for civilians.

"In 1944 all of us hope to see victory in Europe," Byrnes said, "but the sure way to blast away that hope is for us at home to permit disunity to replace the unity of our people which has brought us so far since the dark days after Pearl Harbor.

Is Proud Of 1943

"We shall always look back upon 1943 as the year the United States hit its stride in producing for war. It was production from American factories and farms that turned the tide of battle, swept one dictator from his throne and enabled the Allies in 1943 to reconquer 454,989 square miles of land with a population of 51,103,000 people.

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"The American people can enter the new year proud of their accomplishments in 1943, both on the battle front and home front. But the fact that we have done so well is no license for any American to rest on his oars or conduct himself as if the war is already won.

"Thus far sacrifices on the home front have been small, indeed, in comparison with the hardships on the battle front. . . .

Home Problems Seen

"In 1944 the American people will face their greatest problem at home and that is preventing inflation. Thus far, Government with a fine public support has done a truly remarkable job in keeping our economy stable despite heavy war expenditures and shortages of manpower and materials. But if the pressure groups gain the upper hand, we may lose the peace right here at home.

"Our people must realize that total war means sacrifice at home as well as on the battle front. They must not measure war in terms of what profit they get out of it. They must measure it in terms of what they put into it. No group which places the personal grievances and ambitions of its members above the common good of the country, should be allowed to hamper or disrupt the war effort.

Points To Men At Front

"Our boys at the front are not fighting for increased dividends or increased prices or increased wages. They are fighting to save us. The least thing we can do at home is to resist the temptation to profit out of the war and assure our fighting forces that when they return home they can resume a normal life free from depression and despair. . . .

"It is the will of the American people that we win this war."

tate the Republican choice for the Presidency."

"The man who meets the needs of the country at the time the convention is held will be the man to lead the Republicans to victory," he told reporters.

"I have an idea that by convention time there will be overwhelming sentiment for some one man, that his selection will prove no big problem."

Stating that it was "too early" to single out the nominee "from among the several available good men," he said that the Republicans should "take advantage of every good man and every good idea."

WILLKIE PUTS STALIN AT TOP

Says Premier "Has Stolen The Show" From Roosevelt

New York, Jan. 1 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie will say in the New York *Times* tomorrow that the United States has failed in moral, economic and political leadership and that as a result Premier Stalin has emerged as "the single most potent statesman in international affairs."

Writing in the newspaper's magazine section Willkie said he believed President Roosevelt had "not gone far enough" in the recent conferences at Moscow, Cairo and Teheran.

F. D. R. "Major Disappointment"

"That Mr. Roosevelt has not assumed leadership in working out these two underlying necessities—a political base for international cooperation and an economic base for international trade and development—is, I believe, a major disappointment," Willkie said. "For the free forces of the world expect moral, economic and political leadership from the President of the United States today.

"And the President's failure to exercise it has already had its effect all over the earth.

"Today in Africa, in Asia, in Europe, in South America, even right here in the United States, the average man is asking a single question. He is not asking what Mr. Roosevelt is going to do next. He is not asking what Mr. Churchill is going to do next. He is asking what Mr. Stalin is going to do next.

Stalin "Has Stolen The Show"

"The United States has at least momentarily failed in leadership, politically, economically and morally. Mr. Stalin—and, to a certain extent, the ideas which he represents—has stolen the show."

Willkie said that a pressing question was what Russia intended to do about the political integrity of Finland, Poland, the Baltic and Balkan states, and declared that forces were at work in both Republican and Democratic parties to "take selfish advantage of any move that Russia may make with regard to these smaller states."

Both Parties Taken To Task

Some Republicans, Willkie said, were adopting "a policy of suspicion toward Russia" in the belief that any anti-Russian feeling "will inevitably react against Mr. Roosevelt to the advantage of the Republican party."

"The offenses of the Democrats are equally glaring," he said. "The Roosevelt Administration apparently also has its eye on votes in 1944. It, too, seems to be angling for, or anxious to retain, the support of some of the anti-Russian groups."

JAN 2 1944

Can't Affect Russ Attitude

Willkie said that this country could not affect Russia's attitude toward the smaller states "by stimulating in this country a distrust for Russia."

"We cannot impress upon Mr. Stalin the justice and wisdom of our ideas by using his country as a domestic political football," Willkie said.

He said the United States must recognize Russia "as an equal with whom we desire to work and live."

"Our attitude toward her must be demonstrably the attitude of common sense and not the attitude of prejudice or passion," Willkie said. "To achieve this attitude does not involve acceptance of her economic theories or approval of her religious or political ideas.

"Russia knows our ideals. If we are to influence hers she must also know that no leadership in this country can successfully gain or retain office by playing to those who irresponsibly foment prejudice against her.

"And, by the same token, she should realize that any attempt on her part to interfere in our purely domestic affairs makes it harder for the American people to accept her in good faith."

LODGE WARNS PARTY TO AVOID 'SMEARING'

Senator Advises Republicans to Draft 'Positive' Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Massachusetts laid down today a Republican campaign blueprint for the new year which cautioned the party to:

1. Avoid "smearing" any potential nominee.

2. Draw up a "positice" program of how the party proposes to run the government should it win control.

3. Call attention "to the mistakes and mismanagements" of the Democratic administration "as they occur" without "harping on its weaknesses."

He professed belief that events of the next few months "will dic-

BRITISH MINISTER TALKS ON PEACE

Metropolitan Opera Includes Richard Law In Rally

New York, Jan. 1 (AP)—Richard Law, British Minister of State, said today that the United Nations can effect a lasting peace by entering it, as it entered the war, "on a basis of partnership—to benefit both each other and ourselves."

In an address broadcast from London during a Metropolitan Opera victory rally, Law said that "if the United Nations stay united we will get a lasting peace; if they do not, we shall not."

Understand And Trust

"Peace," he said, "does not really depend on statesmen. Moscow, Teheran, Cairo—they were very important. It is terribly important that our governments should understand one another, and trust one another.

"But it is even more important that we, the ordinary citizens of the United Nations, should understand one another."

The British Minister of State asserted that partnership was the key in building the peace.

"But partnership does not mean just you and us," he continued. "It does not even mean the great powers. . . . One reason we are fighting this war is because the great powers fell apart after the last war.

LaGuardia Predicts Hitler's Assassination

New York, Jan. 1 (AP)—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia observed his tenth anniversary as New York city's chief executive today by predicting "a bust-up" in Germany around Easter and the assassination of Adolf Hitler by a member of the German leader's own staff.

"We'll never get Hitler alive," he said in an interview following his New Year's Day reception in City Hall. "I think around Easter time there will be a bust-up. Someone of his own staff will shoot him."

To Open Service Clubs For Invasion Seamen

New York, Jan. 1 (AP) — The United Seamen's Service announced today it has made an initial appropriation of $50,000 for the opening of residential clubs and supplying emergency personal service for merchant seamen who participate in the invasion of Europe.

Douglas P. Falconer, USS executive director, said the clubs would be set up and the services rendered in Western European ports as soon as beachheads had been established by the armed forces.

Services, he said, would be similar to those rendered in the Mediterranean theater, where the USS provided merchant seamen with food and lodging, hospital accommodations, and supplied clothing and buddy kits to survivors of attacked ships.

Post-War Construction Big Employment Aid

New York, Jan. 1 (AP)—The sharp drop in construction expected in 1944 — to around $4,200,000,000 from around $7,400,000,000 in 1943—gives a boost to contentions that that industry offers the greatest chance for quick rehiring of war workers when arms contracts end.

More than 6,500,000 jobs in $15,000,000,000 worth of construction after materials are released is the estimate of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Gen. Arnold to Get Award

Poor Richard Club to Honor Him for Developing U. S. Air Power

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1 (AP).—The Poor Richard Club's achievement award will be presented to General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, at the club's annual dinner on Jan. 17, club officials have announced.

The club's board of directors unanimously voted to award the gold medal to General Arnold for his accomplishments in organizing and developing American air power.

Ship Built for French Launched

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 1 (AP).—The destroyer escort Marocain, fourth warship built for the French by the Dravo Corporation, was launched at the Dravo yards here today. Sponsor was Miss Anne Moen Bullitt, of Washington, daughter of William C. Bullitt.

BRICKER LOOKS TO NEW YEAR

Says '44 May Determine Civilization's Course

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 1 (AP)—Events of 1944 may determine the course of civilization for centuries, Gov. John W. Bricker declared tonight in a New Year's broadcast.

"As we enter 1944," he said, "the forces of evil and destruction are being driven to the wall and the forces of righteousness and freedom are on the conquering march. . . . But, when this war is won, there still will be momentous decisions to make and difficult problems to solve."

Sounds Warning

The Ohio Governor, who recently announced his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination, declared:

"This year will determine whether the place of the individual in society shall be strengthened or whether he shall become more and more dependent upon organized government. This Government was organized as a protection against the power of the masses as well as the classes."

Warning against what he called the "ever-encroaching power of Government," Bricker said faith in our system of self-government means we must keep it as near the home as possible.

Post-War Production

Bricker predicted production problems would be acute when millions in the armed services and in war industries return to civilian pursuits.

"Reconversion and utilization as well as the protection of private business must have more attention in 1944," he said, "but Government and the industrial plant alone cannot maintain employment of all. Everyone engaged in transportation or selling of goods must utilize his money and ability . . . to employ others."

He urged "equality of opportunity for every man and woman—that man should have the opportunity to labor without restraint, to enter other fields without hindrance, and the right to conduct his own business and build it to a bigger and better business."

Finds Wreckage Of Two Bombers

JAN 2 1944

Salt Lake City, Jan. 1 (AP)—A Civil Air Patrol pilot, flying "on a hunch," located the burned wreckage of two four-engined army planes near the western shores of Great Salt Lake today. Twenty-four men were reported aboard the bombers.

Capt. Carl H. Hellberg, wing operations officer of the Utah CAP, located the two planes, missing from the Wendover, Utah, army air base since Wednesday, after flying several miles south of the area in which the search was being concentrated. He said the two planes apparently spun to earth after crashing together.

One plane was destroyed by fire and the other partly burned. There was no sign of any survivors, Hellberg said. Search for the craft had been centered approximately 150 miles north of the area in which Hellberg found them.

"I was assigned to the area to the north," Hellberg said. "I worked on a hunch, however, and decided to cover all the territory to the south."

Army Designs New Helmet To Protect Flyers From Flak

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 1 (AP)—America's best dressed airmen soon will sport new metal headgear in their excursions down Europe's "flak alley."

Officers recognized a need for new helmet models after flyers, protected from shell fragments by flak suits, resembling a baseball catcher's equipment, but covering chest, back and legs, suffered flak injuries around the face and neck, Wright Field announced here.

So the flying clothes branch of the AAF materiel command and the Army Ordnance Department designed two new helmets, the M-4 and the M-5, and they look something like this:

Size—very ample; fits over earphones, microphone, oxygen mask, goggles and head covering.

Weight—three pounds.

Shape—the M-4 is "squarish," officials say. And the M-5 more rounded, for better adaptability in tight spots or restricted gun turrets—but each is a far cry from the soupbowl contours of World War I helmets.

Special features—"peek-a-boo" construction covering the forehead; hinged ear flaps; suspended design to permit firm and comfortable fit on flyer's head; adjustable straps and buckles.

Canol Area Is Described 'Limitless' Source of Oil

Geologist Tells of Reservoirs Found in Canada

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 1 (AP).—Professor Lowell R. Laudon, head of the Kansas University geology department, described today what he termed "apparently limitless" possibilities for oil development in the Canol area in the Mackenzie River basin in Canada.

"We found oil reservoirs 100 times as big as we first thought prevailed in the northern area," said the geologist, who worked for the Imperial Oil Company last summer and did exploratory work on the Canol project of the United States Army.

The Canol works is a $130,000,000 project—and the center of a recent controversy in Washington.

"Drilling is cheap there," Mr. Laudon said in an interview. "Oil is found close to the ground and there have been no dry holes to my knowledge. Transportation is the big cost."

Mr. Laudon predicted that with cheaper transportation eventually "the Canol project will pay itself many times."

DURING 1943 THE REPORT SAID THE AMERICANS HELPED TO WIN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC BY BLASTING A HALF-DOZEN NAZI U-BOAT BASES AND PROVED THE FEASIBILITY OF HIGH-ALTITUDE, DAYLIGHT PRECISION BOMB.

OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE AMERICAN AIR UNIT INCLUDED THE DEVELOPMENT OF A POWERFUL AND UNPRECEDENTED LONG-RANGE FIGHTER ESCORT SYSTEM WHICH HELPED TO INTENSIFY THE ATTACKS AGAINST NAZI WAR INDUSTRY.

THE MANIFOLD EXPANSION OF OPERATIONS BROUGHT--AS THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, LT.-GEN.IRA C.EAKER, PREDICTED--A DIMINISHING CASUALTY RATE WHICH REMAINED WELL BELOW THE OPERATIONALLY STABLE FIVE PERCENT.

ADD LONDON-AERIAL (HILL) XX DONE

MAJ. FREDERICK ANDERSON, CHIEF OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND, EARLIER IN AN OFFICIAL REPORT SAID IT WAS NOT UNTIL MID-MARCH OF 1943 THAT THE UNIT COULD GET AS MANY AS 100 HEAVY BOMBERS INTO THE AIR IN A SINGLE DAY, WHEREAS NOW THEY ARE ABLE TO SEND UP MORE THAN 700 IN SHORT ORDER AGAINST A NUMBER OF TARGETS.

JAN 2 1944

DURING THE YEAR, HE SAID, THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S MANPOWER DOUBLED AND THE TOTAL RATIO OF GERMAN AIR LOSSES TO THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES WAS FOUR TO ONE.

ANDERSON REVEALED THAT 48,000 TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING WAS UNK SEPT. 16 IN A RAID ON NANTES HARBOR AND 33,000 TONS SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THE OCT. 9 ATTACK ON GDYNIA AND DANZIG.

THE MOUNTING POWER OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE WAS HIGHLIGHTED FURTHER IN THE OFFICIAL REPORT BY THE FACT THAT THE TONNAGE OF BOMBS DROPPED ON NAZI-HELD EUROPE IN DECEMBER WAS ABOUT ONE-QUARTER OF THE TOTAL TONNAGE UNLOADED ON GERMAN TARGETS BY THE UNIT FOR THE ENTIRE YEAR.

THE WEIGHT OF BOMBS DROPPED FOR EVERY BOMBER LOST--ALTHOUGH THAT IS NOT A CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS--MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING THE YEAR.

DURING DECEMBER THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE DESTROYED MORE THAN 330 GERMAN PLANES AT A LOSS OF 168 HEAVY BOMBERS.

JAN 2 1944

SW334P 434PEW

ADD LONDON-AERIAL XXX FORCE

MAJ.EUGENE ROBERTS OF 817 EAST INDIANA, SPOKANE, WASH., NINE; CAPT.GERALD JOHNSON, OWENTON, KY., EIGHT; MAJ.FRANCIS S.GABRESKI, 95 1/2 SPRUCE ST., OIL CITY, PA., EIGHT; LT.COL.DAVID C.SCHILLING, WARDELL APTS., DETROIT, EIGHT; COL.HUBERT ZEMKE, MISSOULA, MONT., SEVEN; LT.COBERT JOHNSON, LAWTON, OKLA., SEVEN; LT.FRANK E.MCCAULEY, HICKSVILLE, OHIO, SIX; LT.DUANE W.BEESON, 211 ORCHARD ST., BOISE, IDAHO, SIX;

CREDITED WITH FIVE EACH WERE:

CAPT.CHARLES LONDON, 4809 COLORADO ST., LONG BEACH, CALIF.; MAJ.

3024- 11457

30.24— 11457

ROY W.EVANS, 888 MOUNT VERNON AVE., SAN BERNADINO, CALIF.; LT.GLEN D.SCHILTZ, 64 GLENWOOD ST., CANTON, OHIO; MAJ.JACK C.PRICE, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.; CAPT.LEROY A.SCHREIBER, 115 COURT ST., PLYMOUTH, MASS., LT.JOE H.POWERS, JR., 2633 EAST 26TH PLACE, TULSA, OKLA.; LT.COL.GLENN E.DUNCAN, 1617 WINBERN AVE., HOUSTON, TEXAS AND CAPT. WALTER V.COOK, 2239 CRANE AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

JS912PEW

ADD LONDON - GERMAN NAVAL XX CONTROL

A BRITISH ADMIRALTY REVIEW OF 1943, RELEASED THURSDAY NIGHT, SAID GERMANY IS NOW LOSING MORE SUBMARINES THAN THE ALLIES ARE LOSING MERCHANTMEN.

JAN 2 1944

ADOLF HITLER, IN A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE YESTERDAY, ADMITTED A SLACKENING OF HIS U-BOAT CAMPAIGN AND SAID IT WAS DUE TO A "SINGLE TECHNICAL INVENTION OF OUR ENEMIES."

THIS, HE ASSERTED, WOULD BE OVERCOME "WITHIN A SHORT PERIOD."

FB124SPEW

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LONDON, JAN. 1-(AP)-GEN. NIKOLAI VATUTIN'S RAMPAGING UKRAINIAN ARMY, CONTINUING ITS SWEEP TOWARD THE OLD POLISH AND RUMANIAN BORDERS RECAPTURED 300 MORE POPULATED PLACES IN THE POWERFUL WINTER OFFENSIVE, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE ROLLING DRIVE WEST OF KI[illegible]AS ENVELOPED THE DISTRICT CENTER OF SAMGORODOK, WHICH LIES 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF VINNITSA ON THE BUG RIVER, THE NEXT NATURAL GERMAN DEFENSE LINE WEST OF THE DNIEPER.

THE SOVIET BALTIC ARMY POUNDING WESTWARD TOWARD THE LATVIAN BORDER ALSO ROLLED UP NEW GAINS, RECAPTURING 28 POPULATED PLACES, ACCORDING TO THE COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

ZAMOSTOCHE, 10 MILES SOUTH OF VITEBSK AND A RAILWAY JUNCTION ON THE LINE EXTENDING TO ORSHA, WAS RECAPTURED BY THE BALTIC ARMY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, INDICATING THAT THE RED ARMY COLUMNS WERE CLOSING IN AN ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT AGAINST VITEBSK. JAN 2 1944

BEFORE TODAY'S ADVANCES WERE MARKED UP THE RED ARMIES WERE 35 MILES FROM THE OLD POLISH BORDER IN THE ZHITOMIR AREA AND 90 MILES FROM THE OLD RUMANIAN FRONTIER AND WERE SPREAD OUT ON A 200-MILE FRONT.

YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE HAD LISTED THESE SUCCESSES:

TROOPS OF GEN.IVAN S.BAGRAMIAN'S BALTIC ARMY CUT THE VITEBSK-ORSHA HIGHWAY SOUTH OF VITEBSK AND ADVANCED ON BOTH SIDES OF THAT BITTERLY CONTESTED STRONGHOLD. FARTHER NORTH, THE RUSSIANS SEIZED 60 COMMUNITIES WEST OF NEVEL, WHILE IN THE DNIEPER BEND FAR TO THE SOUTH THE THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMY, DEEPENING ITS BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RIVER, CAPTURED FIVE MORE TOWNS IN ITS DRIVE TOWARD NIKOPOL.

AS THE GOOD NEWS POURED INTO MOSCOW FROM THE FRONT, MICHAEL KALININ, PRESIDENT OF THE PRAESIDIUM, OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE SOVIET UNION, PROMISED IN A NEW YEAR'(S SPEECH THAT 1944 WOULD SEE THE COMPLETE LIBERATION OF SOVIET TERRITORY. A MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID THAT ALREADY THERE IS TALK OF WHAT TROOPS WILL BE THE FIRST TO REACH THE BORDERS.

GEN.NIKOLAI VATUTIN'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY WAS RACING AHEAD FAR BEYOND THE TERRITORY LOST TO THE GERMAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE WEST OF KIEV IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, AND BERLIN REPORTS TO SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS SAID THERE WERE MANY INDICATIONS IN GERMAN MILITARY CIRCLES[illegible]

THAT A NEW LARGE-SCALE RETREAT WOULD BE ORDERED ON THE EASTERN FRONT IN ORDER TO STABILIZE A DEFENSIVE LINE.

IN A FRANK ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION, THE NAZI RADIO COMMENTATOR COL.ERNST VON HAMMER DECLARED THAT "IN VIEW OF THE GREAT NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY OF THE SOVIET FORCES, GERMAN TROOPS WERE COMPELLED TO RESTRICT THEIR ACTIVITIES TO A MOBILE WARFARE IN WHICH DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS SITUATIONS REPEATEDLY OCCURRED."

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT STRATEGIC ZHITOMIR WAS TAKEN BY "BOLD MANEUVER AND VIGOROUS ASSAULT" AFTER "FIERCE ENGAGEMENTS" AT THE APPROACHES OF THE TOWN WHERE "THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED FREQUENTLY, TRYING TO HOLD THE TOWN AT ANY COST."

"THE ENEMY SUSTAINED TREMENDOUS LOSSES IN MANPOWER IN THESE ENGAGEMENTS," THE BULLETIN SAID. "MUCH WAR MATERIAL WAS CAPTURED AND MANY PRISONERS WERE TAKEN."

JAN 2 1944

THE COMMUNIQUE CHARACTERIZED THE OPERATIONS ALONG THE 200-MILE FRONT IN THESE WORDS:

"OUR TANK AND MOTORIZED TROOPS DEALT THE ENEMY CONSIDERABLE BLOWS, BREAKING THROUGH INTO HIS REAR TO INTERCEPT MOST IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS LINES AND SMASH GERMAN RESERVES WHICH CAME UP TO THE FRONT LINE."

LONDON, JAN. 1-(AP)-PREMIER-MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN ISSUED AN ORDER OF THE DAY TODAY ON THE CAPTURE OF THE UKRAINIAN BASTION OF ZHITOMIR, WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IN A REGULAR RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

STALIN'S ORDER WAS TO GEN. NIKOLAI VATUTIN, COMMANDER OF THE VICTORIOUS FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY WHOSE TROOPS ARE POURING THROUGH A GREAT GAP IN THE NAZI DEFENSES AND STEAM-ROLLERING ON TOWARD THE OLD POLISH AND RUMANIAN BORDERS AFTER RECAPTURING THE TOWN.

THE PREMIER, IN HIS MESSAGE BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAII [illegible]E RAILWAY JUNCTION FELL AS THE RESULT "OF A VIGOROUS INFANTRY ASS [illegible]T AND SKILFUL OUTFLANKING MANEUVER BY TANK TROOPS."

HE SAID 28 UNITS PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES AND GAVE THEM THE NAME OF ZHITOMIR AS WELL AS RECOMMENDING 11 UNITS FOR DECORATION. OF THE LATTER SEVEN WERE INFANTRY DIVISIONS.

THE PREMIER DIRECTED THAT 20 SALVOS BE FIRED FROM 224 GUNS TONIGHT IN MOSCOW AS A SALUTE TO THE TROOPS WHICH TOOK PART.

FD133PEW

LONDON, JAN. 1-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY OF MARSHAL STALIN AS BROADCAST BY MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR: (200)

TO ARMY GENERAL VATUTIN:

JAN 2 1944

TROOPS OF THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT YESTERDAY, AS THE RESULT OF A VIGOROUS INFANTRY ASSAULT AND A SKILLFUL OUTFLANKING MANEUVER BY TANK TROOPS, CAPTURED THE REGIONAL CENTER OF THE UKRAINE, THE TOWN AND RAILWAY JUNCTION OF ZHITOMIR.

IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWN OF ZHITOMIR THE FOLLOWING TROOPS WON DISTINCTION:

TROOPS COMMANDED BY COLONEL GENERALS GRECHKO AND LESELIDZE AND LT.GEN.CHERNYAKHOVSKY AND TANK TROOPS COMMANDED BY LT.GEN.RYBALKO.

TWENTY-EIGHT UNITS PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES.

3.24- 11459

TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY ACHIEVED, THE UNITS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES PARTICULARLY ARE GIVEN THE NAME OF ZHITOMIR UNITS. ELEVEN UNITS ARE RECOMMENDED FOR DECORATION INCLUDING SEVEN INFANTRY DIVISIONS.

TODAY AT 9 P.M. THE CAPITAL OF OUR MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, WILL SALUTE IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND WITH 20 SALVOS FROM 224 GUNS OUR GALLANT TROOPS WHO TOOK PART IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF ZHITOMIR.

FOR EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHICH TOOK PART IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF ZHITOMIR.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND!

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADER!

JAN 2 1944

(END)

JS254PEW

LONDON, JAN. 1-(AP)-AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS STRUCK AT TWO IMPORTANT NAZI BALLBEARING PLANTS NEAR PARIS AND TWO AIRFIELDS IN FRANCE YESTERDAY, WHILE OTHER ALLIED AIRCRAFT WERE POURING A DELUGE OF BOMBS ON THE FRENCH INVASION COAST, AND 29 BOMBER. AND THREE FIGHTERS WERE LOST, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY.

IDENTIFYING THE TARGETS OF THE FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS FOR THE FIRST TIME, AN AIR MINISTRY AND UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNIQUE SAID LARGE FORMATIONS HIT THE CAM BALL BEARING FACTORIES AT IVRY AND BOIS DE COLOMBES NEAR PARIS AND THE AIRFIELDS AT CHATEAU BERNARD AND ST.JE/ D'ANGELY NEAR COGNAC ON THE WEST COAST OF FRANCE.

30.24—11459

WHILE LOSING 29 OF THEIR NUMBER AND THREE FIGHTERS, THE FORTRESS AND LIBERATOR GUNNERS SHOT DOWN 17 ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND THEIR ACCOMPANYING FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN 11 MORE OF THE ENEMY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

IN COORDINATED OPERATIONS, AMERICAN MARAUDER AND ALLIED MEDIUM, LIGHT AND FIGHTER BOMBERS----MAKING UP A TOTAL DAYLIGHT FORCE OF PERHAPS 1,000 PLANES ENGAGED IN A YEAR-END SMASH AT NAZI OBJECTIVES---LOST NOT A SINGLE PLANE, ANOTHER COMMUNIQUE SAID. JAN 2 1944

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE "POPULATION SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES ESPECIALLY IN SOME PARTS OF PARIS" AS A RESULT OF THE ALLIED BLOWS, BUT CLAIMED ONLY 19 ALLIED AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN.

CROSS-CHANNEL AERIAL ACTIVITY USHERING IN THE NEW YEAR CONTINUED TODAY WITH A STEADY PROCESSION OF FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS HEADING TOWARD THE CONTINENT DURING THE MORNING. BUT THE ACTIVITY WAS ON A CONSIDERABLY SMALLER SCALE THAN IN THE PRECEDING 48 HOUR PERIOD WHEN PERHAPS 3,500 ALLIED PLANES INVADED ADOLF HITLER' ROOFLESS CONTINENT.

EARLIER REPORTS HAD SAID THE FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS HITTING AT PARIS SHOT DOWN SIX GERMAN FIGHTERS FOR A LOSS OF ONE OF THEIR OWN NUMBER.

REPORTING HITS ON BOTH THE PARIS OBJECTIVES AND THE AIRFIELDS, RETURNING CREWMEN SAID THEY COULD STILL SEE COLUMNS OF SMOKE RISING UI WHEN THEY WERE AS FAR AWAY AS THE FRENCH COAST ON THEIR WAY HOME. THE AIR BASE AT CHATEAU BERNARD IN WEST CENTRAL FRANCE IS BELIEVED TO BE USED BY GERMAN PLANES COLLABORATING WITH U-BOAT ATTACKS AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.

THE RAIDS AGAINST THE NORTHERN FRENCH COAST, CARRIED OUT BY U.S. MARAUDERS AND RAF AND DOMINION PLANES, MET NEGLIGIBLE GERMAN OPPOSITION, BUT A FORTRESS FORMATION RETURNING FROM ONE OF THE OTHER ASSIGNMENTS WAS JUMPED BY FROM 50 TO 75 NAZI FIGHTER PLANES AND

ENGAGED IN A GREAT RUNNING BATTLE FROM THE BREST PENINSULA TO THE MIDDLE OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

A PARIS BROADCAST SAID THAT 200 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND MORE THAN 2,000 INJURED IN A RAID ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY AND THAT THE METROPOLIS, LAST BOMBED BY THE AMERICAN IN MID-SEPTEMBER, WAS OVERHUNG WITH A CLOUD OF "REEKING POWDER FLAME" AFTER THE ATTACK.

MQ420AEW

LONDON, JAN. 1-(AP)-RAF MOSQUITOS AND HURRICANE FIGHTER-BOMBERS ESCORTED BY SPITFIRES AND TYPHOONS ATTACKED MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN NORTHERN FRANCE THIS AFTERNOON, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED.

ALTHOUGH WEATHER HAMPERED THE ATTACK THE RAIDERS SCORED A NUMBER OF HITS ON THE TARGETS.

ALL THE PLANES RETURNED.

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FD144PEW

LONDON, JAN. 1-(AP)-LT.GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ, WHO WILL COMMAND ALL AMERICAN STRATEGIC BOMBING OF EUROPE, ARRIVED IN LONDON TODAY.

FD1125AEW

LONDON, JAN. 1-(AP)-YUGOSLAV PARTISANS ARE PRESSING THEIR OFFENSIVES IN HERCEGOVINA, MONTENEGRO AND THE SANJAK PROVINCE OF BISNIA, AN ARMY OF LIBERATION COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY, AND HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUED IN EAST BOSNIA.

THE BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GERMANS OCCUPIED "NEW DEFENSIVE POSITIONS" IN THE LIVNO-BUVNO SECTOR OF BOSNIA, WHERE BITTER FIGHTING HAS BEEN REPORTED FOR THE PAST WEEK.

A PARTISAN FORCE OCCUPIED LJUBINJE IN HERCEGOVINA AND DEFEATED A GERMAN-CHETNIK DETACHMENT NEAR BADAR, THE BULLETIN SAID, WHILE IN SERBIA OTHER GUERRILLA UNITS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEATEN A BRIGADE OF CHETNIKS.

SLOVENIAN UNITS CAPTURED BELA, KILLING MANY GERMAN SOLDIERS, THE BULLEGIN ADDED. OPERATIONS AGAINST RAILWAYS WERE REPORTED TO BE INCREASING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY IN VOJVODINA AND CROATIA.

A GERMAN BROADCAST DECLARED PARTISAN ACTIVITY IN BOSNIA (CQ) AND THE ADJACENT AREAS OF MONTENEGRO AND ALBANIA "HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY LIQUIDATED."

JAN. 2 1944

"SINCE THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER," THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB ASSERTED, "37,790 PARTISANS HAVE BEEN KILLED AND 49,659 CAPTURED. DURING DECEMBER ALONE 2,926 WERE KILLED AND 22,696 CAPTURED IN THE AREA BETWEEN SARAJEVO AND THE FRONTIER DISTRICTS OF MONTENEGRO AND ALBANIA.

"THE BOOTY TAKEN DURING THESE FOUR MONTHS AMOUNTS TO 400 GUNS, ABOUT 60 TANKS, " THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, WHICH HAS OPPOSED MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ'S MOVEMENT, SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE LOSSES INFLICTED BY THE GERMANS ON THE ARMY OF LIBERATION HAD BEEN IRREPARABLE AND THAT 14,000 GUERRILLAS HAD BEEN ISOLATED IN THE DINARA ALPS.

MQ744AEW

LONDON, JAN. 1-(AP)-GEN.SIR ALAN BROOKE, CHIEF OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, RENOWNED AS ONE OF GREAT ARTILLERY AUTHORITIES IN THE WORLD, WAS PROMOTED TO FIELD MARSHAL IN THE KING'S NEW YEAR'S HONOR LIST.

AIR MARSHAL SIR CHARLES PORTAL, CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF, WAS

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30. 24—11461

NAMED "MARSHAL OF THE RAF," TOP RANK IN THE AIRFORCE SUPERIOR TO AIR CHIEF MARSHALS. THERE ARE NOW FOUR OTHERS HOLDING SUCH RANK, BUT ALL ARE RETIRED OR INACTIVE.

MQ642AEW

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, SUNDAY, JAN. 2-(AP)-THE TEXT OF A BLUE NETWORK BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES BY LT.GEN.IRA C.EAKER, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH U.S. AIR FORCE WHO HAS BEEN NAMED NEW ALLIED AIR COMMANDER OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA:

IN THE LAST TWO DAYS THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE HAS SEEN THE OLD YEAR OUT BY MOUNTING ITS LARGEST AERIAL ATTACKS AGAINST HITLER'S EUROPE. ON EACH OF THESE DAYS APPROXIMATELY 1500 AMERICAN AIRPLANES ATTACKED THE CONTINENT FROM ENGLAND, MORE THAN HALF OF THEM BEING FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS. THIS MASSIVE ONSLAUGHT CONTRASTS WITH THE FIRST AMERICAN RAID ON GERMANY LAST JANUARY 27TH WHEN WE MANAGED TO PUT 53 FLYING FORTRESSES OVER WILHELMSHAVEN.

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AT THE BEGINNING OF A NEW YEAR, IT IS APPROPRIATE TO SUMMARIZE SUCH PROGRESS DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS AND TO EXPRESS OUR THANKS TO THOSE RESPONSIBLE. WE ARE GRATEFUL, FIRST OF ALL, TO THE WORKERS IN AMERICA WHO HAVE MANUFACTURED OUR SUPERB AIRPLANES AND ALL THE MYRIAD OTHER ITEMS WE CONSUME IN STUPENDOUS AND EVER-INCREASING QUANTITIES. WE PAY TRIBUTE ALSO TO THE SMALL GROUP OF AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO LONG BEFORE THE WAR DEVELOPED THE AMERICAN CONCEPT OF DAYLIGHT PRECISION BOMBING WHICH HAS BEEN TRIUMPHANTLY VINDICATED IN 1943. BUT MOST OF ALL THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE IS DUE TO THE INTREPID GALLANTRY OF OUR COMBAT CREWS AND HEROIC DRUDGERY OF OUR MAINTENANCE MEN.

I AM IMMENSELY PROUD, AND EVERYONE IN AMERICA SHOULD BE PROUD AS WELL, OF WHAT THESE BOYS HAVE DONE. THE FLYERS OF THE EIGHTH BOMBER COMMAND WERE THE FIRST AMERICANS PRIVILEGED TO BRING THE WAR TO GERMANY ITSELF. THEY HAVE PENETRATED AS DEEPLY AS 800 MILES INTO GERMANY TO FIND, PINPOINT AND DESTROY HITLER'S MOST IMPORTANT WAR FACTORIES. THE MEN OF THE EIGHTH FIGHTER COMMAND WERE THE FIRST ALLIED FLYERS TO PUT FIGHTER PLANES INTO COMBAT OVER GERMANY ITSELF.

USING LONG-RANGE FUEL TANKS THEY ESCORTED OUR BOMBERS TO KIEL, BREMEN, THE RUHR AND MANY OTHER TARGETS IN GERMANY, MEETING THE HUN ON HIS HOME GROUND AND DESTROYING HIS BEST FIGHTERS AT THE RATE OF THREE TO ONE. THESE MEN ARE FIGHTING THE TOUGHEST AERIAL WAR THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN. FACING THEM ARE NEARLY 70 PERCENT OF GERMANY'S FIGHTERS--MORE THAN DOUBLE THE NUMBER ON THE RUSSIAN AND MEDITERRANEAN FRONTS COMBINED.

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AT 25,000 FEET, WHERE OUR FORMATIONS HABITUALLY FLY, THE TEMPERATURE IS OFTEN 50 DEGREES BELOW ZERO. IF A GUNNER TAKES HIS HAND OUT OF HIS GLOVE FOR EVEN TWO MINUTES, HE IS LIKELY TO LOSE HIS FINGERS FROM FROSTBITE. IF HE TAKES HIS OXYGEN MASK OFF FOR TWO MINUTES, HE DIES. IT IS A GRIM AND FEARFUL STRUGGLE. YET DESPITE THE MOST DESPERATE DEFENSES THAT THE GERMANS CAN DEVISE THE MEN OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE HAVE NEVER BEEN TURNED AWAY FROM THEIR TARGETS BY ENEMY ACTION.

THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE BEGAN OPERATIONS WITH ONLY ONE BRITISH AIRFIELD. NOW WE HAVE MORE THAN A HUNDRED. DURING THE PAST YEAR, WE HAVE DESPATCHED 64,000 OFFENSIVE SORTIES OVER THE CONTINENT,

DESTROYED 4,100 GERMAN FIGHTERS AND DROPPED 55,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON NAZI TARGETS. WE HAVE INFLICTED VITAL DAMAGE ON GERMANY'S ABILITY TO WAGE WAR. ONE EXAMPLE WILL SUFFICE. SINCE JULY, THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE HAS NUT GERMANY'S PLANNED FIGHTER PRODUCTION BY NEARLY 40 PER CENT. DESPITE OCCASIONAL HEAVY LOSSES, SUCH AS SCHWEINFURT, OUR OVERALL LOSS RATE HAS BEEN VERY LOW. LESS THAN FOUR PER CENT OF OUR HEAVY BOMBERS HAVE FAILED TO RETURN.

I KNOW OF NO HAPPIER OMEN FOR 1944 THAN TO POINT OUT THAT OUR RAPI GROWTH WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE COOPERATION AND UNSTINTED HELP OF THE R A F AND THE GENEROUS HOSPITALITY OF THE WHOLE BRITISH PEOPLE. ALL THE MEN OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE ARE PROUD THAT 1944 WILL SEE THEM GOING FORWARD IN FULL PARTNERSHIP WITH THE RAF AND ALLIED LAND AND SEA FORCES TO VICTORY.

((END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 8 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY SATURDAY JAN. 1)

JS&WE658PEW

JAN 2 1944

ADD NAPLES - (MORIN) xx BEHIND

CHARTER MEMBER AND ORGANIZER TECH.SGT.A.L.POLLOCK, 922 HIGHLAND AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., RECEIVED A LETTER FROM A GIRL AT HOME WHO SAID SHE HAD CHANGED HER MIND SINCE HE LEFT. HE FOUND A NUMBER OF FRIENDS WITH THE SAME EXPERIENCE AND THAT WAS THE BEGINNING OF THE CLUB.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION APPEARED BEFORE THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE CLUB LAST NIGHT AND ALL TOLD THEIR STORIES--WHICH BORE GREAT SIMILARITY.

TECH.SGT.LOUIS KEND, 12 WEST 51ST ST., NEW YORK CITY, SECRETARY OF THE CLUB, TOOK DOWN ALL OF THE DATA AND WAS PREPARING TO SEND QUESTIONNAIRES TO THE GIRLS WHO DID THE BRUSHING OFF. THAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTION OF THE CLUB.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION ON THE LIST IS: "WOULD YOU CHANGE YOUR MIND IF HE WERE HOME NOW?"

AT MIDNIGHT ALL DRANK TO THE GIRLS THEY LOVED AND LOST.

JP100 1PEW

BY RICHARD G.MASSOCK

JAN 2 1944

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN. 1-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS OF THE FIFTH ARMY SEIZED THREE HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING THE CASSINO HIGHWAY, THE MOST IMPORTANT ROAD TO ROME, AND THE EIGHTH ARMY IS PICKING ITS WAY THROUGH MINEFIELDS AT A MILE-A-DAY PACE UP THE ADRIATIC COAST TOWARD PESCARA ON THE EASTERN ROUTE, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENTS SAID TODAY.

BRITISH TROOPS, BACK FROM A HIT AND RUN RAID BEHIND THE GERMAN LINE NORTH OF THE GARIGLIANO RIVER MOUTH ON THE WESTERN END OF THE BATTLE FRONT, REPORTED THAT THEY MOPPED UP A NUMBER OF NAZI TROOPS, TOOK PRISONERS AND DESTROYED AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY BRIDGE.

GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER'S 15TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS WITHHELD FURTHER DETAILS OF THIS RAID OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT, HOWEVER. THE DESTROYED BRIDGE, IT WAS SAID, BLOCKED THE LINE OF GERMAN RETREAT TO THE APPIAN WAY ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILE NORTH OF THE RIVER.

THE AMERICAN ADVANCE IN THE ROUGH MOUNTAINS PLACED THEM TWO MILES SOUTHWEST OF VINTICUSO IN THE WESTWARD PUSH TOWARD CASSINO.

FIERCE MACHINE-GUN FIRE COVERING STRONG GERMAN POSITIONS HELD THE EIGHTH ARMY CANADIANS TO A SLOW PACE AS THEY ADVANCED FROM A POINT THREE MILES NORTH OF ORTONA AND ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM CASSINO TO THREATEN ROME FROM THE EAST.

THE GERMANS' DESPERATE DE[illegible]AYING TACTICS WERE FURTHER DEMONSTRATED AT SAN TOMMASO, TWO MILES WEST OF ORTONA WHERE ALLIED TROOPS HAD TO FIGHT THROUGH TERRIFIC FIRE FROM 88 MILLIMETER GUNS TO REGAIN A

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HEIGHT THEY PREVIOUSLY HAD SEIZED AND THEN LOST.

BAD WEATHER YESTERDAY LIMITED ALLIED AIR FORCES TO A FEW ATTACKS ON LOCOMOTIVES, MOTOR TRUCK CONVOYS, SUPPLY TRAINS AND GUN POSITIONS IN THE BATTLE AREA. THREE ALLIED PLANES WERE MISSING FROM THE ATTACKS IN WHICH ONE LOCOMOTIVE AND SEVEN MOTOR VEHICLES WERE DESTROYED BY STRAFING AND GERMAN POSITIONS BOMBED AT FORMIA, MINTURNO AND ON THE ROAD NORTH OF GUARDIAGRELE IN THE EASTERN SECTOR.

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JAN 2 1944

1Q310AEW

CAIRO, JAN. 1-(AP)-A NEW YEAR'S APPEAL TO GREEK GUERRILLA FORCES TO UNITE AND "CONSTITUTE A SINGLE ARMY X X X OF FREEDOM EMBODIED IN THE ALLIED ARMY WAS ISSUED LAST NIGHT BY PREMIER EMMANUELE TSOUDEROS OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE.

ALLIED LIAISON OFFICERS WITH THE GUERRILLAS HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO ACT AS INTERMEDIARIES TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES AMONG THE PATRIOT GROUPS, HE SAID, AND "THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCES ALSO WILL BE YOUR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. YOUR EFFORTS WILL BE COORDINATED BY HIM."

EV5AEW

C...KING, SUNDAY, JAN. 2-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN A NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MADE PUBLIC TODAY SAID THAT CHINA'S NATIONAL GENERAL MOBILIZATION SHOULD BE ACCELERATED AND DECLARED THAT THE MAJOR TASK FOR THE COUNTRY IN 1944 SHOULD BE THE LAUNCHING OF "A LARGE-SCALE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN."

"IN 1944 THERE WILL BE ONLY ONE WAR AND ONE STRATEGY," HE SAID. "FOR CHINA IT IS NOW NOT ONLY A QUESTION OF COORDINATION BUT ALSO ONE OF JOINING HER ALLIES UNDER THIS STRATEGY TO BRING OVERWHELMING FORCE TO BEAR UPON JAPAN FROM ALL SIDES."

CHIANG SAID THAT HE REPEATEDLY HAD EMPHASIZED THAT CHINA SHOULD ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRUSHING JAPAN ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND. HE EXPLAINED THAT MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS IN BOTH THE EAST AND WEST IN 1943 HAD BEEN FAVORABLE AND ADDED THAT RECENT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES HAVE SPELLED DOOM FOR THE AXIS BECAUSE THEY LAID DOWN CONCRETE PROGRAMS FOR POST WAR PEACE.

JAN 2 1944

DECLARING THAT CHINA'S LATENT FORCE HAS NOT YET BEEN FULLY DEVELOPED, CHIANG URGED THE HEIGHTENING OF ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY BY ECONOMY OF FUNDS, TIME AND MANPOWER.

SUN FO, PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN, DECLARED IN A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE YESTERDAY THAT GERMANY WOULD BE KNOCKED OUT BETWEEN THE SUMMER AND SPRING OF THIS YEAR. HE SAID THAT "WE BELIEVE THAT WHEN THE TIME COMES OUR ALLY, THE SOVIET UNION, WILL TURN HER FORCES TO THE EAST AND PARTICIPATE IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN."

MQ1222AEW

ADD MARINES, C. GLOUCESTER-(SPENCER) xx POSITIONS

TO THE TANKS MUST GO MUCH CREDIT FOR THE BREVITY OF THE FIRST PHASE OF THE CAMPAIGN. THE JAPANESE HIT THEM WITH THEIR ARTILLERY BUT THE SHELLS RICOCHETED OFF AND NOT A SINGLE TANK WAS PUT OUT OF ACTION.

THE JAPANESE DIED BEHIND THEIR GUNS, BEHIND THE STEEL SHIELDS THAT WERE PERFORATED BY TANK FIRE. THEY DIED IN BUNKERS AND ALONG THE BEAC FEW GOT AWAY.

ONLY ONCE, AND THAT ON THE FIRST DAY, WERE THE MARINES SUBJECTED TO ATTACK FROM JAPANESE PLANES. THE AMERICAN FIFTH AIR FORCE HELD FULL CONTROL OF THE AIR WHILE LANDING CRAFT OF ALL TYPES, INCLUDING

COAST GUARD LST'S, BROUGHT IN INCREASING PILES OF EQUIPMENT AND REINFORCEMENTS.

THE MARINES WERE MAGNIFICENT IN THIS SHOW. THE NIPPONESE TRIED ALL THEIR TRICKS UP TO EERIE NIGHT ATTACKS BUT THEY DIED BEFORE OUR POSITIONS WITH AS MANY AS 600 KILLED IN ONE MAD ASSAULT. THE MARINES HELD THEIR GROUND AND NEXT MORNING WENT OUT TO COUNT THE DEAD.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ENEMY DEAD AT GLOUCESTER IS NOT KNOWN DEFINITELY BUT IS WELL ABOVE 1,000. MARINE CASUALTIES WERE ONLY A FRACTION OF THAT NUMBER. THERE MAY BE JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO REGAIN LOST POSITIONS, OR NEW MARINE ATTACKS ELSEWHERE, BUT THE FIRST PHASE IS OVER, AND IN A REMARKABLY SHORT TIME.

AT BUNA, ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA, ALLIED TROOPS CHARGED ENEMY PILLBOXES WITH MACHINEGUNS. THEY HAD NO AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT. THEIR ARTILLERY WAS NEGLIGIBLE UNTIL THE LATTER STAGES AND TANKS DIDN'T MAKE AN APPEARANCE UNTIL LATE IN THE SHOW. BUNA WAS CAPTURED IN MID-DECEMBER OF 1942.

A COMPARISON OF THE BUNA AND GLOUCESTER CAMPAIGNS SHOWS WHAT AMERICANS CAN DO AGAINST JAPANESE WHEN THEY HAVE EVERYTHING NEEDED FOR THE JOB. SUCH EQUIPMENT IS GOING TO COST AMERICAN TAXPAYERS PLENTY, BUT IT SAVES LIVES AND TIME.

JAN 2 1944

X1130APW NM

ADD TOROKINA FIELD, BOUGAINVILLE RR HOME

CREDITED WITH TWO PLANES EACH WERE 1ST LTS. ROLAND E.MARKER, KANSAS CITY, MO., CHARLES J.SCHWARTZ, SAN PEDRO, CALIF., AND ROBERT PLANDERSON, ABILENE, TEX.

IN ADDITION TO TIFFING'S ZERO, SINGLES WERE SCORED BY 1ST LTS. LOWELL E.WILKERSEN, WALTER B.STRAUGHN, BEAUMONT, TEX., ENNIS E.WALDEN, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., ROBERT MCDONOUGH, RENO, NEV., ROBERT E.FOOTE, DALLAS, TEX., JOHN BARTON, SAN ANGELO, TEX., WILLIAM J.O'BRIEN, BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND 2ND LT. JOHN S. O'SULLIVAN, KANSAS CITY.

(EDS: ADDRESS OF LT. TIFFING UNAVAILABLE.)

JAN 2 1944

ZA1031APW

XSOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, JAN.1-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY TODAY VOICED ASSURANCE THAT "1944 WILL BE A YEAR OF GREAT, DECISIVE VICTORIES FOR THE COLOV PACIFIC FREEDOM."

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, JAN.1-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY TODAY VOICED ASSURANCE THAT "1944 WILL BE A YEAR OF GREAT, DECISIVE VICTORIES FOR THE CAUSE OF PACIFIC FREEDOM."

A YEAR AGO, HE SAID, THE ALLIES STILL FACED THE JAPANESE ACROSS THE JUNGLES AND BEACHES OF GUADALCANAL. SINCE THEN, AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE MOVED INTO THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS AND STRUCK BOUGAINVILLE "FROM THE LIST OF EFFECTIVE JAP BASES."

HALSEY, COMMANDER OF SOUTH PACIFIC FORCES, ADDED IN HIS NEW YEAR'S DAY STATEMENT;

JAN 2 1944

"WE CAN PROMISE FOR THE COMING MONTHS SO MANY STAGGERING BLOWS AGAINST THE ENEMY IN SO MANY PLACES AND FROM SO MANY DIRECTIONS THAT HI RELUCTANT RETREAT WILL BE DISASTROUBLY QUICKENED AS HE BACKS UP THE ROAD TOWARD TOKYO. IT IS A PLEASURABLE NOTE THAT SUCH RETREATS ARE DIFFICULT TO HALT. THE JAP WON'T HALT HIS."

PM225APW

BY MURLIN SPENCER

WITH THE MARINES AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN, DEC. 30-(DELAYED-(AP)-OH, IT'S WONDERFUL TO BE A MARINE BANDSMAN IN

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A FLASHY UNIFORM, MARCHING AT THE HEAD OF LONG LINES OF SOLDIERS BETWEEN BANKS OF CHEERING CROWDS.

"YES, THAT'S WHAT YOU THINK. LOOK AT US NOW," BARKED MAJ. LEON BRUSILOFF, (821 LARRY PLACE) CHEVY CHASE, MD. BRUSILOFF, WHO WAS KNOWN TO MANY IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AS AN IMMACULATELY DRESSED THEATER ORCHESTRA LEADER, WAS MUD COVERED FROM HELMET TO BOOTS.

HE IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THE BANDSMEN UNDER COMBAT CONDITIONS WHERE INSTRUMENTS ARE PACKED AWAY AND LEFT BEHIND AND RIFLES, PISTOLS, SHOVELS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS OF WAR ARE SUBSTITUTED.

MUSICIANS HAD THE TASK OF GUARDING AND POLICING THE COMMAND POST.

HOBART MILLER, ELLWOOD CITY, PA., A TRUMPET PLAYER, WAS STANDING GUARD IN A DRENCHING RAIN AND BLAIR MONTAGUE, NAMPA, IDAHO, SOUSAPHONE PLAYER, WHEN I LAST SAW HIM WAS EATING COLD BEANS WITH COFFEE TO WASH THEM DOWN.

AS FOR GETTING OUT OF HARD WORK--WELL, THOSE SLIT TRENCHES KARL RHONE, (2725 22ND ST.NORTHEAST) WASHINGTON, D.C., A CORNETIST, HARVEY SCHLATTER, BRAZIL, IND., TRUMPETER," LEWIS ISAAK, PARKSTON, S.D., CLARINETIST, AND FRANK ROY, (17 KEARSAGE AVE.) BOSTON, MASS., FRENCH HORN PLAYER, WERE STANDING IN WEREN'T DUG BY ANYBODY ELSE.

IT'S ALSO HARD WORK LUGGING WATER CANS ALONG A TRAIL THAT LOOKS LIKE THE CENTER OF A SWAMP. TESTIMONY TO THIS FACT WILL BE GIVEN BY JAMES WILBUR, DOWNERS GROVE, ILL., CLARINETIST, JAMES GALASEA, (1377 WHITE PLAINS RD.) BRONX, N.Y., SAXAPHONIST, ALEX NAGORKA, WESTFIELD, MASS., TROMBONIST, JOSEPH U.ARTUGA, (8820 BUFFALO AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL., SAXAPHONIST, TERRY WHITE,

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BOLIVAR, N.Y., TRUMPETER, AND KENNETH DICK, (801 18TH ST.) HARRISBURG, PA., CORNETIST.

STILL WANT TO JOIN THE MARINE BAND TO STAY BEHIND THE LINES AND PLAY FOR CHEERING CROWDS; PERSONALLY, I RECOMMEND THE INFANTRY.

6M103ACW NM

JAN 2 1944

WITH THE MARINES AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, DEC. 30-(AP)-"YOU CAN TELL THE FOLKS AT HOME," SAID SERGEANT MENZO BROWN, "THAT SANDY, LADY AND DUKE HAVE BEEN IN ACTION AND THEY WEREN'T AFRAID."

SANDY, LADY AND DUKE ARE THREE GERMAN SHEPHERDS DONATED TO THE ARMY'S WAR DOG DETACHMENT THROUGH TH DOGS FOR DEFENSE ORGANIZATION. ALL THREE WERE LYING IN THE FRONT LINES CATCHING SNATCHES OF SLEEP.

THEY HAD HAD A HARD DAYS WORK CARRYING MESSAGES AND GOING ALONG ON PATROLS. IT WASN'T ANYTHING LIKE THE LIFE SANDY HAD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., OR THAT LADY HAD AT MINERSVILLE, PA., OR DUKE HAD IN BOSTON.

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SGT. BROWN, WHO'S FROM MIDDLETON, N.Y., AND SGTS. GUY SHELDON, MONPELIER, VT., AND ARTHUR TYLER, LIVINGSTON MANOR, NEW YORK, ALL ARMY SPECIALISTS, WERE WITH THEM.

"THESE DOGS ARE REALLY WONDERFUL, "SAID BROWN. "SANDY RAN RIGHT THROUGH THE ADVANCING TROOPS AND PAST TANKS FIRING THEIR CANNON AND DELIVERED HIS MESSAGE. THE DOGS DIDN'T SEEM TO BE AFRAID EITHER.

"TROOPS LIKE THEM ALONG ON PATROL, TOO, BECAUSE THEY CAN SMELL A JAP LONG BEFORE ANY MAN KNOWS THEY ARE THERE."

THE DOGS WORK EXCLUSIVELY UNDER THE MEN WITH WHOM THEY WERE TRAINED.

THEIR PRINCIPAL JOB IS CARRYING MESSAGES FROM THE FORWARD OUTPOSTS TO THE REAR COMMAND POSTS. ONE OF THE THREE SERGEANTS ALWAYS STAYS BEHIND AT THE POST AND THE DOGS RETURN ONLY TO HIM.

"EVEN IN BOMBING THEY DO ALL RIGHT," CONCLUDED BROWN. "THEY SLEPT RIGHT THROUGH THE LAST ONE."

THERE HAS BEEN AT LEAST ONE DOG CASUALTY. A DOG FROM ANOTHER OUTFIT RAN INTO FIELD GUNFIRE AND WAS RIDDLED. BROWN SAID:

"I WATCHED THE MARINES WALK BY HIS BODY AND EVERYONE LOOKED WITH REGRET AT HIM. THERE WERE A NUMBER OF DEAD JAPS LYING NEARBY BUT THE SORROW WAS ONLY FOR THE DOG."

(EDS: NAMES OF FORMER MASTERS NOT AVAILABLE AT THE FIELD.)

WW501APW

BY MURLIN SPENCER (450)

WITH THE MARINES AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN,DEC.29-(DELAYED)-THE JAPANESE WERE SO STARTLED BY THE GIANT SHERMAN TANKS THAT SPEARHEADED THE MARINE ATTACK AT CAPE GLOUCESTER AIRDROME THEY DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO.

JAN 2 1944

"WHEN THE TANKS APPROACHED, SOME OF THE JAPS JUST GOT UP AND SRARTED AT US BEFORE THEY GOT SMART AND TRIED TO RUN," SAID SGT. FRANK COSGROVE, (531 SOUTHWEST NINTH AVE.) MIAMI, FLA., A MEMBER OF A TANK CREW.

"OTHERS HUDDLED IN THEIR PILLBOXE, UNTIL WE OR THE INFANTRY BLASTEI THEM OUT OR RAN OVER THEM."

RESTING ON THE JUNGLE TRAIL WERE THESE TANKMEN: LTS.CHARLES MARKHAM, WASHINGTON D.C., ROSCOE PARKER, PORTSMOUTH, VA., WILLIAM J. ANTHONY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., WILLIAM J. WHALEN, CLINTON, IOWA, AND WILLIAM WHITCOMB, (46 MARION ST.) ROCHESTER, N.Y., AND PVTS. JACK SUTRREVANT, SAVANNA, ILL., AND FRANCIS DOBRYDNIA, LASALLE, ILL.

"TELL THE FOLKS AT HOME WE'RE DOING SWELL," CALLED THE CREW OF A HALF-TRACK (ANTI-TANK VEHICLE) AS THEY RESTED ALONG THE TRAIL. THEY INCLUDED PVTS. HOWARD WALFIELD, LYNN, MASS., EDWARD JONES, (646 LEONARD ST.) BROOKLYN,N.Y., AND NORMAN LIMAN, (675 WALTEN AVE.) NEW YORK,N.Y.

ONE OF THE TANKS BEARS THE NAME "COOKIE." SGT.ROSCOE H. PARKER, PORTSMOUTH, VA., SAID HE NAMED IT AFTER HIS HOME TOWN GIRL, HAZEL PEARMAN.

PVT.FRANK ROBINSON, DESTREHAN, LA., AND SGT.JOE OGLO, SULLIVAN, IND., WERE STRINGING TELEPHONE WIRE WHEN A MARINE CALLED OUT: "YOU BOYS BETTER DROP YOUR WIRE AND UNLIMBER YOUR GUNS -- YOU'RE RIGHT IN THE FRONT LINES."

STAFF SGT.DONALD HALLMAN, (51 39TH AVE.) LONG ISLAND,N.Y., FORMER DESK MAN FOR THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, AND NOW A MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, HAS ADDED "SENIOR" TO HIS NAME. HIS SON HAS JOINED THE LEATHERNECKS, CAUSING MIXUPS IN THE PAYMASTERS OFFICE.

LT.MITCHELL PAIGE, DRAVOSBURG, PA., COMMANDED A MACHINEGUN PLATOON THAT KILLED A NUMBER OF JAPS IN HEAVY COUNTERATTACKS ON THE EASTERN SECTOR. PAIGE WON THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR FOR CHARGING JAPANESE LINES WITH A MACHINEGUN IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR GUADAL-CANAL AND CLAIMS ONE THING IN COMMON WITH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR -- THEY BOTH ARE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL WINNERS AND ARE THE ONLY ONES WHO HAVEN'T BEEN HOME.

JAN 2 1944

SGT.IRA W. GILLESPIE, HOTS SPRINGS, VA., LED ONE GROUP OF GRENADE-THROWING MARINES IN AN ATTACK ON A PILLBOX. THEY LATER COUNTED 15 DEAD JAPANESE.

JAMES ST.CHARLES (NO RANK GIVEN) NASHVILLE, TENN., AND FRANK E. FARRIS, (NO RANK GIVEN), CHARLESON, MISS., MAY CLAIM A P

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E. FARRIS, (NO RANK GIVEN), CHARLESTON, MISS., MAY CLAIM A PITCHING RECORD AFTER THEIR FEAT OF GRENADE-TOSSING, WITH ST. CHARLES PULLING THE PINS AND FARRIS THROWING.

PVT. MICHAEL SWEENEY, TIONESTA, PA., TOLD HOW HE WAS INCHING FORWARD ON THE FRONT LINE WHEN SOMEONE CRAWLED UP FROM BEHIND AND PUT HIS HAND ON SWEENEY'S SHOULDER, THEN MOVED ON.

"WHEN HE GOT BY, I KNEW IT WAS A JAP BECAUSE THEY SMELL THAT WAY," SWEENEY SAID. "BUT THEY GOT HIM BEFORE HE WENT FAR."

PVT. JOHN F. MCCROHAN, (209 NASSAU ST.) PRINCETON, N.J., CANT'T WAIT TO GET TO TOKYO -- HE FOUND A JAPANESE OFFICER'S BAG WITH A HUGE ROLL OF BANK NOTES.

XZ456ACW

JAN 2 1944

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, JAN 1-(AP)-THE NEW YEAR FOUND ALLIED FORCES ON NEW BRITAIN CLEANING UP THE SECOND AIR BAS CAPABLE OF PROVIDING FIGHTER PROTECTION FOR BOMBING RAIDS ON THE JAPANESE STRONGHOLD OF RABAUL.

JAN 2 1944

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED TODAY AMERICAN MARINES HAD CLEARED THE ENEMY OUT OF THEIR STRATEGIC CAPE GLOUCESTER AIRDROME ON THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN AND THAT NAVY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS WERE BUSILY WHIPPING THE CAPTURED AIRSTRIPS INTO SERVICEABLE CONDITION ALL JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO RETAKE THE AIRDROME HAVE BEEN "HEAVILY REPULSED," MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE SAID.

FROM THE CAPE GLOUCESTER AIRDROME, RABAUL LIES ONLY 265 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST ON THE OPPOSITE END OF THE CRESCENT-SHAPED ISLAND. THUS, FIGHTER PLANES BASED AT CAPE GLOUCESTER WILL BE ABLE TO ESCORT NEW AND MORE FORMIDABLE AIR ARMADAS AGAINST RABAUL'S HARBOR AND SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS.

ANOTHER FIGHTER BASE FOR THSE BOMBERS ALREADY HAS BEEN CARVED OUT OF THE JUNGLES OF BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND TO THE EAST. WHEN AMERICANS LANDED THERE NOV. 1, THEY QUICKLY PUSHED THE JAPANESE BACK FROM THE OCEAN AND CARVED AN EFFICIENT FIGHTER STRIP OUT OF THEIR BEACHHEAD. FROM THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA AIRFIELD TO RABAUL IS ONLY 250 AIRLINE MILES AND ALREADY SEVERAL FIGHTER-ESCORTED RAIDS AND ALL-FIGHTER SWEEPS AGAINST RABAUL HAVE BEEN MADE.

THE CAPE GLOUCESTER AIRDROME FELL TO MARINES IN BLOODY FIGHTING FOUR DAYS AFTER AMERICANS LANDED ON THE CAPE THE DAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.

IN ADDITION TO PROVIDING NEW STRENGTH FOR THE RABAUL ATTACKS, THE CAPE GLOUCESTER AIRDROME WILL BRING INTO FIGHTER-ESCORTED BOMBING RANGE SUCH JAPANESE BASES AS MADANG AND WEWAK, ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA, AND KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, AND THE PIN-POINT ISLANDS IN THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO.

ACROSS VITIAZ STRAITS FROM CAPE GLOUCESTER, AUSTRALIAN FORCES ARE PUSHING THE JAPANESE OFF THE HUON PENINSULA. THEY ARE NOW ENGAGING THE ENEMY 30 MILES NORTH OF ALLIED-HELD FINSCHHAFEN.

SJ1220APW

BY FRED HAMPSON

JAN 2 1944

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES ON BOUGAINVILLE IN THE SOLOMONS, DEC.31-(DELAYED)-A BOMBER AIRFIELD, IN ADDITION TO A FIGHTER STRIP, NOW IS IN OPERATION ON THE BOUGAINVILLE WEST-CENTRAL COAST HOLDINGS OF THE AMERICANS AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY.

THE PIVA BOMBER FIELD, A BEAUTIFUL BASE CARVED FROM ONE OF THE HEAVIEST JUNGLES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, WAS OFFICIALLY OPENED DEC. 25 FOR MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS.

JAN 2 1944

THE TOROKINA FIGHTER STRIP HAS BEEN IN OPERATION FOR SOME TIME AND FROM IT FIGHTER PLANES FOR THE FIRST TIME HAVE MADE SWEEPS OVER THE BIG JAPANESE AIR BASE OF RABAUL, 250 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST.

THE PIVA FIELD, NAMED FOR A NEARBY RIVER VILLAGE, IS AT THE BASE OF BOUGAINVILLE MOUNTAINS AND IS JUST BELOW THE FOAMING CRATER OF THE VOLCANO ON MOUNT BAOANA. I FLEW OVER IT SEVERAL TIMES. SO TIGHT AND THICK IS THE JUNGLE FIELD THAT IT HAS THE APPEARANCE OF LYING ON A LAKE BOTTOM, SURROUNDED BY INVISBLE DYKES.

THE SEABEES, THE MARINES AND THE ARMY ALL AGREED THES NEVER HAD TO CUT THROUGH SUCH JUNGLES AS THOSE ON BOUGAINVILLE. THE 6,500 FOOT AIRSTRIP WAS READY FOR BOMBERS LESS THAN SIX WEEKS AFTER THE SEABEES BROKE GROUND. THE TOUGHEST JOB WAS IN PUSHING ROADS THROUGH SWAMPS, OFTEN UNDER JAPANESE FIRE. ONCE THEY GOT THE ROADS TO THE SITE, THEMIRACLE MEN OF THENAVY CLEARED, GRADED AND SURFACED THE FIELD WITH THEIR USUAL MAGIC SPEED AND THOROUGHNESS.

HW1046PPW NM

JAN 2 1944

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT MILBURN MCCARTY, NEW YORK CITY, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

PURUATA ISLAND, BOUGAINVILLE--(DELAYED)--IT WAS ONLY A PINPOINT ON THE MAP--400 BY 700 YARDS--BUT IT OVERLOOKED THE SEA APPROACH TO BOUGAINVILLE AND HAD TO BE TAKEN.

THAT, IN FEW WORDS, WAS THIS LITTLE ISLAND UPON WHICH MARINE RAIDERS FOUGHT FOR 60 HOURS AND THEN RELAXED IN FOX HOLES FOR MUCH-NEEDED REST.

THE BATTLE OF PURUATA ISLAND BEGAN SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE BIG ACTION ON BOUGAINVILLE. THE RAIDERS, UNDER MARINE LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRED D.BEANS, OF CLEBURN, TEXAS, MOVED IMMEDIATELY INTO TANGLED UNDERBRUSH AND THICK JUNGLE. THE JAPS WERE THERE TOO, AND WELL ENTRENCHED.

THE MARINES ATTACKED AND KEPT UP THEIR OFFENSIVE, SHOVING THE JAPS BACK AND THEN HOLDING OFF COUNTER-ATTACKS. NOT ONE MAN WAS ABLE TO OPEN A CAN OF RATIONS. NO ONE SLEPT EVEN A MOMENT.

IT WASN'T A TYPICAL FRONTAL ATTACK. THE LEATHERNECKS HAD SWEPT MOST OF THE ISLAND WITH CHARGES AND FLANKING MOVEMENTS. HOWEVER, MANY OF THE ENEMY REMAINED POCKETED IN THEIR CONCEALED CAVES AND TREE-TOPS WITHIN THE AMERICAN POSITIONS.

SOME OF THE ENEMY APPARENTLY SWAM TO THE MAINLAND OR DROWNED TRYING TO ESCAPE. AT LEAST 48 JAPS WERE KILLED IN THE FIGHTING, ALTHOUGH POSSIBLY MORE WERE BURIED BY THEIR COMRADES TO HIDE THE SHAME OF DEFEAT. NOT ONE PRISONER WAS TAKEN.

JAN 2 1944

BUT, IT WAS THE BATTLE-WEARY LEATHERNECKS WHO STOOD OUT IN THE FIGHTING. WHEN THEY STIRRED OUT OF THEIR FOX HOLES ON THIS ISLAND--AFTER SLEEPING THE SLEEP OF THE DEAD--EVEN THEIR MOTHERS WOULDN'T HAVE RECOGNIZED THEM.

THEY WERE COVERED WITH GRIME, JUNGLE FUNGUS, CHIGGER AND SCORPION BITES AND SPLOTCHES OF BLOOD. BUT THEY ALL HAD VICTORY GRINS ON THEIR FACES.

THIS CORRESPONDENT LANDED WITH THE ASSAULT WAVE AND SAW JAP BULLETS RAKE OUR LANDING BOATS. OUR BULLETS CROSSED THEIRS.

THE FIRST MARINE KILLED WAS MARINE PRIVATE ALFRED TSOSIE, OF SHIP-

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ROCK, NEW MEXICO. OTHERS WERE WOUNDED BESIDES HIM. NEARLY EVERY-
NE WAS A HERO, IN THE POPULAR SENSE OF THE WORD. EVERYONE FOUGHT
ARD AND WITH LITTLE REGARD FOR PERSONAL SAFETY.

MARINE CAPTAIN ROBERT N.PAGE, OF 213 SOUTH LINDEN STREET,
UPULPA, OKLA., AND MARINE LIEUTENANT WILLIAM J.STEWARD, OF
INGHAMTON, N.Y., FOUGHT DESPITE WOUNDS.

JAN 2 1944

MARINE WARRANT OFFICER ANTHONY G.YELANICH, OF 120 WEST WARWICK
TREET, WARWICK, R.I., CHARGED HIS MEN THROUGH A VILLAGE FILLED
ITH JAPS. SHOUTING IN TYPICAL INDIAN FASHION, THEY TRAPPED ONE
ROUP OF THE ENEMY IN A CORNER OF THE ISLAND.

THE JAPS FOUGHT BACK FROM CAVES AND TREE-TOP POSITIONS.

HALF-TRACKS, WITH THEIR GUNS CAME IN. MARINE SECOND LIEUTEN-
NT WILLIAM K.MOODY, OF 905 HAWTHORNE STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.,
ND MARINE WARRANT OFFICER FRANCIS J. MIRPHY OF ALEXANDRIA, LA.,
IRECTED THE GUNS.

THE LITTLE ISLAND WAS LITERALLY ROCKED BY BLASTS OF THE BIG GUNS.
HREE GUNNERS ON ONE HALF-(54-1(2343 (8))3$ 76 - '-0 269 49003 -
143,-$3 149. - 5433.

CHAPLAIN ROBERT J.CRONIN,

JAN 2 1944

THREE GUNNERS ON ONE HALF-TRACK WERE KILLED BY A JAP WHO DROPPED A
GRENADE FROM A TREE.

CHAPLAIN ROBERT J.CRONIN, FORMERLY OF THE ALBANY, NEW YORK,
CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, CAME IN UNDER HEAVY SNIPER FIRE TO ADMINISTER
LAST RITES.

THE SECOND DAY WAS VERY MUCH LIKE THE FIRST, WITH MORE AND MORE
DEAD JAPS BEING REPORTED. PATROLS WENT OUT HUNTING. OUR CASUAL-
TIES ALSO MTUNTED.

ENEMY POCKETS CONTINUED TO BE WIPED OUT. THE ISLAND WAS SECURED.
WE'RE GETTING READY FOR FURTHER ACTION NOW.

TACNA, PERU, JANUARY 1-(AP)-EX-PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA OF
BOLIVIA, OVERTHROWN IN A COUP D'ETAT DECEMBER 19, SAID IN A STATEMENT
HERE TODAY THAT AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS BY THEIR RECENT AGREEMENT TO
CONSULT EACH OTHER BEFORE RECOGNIZING NEW GOVERNMENTS FORMED BY
FORCE HAD "TACITLY REPUDIATED THE ANTI-DEMOCRATIC TREACHERY IN MY
COUNTRY."

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SPEAKING IN THIS SOUTHERN PERUVIAN TOWN HE ASSERTED THAT THE NEW
GOVERNMENT, HEADED BY MAJOR GUALBERTO VILLARROEL, WOULD NOT
"HESITATE TO MAKE ANY PROMISE OR DECLARATION" NECESSARY TO BRING
ABOUT RECOGNITION BY OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

RECOGNITION HAS BEEN DELAYED BY A RECOMMENDATION OF THE INTER-
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE THAT MEMBER GOVERNMENTS DELAY
RECOGNITION PENDING CONSULTATION WITH EACH OTHER.

PENARANDA, WHO WAS ESCORTED FROM THE COUNTRY THE DAY AFTER THE
REVOLUTION, SAID HE WAS BREAKING HIS "SELF-IMPOSED SILENCE FOR
BOLIVIA'S SAKE AND BECAUSE OF MY DIGNITY AS A RULER." HE SAID HE
BELIEVED CONTINENTAL UNITY AGAINST THE NEW BOLIVIAN REGIME SHOULD BE
MAINTAINED FIRMLY AS ANY WEAKNESS WOULD GIVE "PROOF THAT FIFTH
COLUMNISM TRIUMPHS BY AUDACITY OVER THE TIMIDITY OF THE
DEMOCRACIES."

HE SUGGESTED AN "UNLIMITED INVESTIGATION" INTO THE BACKGROUND OF
EVERY MEMBER OF THE DE FACTO GOVERNMENT, FINDING OUT HIS SENTIMENTS
AND DOCUMENTING HIS PAST ACTIVITIES."

JP1055PEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 1-(AP)-FERNAND GRENIER, A FRENCH DEPUTY, ISSUED A BROADCAST APPEAL TONIGHT TO FRENCH PATRIOTS IN FRANCE TO STAY IN THE HOMELAND AND ORGANIZE THEMSELVES INTO RESISTANCE GROUPS, ADDING THAT FRENCHMEN MUST LIBERATE THEIR "COUNTRY WITHIN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1944."

IN HIS STATEMENT, BROADCAST BY THE ALGIERS RADIO OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AND RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, GRENIER SAID:

"YOU WILL SERVE FRANCE BY REMAINING WHERE YOU ARE AND JOINING PATRIOT GROUPS. DO NOT LEAVE FRANCE AT THE PRESENT TIME. AT A MOMENT WHEN DECISIVE FIGHTING IS APPROACHING, LEAVE ONLY IF YOU ARE ENTRUSTED WITH A SPECIFIC MISSION BY THE FIGHTING ORGANIZATIONS. DO NOT WEAKEN THE FORCES OF THE FRENCH FRONT BY YOUR DEPARTURE."

HE ALSO CALLED ON FRENCH PRISONERS AND DEPORTEES IN GERMANY TO FELL THEIR NAZI GUARDS AND GET BACK TO FRANCE OR GO OVER TO THE RUSSIAN ARMY OR TO GUERRILLA GROUPS IN YUGOSLAVIA.

JAN 2 1944

NEW YORK,JAN.1-(AP)-GORDON WILLIAMS, AN AUSTRALIAN RADIO CORRESPONDENT, SAID LAST WEDNESDAY IN A BROADCAST FROM MELBOURNE THAT JAPANESE FORCES ON NEW BRITAIN ISLAND HAD RECAPTURED THE ARAWE AIR-STRIP "IN A HEAVY THRUST A FEW DAYS AGO."

ALLIED FORCES CAPTURED THIS STRIP, APPARENTLY UNUSED FOR SOME TIME BY THE ENEMY, ON SUNDAY DEC.19, BUT IT HAS NOT BEEN ENTIONED IN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES SINCE THEN. LAST WEEK A SPOKESMAN F GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS TOLD OF THE ALLIED TROOPS FIGHTING OFF JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS AT UMTINGALU VILLAGE WEST OF THE STRIP, INDICATING THE ENEMY MAY HAVE RECAPTURED IT, BUT SUCH AN ENEMY SUCCESS WAS NEVER ANNOUNCED SPECIFICALLY BY GEN.MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS. AMERICANS THERE NOW HAVE MOVED BACK EAST.

THE ARAWE LANDING, NOW KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN A DIVERSION TO THROW THE ENEMY OFF BALANCE FOR THE SUBSEQUENT ATTACK AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, DREW HEAVY JAPANESE AIR ASSAULTS.

"JAPANESE AIRCRAFT ARE STILL AIMING HEAVIER BLOWS AT ARAWE THAN THEY ARE AT CAPE GLOUCESTER--CONCENTRATING ON A TARGET THAT THE ENEMY BEIEVES IS LESS LIKELY TO HIT BACK AT HIM," SAID WILLIAMS IN HIS WEDNESDAY BROADCAST.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS THAT DAY TOLD OF AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS KNOCKING DOWN 30 OF 70 JAPANESE PLANES THAT CAME OVER ARAWE IN TWO FORMATIONS AFTER DAWN MONDAY.

PS150AEW JAN 2 1944

NEW YORK, DE JAN. 1-(AP)-- TOKYO NEWSPAPERS HAVE WARNED THE JAPANESE THAT THE AMERICANS ARE MASSING INVASION FORCES, INCLUDING 1,000 AIRPLANES AND SIX DIVISIONS OF TROOPS, IN ALASKA AND THE ALEUTIONS, THE BERLIN RADIO DECLARED LAST NIGHT.

QUOTING THE YOMIURI HOCHI HAIMBUN, THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONSCOMMISSION SAID ARMAMENT WAS PILING UP AT DUTCH HARBOR "WHILE MASSES OF PLANES, ESPECIALLY BOMBERS, ARE BEING ASSEMBLED AT DUTCH HARBOR, KODIACK, NOME, KISKA, AND ATTU. THESE ARE ESTIMATED TO NUMBER 1,000 AIRCRAFT.

30.04-11471

3024— 11471

"IN ALASKA ITSELF, ABOUT SIX DIVISIONS ARE CONCENTRATED. THE COMPRISE MOTORIZED UNITS, TANK FORCES AND PARACHUTE TROOPS. THE FLEET IS ALSO REPRESENTED AND TWO ESPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND A NUMBER OF CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS ARE REPORTED IN NORTHERN BASES."

ANOTHER PAPER SAID THERE WERE ABOUT 30 U.S. AIR BASES IN CH THAT R MIGHT BE USED IN PREPARING FOR AIR ATTACKS ON JAPAN.

UNDATED HITLER (270)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 2 1944

ADOLF HITLER WAS QUOTED LAST (FRI) NIGHT AS HAVING TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN A NEW YEAR'S PROCLAMATION FOR 1944 THAT "IN THIS WAR THERE WILL BE NO VICTORS AND LOSERS." THAT ISN'T THE WAY THE GERMAN PEOPLE HEARD IT FROM HITLER IN HIS PREVIOUS NEW YEAR'S PROCLAMATIONS, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF QUOTATIONS CULLED FROM PREVIOUS NEW YEAR'S PROCLAMATIONS OF THE FUEHRER, WITH HIS HIGH OPTIMISM IN 1941 DIMINISHING AS THE WAR PROGRESSED:

1941, TO THE ARMED FORCES: "THE YEAR 1941 WILL BRING THE COMPLETION OF THE GREATEST VICTORY IN OUR HISTORY."

1941, TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE: "THE YEAR 1941 WILL SEE THE GERMAN ARMY, THE GERMAN NAVY AND THE AIR FORCE LINING UP WITH MIGHTY REINFORCEMENTS AND WITH IMPROVED EQUIPMENT."

1942, TO THE ARMED FORCES: "NOW THIS YEAR 1941 LIES BEHIND US. . . IT WILL. . . ENTER HISTORY AS THE YEAR OF THE GREATEST VICTORIES OF ALL TIME. . . YOU HAVE THROWN BACK THE ENEMY MORE THAN 1,000 KILOMETERS. HIS ATTEMPT TO REVERSE FATE IN THE WINTER OF 1941-42 MUST AND WILL FAIL."

1942, TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE: "THE YEAR 1942--WE WILL ALL PRAY TO GOD FOR THIS--WILL BRING THE DECISION FOR THE SALVATION OF OUR NATION AND THE NATIONS ALLIED WITH US."

1943, TO THE ARMED FORCES: "THE YEAR 1943 PERHAPS WILL BE HARD, BUT CERTAINLY NO HARDER THAN THOSE WHICH CAME BEFORE. . ."

1943, TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE: "NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMANY. . . WILL NEITHER BE DEFEATED, NOR EVER CONTEMPLATE CAPITULATION. . . THE DAY WILL COME WHEN ONE OF THE CONTENDING PARTIES IN THIS STRUGGLE WILL COLLAPSE. THAT IT WILL NOT BE GERMANY, WE KNOW."

EJ752PEW

UNDATED MUSSOLINI

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT SILVIO GAI HAD RESIGNED AS MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN BENITO MUSSOLINI'S PUPPET ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH AND THAT ANGELO PARCHI WAS HIS SUCCESSOR.

JAN 2 1944

ADD SAN FRANCISCO ... COUNTER-

NOBUYUKI ABE, PRESIDENT OF THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSOCIATION, JAPAN'S TOTALITARIAN POLITICAL PARTY, DECLARED "1944 WOULD BE THE YEAR IN WHICH THE DESTINY OF THE WAR WOULD BE DECIDED."

KAZOU AOKI, MINISTER OF "GREATER EAST ASIA" AFFAIRS, WARNED THE JAPANESE HOME FRONT THAT IT "MUST ENDEAVORR TO BRING ABOUT A DRASTIC INCREASE OF THE FIGHTING POWER."

WE739PEW

(EDITORS: FOLLOWING IS THE STORY WHICH THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID IT PREFERRED NOT BE PUBLISHED AT THIS TIME. (A39). IT IS TRANSMITTED FOR THE INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION OF EDITORS IN CONNECTION WITH THAT REQUEST. THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP RAISES NO OBJECTIONS TO PUBLICATION.

--DASH--

WASHINGTON,JAN 1-(AP)-THE AMERICAN AVIATION DAILY SAYS THAT SPAIN HAS GRANTED PERMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES FOR AIRCRAFT TO LAND THERE.

SUCH PERMISSION PRESUMABLY WOULD MARK ANOTHER STEP BY SPAIN AWAY FROM AXIS TIES.

THE PUBLICATION SAYS DETAILS ARE NOT AVAILABLE BUT THAT AMERICAN EXPORT AIRLINES IS THE CONTRACT OPERATOR.

"IT IS UNDERSTOOD," IT ADDS, "THAT IN EXCHANGE FOR THE LANDING RIGHTS THE SPANISH AIRLINE GETS ENOUGH HIGH OCTANE GASOLINE TO CONTINUE ITS OPERATIONS AND THERE ARE PROBABLY OTHER CONSIDERATIONS."

K1047AEW

WASHINGTON, JAN 1--(AP)--THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL SAYS THAT ALLIED LEADERS AT THE CAIRO AND TEHERAN CONFERENCE AGREED THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD GET THE JAPANESE MANDATED ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC AFTER THE WAR.

THESE ARE THE STRATEGIC, FORMER GERMAN COLONIES OF THE MARIANNAS, MARSHALLS AND CAROLINE ISLANDS, AWARDED TO JAPAN BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNDER MANDATE. SHE HAS TRANSFORMED SOME OF THE ISLANDS INTO HEAVILY FORTIFIED BASES.

THE CAIRO MEETING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PLEDGED TO STRIP JAPAN OF THE ISLANDS, BUT THE COMMUNIQUE MADE NO SPECIFIC REFERENCE OF THEIR DISPOSITION. JAPAN WAS NOT MENTIONED IN THE COMMUNIQUE FROM THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE, IN WHICH PREMIER STALIN OF RUSSIA, CHURCHILL AND THE PRESIDENT PARTICIPATED.

THERE HAS BEEN SPECULATION THAT EITHER THE UNITED STATES WOULD TAKE OVER THE OUTPOSTS OR THAT THEY WOULD BE PLACED UNDER SOME FORM OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL.

STATE DEPARTMENT AND WHITE HOUSE SOURCES SAID THEY HAD NO INFORMATION ON THE REPORT.

THE JOURNAL, UNOFFICIAL SERVICE PUBLICATION, SAID THE CONFERENCES TOOK UP THE MATTER OF BASES WITH THE AIM OF PREVENTING GERMANY AND JAPAN "FROM EVER AGAIN ENGAGING IN AGGRESSION." THE JOURNAL ADDED:

"WHETHER THESE BASES WILL BE INDEPENDENTLY OR JOINTLY OWNED, WHETHER A NATIONAL BASE SHALL BE AVAILABLE TO THE FORCES OF THE ALLIED NATIONS, AND HOW PAYMENT SHALL BE MADE FOR USE, WERE TENTATIVELY EXPLORED. THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT CHINA WOULD BE WILLING TO PERMIT THE UNITED STATES TO ESTABLISH A BASE ON FORMOSA, BUT SHE WOULD NOT BE DISPOSED TO MAKE A SIMILAR GRANT TO RUSSIA OR BRITAIN. ALL LEADERS WERE AGREED THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD ACQUIRE THE JAPANESE MANDATED ISLANDS.

"THERE ALSO WAS DISCUSSED THE MATTER OF BASES TO CONTROL GERMANY. ENTERING INTO THE TALKS WERE THE QUESTIONS OF TROOPS THAT SHOULD OCCUPY GERMANY AND JAPAN WHEN THEY SHALL HAVE SURRENDERED, THE LENGTH OF THE OCCUPATION, AND THE KIND OF GOVERNMENTS THEY SHALL BE PERMITTED TO HAVE."

THE CAIRO COMMUNIQUE CALLED FOR THE RESTORATION OF FORMOSA, AS WELL AS MANCHURIA AND THE PESCADORES ISLANDS, TO CHINA.

AB952PEW

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1-(AP)-LEO T.CROWLEY'S FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION TOOK OVER TODAY ALL THE FOREIGN FOOD DEVELOPMENT AND BUYING OPERATIONS FORMERLY HANDLED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION AND THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION, IT

30.24-11473

WAS LEARNED AUTHORITATIVELY.

THE FEA IS EXPECTED TO MAKE AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MOVE MONDAY.

THE SHIFT COMPLIES WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER OF OCTOBER 6 WHICH DIRECTED THE CHANGE BUT DID NOT SPECIFY THE DATE OF TRANSFER.

BEGINNINGMONDAY ALL FOOD BUYING ABROAD, EITHER FOR HOME CONSUMPTION OR RESHIPMENT ABROAD TO LEND-LEASE COUNTRIES AND THE FIGHTING FORCES, WILL BE DONE BY THE FEA. ITS SUBSIDIARY, THE UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL COMPANY, MOVED FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LAST SUMMER, WILL MAKE THE ACTUAL PURCHASES.

BOTH THE CCC'S AND WFA'S DOMESTIC FOOD PROCUREMENT, WHICH IS ESTIMATED AT OVER 90 PER CENT OF THEIR ACTIVITIES, IS THE NOT AFFECTED. THE CCC'S FOREIGN FOOD PROCUREMENT BRANCH IS BEING MOVED TO FEA WITHOUT CHANGE IN PERSONNEL.

SINCE FOREIGN FOOD BUYINGIS EXPECTED TO EXPAND, GOVERNMENT SOURCES BELIEVE THE FEA'S NEWEST AQUISITION PROBABLY WILL BECOME ITS LARGEST DIVISION.

JAN 2 1944

A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN FOOD PURCHASES ARE NOW MADE IN THE LATIN COUNTRIES, WITH BRAZIL, ARGENTINA AND MEXICO SUPPLYING THE LARGEST SHARE OF FOOD FROM THAT PART OF THE HEMISPHERE.

VH728PEW

SEATTLE, JAN 1-(AP)-SENATOR MON C. WALLGREN (D-WASH) HAS DISCLOSED HE WILL CALL FOR AN IMMEDIATE HALT IN CONVERSION OF LIBERTY SHIPS TO TROOP CARRIERS PENDING INVESTIGATION BY THE TRUMAN COMMITTEE INTO ALLEGED FAULTS THAT HAVE CAUSED SOME OF THE VESSELS TO BREAK.

THE TRUMAN COMMITTEE MEMBER ALSO TOLD A POST-INTELLIGENCER REPORTER IN AN INTERVIEW YESTERDAY THAT HE WAS INFORMED OF THE CRACKING OF TWO ADDITIONAL LIBERTY SHIPS SINCE THE S.S. JOHN P.GAINES BROKE IN TWO IN ALASKAN WATERS NOV.25. TEN MEN ARE MISSING FROM THE GAINES.

WALLGREN SAID THAT AS A MEMBER OF THE TRUMAN AND MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE HE HAD BEEN INFORMED OF A SIMILARITY IN THE SPLITTING AT SEA OF AT LEAST FIVE LIBERTY SHIPS.

THE SENATOR SAID THAT SINCE THE CRACKUP OF THE GAINES, THE S.S. VALERY CHKALOV, A LIBERTY SHIP SAILING UNDER THE RUSSIAN FLAG, AND THE S.S. CHIEF WASHAKIE HAD CRACKED AT SEA.

HE ADDED THAT THE S.S. JAMES M. WHISTLER AND THE S.S. JOHN C. AINSWORTH WERE OTHER SHIPS WHICH HAD HAD STRUCTURAL TROUBLE.

NN

SEATTLE, JAN.1-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES NAVY NEEDS A MAN "COMPARABLE TO THE ARMY'S GEN.H.H.ARNOLD AS HEAD OF ITS AVIATION OPERATIONS," SENATOR MON CWALLGREN (D-WASH) SAID HERE TODAY.

THE NAVY IS "OBVIOUSLY LACKING SKILLED FLIERS IN KEY EXECUTIVE POSITIONS IN ITS AVIATION PROGRAM," HE SAID.

GM1241PCW

JAN 2 1944

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30. 24—11475

WASHINGTON, DEC. 31-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN FARMERS, BACK FROM A TWO-MONTH STUDY OF AGRICULTURE IN THE BRITISH ISLES, REPORTED TODAY THAT FOOD PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND HAS INCREASED GREATLY CHIEFLY THROUGH AID OF FERTILIZERS AND FARM MACHINERY SHIPPED UNDER LEND-LEASE.

"EVERYWHERE WE WENT, ON A 6,000-MILE ITINERARY THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES, FARMERS CAME UP TO US AND ASKED US TO TELL THE PEOPLE BACK IN THE STATES HOW MUCH THEY APPRECIATED THE HELP WE HAD GIVEN THEM IN THEIR PROGRAM FOR INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION," THE FARMERS SAID IN A STATEMENT.

THE THREE WHO RETURNED YESTERDAY, ARE OSCAR HELINE OF MARCUS, IOWA; ROBERT J.HOWARD OF SHERBURNE, N.Y., AND EARL ROBINSON OF MONDOVI, WIS. THEIR TRIP WAS SPONSORED BY THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION WHICH WILL RECEIVE A FULL REPORT OF THEIR FINDINGS LATER.

THE AMERICAN FARMERS SAID THEY WERE "GREATLY IMPRESSED" BY THE ACHIEVEMENT OF BRITISH FARMERS "WHO UNTIL RECENTLY NEVER KNEW AT WHAT MOMENT ENEMY BOMBERS MIGHT WIPE AWAY THEIR WHOLE LIFE'S EFFORT."

IN GREATLY INCREASING THE ACREAGE PLANTED TO POTATOES, GREEN VEGETABLES AND CEREAL GRAINS, BRITAIN HAS HAD TO USE NEW TYPE MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT, OFTEN OPERATED BY INEXPERIENCED LABOR.

"IT COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT THE FARM SUPPLIES RECEIVED UNDER LEND-LEASE FROM THE UNITED STATES," THE STATEMENT DECLARED.

VH542PEW

NEW YORK, DEC. 31-(AP)-EUGENE P.THOMAS, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, SAID TODAY THAT "PAYMENTS TO CREDITORS FOR GOODS SHIPPED TO SPAIN PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR HAVE COMMENCED."

THOMAS SAID PAYMENTS ON SPANISH COMMERCIAL INDEBTEDNESS AGGREGATING SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS WILL BE MADE TO ABOUT A THOUSAND AMERICAN CREDITORS THROUGH BANKING CHANNELS AS PROMPTLY AS AUTHORIZATION IS GIVEN BY THE SPANISH FOREIGN EXCHANGE INSTITUTE.

HE SAID THE INSTITUTE WOULD PROVIDE DOLLARS ON APPROVED ACCOUNTS TO THE EXTENT OF 100 PER CENT OF DEBTS AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN $1,000 AND 50 PER CENT OF DEBTS IN EXCESS OF THAT AMOUNT. THE REMAINING 50 PER CENT PAYMENT ON THE LARGER DEBTS IS EXPECTED AT AN EARLY DATE, THE STATEMENT SAID.

PO21PEW

RUSSIAN TROOPS NOW WITHIN TEN MILES OF FRONTIER

Soviet Warriors Expected to Cross Pre-War Demarcation Line Today.

JAN 4 1944

22 NAZI UNITS MAULED

Ukraine Army Drives Ahead at Pace of 17 Miles Daily.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 3.—(AP) Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's First Ukraine army swept to within 10 miles of old Poland yesterday, killing 4,000 Germans and freeing 150 villages, Moscow announced at midnight.

The Russians were expected to cross the pre-war frontier sometime today on the basis of the 17-mile gain rolled up yesterday.

Hacking the retreating remnants of 22 wrecked German divisions over ground which the enemy had torn from Russia in the first month of his 1941 invasion, Russian units swinging southwestward toward Rumania also threatened Germany's big Dnieper bend army with equal disaster.

Great Gains In Ten Days

The Russians in 10 days on three major fronts already have recovered approximately 7,000 square miles of territory. In 18 months of one of history's most savage conflicts, the Red army also has regained 300,000 of the 525,000 square miles of Russian teritory which the Germans had won at a terrific cost in men and equipment.

Striking northwest of Korosten along the Kiev-Warsaw railway the upper wing of Gen. Vatutin's army seized Poyaski, 10 miles from former Polish territory, said a Moscow broadcast-communique recorded by the Soviet monitor. One rail station, Olevsk, a few miles beyond, is the last stop before Poland.

To the south the Russians also took Andreevichi, 15 miles northeast of Novograd-Volynski, a rail junction, while another column was converging on that last important German stronghold in the area from the southeast.

Berdichev Outflanked

Berdichev also was further outflanked as the Russians seized areas northwest of that rail junction 25 miles below fallen Zhitomir. Berdichev, headquarters of Field Marshal Gen. Fritz von Mannstein before the Russians broke through on a front now about 250 miles wide, appeared about to fall.

Below Berdichev other Russian units were plunging toward Kalinovka, a rail post on the Kiev-Zhmerinka railway only 75 miles from the Rumanian frontier.

On the Baltic front Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's troops were declared to have seized 40 more localities in the frozen lake country north and northwest of Nevel, and were 45 miles from the Latvian frontier.

A total of 3,000 Germans have been killed by Bagramian's forces in the last three days, said a midnight bulletin.

In the area between Zhitomir and Berdichev, the communique said, the Germans "hurriedly brought up reserves and launched ceaseless counter-attacks." The Russians were declared to have repulsed these quickly and driven onward.

Besides the 4,000 Germans slain during the day on the Ukraine front, Moscow said the Red army destroyed 68 tanks, 29 guns and nine armored carriers, and captured 14 tanks in working order, 60 guns, over 200 machine-guns, 580 trucks, 400 railway carriages, four trains, and seven supply dumps. "A considerable number of prisoners was taken," the bulletin added.

35 Miles From Railroad

Moscow dispatches said the Russians were within 35 miles of the key Odessa-Warsaw railway supplying the German armies in the Dnieper bend far to the southeast. Severance of that line would leave the enemy only inferior escape roads leading into Rumania from Odessa, and perhaps produce a German disaster surpassing that suffered at Stalingrad.

Trayanov, a district center 12 miles below Zhitomir and only 14 from Berdichev, was among the villages captured on the tenth day of Gen. Vatutin's massive onslaught.

Axis-controlled radio stations broadcast that Gen. Vatutin, a tank veteran whose army smashed German lines in the Don river during last winter's blizzards, was hurling more than 500,000 men forward toward Rumania and Poland.

"General Vatutin has launched a strong attack on both sides of the Zhitomir-Novograd Volynski railway line 15 miles from the Polish border," said Jean Paquis, a commentator broadcasting over the Axis-controlled Paris radio. "Further south Vatutin's forces clearly are maching toward the Bug river."

A Moscow broadcast emphasizing the demoralization of the twenty-two German divisions being hammered back westward and southwestward said that "long lines of German prisoners, underfed and gray from privations and many suffering from frost bite" were being taken by the Red army.

It is estimated that the Russians already have regained nearly 7,000 square miles of territory in ten days.

JAN 4 1944

A Moscow dispatch said Red army tank and cavalry units were "cutting like a scythe through the German forces" in their epic military comeback, and a forlorn note in German broadcasts was evident.

The German High command communique devoted only one paragraph to the conflict raging 130 or more miles beyond Kiev.

"In the Zhitomir area," it said, "a hard struggle is continuing. There was further heavy fighting with the strongly attacking enemy, especially southeast of Berdichev."

Few Cities Ahead

There are few large Russian cities ahead of the Red army, which was advancing as much as 17 miles daily, but, of more importance, the Russians now are reaching areas vital to any sustained German stand. They were only a few miles from the upper Bug river, the last natural German defense short of the Dniester river border of Rumania, and there were no signs that the Germans could

Reds Gain, May Cross Polish Line Today; Americans Land Behind New Guinea Foe; Berlin Rocked With 1,000 Tons of Bombs

stop them.

Unless a strong German defense can be erected shortly the enemy's Dnieper bend forces must begin a long retreat back toward the Rumanian border or risk encirclement. Such a reterat also would have to be carried out with the knowledge that three other powerful Red armies are poised for just such an event.

Those armies are under Generals Ivan S. Konev, Rodion Y. Malinovsky, and Feodor Tolbukhin. Their troops are spread from the Cherkasy sector of the middle Dnieper down to the Black sea in the Kherson area.

The Soviet bulletin did not give any news of the Dnieper bend, but Berlin's High command told of strong Russian attacks on the German bridgehead at Nikopol, and to the north of Nikopol, where it was acknowledged the Russians had "made dents' 'in the Nazi lines. The fighting still is going on, Berlin said. One Axis broadcast said Gen. Malinovsky was using 75,000 men in his sector.

FLYERS SET NEW FIRES IN 100TH RAID ON CITY; HAMBURG ALSO POUNDED

JAN 4 1944

British Lose 28 Planes In Night's Operations—Foray Followed Up By Daylight Sweeps Over France And Belgium

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—RAF Lancasters rained 1,000-odd tons of bombs on Berlin in a ninth major assault early today. A diversionary attack on the wrecked port city of Hamburg also was made.

Radio stations in France went off the air late tonight, indicating that Allied airmen may be attacking again.

The new attack raised to nearly 14,000 long tons the bomb weight heaped on Berlin since the obliteration campaign opened November 18—roughly seven pounds of bombs for each of the city's 4,000,000 inhabitants.

This hundredth Berlin raid of the war set new fires in the city, still burning from the last assault December 29, and sent columns of smoke 8,000 feet high, crewmen said.

28 Bombers Lost

Twenty-eight bombers were lost in the raids on Berlin and Hamburg and Mosquito forays into western Germany.

The new year offensive continued by daylight early today with forays over the Channel and into northern France.

RAF Mosquitos and Typhoon fighter-bombers made these attacks, covered by RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters. Other RAF fighters destroyed four enemy aircraft during offensive patrols over France and Belgium, losing one of their own.

Hamburg was last hit August 2 at the end of a concentrated campaign which knocked it out as a war center. Berlin in 1943 took nearly double—18,000 tons—the bomb load thrown against Hamburg.

Mop-Up Stage Hinted

Swedish correspondents in Berlin said outlying districts were the targets early today, hinting that the RAF drive against the city already was reaching the mopping-up stage.

All reports indicate the capital has been virtually finished as an administrative center, with only remnants of its great industrial areas still be to be wrecked.

The plunge over Hamburg—where shipping has been reported resuming on a small-scale—and the Mosquito dashes served as a feint to fool Nazi defenses.

The main body of Nazi night-fighters never reached Berlin, RAF flyers said, and the opposition along the route was intermittent.

No Celebrating In Berlin

The bombers struck the capital at 3 A. M., finding it apparently dormant. Swedish reports said there had been no New Year's festivity the night before, that it was "impossible to celebrate" because all restaurants, trolley and bus lines had closed down before midnight and thousands of residents had fled to the countryside expecting a raid.

"When we were approaching the target, a great yellowish red glow came up through the clouds," a wing commander said. "It lasted long enough to show that it was a very big explosion.

"Although the clouds were thick in places we were able to bomb on the ground markers (flares dropped by pathfinder planes), which showed up well. On the way to Berlin we saw two fighters—and they were shot down by another bomber."

The Air Ministry said the raid was made "in great strength" and that while weather obscured full observation, "first reports indicate the target area was effectively marked and bombed."

The German radio said Berlin was hit "by a major number of British aircraft which dropped incendiary and high-explosive bombs at random on various parts of the city. Damage was caused chiefly in residential districts." The broadcasts claimed thirty four-engined bombers downed.

Achievement In Planning

The opertaion was described by the Air Ministry as a considerable achievement in planning.

The attack was timed to avoid moonlight, but high wind and clouds with hundreds of bombers arriving over the target within a few minutes made it exceptionally hazardous.

"It meant skilled airmanship and navigation were needed together with very careful routing and timing by the air staff," the Ministry added.

London had its first alert tonight since Thursday night and considerable anti-aircraft gunfire was heard along the Thames before the all-clear sounded.

TYPHOONS CHASE NAZIS AROUND EIFFEL TOWER

LONDON, Jan. 2—(AP) R.A.F. and Dominion Typhoons and several German aircraft staged a spectacular show for Parisians today by playing ring-around-the-rosy with the Eiffel tower as a pivot.

The Typhoons encountered some German Buecker 131B training planes doing acrobatics in the Paris area and immediately took after them, the Air ministry said.

The Germans circled the Eiffel tower repeatedly with the Typhoons in hot pursuit. One German was shot down by a Canadian pilot before the chase ended.

NAZIS EXPECT EARLY STROKE

Germans Told Eisenhower Will Move On Europe Soon

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—An ever-mounting number of American troops thronged the streets of this island capital today as German analysts poured out a steady stream of invasion alarms predicting that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will strike from the west sooner than had been expected.

The Americans were fighting men of all arms, some wearing the ankle boots of parachute troops and air-borne divisions; others the uniforms of airmen, infantrymen, artillerymen or engineers.

London's holiday crowds included great numbers of these soldiers—some new arrivals and some perhaps enjoying their last pre-invasion leave.

Matter Of Weeks Only

Through press and radio, Nazi Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels' henchmen told Germany that General Eisenhower's supreme stroke would come in a matter of weeks at most, that other Allied blows could be anticipated elsewhere in Europe, and sought to solace the home front by hammering home the theme that "Germany is ready."

Goebbels' theme was that Nazi leaders, "with customary thoroughness and strength of organization, have taken the necessary measures for defense and counterstroke."

One Berlin broadcast said that among recent countermeasures was the transfer of a special army of seasoned German troops from the eastern front to the western defenses.

Says Moscow Forces It

"Competent circles believe," went on the broadcast, "that—compelled by political reasons—invasion armies which stand in readiness in southern England may hit out earlier than would seem proper for military considerations."

These "political reasons," Berlin said, were the Allies" desire to palcate Moscow which "is not satisfied with the twenty-five to thirty divisions engaged on the Italian front."

"Increasing reinforcements of American and British armies in southern England, the accumulation of shipping space in numerous British ports, the preparation of a transport fleet of several hundred thousand tons, and finally British and American efforts to weaken German defenses by air assault have been noted," Berlin continued.

No Peace In 1944 Is Warning

"No one can expect peace in 1944," was the solemn New Year's message the German people received from their Nazi leadership.

"It is fight, fight and again fight for the Germans — and nothing else"— was the theme expounded by Nazi spokesmen to Stockholm correspondents in Berlin.

"Almost all the people have the feeling that they stand before a great decision, but no one can expect peace in 1944," Adolf Hitler's own newspaper, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, warned. "Everyone has the feeling that the year will be one of decisive moves which will bring the end nearer. Germans have no illusions after their experiences in 1943."

Secret Weapons Brought Out

Other Berlin propaganda broadcasts fell back on long-promised "secret weapons" in their efforts to steel Germany for the blows to come.

"Other fighting means of modern design which cannot be defined are being installed in the range of fortresses, while others are in the process of being completed," said one broadcast describing defensive measures.

It went on to describe the "gigantic number of all caliber guns ready for action," and "mine barriers in the sea and on the coast which have been largely completed during the last five months."

RUSSIA ANSWERS FOREIGN CRITICISM OF KHARKOV TRIALS

MOSCOW, Jan. 2—(AP) The Soviet trade journal War and the Working Class today replied to foreign criticism of the Kharkov war criminal trials and asserted this was "only one of the first blows inflicted upon the hideous Fascist beast."

The journal intimated there soon would be further trials similar to those last month in which three German soldiers and a Russian traitor were prosecuted for atrocities during the Nazi occupation of Kharkov, convicted, and hanged in the city's market-place.

Some foreign comment on the trials was described as "surprising" and the article said such reaction "can hardly assist in any way the immediate, rightful, prosecution of Hitlerite criminals."

The magazine scolded the British newspaper, The Yorkshire Post, for suggesting prosecution be put off until after the war, and said, "It would be a good dea for them to take into consideration that true demands for the immediate trial of Hitlerite savages fulfill the lawful rights of nations and are in accordance with international law."

The Manchester Guardian also was reproved for saying the Russians were acting in their own way by the trials.

"Soviet law is taking its own path to the same extent that the heroic Red army is taking its path that is in complete unity with the Allies," said the magazine.

It agreed that the fourth Convention of the Hague of 1907, providing humane treatment for prisoners of war should be followed "but this does not mean by any means that men in service can evade trial for hideous crimes and does not give them amnesty for all they did before becoming prisoners."

The article recalled the 29th Geneva convention of 1929 provided signatories should take measures to enforce their laws during wartime and that the Supreme Soviet ukase of April 19, 1943 authorized the courts to take immediate action against criminals.

NAZIS CLAIM MLJET ISLAND

JAN 3

New Occupation In Adriatic To Cut Off Tito Reported

London, Jan. 2 (AP)—The German high command today claimed the capture of Mljet, Adriatic island off Yugoslavia's Dalmatian coast, in a renewed flurry of Nazi amphibious activity in the western Balkans.

On the Yugoslav mainland, however, a communique from the headquarters of Partisian Leader Josip Broz (Tito) said guerrilla armies continued to stand off powerful Nazi forces in Hercegovina, Bosnia and Montenegro. Previous Nazi victory claims were denied.

The mystery concerning the whereabouts of King Peter, Yugoslavia's youthful exiled monarch, was cleared by a Cairo dispatch that said he had spent two days at an RAF training station qualifying as an RAF pilot.

King Back In Cairo

The Cairo dispatch said the young King wished to wear RAF wings instead of the Yugoslav insignia which might have been regarded merely as a courtesy award. He returned to Cairo on New Year's Eve.

Mljet lies about 170 miles almost due east across the Adriatic from the Italian coast where the British Eighth Army is pushing slowly forward against German mountain positions beyond Ortona.

German Claims Denied

It is about fifteen miles southeast of Korcula, another east-central Adriatic island which the Germans claimed to have occupied last week. Today's Berlin broadcast said that Mljet capitulated after "Communist resistance was broken," and that other German light naval forces went on to shell Logosta, former Italian island between Mljet and Korcula. The Germans evidently were engaged in a methodical campaign to cut off Tito's Balkan front from his Allied base of supplies in Italy.

Tito's broadcast flatly denied that Nazi mainland forces had captured the central Bosnian towns of Jajce, which has been identified as Tito's headquarters, and Bugojno as recently claimed by a German-controlled Balkan radio.

The Yugoslavs said German forces still were from forty-four to sixty-two miles from their guerrilla leader's headquarters.

The Yugoslav communique said severe losses had been inflicted on the invaders in eastern Bosnia and Slovenia, and it renewed Partisan charges that fighting was continuing against the "regular" guerrilla forces of General Draja Mihailovitch, War Minister in King Peter's exiled government.

30. 24—11477

Admiral Fraser Describes Sinking Of The Scharnhorst

JAN 3 1944

A British Northern Naval Base, Jan. 2 (AP)—An attack and pursuit by three British destroyers and a torpedo onslaught by four destroyers at a range of less than a mile were given high credit by Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser today for the December 26 destruction of the German battleship Scharnhorst.

The entire action was fought in the Arctic night above North Cape, Norway, Admiral Fraser said in writing his own account of the battle for Arthur Oakeshott, Reuters correspondent with the Home Fleet.

Text Of Fraser Report

The Home Fleet commander's narrative, which did not mention the presence of any other German ships, is as follows:

At 0800 (8 A. M.) on December 26 the Duke of York, Admiral Fraser's flagship, with H. M. cruiser Jamaica astern and the destroyers Savage, Saumarez, Scorpion and the Norwegian destroyer Stord acting as anti-submarine screen, was some way to the westward of the eventual scene of battle, steering to the eastward.

South Of The Convoy

Vice-Admiral R. L. Burnett with the force of cruisers was at this time to the southward of the Russian-bound convoy, which was in the latitude of Bear Island. He himself was on the Belfast, with the Norfolk and Sheffield in company. The convoy was escorted by destroyers and corvettes.

About 0930 (9.30) Admiral Burnett sighted the Scharnhorst at long range, steering toward the convoy. Speed was increased to twenty-seven knots and all three cruisers opened fire, the Norfolk obtaining a hit.

This engagement lasted until 1030, when touch with the enemy was lost due to her superior speed in the weather conditions prevailing. She was last seen steering off to the northwest, having been driven off from the convoy by the determined attack of Admiral Burnett and his cruisers.

Admiral Burnett, who was joined by the destroyers Musketeer, Matchless, Opportune and Virago from the convoy escort, now raced back to support the convoy in case the enemy should attempt another attack on it.

About 1230 (12.30) the expected happened, and the enemy reappeared from the westward, making toward the convoy. The cruisers, who were stationed ahead of it, opened fire, as did the enemy, obtaining a hit on the Norfolk, killing one officer and six ratings and seriously injuring another six.

Cruisers Pursue Foe

The Scharnhorst now fled to the southward with the cruisers in close pursuit. Admiral Burnett had fleeting glimpses of the enemy and was able to keep me informed, my force coming up from the west and to the south of Burnett.

Enemy Alters Course

During this flight the enemy altered course slightly, which enabled me to engage a little earlier than I had expected. It actually was at 1649 (4.49 P. M.) that the Duke of York, having turned to southward, parallel to the Scharnhorst, illuminated her with a star-shell at a range of just under six miles.

At 1650 (4.50 P. M.) the Duke of York opened fire with a broadside of her 14-inch guns, followed by her 5.25's and the Jamaica's 6-inch. Although the enemy fired a star-shell, it was not until ten minutes later, at 1700 (5 P. M.) that she opened fire with her 11-inch on the Duke of York.

From then on until 1824 (6.24 P. M.) the Duke of York and Scharnhorst fired at each other continuously, the latter's tactics being to fire a broadside and then turn away so that her length was hidden and only the narrow width of her beam presented as a target.

Hit Slows Scharnhorst

With her superior speed the Scharnhorst was gradually drawing out of effective range. Several hits had by this time been observed, and one obtained at about 1806 (6.06 P. M.) succeeded in inflicting damage which by 1830 (6.30 P. M.) had reduced her speed to twenty knots.

Though the enemy fire was always accurate and the ship was straddled time and again, the Duke of York received only two minor hits, which penetrated the masts.

Masterly, resolute handling of his ship by Capt. Guy Russell, who commanded the Duke of York, can have been the only reason why she was not more seriously damaged.

By 1824 (6.25 P. M.) the range had opened unduly and, as a reduction in speed had not yet become apparent, the Duke of York ceased firing, as fire could not be effective at such a distance, and the enemy did likewise.

Destroyers Wait Chance

A few minutes later she was seen to open fire again with all her armament at a much closer target. This proved to be the destroyers of the Duke of York's screen, who had been creeping up on the Scharnhorst, waiting for a chance to get close enough to deliver a torpedo attack.

About 1845 (6.45 P. M.) the Savage and Saumarez swept in on the starboard bow of the enemy, and the Scorpion and Stord on the port bow, under murderous fire from the Scharnhorst's guns. They pressed on indomitably, and the range was under one mile when each in turn fired torpedoes point-blank and turned away under smoke to make good their escape.

One Destroyer Hit

Only the Saumarez was hit and sustained damage to her uppper works, one officer and ten ratings killed and eleven ratings wounded.

At appropriate intervals at least three underwater explosions were clearly heard by the Duke of York. From then on, the fate of the Scharnhorst was sealed.

The Duke of York had been steadily gaining on her but she still was making fair speed and firing all her guns at the destroyers when, at 1901 (7.01 P. M.), the Duke of York again opened fire. From then on she (the Scharnhorst) was repeatedly hit by 14-inch shells. Interior fires glowed and flashes of exploding ammunition were seen. She started to circle, her speed dropping, until at 1928 (7.28 P. M.) she almost stopped, steering to the north.

Cruiser Closes In

At 1932 (7.32 P. M.) the Duke of York ceased fire to allow the Jamaica, which had been detached for the purpose, to close in and finish her off with torpedoes.

Other forces by this time were on the spot. Admiral Burnett on the Belfast, with the Norfolk, who had been engaging whenever they had the opportunity, now closed in from the northwest, and the destroyers Musketeer, Matchless. Opportune and Virago arrived from the west.

Between 1931 (7.31 P. M.) and 1940 (7.40 P. M.) the Belfast and Jamaica attacked with torpedoes from one side of the Scharnhorst and the destroyers from the other. Many hits were scored, and it is impossible to say at present what ship or ships may have fired the final shot. It can only be said that somewhere between these times she sank in position not far to the northward of North Cape.

It only remained to carry out a search of the area for survivors and other evidence of her end, and this resulted in the Matchless picking up six and the Scorpion, thirty from the sea. So the action ended.

JAN 3 1944

British Sub Took 8 Italian Merchant Ships Into Malta

A North Britain Port, Jan. 2 (AP). Officers of the British submarine Unrivalled, arriving at their home port for the first time in a year, told today how the undersea craft rounded up eight Italian merchant ships after the Italian armistice, sank a $72,000 enemy pay roll and rescued two surprised Australian airmen.

When hostilities with Italy ceased, the Unrivalled was on patrol off Bari and the commander, Lieut. H. B. Turner, decided to contact the Italian authorities in that port and demand that all available shipping sail for Allied harbors.

"We boarded a trawler," said Turner, "and I put one of my officers on board to take a message to the senior naval officer in Bari. Hostages from the trawler were retained as we were taking no risks at that early stage of the armistice.

An Italian admiral came on board the submarine. A convoy conference was arranged, but it never was held as the possibility of German attack forced me to leave the harbor. A motley collection of merchant shipping quickly assembled, however, and so the passage to Malta commenced. Four days later, the Unrivalled arrived in Malta with eight ships in her charge."

U. S. Raids Cut Output Of Nazi Fighters 43%

Rate Was Increasing Before Attacks Started in August

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP).—The United States 8th Air Force's bombings of German aircraft plants had reduced scheduled production of single-engined Nazi fighters by 43 per cent last November, Major General Frederick L. Anderson, chief of the bomber command, said today. Nazi fighter production was believed to be increasing last year until American heavy bombers concentrated on the industry, he added.

"Based on careful damage assessments," he said, . . . "the bomber command calculated the approximate net effect of its attacks as having reduced the planned single-engine fighter production 20 per cent in August, 39 per cent in September, 41 per cent in October and 43 per cent in November."

STORM HAMPERS ALLIES IN ITALY

Canadians within Artillery Range of Pescara after Battle in Snow.

GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 2—(AP) Canadian troops striking up the Adriatic coast are within artillery range of the strategic port of Pescara less than nine miles away after seizing a long hill in a 24-hour battle waged in snow, wind and sleet, Allied headquarters announced today.

Canadians also captured San Tommaso, two miles west of Ortona, in bitter fighting, widening their hold on the costal sector.

One of the worst storms of the Italian campaign hampered land and air activity everywhere, but British troops of the Fifth army snaked across the Garigliano river in a new raid six miles inland from the west coast, penetrating a mile to Castel Forte and then withdrawing.

At sea, American motor torpedo boats slipped into the Gulf of Genoa in a daredevil sea raid Wednesday night, and damaged a German trawler and torpedoed another ship, the communique said.

The following night British destroyers in the Adriatic shelled a schooner off the east Italian coast and drove the ship ashore.

Canadian infantry and armor knocked the Germans from a long low hill on the Adriatic coastal road, and the enemy withdrew to new positions just south of the Arielli river for their next major stand. Big guns of the Eighth army now can pump shells into Pescara.

Artillery action flamed along the entire Eighth army front, and a vigorous new battle raged for the cross roads leading to Villa Grande and Tollo, lying west of the Canadian coastal push. The Germans still clung tenaciously to Orsogna, 11 miles southwest of Ortona.

No details were given of the British raid on Castel Forte. It followed a dash beyond the Garigliano in the Minturno area on Wednesday night.

For the first time in months, neither the tactical nor strategic air forces made any sorties, and there were only a few patrols by the coastal command.

The first disclosure that Italian bombers were in action with the Allies came in a delayed report that the Italians had bombed the landing strip and harbor of Valona in Southern Albania.

An official review of fighting during the last few months by the Allied Fifteenth Army group gave this estimate of German hopes in Italy:

"The Germans are defending every feature, every position in hopes of wearing down the Allied attack to prevent the Allies from building up enough reserves to deal any great blow.

Waging War Of Attrition

"They hope that even if the Allies achieve a breakthrough of their defenses that it will be so costly that the Allies will not have the reserves to exploit it. They are waging a war of attrition, but the attrition has been heavier on their side.

"Some German divisions have suffered such heavy casualties, sometimes up to fifty per cent., that they have been unable to stay in the line more than two weeks. Among the German divisions that have been badly mauled have been the Ninetieth Panzer Grenadiers and the Three Hundred and Thirty-fourth Infantry on the Eighth Army front and the Twenty-ninth Panzers on the Fifth Army front.

EISENHOWER LAUDS TROOPS HE LED

JAN 3 1944

Wishes Them Good Luck 'Until We Meet' In Heart Of Europe

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 2 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, leaving to take up his post as commander in chief of the Allied invasion forces from the west, warmly praised troops in the Mediterranean theater and to each sent wishes of good luck "until we meet again in the heart of the enemy's continental stronghold." His farewell message follows:

"Soon I leave this theater to assume other duties assigned me by the Allied governments.

"I take my leave of you with feelings of personal regret that are equalled only by my pride in your brilliant accomplishments of the year just past.

Cites Changed Prospects

"Although tempted to review again the many advantages that have accrued to the Allied cause through your bravery and fortitude, I believe all these will come home to you if you will merely compare your present position and prospects in this great conflict with your position and outlook in the late fall of 1942.

"Then the Eighth Army was making its final preparations to attack the enemy who was standing only a short distance west of Cairo. Vast Allied armadas were approaching northwest Africa in complete ignorance as to whether good fortune or complete disaster awaited them. Battered Malta was being defended only by the bravery of her almost entirely isolated garrison. No Allied ship could transit the length of the Mediterranean. Our fortunes appeared at a low ebb.

"Are Still Advancing"

"All this was changed—by your skill, your determination and your devotion to duty. Enemy action against our convoys in the Mediterranean is limited to harassing and submarine efforts.

"You have established yourselves on the mainland of Europe. You are still advancing.

"You, along with other Allied forces fighting on many fronts, have already achieved the certainty that, provided every soldier, sailor and airman and every citizen of our homelands continues incessantly to do his full duty, victory will be ours.

'To Meet Again In Heart Of Europe'

"Altogether you comprise a mighty fighting machine which under your new commander will continue as a completely unified instrument of war to make further inroads into the enemy's defenses and assist in bringing about his final collapse.

"Until we meet again in the heart of the enemy's continental stronghold I send Godspeed and good luck to each of you along with the assurance of my lasting gratitude and admiration."

U. S. Fells 5,572 Planes In Mediterranean Area

Doolittle's Flyers Also Drop 74,000 Tons of Bombs in '43

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 2 (AP).—Major General James H. Doolittle's strategic air arm of the northwest African air forces dropped 74,000 tons of bombs on Axis targets in the Mediterranean area in 1943, shot down 3,146 enemy planes and destroyed 2,426 more on the ground, it was announced today.

The strategic air force topped the 1943 bombing record of the Britain-based United States 8th Air Force, which dropped 55,000

tons of explosives and knocked down 4,100 German fighters.

Figures were not given for the northwest African tactical air force, which operated in close support of ground troops in the Mediterranean. General Doolittle's force lost 819 planes during the year, compared with about 1,000 bombers and 150 fighters lost by the United States 8th Air Force.

The strategic air force flew 70,000 sorties (flights by a plane) and sank 101 enemy ships ranging from cruisers to Nazi torpedo boats. Another 216 enemy ships were damaged seriously.

Targets increased in number throughout the year, with the strategic arm bombers ranging into Germany, Austria, the Balkans, Greece, Italy, France, North Africa and most of the islands of the western Mediterranean.

Roosevelt Just 'Mr.' at Cairo

Call Signal for Wac Telephone Operators Came Only Once

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 2 (AP).—To Wac telephone operators who handled the secret switchboards at the Cairo conference, President Roosevelt was just "Mr."

There was a sign which read "Mr." over the telephone plug leading to the President's private telelphone, it was disclosed today at a press conference when it was announced that all thirteen had received special commendations for their work.

Sergeant Mary C. Broadhead, of the Bronx, N. Y., said Harry L. Hopkins's telephone was the busiest on the switchboard, while the President's call signal only came once, and that "was a mistake."

Admiral Hewitt Honored By King

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 2 (AP).—Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt, commander of American naval forces in the North African theater, has been named Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath by King George VI in recognition of his services during Mediterranean naval operations.

Others receiving honorary memberships as Knights of the Bath are: Rear Admiral Spencer L. Lewis, of Calvert, Texas, Admiral Hewitt's chief of staff; Rear Admiral Richard L. Connolly, of Washington, D. C., and Rear Admiral Lyal A. Davidson, of Newport, R. I., for their part in the Sicilian campaign.

REICH ARMY SEEKS BOYS

15-Year-Olds Said to Be Trained in Cavalry Units

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 2 (AP)—A dispatch to the Swedish newspaper Nya Dagligt Allehanda said today that members of the Hitler Youth organization were being urged to join the German Army as volunteers.

This latest indication of the Reich's need for Army recruits came as the newspaper Aftontidnnigen said it had learned that 15-year-old members of the Hitler Youth were being trained in cavalry units for front line service when they become sixteen.

Germany is reorganizing her cavalry, a move that apparently reflects the Russian's effective use of mounted troops on the eastern front.

Ludwigshafen Raid Revealed

Stockholm, Jan. 2 (AP)—The newspaper *Aftontidningen* said today at least 733 persons were killed in a December 30 raid by American bombers on Ludwigshafen, including 300 persons gassed when a large chemical plant was smashed.

Targets of the December 30 raids by fleets of United States bombers and fighters—perhaps 1,500 strong—were not announced by the Allies, but reports from neutral capitals and Germany the next day indicated that the German chemical works in Ludwigshafen, where poison-gas components are mnaufactured, was the objectives.

ROME SEMINARIES RAIDED

Germans Are Reported to Have Seized Former Army Officers

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Rome correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter reported today that the Germans had raided three Catholic seminaries in the capital, arresting Jewish, military and political refugees.

The correspondent said no official Vatican protest was expected. The Vatican City newspaper, Osservatore Romano, said the seminaries always had granted the right of asylum and that Fascists and anti-Fascists had received refuge.

Among those arrested, the correspondent added, were former high Italian Army officers and a Communist political refugee.

TIGHTER REIN ON FRANCE

Germans 'Crack Down' Through Laval, Spanish Press Says

MADRID, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Germans, abandoning all pretense, intend to "crack down" on the southern zone of France with Pierre Laval as their agent, letting Marshall Henri Philippe Pétain resign or remain as Chief of State as he pleases, dispatches from Paris indicated today.

The dispatches, written under German censorship, said that the Vichy Government would henceforth be "more Germanophile."

Increased frontier restrictions on the German side of the Pyrenees prevented any further direct details of clashes between Vichy's heavily armed militia and anti-German elements in France.

A Paris dispatch to the Arriba said, however, that delay in filling the Vichy Ministers of State, the Interior, Justice, Education and Industrial Production had been caused mainly by the necessity of hunting for men to take the jobs. This dispatch said that M. Laval intended to fill these posts with men who "will show recalcitrants and seditious persons abroad that the old republican parties are with Vichy."

CHIANG PROPOSES JAPANESE PURGE

Militarists Must Be Wiped Out, China's President Declares

JAN 3 1944

CHUNGKING, Jan. 1—(delayed)—(AP) Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek told the Chinese army and people today that President Roosevelt fully approved at Cairo the generalissimo's idea that "all Japanese militarists must be wiped out and the Japanese political system purged of every vestige of aggressive elements."

In a 6,000-word New Year's message, the Chinese president added that the American President had also favored Chiang's feeling that if the Japanese people revolt and overthrow their militarist government, "we should respect their spontaneous will and allow them to choose their own form of government."

Backed By Russia

The Soviet Union, Chiang continued, "consistently hoped that China would succeed in her national reconstruction program and enjoy independence and freedom."

The Cairo decision to bring increasing pressure to bear upon Japan "will soon be carried into action," he said, adding that the task of encircling the Japanese on the Asiatic mainland would fall primarily on Chinese shoulders.

"In her defensive war, Japan will have to make the China theater her last line of defense where she will take her last, most stubborn stand.

"We and our Allies are exchanging news of military success and preparing for an all-out offensive."

Turning Point In War

The year 1943 was the turning-point in the titanic world war, the generalissimo said, with the Americans playing a significant role in turning the tide, and the fate of the Axis partners was sealed.

In the light of events during 1943, the people of the world "can already visualize the advent of peace and the dawn of righteousness."

"This coming year will see the beginning of the decisive stage when the land, sea and air forces of the United Nations will carry the war to Japan's home island and to all the seas surrounding her." he declared.

"This coming year will see the beginning of the decisive stage when the land, sea and air forces of the United Nations will carry the war to Japan's home island and to all the seas surrounding her," he declared.

"If we prosecute the war in strict accordance with the strategy we have agreed upon we can certainly defeat Japan in the Pacific Ocean to such an extent that either she has to surrender unconditionally or none of her forces will be able to survive the impact of our pressure."

Japan has suffered reverses everywhere in the Pacific, he went on, and "with the recent Allied landings in New Britain and other strategic points Japan's second line of defense in the Pacific from the Solomons to the Bismarck Sea had been broken."

Chiang said that he repeatedly had emphasized that China should assume responsibility for crushing Japan on the Asiatic mainland. He explained that military developments in both the East and West in 1943 had been favorable and added that recent international conferences have spelled doom for the Axis because they laid down concrete programs for post-war peace.

In a 6,000-word message, Chiang said that President Roosevelt favored Criang's feeling that if the Japanese people revolt and overthrow their militarist government, "we should respect their spontaneous will and allow them to choose their own form of government."

At Cairo China received "absolute assurances of attaining the aims of our sacred war of resistance," Chiang said.

He disclosed a hitherto unrevealed phase of the Cairo conference.

"In intimate talks I had with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Cairo we considered steps for mutual cooperation and agreed upon certain plans for prosecution of the war," he said.

"We also agreed upon the question of the disposal of the enemy after the war.

"One important problem in this connection concerns Japan's form of government. When President Roosevelt asked my views I frankly replied, 'It is my opinion that all Japanese militarists must be wiped out and the Japanese political system must be purged of every vestige of aggressive elements. As to what form of government Japan should adopt, that question can better be left to the awakened and repentant Japanese people to decide for themselves.'

"I also said 'If the Japanese people should rise in revolution to punish their war mongers and overthrow their militarists' government, we should respect their spontaneous will and allow them to choose their own form of government.' Mr. Roosevelt fully approved of my idea."

14th Air Force Rips Thai Base In '43 Windup

50-Ton Attack on Lampang Starts Big Fires; 4 Ships Sunk in Yangtse River

JAN 3 1944

CHUNGKING, Jan. 2 (AP).—A fifty-ton bombing attack on railroad installations and ammunition supplies at Lampang, deep in Thailand (Siam), was made on the last day of 1943 by the United States Army 14th Air Force, it was announced today by Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters.

Several large fires were started and one secondary explosion sent a smoke column 10,000 feet high, a communique announced.

It also was announced that on Dec. 30 Mitchell bombers of the 14th Air Force sank three cargo boats and a 250-foot troop transport in the Yangtse River near Lukwan and Anking with loss of one plane.

[The Chungking radio quoted Sunday a Chinese communique as reporting "from the south Anhwei frontiers" that Chinese forces had carried out "several attacks" agains the Japanese along the Yangtse River as a "special feature of the New Year's celebrations." The broadcast, beamed to North America, was recorded by United States government monitors.]

Veteran MacArthur Men Land at Saidor, Trap Big Force of Japanese

Capture Airdrome In Surprise Blow

Tighten Control of Strait Separating New Guinea and New Britain Bases

By The Associated Press

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 3 (Monday).—General Douglas MacArthur landed veteran American Army troops, including elements of the 32d Division, on the beach at Saidor, on the north coast of New Guinea, without opposition yesterday to strike the third lightning blow in eighteen days against the Japanese in the southwest Pacific area.

The troops, commanded by Brigadier General Clarence Martin and Colonel Slade N. Bradley, pushed inland immediately to capture the airfield and reported soon after landing that they had encountered slight resistance.

With the Japanese still reeling from offensive thrusts at Cape Gloucester and Arawe—both on New Britain Island — since Dec. 15, General MacArthur caught them again by surprise by the landing at Saidor behind the enemy's lines only fifty-five miles southeast of Madang, the Japanese big base on Astrolable Bay.

Cuts Off a Large Force

By this amphibious operation MacArthur cut off a large force of Japanese still battling Australian troops a few miles north of Blucher Point, which is above the Allied base at Finschhafen. The commanding general declared today the enemy forces "trapped, with no source of supply, and they face disintegration and destruction."

The landing, like the others before it, was a combined operation of land, sea and air forces. General Martin, a veteran of the Buna campaign a year ago in which American and Australian forces cleared the Japanese out of the Papua Peninsula in southeast New Guinea, commanded the entire task force. Colonel Bradley commanded the ground troops.

Ships of many kinds moved toward Saidor Saturday night and the troops landed at dawn Sunday after the escorting warships had heavily bombarded the area. The troops hit the beach from small craft at three points.

There was every indication the landing caught the Japanese entirely by surprise, for there was no enemy aerial reaction up to several hours later. The troops, including men from Wisconsin and Michigan, had things all their own way.

The captured airfield was not serviceable, but the Americans expected to move with their customary speed in such matters to put in their own fields for fighters and bombers.

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Follows MacArthur Pattern

The landing followed the pattern used in the invasion of Cape Gloucester Dec. 26, with bombing planes plastering the entire area preceding the troops' movement shoreward. In this case the bombers hammered Saidor with 200 tons of explosives Saturday, then returned at invasion time to lay down a smoke screen which enabled the troops to land unobserved.

The Saidor attack was typical of what has become General MacArthur's favorite strategy—hitting the Japanese where they least expect the blow and keeping them guessing as to where the next blow is coming.

MacArthur did just this with his use of paratroopers in the Markham Valley, to take Lae, seventy-five miles south of Saidor and at the base of the Huon Peninsula, last Sept. 16. MacArthur also found the weak spot in the Cape Gloucester defenses and sent the marines in from the sea without losing a man in the landing operations.

He scarcely had completed the first phase of the Cape Gloucester operation when he recalled the amphibious craft, reloaded them with fresh troops and supplies and sent them to Saidor.

This new operation gives MacArthur still tighter control both from the air and sea of Vitiaz Strait, the choppy piece of water between New Guinea and New Britain which is the gateway northward to the Admiralty Islands, to the big enemy sea and supply base at Truk and then on to Manila in the Philippines.

Saidor, a jungle village, is about

30.24—11479

115 airline miles from Finschhafen, the Allied base on the Huon Peninsula coast, and is on a coastal track which leads to Madang.

The landing forms a second threat to Madang, for Australians have advanced beyond Dumpu in the Ramu River Valley to the west. However, the Finisterre range rises as high as 12,000 feet to separate the Aussies from the Americans at Saidor.

The Saidor landing came exactly one year from the day the 32d Division captured Buna government station. In the following twelve months impressive gains were made in New Guinea, some without opposition and others by destroying Japanese garrisons.

Sanananda, on the Papuan Peninsula; Goodenough, Woodlark and Trobriand Islands; Lae, Salamaua and Finschhafen, New Guinea, and Arawe and Cape Gloucester, New Britain, all have been taken within the year under MacArthur's mounting offensive.

The most recent previous success, at Cape Gloucester, was completed Dec. 30, when United States marines captured the important airdrome at the northwestern tip of New Britain.

The landing at Arawe, by other units of Lieutenant General Walter Krueger's 6th Army, was achieved Dec. 15 with but light casualties.

New Bougainville Airfield For Bombers Perils Rabaul

JAN 3 1944

By The Associated Press.

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES ON BOUGAINVILLE, Jan. 2—A 6,500-foot field for light and medium bombers, within less than 250 miles of Rabaul and only 850 miles from Japan's mighty naval base at Truk, is in operation today in these northern Solomons. The airfield, at the base of the fuming volcano Mount Bagana, was carved out of the heaviest of jungles and was dedicated Christmas Day.

Called Piva Field after the river village of that name, it is the second field to be established on the expanding United States beachhead that United States marines first won Nov. 1 with a landing at Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville's west central coast. The Torokina fighter field of 4,200 feet, superimposed upon a swamp, has been used since Dec. 12.

Torokina has been dispatching fighter planes for the first time in sweeps over Rabaul. Now they can screen bombers flying from Piva, a mere aerial skip and jump from Rabaul. The Piva field is the nearest one of the Allies to Truk in the Carolines.

The building of Piva was accomplished with heroism and utter disregard of danger. Once tractors were leveling ground within a few feet of where a bomb disposal crew, under Marine Lieut. Ed Curry of Boston, Mass., was supervising the digging up of a string of Japanese duds or time bombs.

Again a Japanese patrol harassing the Seabees got so close to the field that a Seabee was captured.

When Seabee surveyors started laying out the field they actually worked for several days beyond our lines.

As they returned from work they would chide the marines:

"If you guys don't hurry up and take that country we'll have the field finished before you get there."

The Bougainville fields put dive-bombers and torpedo planes within reach of Rabaul. This is of special significance since that Japanese navy base never has been hit by land-based planes of this type, so deadly against naval craft.

The Piva field was ready for bombers less than six weeks after the Seabees broke ground. The toughest job was in pushing roads through the swamps to it, often under Japanese fire. One that was accomplished, the clearing, grading and surfacing proceeded swiftly.

NOT ALL PLAY FOR BANDSMEN

Marine Musicians Get Their Share Of Mud, Work

With the Marines at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, Dec. 30 (AP—Delayed)—Oh, it's wonderful to be a marine bandsman in a flashy uniform, marching at the head of long lines of soldiers between banks of cheering crowds.

"Yes, that's what you think. Look at us now," barked Major Leon Brusiloff, of Chevy Chase, Md. Brusiloff, who was known to many in Washington, D. C., as an immaculately dressed theater orchestra leader, was mud-covered from helmet to boots.

He is a good example of the bandsmen under combat conditions, where instruments are packed away and left behind and rifles, pistols, shovels and other instruments of war are substituted.

Musicians had the task of guarding and policing the command post.

Hobart Miller, Ellwood City, Pa., a trumpet player, was standing guard in a drenching rain, and Blair Montague, Nampa, Idaho, Sousaphone player, when I last saw him, was eating cold beans with coffee to wash them down.

As for getting out of hard work—well, those slit trenches which Karl Rhone, Washington, D. C., a cornetist; Harvey Schlatter, Brazil, Ind., trumpeter; Lewis Isaak, Parkston, S. D., clarinetist, and Frank Roy, Boston, French horn player, were standing in weren't dug by anybody else.

It's also hard work lugging water cans along a trail that looks like the center of a swamp.

Army Takes Marines' Place On Bougainville

South Pacific Allied Headquarters, Jan. 2 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey's headquarters disclosed today that Maj. Gen. Allen Hal Turnage, Widewater, Va., who commanded the Third Marine Division which landed on Bougainville November 1, left Bougainville December 29, relinquishing his command to army officers.

The army forces took over December 15, a month and a half after the marines landed.

Maj. Gen. Oscar Griswold took over field command through Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, who succeeded Maj. Gen. Roy Geiger in the over-all command.

On the eve of his departure, General Turnage visited the three marine cemeteries at Cape Torokina on December 28, placing wreaths in each cemetery and pausing for a silent prayer on each occasion.

Flyer Fells 3 Planes in Raid

VELLA LAVELLA, Solomons, Dec. 29 (Delayed) (AP). — The Marine Corps acquired another flying ace yesterday when Captain Fred E. Gutt, of Madison, Wis., shot down three Japanese fighter planes in less than five minutes during a sweep over Rabaul. The three victories gave him a total of seven.

129 JAP FIGHTERS DOWNED IN 8 DAYS

Series of Raids on Rabaul by Yank Planes Costly to Foe.

JA 1944

AMPHIBIOUS HEADQUARTERS, South Pacific, Jan. 2—(AP) Despite intense anti-aircraft fire and new Japanese fighter defense tactics, Solomons-based American aircraft have downed 129 and probably 146 fighters over Rabaul, New Britain, in the eight days ending last Thursday.

A southern Pacific headquarters spokesman announced also that 78 tons of bombs were dropped Thursday at Simpson harbor and Lakunai airdrome, both at Rabaul, by fighter-escorted Liberators. At least 12 and probably nine more Zeros were destroyed in that operation. One Liberator was lost bringing the eight day losses to 22.

The Japanese were waiting for the midday strike Thu[illegible] with 60 to 70 fighters. They met the oncoming raiders east of Rabaul and made continuous passes at the bomber formation while it was carying out the attack and persistently followed the American flyers until they passed over St. George channel on the homeward course a half hour later.

The Zeros split into groups of threes. Then they dived to gain speed and then zoomed up about 500 yards ahead of the Liberators. Suddenly flipping on their bellies, the Zeros released phosphorus bombs, catapaulting them into the American formation.

Returning pilots said the Japanese appeared to use the impetus of a sudden twist at high speed to propel the bombs, which had a one or two second delayed action. The object appeared to be to cripple, rather than to knock out, the attackers. Small groups of Zeros were held in reserve to pounce on cripples.

The new maneuver was a variation of the old practice of dropping bombs from a position directly above the raiding groups.

Japanese-held sections of Bougainville and adjacent Solomon islands were also hit Thursday with 15 tons of bombs in precision strikes.

Clash Near Cape Gloucester

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Monday, Jan. 3 (AP)—Marine patrols made contact with the Japanese south of the Cape Gloucester airdrome, but the ground situation there remained unchanged. Many more enemy dead have been counted to add to the previous figures of more than 1,000 definitely known to have been killed.

A Japanese barge attempting to sneak into Borgen Bay was spotted by marine artillery and sunk. It was in this area that the marines' east flank held off repeated heavy enemy counter-attacks while the leathernecks on the west flank proceeded to capture the airdrome.

The communique reported that Navy Catalina planes sank an enemy merchant ship off the Admiralty Islands Friday night.

Canada Disbands More Units Of Sky Watchers

Ottawa, Jan. 2 (AP)—Disbandment of the Aircraft Detection Corps in Ontario, Manitoba and western Quebec and the release of more than 9,000 civilian observers was announced tonight by the RCAF.

The announcement said the action, prompted by favorable war developments, did not affect some 20,000 observers in eastern Canada, western Canada, Newfoundland, Hudson Bay and Hudson Straits areas.

Air raid precautions workers in Ontario and western Quebec previously were released.

Senators Speed Education Bill For Veterans

Thomas Sets Annual Outlay at a Billion Under Plan Drafted by Subcommittee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—A billion-dollar annual outlay for education of the veterans of this war is projected in a revised measure likely to get Senate consideration this month.

Disclosing that a subcommittee which he heads had completed work on major provisions of a measure to make $50 monthly available to veterans, Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, chairman of the Senate Education Committee, predicted early Congressional approval of the legislation so that its terms could be applied to 75,000 men being discharged monthly from the armed forces.

"I don't think anybody can be against this bill in its present form," Senator Thomas told a reporter. "It is a necessary adjunct to the rehabilitation aid which now is available to the veterans and to the mustering-out pay which the Senate has approved and which is awaiting House action."

Federal Control Eliminated

Senator Thomas explained that the original draft of the measure had been altered to eliminate any possible suggestion of Federal control of education. State boards of education would certify the institutions at which training would be given to veterans of the armed forces and the merchant marine after the honorable completion of their service.

As outlined by Senator Thomas, the bill would provide $50 monthly for subsistence of veterans who elect to go back to school after the war. Their tuition would be paid by the government, which also would underwrite book costs, laboratory fees and the expense of student activities. Married students would receive $25 additional for a dependent spouse, and $10 for each dependent child.

Senator Thomas said that training from the primary grades through college would be available for the veterans, [illegible]erson eligible who had [illegible]ty days' active service, un[illegible]voluntarily separated hi[illegible]om the armed forces. In t[illegible]er category persons who h[illegible]a service overseas still would [illegible]gible.

Training in Establi[illegible]d Schools

Training would be [illegible]rough established schools and [illegible]colleges of all kinds, he said, with some apprentice courses provided in industry, where they would be carried out in co-operation with state boards of education. He added that veterans could select the kind of training, including vocational and extension courses, and also the certified school for which they could qualify for at least one year's courses.

After the first year the educational institutions themselves would decide whether the veterans showed sufficient aptitude to continue their training, but a maximum of four years government aid would be fixed.

Senator Thomas said studies indicated that about 7 per cent of the more than ten million men and women in the armed forces and the merchant marine could be expected to apply for and receive the projected aid. He said the billion dollar annual cost was figured on this basis when the full program is under way.

Capper Warns Victory Will Strain U. S. to Limit

Calls Wage, Price and Profit Strikes Major Threat

JAN 2 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—Winning the war is going to take "everything we have, even beyond what ordinarilly we would regard as the limit of endurance," Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, of Kansas, said today in a speech prepared for radio delivery over Station WIBW at Topeka.

"And we cannot afford these strikes for higher wages or higher prices or bigger profits that threaten to slow down production and to cost the lives of thousands of our fighting men abroad if the flow of supplies slackens for as much as a single day," Senator Capper declared.

Commenting on a recent statement by Senator Edwin G. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, that he had been informed the United States would provide 73 per cent of the cross-channel invasion forces and the British 27 per cent, Senator Capper asserted:

"In considering the position of our great ally, England, we must make one clear distinction in our first thinking. We must realize the difference between Britain and the British Empire.

"The population of the British Empire is somewhere in the neighborhood of 450,000,000 persons. But the population of Britain is only around 48,000,000. And the number of men among the other 400,000,000 ruled by Britain who will fight for the British is so small that it cannot be counted.

"Thinking in terms of Britain—and that is what we must do and are doing in war planning—the British cannot do better than forty-eight Britons for every 135

Americans.

"Remember these figures when you feel inclined to criticize the division of men for the invasion of Europe."

BUSINESS IN U. S. URGED TO PREPARE FOR POST-WAR ERA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—(AP) Expressing concern over what he termed the danger of post-war concentration of wealth and power, Commerce Secretary Jones declared today the need "daily grows more imperative" for all segments of American business to prepare for reconversion.

Secretary Jones observed that victory might come suddenly, leaving "no time to plan calmly and intelligently for a smooth transition to a peacetime economy."

Writing on the subject "Private Initiative Needs Revitalizing" in the January issue of Domestic Commerce, the secretary said there are many wholesome signs of post-war plans in progress among "top-flight members of the free enterprise system and civic and business organizations."

Calls On Small Business

"But what," he continued, "of the thousands of smaller business firms without any affiliation with groups and lacking adequate managerial skill to plan for their future? What is happening to that basically American characteristic—private initiative, the quality that impels men to broaden their vision, take risks?"

Pointing to the country's war-created abnormal economy, Secretary Jones said it was "perfectly natural" that major production and consequently the larger share of profits now should be in the hands of big business.

"However," he wrote, "it now behooves us to give careful thought to all businesses outside the inner circle of our highly profitable present economy. x x x

"Today, this (Commerce) department sees the danger of a concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a relatively few private enterprises in the post-war period if less powerful businesses are allowed to become impotent and enervated, if private initiative is not encouraged."

While declaring that small businesses generally have fared considerably better than expected, Secretary Jones said "the fact remains that they have been harassed by manpower shortages, material scarcities, transportation difficulties. They have been restricted by the many necessary government regulations. They have been burdened by excessive taxes.

"As long as the war lasts these problems will remain. For this reason the outlook for smaller business establishments is serious."

FOUR POWERS' ROLES FIGURED

Senator Johnson Forecasts Spheres Of Dominance

Denver, Jan. 2 (AP)—The great powers of the United Nations will divide the post-war world into "spheres of influence," Senator Ed C. Johnson (D., Col.) predicted today in an article written for the Rocky Mountain *News*.

The second World War, Johnson commented, does not mark the decline of white leadership, "nor does it give any assurance of a long peace."

"The United States must keep her powder dry and her research in the sciences of war two jumps ahead if she would have security," he wrote.

In Light Of Conferences

Johnson said his observations were made in the light of the Cairo and Teheran conferences. He emphasized that he was not "advocating" but "interpretating."

He declared that the United States has no additional territorial aspirations; but "secretly she hopes to develop commercial imperialism on a gigantic scale."

Of territorial matters, Johnson predicted:

"Russia will dominate the Baltic states, the northern Balkan states, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany and France.

Sphere Of British Power

"Britain will dominate Norway, Holland and Belgium, including the colonies of the two latter in Africa and the Far East. Britain will also dominate the Dark Continent and the Mediterranean states of Spain, Italy and Greece. Britain's old ally, Portugal, will remain her dependable friend.

"Some of the new territory dominated by Russia will come into the Soviet Union as Soviet states. Hungary, Rumania, Austria and Germany will be policed by Russia, while France, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia will have very close Russian ties. East Prussia will disappear.

Role Toward Communism

Of the predicted adjoining Russian-British spheres of influence, Johnson said:

"Britain will have the unique task of fighting Communism to the death within her sphere of influence and at the same time cooperating closely with Stalin."

Johnson wrote that Japan would be reduced to her original islands, and that "nationalistic China will be encouraged but will be expected to favor the Caucasian nations in granting valuable trade concessions.

"Russia, Britain and the United States will exercise a sort of joint overlordship in the Orient."

Fort Explodes in Flight Killing 13 at Sacramento

Only One Escapes as Plane Falls 3,000 Feet in Flames

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP). — Thirteen army flyers were killed today when a B-17 Flying Fortress, headed for Los Angeles from McChord Field, Tacoma, Wash., exploded in flight over McClellan Field and plunged 3,000 feet to the ground in flames.

Thousands of Sacramentans, startled by a terrific explosion, looked skyward and saw the crippled and burning four-motored bomber emerge from the overcast and fall.

Only one member of the plane's crew of fourteen escaped the flaming wreckage, parachuting to safety before the crash. He was Major James H. Wergen, of Kingman Field, Ariz., the bomber's home base.

The plane went to pieces in the air as it fell, scattering a wingtip, one of its motors and other parts over a vast area.

McClellan Field authorities said medical officers were attempting to identify the dead, but that names would be withheld pending notification of next of kin.

24 Bodies Removed From Bomber Wreck

Salt Lake City, Jan. 2 (AP)—The bodies of twenty-four men killed last Wednesday as two army four-motored bombers crashed on the west shore of Great Salt Lake were taken to Wendover Army Air Base today.

The base public relations officer withheld announcement of the names of the victims.

Wreckage of the two planes was discovered yesterday by Capt. Carl H. Hellberg, of the Utah Civilian Air Patrol. One plane was destroyed by fire and the other partly burned. Army air corps ground crews began salvage of the wreckage today.

GUN CREW BAGS THREE PLANES

Two Marylanders With Unit Aboard Pierre L'Enfant

JAN 3 1944

An East Coast Port (AP—Delayed) — The steamship Pierre L'Enfant—"The Infant" to her valiant armed-guard crew—is doing a man-sized job in knocking off the *Luftwaffe*.

In a recent trip to the Mediterranean, the navy reported today, The Infant's gunners shot down three attacking Nazi torpedo planes and probably a fourth.

And, to cap the achievement, the gunners, including a Baltimorean and another Marylander, saved a sister ship from probable disaster when one of the guard spotted a torpedo headed for the other vessel and exploded it with a direct hit.

Gunner's Mate Baltimorean

The Baltimorean is Albert K. Carrick, gunner's mate, second class, of 829 William street. The other Marylander is William F. Spitzer, seaman, first class, of Daniels Park.

The Infant was nearing Gibraltar when about thirty enemy bombers, Junker 88s and Heinkel 111s, came in out of the sun at an altitude of 50 to 100 feet and strafed the decks of the ships in the convoy.

Attackers Down In Flames

Her gunners brought two of the attackers down in flames and forced several others to release their torpedoes prematurely. A third plane was blown apart by a direct hit from The Infant's stern gun.

One of two torpedo planes attacking a ship on the port beam also was believed to have been destroyed, but the jubilant crew refused to score it as other than probable, and painted three swastikas on the Pierre's stack.

OSMENA FAVORS PHILIPPINE BASES

Vice President Advocates U. S. Post-War Protection of the Islands and Itself

CHICAGO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Sergio Osmena, Vice President of the Philippines, declared today that maintenance of "adequate naval and air bases" in the Philippines after the war would "assure the mutual protection" of the islands and of the United States.

In a speech prepared for delivery at ceremonies commemorating the forty-seventh anniversary of the martyrdom of Jose Rizal, Filipino patriot, he said:

"To the Philippines such plans are vital to its liberty and growth. To the United States such plans mean that no enemy may approach your western shores."

Declaring that there was strong need also for cultural and political collaboration after the war, he said that by being close allies the United States and the Philippines "will go a long way toward the building up of a new world of peace, justice, democracy and freedom."

U. S. Commissions First Ship For French Navy

Philadelphia, Jan. 2 (AP)—The destroyer escort Senegalais, the United States' first contribution to the new French navy, was commissioned today in a colorful ceremony at the Philadelphia navy yard.

The Tricolor went aloft to the strains of the "Marseillaise" after Rear Admiral M. F. Draemel, commandant of the yard and of the Fourth Naval District, in a formal presentation address hailed the Senegalais as "a symbol of the determination of both France and America to fight until victory is ours."

Vice-Admiral Raymond Fenard, head of the French naval mission in the United States, accepted the vessel.

Halsey May Be Selected To Lead Drive in Pacific

JAN 3 1944

By RALPH H. HEPPE
Associated Press War Editor

An all-out naval drive through the central Pacific, coordinated with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's offensive in the southwest, to disintegrate Japan's stolen empire is a certainty for 1944 on the basis of statements last week by ranking naval commanders. Admiral William F. Halsey may command that strategic thrust.

Usually close-mouthed Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the U. S. fleet, said flatly in an interview in Washington that plans were ready to shift United Nations power into the Pacific against Japan. That strategy might not await defeat of Germany but be implemented "as her defeat seems near at hand."

Great Attacks Pledged

Staggering blows for Japan in 1944 were promised by Admiral Halsey, commander in the south Pacific and one of the fightingest admirals in the Navy, in a New Year's statement from his headquarters. They will come simultaneously and in as many places that the enemy retreat on the road back to Tokyo "will be disastrously quickened."

Was Admiral Halsey, commander of the brilliantly successful Solomons campaign, hinting that he might be the leader of the bold stroke to speed the tempo of that retreat? Does he feel that his work in the Solomons has been accomplished, and that he is ready for bigger things?

Since Admiral Halsey took over in the Solomons late in 1942 the Japanese have been driven from one island after another. Now they are compressed largely on the northernmost island, Bougainville. And Bougainville, the admiral said in his statement, "already has been stricken from the list of effective Japanese bases." It is being used as one prong of a pincers that has "begun to squeeze the life from Rabaul," key to the enemy's hold on the south Pacific.

The other prong is the New Guinea-New Britain offensive under the command of General MacArthur. A good start has been made. But those islands and the vital base of Rabaul, as well as New Ireland to the northeast, must come under Allied control. Truk, powerful Nipponese naval base to the north, also must be overcome or neutralized before Australia and the south Pacific become secure.

MacArthur Takes Lead

Much of the job, however, will fall on Gen. MacArthur. Already he has been assuming more and more the full responsibility for conducting the war in that area. Truk undoubtedly will be a Navy undertaking.

So, it appears that Admiral Halsey's work in those remote islands of the south Pacific may be nearly completed, and that he may be called to other and greater tasks. Perhaps his south Pacific command will go to an admiral with lesser rank than the four stars he wears.

Always at his best on a fighting ship, Admiral Halsey may be called upon to command a mighty Asiatic fleet charged with one of the most difficult tasks of the war—wiping out the Japanese fleet in its home waters. Such a command would be to his liking. Another possibility would be the command of a huge carrier task force, probably the largest group of carriers the world has ever seen.

Already the more important naval action has shifted away from the south Pacific and into the central Pacific. There Vice Admiral R. A. Spruance's forces have pounded the enemy's bases on Nauru island and in the strategic Marshall islands. They have flaunted their power under the very nose of Truk, dared the Japanese fleet to come out and fight.

An invasion of the Marshalls would take the war for the first time into territory of the Japanese empire as it existed prior to Pearl Harbor. That vital group of islands, lying athwart American supply lines and closest threat to Hawaii as well as the American mainland, was mandated to Japan by the League of Nations after the first World war.

Other possibilities, should Admiral Halsey be promoted from the south Pacific, are: An important European or Atlantic command, or perhaps even a key desk job with the High command in Washington. The latter, however, seems a most unlikely assignment for a fighting admiral like Halsey.

For the moment, Admiral Halsey's job is to eliminate an estimated 35,000 Japanese on Bougainville and Buka, and another 4,000 believed to be on Choiseul island, to the southeast of Bougainville. Those forces from a military standpoint, already are neutralized, for Admiral Halsey's fleet and air forces command the sea and air.

Four Killed At Chattanooga

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 2 (AP)—Three army flyers were killed here tonight as a four-engined army bomber crashed into a fashionable residential section here early tonight during a driving rain.

The plane struck one house and damaged it as it crashed into the west side of Missionary Ridge and set fire to another, but no occupants of either house was injured.

30.24— 11481

Invasion of New Britain May Force Quick Showdown

By HAROLD STREETER
Associated Press War Editor

Those invading Marines now holding a battle-scarred fragment of New Britain's jungles and mountains at Cape Gloucester on the west may force Japan to show her hand for the stakes in the southwest Pacific before the infant year is out of swaddling clothes.

The Japanese, if they are to avoid a serious breach in their outpost defense chain of islands, soon must pull the stopper from long bottled up manpower and naval power.

War Power Untouched

Despite past Pacific defeats, Japan's reservoir of men scarcely has been touched; her latent naval power is great; and New Britain is worth fighting for.

The pattern of island war which Nippon has followed for more than a year no longer applies. That pattern has been to offer bitter defense by small groups which take full advantage of the terrain; to supply these garrisons from the sea largely by small coastal vessels and barges; to provide sporadic air cover at first, then none.

That type of war has resulted in retreat up the Solomons and New Guinea. Japan cannot afford to retreat from New Britain. But, at Cape Gloucester, the retreat — unless quickly checked — already has begun.

American possession of Cape Gloucester, once its two airfields are bases for our bombers and fighters, means loss by the Japanese of control of the island's western half. Gasmata, enemy air base on the south central coast 140 miles from Cape Gloucester, has been kept neutralized by Fifth airforce bombers based more than 200 miles away on New Guinea. Cape Gloucester planes can do the job even more effectively. About the same distance from Cape Gloucester along the inner curve of the n[illegible]n coast, Japan's air base at Cape Hoskins faces the same fate.

Thus half way across the rugged island toward the huge harbor and the network of airfields at Rabaul Japan's grasp is threatened by this one stroke.

Japs May Attack

Japan may react violently to the Cape Gloucester operation, may even attempt to retake that position. Sunday advices from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters told of the Marines solidifying their position there in order to be ready for expected enemy counterattacks.

If Japan is to back up ground reaction with any large scale naval stroke by way of the Bismarck sea—a move risky at best even under present circumstances—it will have to be done while the enemy still possesses such supporting air bases as that at Alexishafen near Madang on the coast of New Guinea. Already a 253-ton Allied bombing of the Madang area last week has indicated events to come; and Australian troops in the Ramu valley are within 35 miles of that coastal point.

There is nothing to indicate Japan will take any more risks than she already has to stay the obviously impending fall of Bougainville, the last big Solomon island guarding Rabaul.

But over Rabaul itself more enemy planes—there were 90 aloft Friday—are rising to combat Allied raiders. Tokyo radio is saying frankly that New Britain must be held. And this time Japan is face to face with the threatened loss of something far more than self-esteemed countenance.

Menaced elsewhere, as in the mid-Pacific Marshalls, Japan cannot afford to risk too much at New Britain. But she well can afford far more than she has in other recent campaigns.

Japanese Give Their Idea Of Marvel World to Come

JAN 3 — 1944

Taking time off from their military reverses in China and the Pacific, the Japanese turned yesterday to a beguiling description of a fine new world after the war—when rocket-driven Tokyo-Berlin express trains would glide along the "ceiling of the world."

Recorded by the Office of War Information, a Tokyo broadcast to Central America painted this imaginative Japanese dream of the world-to-be — when all Japan's and Germany's enemies have been vanquished:

Locomotives driven "partly by propellers and probably also by rockets" will speed along a new railroad, passing through a tunnel under the Sea of Japan, traversing plains, deserts, mountains and marshes, crossing the Pamir Plateau, "the ceiling of the world," and finally connecting with the Berlin-Baghdad railroad.

"However great the difficulties may be, the benefits to be derived from such a line can easily be imagined," the broadcast concluded.

Jews' Fate 'Christian Problem,' Says Gillette

New York, Jan. 2 (AP)—Senator Guy M. Gillette, cosponsor of a Senate resolution which would set up a Government commission for the problems of European Jews, said tonight "the only real opposition" to such a commission was "from a few groups of people of Jewish religion and origin."

The Iowa Democrat told a rally of the Hope Committee to Help Save European Jews the opposition "seems to be based on nothing more substantial than petty rivalries of influence and sponsorship."

Calling it "a Christian problem and a problem for enlightened civilization everywhere," he said the commission would "plan, formulate and, through national and international agencies, effectuate action" to save the Jews of Europe.

New Soviet National Anthem Heard By Radio

New York, Jan. 2 (AP)—The new Soviet national anthem, replacing the Internationale but retaining its music, was heard in this country today for the first time on the Blue Network's Weekly War Journal, the network announced.

Sung by a Russian chorus, the anthem was recorded from a British Broadcasting Corporation pickup from Moscow on New Year's Eve.

4 Americans Captured in China

The Tokio radio said Sunday, according to The Associated Press, that two American officers and two non-commissioned officers were captured Dec. 27 after bailing out of their transport plane near the Pearl River, near Canton. The broadcast quoted one officer as saying that the plane had left Assam Province, India, for Yunnan, China, but that the radio broke down and the plane flew blind for nearly nine hours.

PREMIER DREW RETURNS

Arrives Here by Bomber After a Month in Britain

Premier George Drew of Ontario arrived here by bomber yesterday after a month in Britain and last night boarded a train for Canada.

Of the people of Britain, gathering place for the grand invasion armies of the Allies, he had high praise.

"They are in good spirits, full of confidence and ready for whatever may happen," he said. "They recognize they have a tough road ahead, but are ready to put every effort into it when the time comes.

Premier Drew reported a "good flight back" and disclosed he had spent a day in the Azores., where Britain obtained anti-submarine bases from Portugal.

LONDON LIVES UP TO SLOGAN

Australian Notes Spirit Of "Fight, Work Or Perish"

R. A. Henderson, publisher of the Sydney Morning Herald and chairman of the board of the Australian Associated Press, has just returned from a trip to England. He also was in London in 1939, just after the outbreak of war, and here he presents an interesting picture of the temper of Londoners after more than four years of war.

By R. A. HENDERSON

New York, Jan. 2 (AP)—There were some sadly comic aspects to the reaction of Londoners during the first air-raid alarms in September, 1939, just after the outbreak of war. It was a new experience and that sort of reaction was understandable. The response of the Londoner today, after having been through the holocaust, is an example of adaptation that to me is astonishing.

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Now Sirens Go Unnoticed

On my recent visit to England I attended a cocktail party in London. Suddenly I heard the air-raid sirens. The company did not take the slightest notice and for a moment I thought that I was just hearing things.

But momentarily the muffled noise of anti-aircraft batteries became clear and distinct—and yet there seemed to be an utter indifference to it all in everyone but myself.

At last I could stand it no longer. I sprang up and demanded of my host.

"Look here, aren't you hearing anything? Isn't this an air raid and aren't the German planes over us? Aren't you going to do anything about it? Aren't you going to the shelter?"

Simply Isn't Afraid Any More

"No," said my host imperturbably. "It's the Jerries all right, but they aren't anywhere near yet. Besides, there's no reason to rush off. We don't hurry to the shelters the way we did at the height of the *Blitz*."

While the *Blitz* tapered off a long time ago, the Nazi sneak raids never have stopped and still do considerable damage and kill many people. But the Londoner simply isn't afraid any more.

And the curious thing is that shelter "shock" is a definite psychosis, an aftermath of the *Blitz*. Certain people still retire each night to the shelters—in an underground refuge big enough to accommodate 10,000, there'll be about 700 regular customers who in the evening bring their bedding down and retire for the night, air raids or no. To them it's become a way of living.

Fighting In An All-Out Way

For all the tidying that's been done in London, it's become an eerie sort of place—the solitary building that's an island in whole blocks of leveled structures, the lone wall, the facade without any back to it, gives you the feeling of the ruins of centuries in which, however, the most intense activity never stopped even while these ruins were being created.

At night, during the blackout, the eerieness increases, and yet your sense of the vitality of the life that is being pursued everywhere about you even increases. These people are fighting an all-out war in the all-out way.

Craving For Sweets And Meats

Take the matter of food. I must confess that I was hungry all during my stay in England. I'd have my dinner, all of it apparently with a predominant potato base, and my appetite would seemingly be satisfied. But in the middle of the night I'd awaken with an intense feeling of hunger. My whole body seemed to crave sweets, fats, meats.

I was not alone in that experience; members of my party told of the same adventure. Let Londoners, for that matter all the people of England, seem to thrive; their health is better than it was before the war.

I don't know how anyone else interprets all this, but I think that it shows how a people, seeing clearly the momentous and enormous task it has, can successfully will itself to be content and healthy on less and poorer food than would seem necessary. It's one of the real miracles of England at war.

A Companion Miracle

A companion miracle is the complete mustering of all classes to the hard and bitter business of waging war. National service, that is, conscription of men and women, is, of course, a matter of law in England. Whether you're a duchess or a barmaid, you're assigned to your job and you do it, without grumbling. The menial task, the insignificant job that might arouse a sensitive pride, are on a par with the "glory" jobs.

That's a sort of story-book leveling and you can't escape the drama in it. I rather like it.

BY LEO DRAHAM

LONDON, JAN. 3—(AP)—A BRITISH NAVY OFFICER WHO HELPED TO SINK THE SCHARNHORST OFF NORTH CAPE DEC. 26 SAID TODAY THAT WHEN THE BATTLE SMOKE CLEARED AWAY THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP LAY ON HER SIDE "LOOKING LIKE A WHALE THAT HAD JUST COME UP FOR AIR."

JAN 3 1944

FROM STEM TO STERN."

THIS DESCRIPTION WAS GIVEN BY LT.COMM.P.H.B.CHAVASSE, A TORPEDO OFFICER ON THE CRUISER JAMAICA, ADMIRAL SIR BRUCE FRASER, BRITISH HOME FLEET COMMANDER, ORDERED THE JAMAICA TO CLOSE IN TO FINISH OFF THE DAMAGED SCHARNHORST WITH TORPEDOS AT THE END OF A 12-HOUR RUNNING FIGHT WHICH PITTED THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP AGAINST BRITISH FLEET UNITS

PROTECTING A RUSSIA-BOUND CONVOY.

THE CONQUERORS OF THE SCHARNHORST RETURNED TO A BRITISH PORT YESTERDAY, WITH THE BATTLESHIP DUKE OF YORK, WHICH PLAYED THE LEADING ROLE IN THE FIGHT, LOOKING A BIT BATTLE SCARRED. HER MAIN MAST AND FORE MAST WERE DAMAGED BY SHELL SPLINTERS. ALL OF THE MEMBERS OF HER CREW WERE JUBILANT.

"THERE WAS A LOT OF SMOKE, BUT BY STAR SHELL WE SAW THE BLACK MASS OF THE SCHARNHORST WHEN WE CLOSED IN WITH HER AND LET FLY WITH OUR TORPEDOES," CHAVASSE RELATED.

"AT THE 'MOMENT CRITIQUE' THE TARGET WAS BLACKED OUT BY SMOKE. WE THEN DID ANOTHER SWING AND FIRED THREE MORE FROM OUR STARBOARD TUBES. THE ENEMY SEEMED TO RESENT THIS, BLAZING AWAY, BUT MOST OF HIS STUFF WENT OVER OUR HEADS. WHEN THE SMOKE CLEARED AWAY THE SCHARNHORST WAS LYING ON HER SIDE X X X ABLAZE FROM STEM TO STERN."

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY SUNDAY, JAN.2)

SOUNDER

(ADVANCE)-LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL (BY HILL) X X X FIGHTER-BOMBERS.

NEARLY 7,000 (LONG) TONS OF BOMBS WERE DUMPED ON BERLIN IN THE FOUR GREAT RAIDS ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL IN DECEMBER, OR APPROXIMATELY 70 TONS FOR EVERY BRITISH PLANE LOST IN THOSE ATTACKS, THE RAF DISCLOSED IN A REVIEW OF THE MONTH'S ACTIVITIES. THE LONG TON USED IN RAF COMPUTATIONS IS 2,240 POUNDS.

IN ALL, THE RAF UNLOADED 12,000 TONS ON EUROPE DURING DECEMBER, VIRTUALLY ALL OF IT ON GERMANY, AT A COST OF 221 PLANES. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN GERMAN PLANES WERE DOWNED IN OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS DURING THE MONTH. SIX MORE GERMAN PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN BY HOME-BASED AIRCRAFT AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES WITHOUT A SINGLE BRITISH LOSS.

IN ADDITION TO RAIDS ON BERLIN, FRANKFURT AND LEIPZIG, SUPPLEMENTARY ATTACKS ON GERMANY WERE MADE DURING 16 NIGHTS, MAINLY BY MOSQUITOS, DESPITE POOR WEATHER.

DECEMBER, RANKING WITH LAST JANUARY AND OCTOBER AS A BAD MONTH FOR NIGHT BOMBING, HAD ONLY EIGHT GOOD NIGHTS.

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 3-(AP)-CONSERVATIVE PARTY PROPOSALS FOR POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND PROSPERITY DISCLOSED TODAY CALLED UNEMPLOYMENT A WORLD PROBLEM REQUIRING AGREEMENT AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS ON A MASTER PLAN FOR ITS SOLUTION.

NEW MACHINERY INSURING CURRENCY STABILIZATION, GRANTING CREDIT TO NEEDY NATIONS AND RAISING THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF BACKWARD PEOPLES WAS SUGGESTED.

FOR BRITAIN THE PLAN--A SUB-COMMITTEE PRODUCT WHICH IS TO BE PRESENTED TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL

-- REJECTED NATIONALIZATION AND CAME OUT FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE WHICH, IT WAS SAID, "LIKE TRAFFIC OUGHT TO BE REGULATED BY STRAIGHTFORWARD RULES DESIGNED TO REMOVE OBSTACLES TO EXPANDING PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT."

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"IN RETURN," THE STATEMENT SAID, "INDUSTRY MUST WORK WITH THE GOVERNMENT TO AVOID BOOMS, SLUMPS AND DEPRESSED AREAS AND ASSIST ALL IT CAN IN RECTIFYING BRITAIN'S ADVERSE TRADE BALANCE."

GOVERNMENT-FINANCING OF BULK PURCHASES OF FURNITURE AND OTHER UNIVERSALLY USED PRODUCTS WAS SUGGESTED AS A CURE FOR ANY POST-WAR DEPRESSION.

DECLARING THAT "WOMEN HAVE DEFINITELY ARRIVED IN INDUSTRY," THE STATEMENT URGED EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN DOING MEN'S JOBS. IT CALLED ALSO FOR VACATIONS WITH PAY AND AN EXTENSION OF THE GUARANTEED WORK WEEK.

30. 24—11483

LONDON, JAN.2-(AP)-AS A PART OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA TO STIFFEN THE HOME FRONT FOR THE EXPECTED INVASION FROM THE WEST, BERLIN PUT ON A RADIO THRILLER TONIGHT ENTITLED "THE GIGANTIC FORTRESS OF THE ATLANTIC WALL," COMPLETE WITH SOUND EFFECTS.

THE ANNOUNCER SAID ITS LOCALE WAS A FRENCH CHANNEL TOWN, AND IDENTIFIED A VARIETY OF NOISES ACCOMPANYING THE BROADCAST AS "FIRE FROM SMALL AND HEAVY ARMS, BIG COASTAL GUNS AND HAND GRENADE PRACTICES."

LONDON, JAN.2-(AP)-EXTREMELY HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE DINARA ALPS IN DALMATIA NEAR THE ADRIATIC COAST AND CONTINUING OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS IN THE HERCEGOVINA-SANJAK-MONTENEGRO AREA WERE REPORTED TODAY BY HEADQUARTERS OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY OF LIBERATION.

A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID THAT SEVERE LOSSES WERE INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY IN EASTERN BOSNIA AND SLOVENIA. THE COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED THAT FIGHTING WAS CONTINUING AT VARIOUS POINTS WITH THE FORCES OF GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ' RIVAL YUGOSLAV LEADER.

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN.3-(AP)-[ISH HEAVY BOMBERS RETURNED TO STRICKEN BERLIN LAST NIGHT FOR THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE NIGHT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY EARLY TODAY.

JAN 3 1944

A NORTH BRITAIN PORT--FIRST [illegible]D SUBMARINE UNRIVALLED X X X MINE-SWEEPING FLOTILLA. re charge

ON ANOTHER PATROL, THE UNRIVALLED GAVE TWO AUSTRALIAN AIRMEN A WELCOME SURPRISE. THE FLIERS HAD SHOT DOWN TWO GERMAN AIRCRAFT OVER THE AEGEAN AND HAD THEN BEEN SHOT DOWN IN TURN BY THE GUNS OF AN ENEMY ESCORT VESSEL. THE SUBMARINE SURFACED ALONGSIDE THEIR RUBBER DINGHY AND RESCUED THEM.

BY KENNETH DIXON (300)

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, JAN.2-(AP)-THE BIG GROUND GUNS OF THE FIFTH ARMY BOOMED ALONG THE FRONT IN THE CASSINO SECTOR TODAY IN A STRANGE REVERSAL OF ACCEPTED WARTIME PROCEDURE.

THEY WERE SUPPORTING AN ATTACK OF THE U.S.TWELFTH AIR SUPPORT COMMAND PLANES--WHICH NORMALLY SUPPORT GROUND ATTACKS.

THE INVADERS AND WARHAWKS WERE BOMBING AND STRAFING GERMAN ARTILLERY POSITIONS ON THE FAR SIDE OF MOUNT CHIAIA, WHERE THE PEAK SHIELDED THE ENEMY FROM THE FLAT TRAJECTORY SHELLING OF THE HEAVY AMERICAN GUNS.

TO DO THEIR WORK BEST, THE FIGHTER-BOMBERS HAD TO FLY OVER AN AREA ALIVE WITH ENEMY ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS AND, SINCE THEY WERE BOMBING ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS IN FRONT OF FIFTH ARMY TROOPS, IT WAS IMPERATIVE THAT THEIR AIM NOT BE UPSET BY FLAK.

SO, SHORTLY BEFORE THE FIRST WAVE OF A-36S WAS TO FLY OVER, AMERICAN ARTILLERY OPENED UP ON THE GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. THE JERRY GUNNERS DIVED INTO THEIR HOLES TO ESCAPE THE BARRAGE.

AND THE INVADERS ROARED OVER AND DOWN INTO THEIR DIVES A FEW MOMENTS LATER, PRACTICALLY UNMOLESTED.

"WE SAW A FEW GUN FLASHES ON THE HILLS WHEN WE STARTED DOWN," SAID LT.AUGUST L.WOELTZ, 23, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX. "SO WE JUST WENT DOWN AFTER THEM."

JAN 3 1944

THE SLIM COWBOY-BOOTED INVADER PILOT GRINNED.

"THEY DIDN'T KEEP SHOOTING LONG," HE SAID. "EVERYBODY WAS STRAFING HELL OUT OF THEM ALL THE WAY DOWN."

THE INVADERS SLAPPED THE GUN POSITIONS ON THE HILLSIDE AND THEN THE WARHAWKS PILED UP THE DAMAGE. THE FORMER CARRIED TWO 500-POUND BOMBS EACH AND THE LATTER ONE 500-POUNDER AND SIX SMALLER FRAGMENTATION BOMBS.

"WE LEFT FLAMES AND SMOKE ALL OVER THAT HILLSIDE," SAID LT.FRANK

FITE, 23, OF BATAVIA, N.Y. "AND IT MADE US FEEL PRETTY GOOD, EVEN IF WE COULDN'T TELL DEFINITELY HOW MANY GUN POSITIONS WE HIT."

LT.COL.LEONARD C.LYDON OF STUART, IA., WHO LED 12 OF THE WARHAWKS ON THE RAID, SAID THE ARTILLERY "SUPPORT" WAS SO SUCCESSFUL THAT "WE ONLY RAN INTO SMALL ARMS FIRE OVER THE TARGET--AND WE ALL WENT DOWN WITH OUR GUNS GOING AFTER THAT WHENEVER WE SAW IT."

PRELIMINARY REPORTS INDICATED SEVERAL OF THE GERMAN GUNS HAD BEEN SILENCED BY THE ATTACK.

THE WACS WHO WERE OFFICIALLY COMMENDED INCLUDED LT.GRACE A.SMITH OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SGTS. BETTY J.ESHELMAN OF ST.PAUL, MINN., MARY L.THOMAS OF BOSTON, MASS., GLADYS D.DEKARSKI OF BOSTON, MASS., EDNA M.BERG OF DETROIT, MICH., PEARL FREUND OF CHICAGO, ILL., RUTH FOGLE OF PARKERSBURG, W.VA., ELAINE ELY OF PORTLAND, ORE., ELIZABETH SANBORN OF FERNDALE, MICH., PRIVATES RUTH V.HERMAN OF COLUMBUS, O., HARRIET R.RYAN OF FRENCH LICK, IND., ANNELLA WEIST OF OTTUMWA, IA., AND SGT. BROADHEAD.

JAN 3 1944

INCREASED FRONTIER RESTRICTIONS ON THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE PYRENEES PREVENTED ANY FURTHER DIRECT DETAILS OF CLASHES BETWEEN VICHY'S HEAVILY-ARMED MILITIA AND ANTI-GERMAN ELEMENTS IN FRANCE.

A PARIS DISPATCH TO THE NEWSPAPER ARRIBA SAID, HOWEVER, THAT DELAY IN FILLING THE VICHY "CABINET" JOBS OF MINISTERS OF STATE, INTERIOR, JUSTICE, EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WAS DUE MAINLY TO THE NECESSITY OF HUNTING FOR MEN TO TAKE THE JOBS.

THIS DISPATCH SAID LAVAL INTENDED TO FILL THESE POSTS WITH MEN WHO "WILL SHOW RECALCITRANTS AND SEDITIOUS PERSONS ABROAD THAT THE OLD REPUBLICAN PARTIES ARE WITH VICHY."

IT IMPLIED THAT THE GERMANS INTENDED TO TAKE OVER THE VICHY REGIME THROUGH LAVAL AND INTEGRATE IT COMPLETELY INTO THE "EUROPEAN BLOC WHICH GERMANY DIRECTS."

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

WITH CHINESE FORCES IN NORTHERN HUNAN, DEC.29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DEAD AND WOUNDED IN THE RICE BOWL BATTLES FROM NOV.7 TO MID-DECEMBER TOTALED NEARLY 100,000 FOR BOTH SIDES, WITH THE JAPANESE LOSING THREE MEN TO EVERY FOUR CHINESE, IT WAS CALCULATED TODAY BY THE TWO CHINESE MILITARY COMMANDS INVOLVED.

THE CHINESE ACKNOWLEDGED 40,000 CASUALTIES IN THE SIXTH WAR AREA AND 14,000 IN THE NINTH--A TOTAL OF 54,000--BUT THE COMMANDING GENERALS, CHEN CHENG AND HUSEH YUEH ASSERTED JAPANESE LOSSES WERE THREE-FOURTHS AS GREAT. (THIS WOULD INDICATE JAPANESE DEAD AND WOUNDED TOTALED ABOUT 40,000).

THE CHINESE SAID THEY HAD CAREFULLY RULED OUT POSSIBLE DUPLICATIONS IN COMPILING THEIR ESTIMATES OF JAPANESE LOSSES FROM CAPTURED DOCUMENTS, REFUGEE REPORTS AND SIMILAR SOURCES.

TOGETHER THE TWO COMMANDS SAID THEY HAD OPPOSED A TOTAL JAPANESE FORCE OF 100,000.

DEATHS OF THREE CHINESE DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS WERE ACKNOWLEDGED. THEY WERE LISTED AS MAJOR GENERALS PENG SHIH-LIANG, SUN MING-CHING, AND HSU KUO-SEANG. GENERAL PENG AND AN ENTIRE REGIMENT PERISHED OUTSIDE THE WEST GATE OF SHIHMEN IN THE FIGHTING NOV.13-15.

THE CHINESE ALSO REPORTED THE DEATH AT TANGYANG ON NOV.21 OF A PROMINENT JAPANESE OFFICER, LIEUT.GEN.RAISHIRO SUMITA, WHO IN 1940-41 WAS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF JAPANESE FORCES IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

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IT WAS LEARNED, MEANWHILE, THAT IN BREAKING THE STRIDE OF JAPAN'S NOVEMBER-DECEMBER OFFENSIVE WITH A SUICIDAL, 13-DAY DEFENSE OF CHANG-TEH, CHINA'S 57TH DIVISION CARRIED OUT DESPERATE ORDERS FOR CONSERVATION OF AMMUNITION AND CRUDE MEASURES FOR PROTECTION AGAINST GAS.

FROM EIGHT SURVIVORS OF THE 57TH CAME THE STORY OF ITS STAND, FIRST OUTSIDE THIS WALLED CITY, THEN ON THE FORTIFIED WALL AND FINALLY FROM STREET TO STREET, BLOCKHOUSE TO BLOCKHOUSE AND BARRICADE TO BARRICADE.

ALL BUT ONE OF THE EIGHT HAS BEEN WOUNDED, AND FOUR OF THEM ACTUALLY REMAINED IN THE CITY WITH 300 OR MORE OF THEIR COMRADES DURING THE SIX-DAY JAPANESE OCCUPATION, HIDING FROM THE CONQUERORS AND LIVING ON EMERGENCY RATIONS, WHILE THE REMAINDER OF THE DIVISION ESCAPED ACROSS THE YUAN RIVER TO JOIN REINFORCEMENTS MOVING UP.

JAN 3 1944

FROM A SHAVEN-HEADED VETERAN SERGEANT OF 10 YEARS' ARMY SERVICE, THE ONLY ONE OF THE EIGHT UNSCATHED, CAME THE DRAMATIC DISCLOSURE OF THE DIVISION'S "DO NOT SHOOT UNLESS..." ORDERS. THEY WERE:

"DON'T SHOOT UNLESS THERE IS A GOOD MARK. DON'T SHOOT WITHOUT SEEING. DON'T SHOOT UNLESS YOUR SHOT IS LIKELY TO KILL."

"HOW COULD WE HAVE DEFENDED THE CITY SO LONG WITHOUT THESE ORDERS?" ASKED THE SERGEANT.

HE TOLD OF DIRE SHORTAGES OF AMMUNITION, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE U.S.14TH AIR FORCE DROPPED CARTRIDGES AND FOOD TO THE BELEAGUERED CHINESE.

THE ATTEMPTS TO PROVIDE THE 57TH WITH FOOD AND AMMUNITION WERE NOT A COMPLETE SUCCESS, THE SOLDIERS SAID, FOR THE BAMBOO BASKETS SOMETIMES FELL AT JAPANESE POSITIONS. THE AMMUNITION ALSO WAS BADLY DAMAGED WHEN IT HIT THE GROUND, DESPITE THE COTTON PACKING.

THE SURVIVORS SAID THE JAPANESE USED THREE DIFFERENT TYPES OF GAS--THAT THERE WAS NO COMBINATION GAS SUCH AS A TEAR-SNEEZING GAS. ALL THREE WERE ALMOST COLORLESS, BUT THE JAPANESE NEVERTHELESS USED THEM MOSTLY AT NIGHT TO INCREASE THE SURPRISE ELEMENT.

GAS CYLINDERS AND SHELLS WERE USED MOSTLY IN MORTARS AND SMALL, CANNON-TYPE WEAPONS WHICH SPEWED THE GAS ONTO CHINESE POSITIONS. SOMETIMES THE JAPANESE SET OUT LARGER CONTAINERS, DESIGNED TO DISCHARGE THE GAS TO BE WAFTED BY FAVORABLE BREEZES TOWARD THE DEFENDERS. THE CHINESE SOLDIERS OF SERGEANT'S RANK OR HIGHER HAD MASKS, BUT THE CRITICAL SHORTAGE DENIED THEM TO THE LOWER RANKS, EXCEPT FOR THOSE WHO OPERATED MACHINE-GUNS.

IN THE CHINA THEATER JAPAN SUFFERED UNEXPECTED HEAVY BLOWS, CHIANG SAID.

JAN 3 1944

WHILE THE CONCERTED EFFORTS OF THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT RESPONSIBLE FOR SEALING THE FATE OF JAPAN AND GERMANY IN 1943 WHEN THE INITIATIVE PASSED INTO ALLIED HANDS, "THERE IS A MORE IMPORTANT FACTOR TO BE CONSIDERED. THIS LIES IN THE TRADITIONAL LOVE FOR DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WHO TREAT ALL PEOPLES OF THE WORLD AS THEIR EQUALS.

"THEIR BROADMINDEDNESS AND FAR-SIGHTEDNESS HAVE LED THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO ADOPT A JUST, ENLIGHTENED WORLD POLICY AND TO TRANSLATE THAT POLICY INTO ACTION WITH SUCCESS."

REVIEWING CHINA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, CHIANG NOTED THE RELINQUISHMENT OF EXTRATERRITORIAL AND RELATED RIGHTS AND AMERICA'S REPEAL OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT, THE MOSCOW FOUR-POWER DECLARATION ON COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND THE CAIRO AND TEHERAN CONFERENCES AT WHICH "AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON COMMON WAR STRATEGY IN EUROPE AND ASIA AND ON PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS IN THE EAST AND WEST."

CHIANG DECLARED HE RETURNED FROM CAIRO "WITH RENEWED DEVOTION TO THE IDEALS OF JUSTICE AND PEACE.

"I MAY TELL YOU THAT THE DEEPEST IMPRESSIONS I HAVE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARE OF HIS UNFLINCHING FAITH, HIS FIRM DETERMINATION TO EMANCIPATE ALL THE WORLD'S OPPRESSED PEOPLES AND HIS SINCERE DESIRE TO HELP CHINA BECOME A TRULY FREE AND INDEPENDENT NATION.

"HIS BASIC POLICY IS THE ATTAINMENT OF REAL PEACE IN THE WORLD AND GENUINE EQUALITY AMONG MEN AND HE THINKS THAT IN SUCH A FUTURE WORLD AS HE VISUALIZES CHINA MUST BE ONE OF THE PILLARS. THIS SPIRIT OF HIS ARISES FROM HIS INNATE LOVE OF JUSTICE AND RIGHTEOUSNESS AND HIS POLICY IS BASED UPON PEACEFUL RELATIONS, OF MUTUAL TRUST BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND CHINESE PEOPLES DURING THE PAST 160 YEARS.

"I ALSO HAD SEVERAL INTIMATE TALKS WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL. THIS RESOLUTE, FAR-SIGHTED, DEEPLY EMOTIONAL STATESMAN OF GREAT BRITAIN IMPRESSED ME BY HIS FRANKNESS AND STRAIGHTFORWARDNESS. MR. CHURCHILL HAS AN INFLEXIBLE DETERMINATION TO CRUSH JAPAN WITH CONCERTED EFFORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND HE FULLY SHARES OUR FAITH IN CHINESE-BRITISH COOPERATION BOTH IN WAR AND PEACE. OUR TALKS HAVE CONTRIBUTED IMMENSELY TOWARDS BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES."

CHIANG EXPRESSED THE DEEP CONVICTION THAT THE UNITED NATIONS "ARE TRULY ENGAGED IN A WAR TO END ALL WARS." JAN 3 1944

XM306PEW

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA--THIRD AND FIRST LEAD PACIFIC WAR X X XLIGHT CASUALTIES.

MARINE PATROLS MADE CONTACT WITH THE JAPANESE SOUTH OF THE CAPE GLOUCESTER AIRDROME, BUT THE GROUND SITUATION THERE REMAINED UNCHANGED. MANY MORE ENEMY DEAD HAVE BEEN COUNTED, TO ADD TO THE PREVIOUS FIGURE OF MORE THAN 1,000 DEFINITELY KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

A JAPANESE BARGE ATTEMPTING TO SNEAK INTO BORGEN BAY WAS SPOTTED BY MARINE ARTILLERY AND SUNK. IT WAS IN THIS AREA THAT THE MARINES' EAST FLANK HELD OFF REPEATED HEAVY ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS WHILE THE LEATHERNECKS ON THE WEST FLANK PROCEEDED TO CAPTURE THE AIRDROME.

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT NAVY CATALINA PLANES SANK AN ENEMY MERCHANT SHIP OFF THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS FRIDAY NIGHT,
AND THAT HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS PARTICIPATED IN ATTACKS ALONG THE NEW GUINEA COAST FROM MADANG TO SIO, BOMBING AND USING 100,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION IN STRAFING.

BY ASAHEL BUSH

JAN 3 1944

WITH THE AMERICAN AIRFORCE COVERING THE LANDING AT SAIDOR, NEW GUINEA, JAN.2-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS DISEMBARKED FROM THEIR LANDING CRAFT AND DISAPPEARED TODAY INTO A DENSE MANTLE OF SMOKE COVERING SAIDOR, THEIR OBJECTIVE IN ANOTHER OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S OFFENSIVES.

FROM AN ARMY PLANE CIRCLING SAIDOR I WANTCHED THE INVASION SHIPS, BLACK DOTS ON THE GREY SEA, LYING OUTSIDE THIS NEW GUINEA PORT. AT 9:30 A.M. THE BULK OF THE FLEET BEGAN PULLING AWAY.

I COULD SEE NO EVIDENCE OF ANY GROUND FIRE OR EVEN ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, ALTHOUGH SCORES OF AMERICAN PLANES WERE WHEELING AND MILLING OVER THE BEACHHEAD.

AT 9:42 A.M., LONG AFTER THE TROOPS OF THE 32ND DIVISION, PART OF LT.GEN.WALTER KRUEGER'S SIXTH ARMY, HAD PENETRATED THE THICK BORDER OF TREES WHICH LINES THE BEACH, FLIGHTS OF BOSTON ATTACK PLANES STREAKED SUDDENLY IN FROM THE SEA. THE TROOPS HAD PUSHED FORWARD TOWARD OPEN GRASSLAND, TO SEIZE THE ENEMY AIR STRIP.

THEY CROSSED THE BEACH AT A POINT WELL SOUTHEAST OF THEIR LANDING AND SWEPT OVER AN OPEN RIDGE LEADING TO THE WATER'S EDGE

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FROM THE MASSIVE FINISTERRE MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND. THEY RECONNOITERED, CIRCLED BACK TO THE SEA AND THEN WENT IN AGAIN.

NO JAPANESE APPEARED TO CHALLENGE THE GROUND OPERATIONS ALTHOUGH THERE WAS PLENTY OF TIME WHILE WE WERE HANGING AROUND FOR THEM TO ARRIVE FROM MADANG, ONLY 55 MILES AWAY, OR EVEN WEWAK, 180 MILES FARTHER NORTH.

LATER IN THE DAY, AIRACOBRA PILOT CAPT. MALCOM (COPY) EVANS, (130 PACIFIC AVE.) SAN ANTONIO, TEX., SAID LANDING FORCES HAD CLEARED OUT THE ENTIRE ZONE FROM WANKINA RIVER EASTWARD, HAD OCCUPIED BOTH THE SAIDOR AIRSTRIP AND ADJOINING BUILDINGS AND HAD SET UP ARTILLERY AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS.

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"OUR MEN ARE SO WELL ESTABLISHED THAT THE PROTECTING NAVAL FORCE HAS BEEN ABLE TO RETIRE," EVANS SAID. "IT LOOKS AS IF THE ONLY REMAINING JOB IS TO CONSOLIDATE."

LT.N.W.GRAVES, (313 OLIVE ST.) SHREVEPORT, LA., IN A RUN OVER THE SCENE BEFORE NOON, SAW A TRUCKLOAD OF AMERICANS ROLLING UNCONCERNEDLY OVER THE OPEN GROUND ADJOINING THE AIRSTRIP.

"THEY LOOKED LIKE THEY WERE GOING ON A PICNIC," GRAVES SAID. "AS FAR AS I COULD SEE, THERE WERE NO JAPS ANYWHERE, NOT EVEN ENEMY GUN EMPLACEMENTS."

LT.JACK PRINDEVILLE, (90TH AND LAFLIN), CHICAGO, ILL., WITNESSED A SIMILAR SIGHT ABOUT THE SAME TIME. "THERE WERE OUR BOYS STANDING IN KUNAI GRASS WAVING AT ME. WHEN I SAW THAT, I KNEW EVERYTHING WAS UNDER CONTROL."

PRINDEVILLE WATCHED BOSTON ATTACK PLANES POUR BOMBS AND CANNON AND MACHINEGUN FIRE INTO TARGETS SOUTHEAST OF THE AIRSTRIP. "I NEVER SAW SUCH CONCENTRATED FIRE. IF ANYTHING LIVING WAS THERE, IT COULDN'T HAVE SURVIVED."

BOUGAINVILLE, SOLOMON ISLANDS, DEC.31-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE MOST FLOURISHING MUTUAL ADMIRATION SOCIETY ON ALL BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IS THAT BETWEEN THE MARINES AND THE NAVY SEABEES.

ITS LATEST MANIFESTATION IS A LARGE SIGN HUNG AT A PROMINENT INTERSECTION ON BROAD MARINE DRIVE, THE PRINCIPAL ARTERY IN THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY SECTOR, WHERE ALL THE ROADS WERE CONSTRUCTED BY THE SEABEES. THE SIGN READS:

"SO WHEN WE REACH THE ISLE OF JAPAN, WITH OUR CAPS AT A JAUNTY TILT; WE WILL ENTER THE CITY OF TOKYO ON ROADS THE SEABEES BUILT."

IT WAS SIGNED BY A MARINE RAIDER BATTALION.

EARLIER THE SEABEES HAD ERECTED A SIGN ALONG THE FOUR-LANE HIGHWAY, READING:

"TO OUR VERY GOOD FRIENDS AND ABLE PROTECTORS, THE FIGHTING MARINES, WE DEDICATE THIS HIGHWAY."

AS ONE MARINE FIGHTER PILOT, 1ST LT. ROBERT E. MCDONOUGH OF RENO, NEV., PUT IT, "THE SEABEES ARE THE FIRST HEROES IN THE MARINE CORPS HISTORY. WE WERE USUALLY TO BUSY PEDDLING OUR OWN PRAISE, BUT THIS TIME WE TAKE OUR HATS OFF TO THEM."

JAN 3 1944

BOUGAINVILLE-ADD—swiftly.

TEN BIG C-47 TRANSPORT PLANES ROARED IN OVER THE FIELD TO DELIVER THE FIRST AIRBORNE LOAD OF BOMBS FROM A SOLOMON BASE.

"THANKS FOR THE BOMBS, BOYS," CALLED MARINE COL.WILLIAM K. POTTINGER, HILLSBORO, TEXAS, COMMANDER OF BOUGAINVILLE AIR OPERATIONS, TO CAPT.GENE STONEBURNER, SPRINGHILL, LA., AS THE FIRST C-47 ROLLED TO A STOP.

MARINE CAPT.JAMES H.FRANKLIN, (137 17TH) ATLANTA, GA.,

AIR ORDNANCE OFFICER, HAD THE TRANSPORTS UNLOADED WITHIN 40 MINUTES.

OTHER PILOTS MAKING INITIAL LANDINGS INCLUDED LTS.GEORGE ATWELL, PENSACOLA, FLA.; JAMES W.SMITH, HOUSTON, TEXAS; ORION C. WOOD, LUBBOCK, TEXAS; DONALD ZEDLER, HOUSTON, TEXAS; KENNETH KIDD, MASON, TEXAS; URBAN COUVILLION, HOUSTON, TEXAS, AND RUSSELL CARSON, MOUNT CARROLL, ILL.

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, JAN 3-(AP)-MORE THAN 30 LIBERATOR AND MITCHELL BOMBERS RAIDED KAHILI BIVOUAC AND SUPPLY AREAS ON THE SOUTH END OF BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND FRIDAY, DROPPING 700 FRAGMENTATION BOMBS OVER A TWO-HOUR PERIOD, ADM.WILLIAM F. HALSEY'S HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

SIX PLANES WERE HEAVILY DAMAGED BY KAHILI'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

ON THE SAME DAY, AVENGER AND DAUNTLESS PILOTS ATTACKED THE MONOITU MISSION AREA SOUTH OF THE ALLIED BEACHHEAD AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY, DESTROYING TWO BRIDGES ON THE SUPPLY ROAD TO KAHILI.

KIETA ON THE EAST COAST WAS BOMBED AND A LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBER RAKED A BARGE HIDEAWAY IN THE GREEN ISLAND GROUP OFF THE NORTH TIP OF BOUGAINVILLE.

JAN 4 1944

VELLA LAVELLA and GUTT ✕ seven.

GUTT EMERGED FROM A CLOUD AT 26,000 FEET TO SEE FIVE ZEROS 3,000 FEET BELOW. HE SHOT DOWN THE REAR ZERO BEFORE THE OTHERS SAW HIM AND HAD TIME TO GET A SECOND BEFORE THE OTHER THREE CHASED HIM BACK INTO THE CLOUD. COMING OUT OF THE CLOUD CAPT.GUTT RAN INTO A ZERO DOING ACROBATICS. HE GOT BEHIND THE ENEMY UNDETECTED AND EXPLODED THE PLANE WITH A SINGLE BURST.

So. Pac. and ✕ seven

CAPT.PATRICK O'NEEL, ENGLEWOOD,N.J., AND HANNINGTON, W.VA., MARINE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, ACCOMPANIED GENERAL TURNAGE ON HIS JEEP TOUR OF THE FRONT LINES ON DEC.27.

HE QUOTED THE GENERAL AS SAYING, "ITS UNBELIEVABLE--THIS WAS A LITTLE JUNGLE TRAIL A WEEK AGO AND TOUGH GOING ON FOOT. I WOULDN'T HAVE THOUGHT IT POSSIBLE TO RIDE HERE THIS WAY." TURNAGE STOPPED A DOZEN TIMES TO CHAT WITH SEABEE BULLDOZER OPERATORS AND ROADBUILDERS AND TOLD THEM:

"YOU'RE DOING A WONDERFUL JOBS."

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT MARION D.BAILEY, 54 TWELFTH STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORREEPONDENT AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC--(DELAYED)--SECOND LIEUTENANT KENNETH DU VAL, OF LAVERNE, OKLAHOMA, 20-YEAR-OLD MARINE CORPS FIGHTER PILOT, RECENTLY WAS RESCUED BY AN ALLIED VESSEL AFTER DRIFTING FOR SEVEN DAYS ON A LIFE RAFT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

HE WAS FORCED OUT OF HIS PLANE DURING A STORM OFF BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, IN THE SOLOMONS.

JAN 3 1944

FALLING INTO THE SEA BETWEEN CHOISEUL AND BOUGAINVILLE ISLANDS, DU VAL INFLATED HIS LIFE RAFT AND USED HIS RUBBER PONCHO AS A SAIL TO CARRY HIM TOWARD CHOISEUL.

"IT WASN'T UNTIL I WAS SEVERAL MILES OFF SHORE," HE RELATED, "THAT I REALIZED THAT THE JAPS STILL HELD THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE ISLAND, AND THAT I'D HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL DARK BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO GO ASHORE."

TAKING STOCK OF HIS FOOD, SECOND LIEUTENANT DU VAL FOUND ONE CAN OF MEAT, TWO CHOCOLATE BARS, AND TWO CANS OF WATER.

"THE NEXT MORNING," HE SAID, "A FLIGHT OF MARINE TORPEDO PLANES SPOTTED ME. I HAD HOPES THEN THAT IT WOULDN'T BE LONG BEFORE I WAS BACK AT MY BASE. BUT, THEY WERE RATHER SHORT-LIVED FOR,

LATER ON, WHEN A FLYING BOAT CAME TO PICK ME UP, THE JAPS OPENED UP ON IT FROM THE SHORE WITH ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES. IT HAD TO LEAVE WITHOUT EVER TOUCHING THE WATER."

LATER A JAP FLOAT PLANE CAME OUT LOOKING FOR HIM, PROBABLY WITH THE INTENTION OF MACHINE GUNNING HIM.

"THE PILOT PASSED WITHIN 300 FEET OF ME," HE SAID, "AND I THOUGHT HE WAS GOING ON WHEN HE BANKED SHARPLY AND I KNEW HE WAS COMING DOWN.

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"I JUMPED OUT OF THE RAFT, TURNED IT OVER AND GOT UNDER. ITS BOTTOM IS DARK AND I PRAYED THAT THE JAP WOULDN'T BE ABLE TO DISTINGUI BTTHE WATER. I HEARD HIM FLYING AROUND FOR ABO IT FROM THE WATER. I HEARD HIM FLYING AROUND FOR ABOUT 30 MINUTES, BUT HE NEVER SAW ME."

ON THE THIRD DAY, DU VAL SAILED DOWN THE CHOISEUL COAST AND WENT WITHIN A MILE OF SAMBI POINT. TYING HIS RAFT TO HIS BACK, HE TRIED TO SWIM ASHORE.

"BUT THE WIND WAS AGAINST ME," HE SAID, "AND THE TIDE WAS GOING OUT. SO, AFTER THREE HOURS, I WAS EXHAUSTED AND GOT BACK INTO THE RAFT."

THE NEXT MORNING THE WIND HAD BLOWN DU VAL 20 MILES OFF THE CHOISEUL COAST AND WAS STILL CARRYING HIM SOUTH. HE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO CHANGE HIS COURSE, THINKING HE WOULD BE CARRIED ON TO FRIENDLY VELLA LA VELLA.

"FOR ABOUT A DAY AND A HALF," HE SAID, "AS THE WIND MOVED ME DOWN WEST OF VELLA LA VELLA--INSTEAD OF TO IT, AS I' HOPED-- I SAW PLANES PASSING OVERHEAD, BUT NONE SAW ME."

ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING OF THE SEVENTH DAY, SECOND LIEUTENANT DU VAL SIGHTED A SHIP BARELY ABOVE THE HORIZON. HE MADE A REFLECTOR BY SCRAPING THE BOTTOM OF HIS CANTEEN CUP BRIGHT WITH HIS KNIFE. HE WAS SIGHTED ABOUT AN HOUR LATER AND THE SHIP CHANGED COURSE TO PICK HIM UP.

"I'VE NEVER BEEN SO HAPPY IN MY LIFE," SECOND LIEUTENANT DU VAL SAID. "I FELT LIKE JUMPING UP AND DOWN AND SCREAMING, BUT I WAS TOO WEAK TO DO IT."

HAVING BEEN SITTING IN THE BOAT FOR SO LONG, SECOND LIEUTENANT DU VAL LOST CONSCIOUSNESS AS SOON AS HE STOOD UP ON THE DECK.

THREE DAYS LATER HE WAS BACK ON DUTY, SHOWING ONLY ABIT OF SEVERE SUNBURN FOR HIS ADVENTURE.

SECOND LIEUTENANT DU VAL LEFT THE OKLAHOMA MILITARY ACADEMY AFTER TWO YEARS TO ENLIST JUNE 23, 1942, AND RECEIVED HIS COMMISSION APRIL 28, 1943, AT CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS. HIS PARENTS ARE MR. AND MRS.REX DU VAL OF LAVERNE.

JAN 3 1944

NEW YORK, JAN. 2-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO QUOTED STOCKHOLM SOURCES TONIGHT AS SAYING THAT GEN.KURT ZEITZLER, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMY GENERAL STAFF, AND GEN.ALFRED JODL, HITLER'S PERSONAL MILITARY ADVISER, HAD ARRIVED AT THE RUSSIAN FRONT HEADQUARTERS OF FIELD MARSHAL GEN.FRITZ VON MANNSTEIN.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID HITLER HAD GIVEN "VERY GREAT POWERS" TO GEN.JODL, INCLUDING PERMISSION TO REMOVE ARMY COMMANDERS FROM THEIR POSTS. GEN.JODL IS CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES GUIDANCE STAFF.

HITLER ORIGINALLY HAD PLANNED TO VISIT THE NORTHERN UKRAINIAN FRONT HIMSELF, IT SAID, BUT THE GERMAN DEFEAT AT ZHITOMIR "MADE HIM DECIDE TO STAY HOME."

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2-(AP)-FOR THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE YEAR, HAL SURFACE, U.S. ARMY SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICER FROM KANSAS CITY, WON THE EAST INDIA LAWN TENNIS SINGLES TODAY, DEFEATING GHAUS MOHAMED, 6-1,6-2, 6-2 A LARGE GALLERY, INCLUDING THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL AND SEVERAL MAHARAJAS, WITNESSED THE FINALS.

JAN 3 1944

YESTERDAY MOHAMED TEAMED WITH IFTIKAR AHMED, WHO PLAYED BAREFOOTED, TO DEFEAT SURFACE AND BILL LEDSINGER, ANOTHER SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICER FROM MEMPHIS, TENN., IN THE DOUBLES, 5-7, 8-6, 4-6,6-3,6-0.

Reds Smash Across Polish Line, Push On in Unchecked Advance; Raid Wrecks Hitler's Chancellery

JAN 4 1944

Moscow, Tuesday, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Red army, continuing its offensive west of Kiev, has smashed across the 1939 Russian-Polish border, it was disclosed today.

London, *Tuesday*, Jan. 4 (AP)—Soviet tank columns apparently swept into old Poland yesterday, taking Novograd-Volynski and the prewar border town of Olevsk en route.

A Moscow bulletin early today said the Red army killed 6,000 Germans in its unchecked offensive over territory which had been lost in the first month of the war.

Hundreds of Germans were surrendering, throwing down their arms and going "over to the side of the Red army" by entire companies said a midnight communique.

War Equipment Seized

Huge quantites of war equipment fell to Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's forces, which included Siberian infantrymen.

The power of the first Ukraine Army and the crumbling of German lines made it almost certain that flying Soviet columns now were across the old frontier below the Pripet marshes. The border recognized by Moscow, however, lies 150 miles beyond Olevsk, once a customs station seven miles from Poland.

The Stockholm newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* said in a private dispatch from Moscow that the Russians also had reached the old Polish border at Gorodnika on the Sluch river thirty miles southwest of Olevsk.

Rail And Road Center Taken

Premier Joseph Stalin in an order of the day late yesterday announced the capture of Novograd-Volynski, a rail and road hub fifteen miles from the former frontier.

A total of 170 towns and hamlets were swept up during the eleventh day of General Vatutin's drive.

To the south other Red army units moving toward Rumania slashed the Kazatin-Zhashkov and Kazatin-Uman railways serving the German forces in lower Russia. Moscow dispatches said these troops had swept on to within thirty-five miles of the main Warsaw-Odessa trunk line feeding the enemy's Dnieper-bend armies.

Branch Railways Cut

A branch railway to Zhashkov was cut by the seizure of three rail stations—Roskopano, Kashperovka and Drutskaya.

Another spur, jutting off the Kiev-Zhmerinka line to Uman farther south, was cut with the capture of Spichintsy, thirty-two miles northeast of Vinnitsa.

Pyatigory, sixty-seven miles east of Vinnitsa, also was captured.

1,000 Nazis Slain On Baltic Front

On the Baltic front Soviet troops under Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian captured seventy localities north of Nevel in an expanding arc aimed at the Latvian frontier. A total of 1,600 Germans were slain, including a battalion which was cut out when Russian troops made a surprise attack across a lake.

Among the points taken above Nevel was the rail station of Karatai, ten miles beyond.

In the strike toward Poland the Russians were moving swiftly westward on a sixty-mile front over roads littered with German dead and wrecked equipment. Three district centers, Dzerzhinsk, Emilcheno and Baranovka, were captured.

Novograd-Volynski, forty-two miles below Olevsk, fell after a violent street fight in which, Moscow said, the Germans suffered heavily. The enemy garrison was routed and its remnants taken prisoner after the Russians had forced the Sluch river.

Emilcheno, 30 miles north of the Novograd-Volynski, and Rogachev, 13 miles below, also were seized. The Russians were advancing from 10 to 15 miles daily.

To the southwest the rail junction of Berdichev, headquarters of German Field Marshal Gen. Fritz von Mannstein until the rout began, was half surrounded and expected to fall shortly.

Near Rumanian Border

Farther south the Russians pressing toward the Rumanian frontier were reported within 20 miles of the rail station of Vinnitsa on the Kiev-Zhmerinka Line. Vinnitsa is an enemy stronghold near the upper Bug River. The Russians not only were seeking to outflank the river defenses, but also were striking toward Zhmerinka, a vital rail objective.

The Germans in the Dnieper bend apparently were faced with a hard choice between two courses—and in either case must act quickly. They must withdraw as quickly as possible from the southern Ukraine or send ill-spared reserves into counterattacks.

It was estimated the Germans need from 150,000 to 300,000 reserves in southern Russia if they are to avoid disaster.

The Germans are estimated to have 500,000 to 750,000 men in southern Russia, including those bottled up in the Crimea. Three Russian armies are exerting constant pressure on them—waiting apparently to hit them in full force when Vatutin slashes the enemy's main arteries in the rear.

Amid these stunning Russian successes, Berlin announced that Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's army on the front above the Ukraine had launched a new offensive west of Gomel in lower White Russia.

The Russians drove a deep wedge into German lines, but Nazi units later sealed it off, the Germans said.

For weeks Rokossovsky has been within 8 miles of Zhlobin, a rail junction on the railway leading north to Vitebsk in upper White Russia, and have been threatening to turn the entire southern flank of the enemy in that sector.

To the north, Vitebsk itself slowly was being strangled, with Russian units only 5 miles from the last railway escape route from that important German stronghold. Farther north other Russian units were slashing through frozen lake country within 45 miles of the Latvian border from their jumping-off base at Nevel, capturing 70 localities to the north of that town.

This apparently was a move by Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian to strengthen his right flank before resuming his march toward Latvia.

Stockholm dispatches said German military commanders had ordered a total blackout for cities and villages in all of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, presumably in anticipation of increased blows by the Red air force on the Baltic Front.

JAN 4 1944

Novograd-Volynski Falls—Russians Within Ten Miles of Border.

LONG

SLASH GERMAN RAIL LINES

Russians Cross Pre-War Polish Border After Fall of Novograd-Volynski

Vatutin Advancing On Road to Warsaw

Berdichev's Fall at Hand; Rumania Drive Nears Vinnitsa and Zhmerinka

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (Tuesday).—The Red Army, continuing its offensive west of Kiev, has smashed across the 1939 Russian-Polish border, it was disclosed today.

Soviet advance guards passed the former frontier after the main Russian forces occupied Novograd-Volynski and Olevsk near the old border.

The Russians moved rapidly along the Kiev-Warsaw railway through Olevsk, which left 150 miles still to be covered before they reach the border from which the Germans launched their invasion in 1941.

The left flank of this force was supported by the occupation of Emlchino, twenty-eight miles southeast of Olevsk.

The Red Army also pushed on from Dzerzhinsk, thirty-five miles southwest of Zhitomir, in a drive which the Germans have appeared unable to check since eight Nazi tank and thirteen infantry divisions were defeated in the original battle west of Kiev.

GERMANS SURRENDERING BY COMPANIES, MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE DECLARES

LONG

Olevsk, Customs Station 7 Miles From Boundary, And Stronghold Of Novograd Volynski Among 170 Towns Captured In Day's Advance

3.24—11491

Whole Enemy Front in Ukraine Appears to Be Crumbling—Vast Booty Seized.

JAN 4 1944

London, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Driving within fifteen miles of the pre-war Polish border, advance Russian forces today captured Novograd-Volynski, last major obstacle between the Russian armies and the old frontier in the Zhitomir region, Premier Joseph Stalin announced tonight.

The Russian drive toward Poland thus became a race between two advance columns of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's army. The second column, farther north in the Korosten area, was reported earlier to have smashed into Poyaski, only ten miles from old Poland.

Novograd Volynski, railway bastion forty miles southwest of Korosten and the same distance northwest of Zhitomir, fell to a decisive offensive of tank and infantry formations, Stalin said in the special order of the day, broadcast by Moscow. Stalin termed the town a large railway junction and important stronghold of German defenses.

Reds View Drive Differently.

Although the two columns thus were virtually within sight of Russia's pre-war western frontier, apparently Moscow views Poland as lying another 150 miles to the west—beginning at the jagged line which partitioned Poland after the swift 1939 German and Russian drive into that country. The Soviets have indicated that they consider this eastern part of old Poland as Russian still to be liberated.

As other units of the triumphant Russian forces swept southwestward toward Zhmerinka, rail junction less than fifty miles from the old Rumanian border, and far northern columns thundered to within forty-five miles of the Latvian border, almost the whole German line appeared to be crumbling.

Stockholm dispatches said German military commanders had hurriedly ordered a total blackout for both cities and rural areas in all of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, presumably in anticipation of increased Russian aerial offensives.

An earlier Russian communique told of tremendous stores of Nazi war material being abandoned and of more than 4,000 Germans killed yesterday on the Ukrainian front alone.

Many Prisoners Taken.

Prison cages behind the Russian lines were jammed with German prisoners, underfed and gray from privations, and many suffering from frostbite, a Moscow broadcast said.

[The Moscow radio, in a broadcast recorded in New York by the Federal Communications Commission, quoted Stockholm sources as asserting that Gen. Kurt Zeitzler, chief of the German Army General Staff, and Gen. Alfred Jodl, Adolf Hitler's personal military adviser, had arrived at Von Mannstein's headquarters. Jodl, the broadcast said, had been given "very great powers" by Hitler, including authority to remove Army commanders from their posts.]

Soviet forces also were reported advancing far to the north in White Russia. The First Baltic Army was said to be less than forty-five miles from Latvia after storming forty villages and killing 3,000 Nazis north and northwest of Nevel, in a drive helping to encircle Vitebsk.

Fall of Berdichev Near.

In the drive on Poland, Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's northern wing yesterday swept up more than 150 towns and villages for a gain of seventeen miles, the Moscow communique reported.

Other spearheads drove through areas northwest of Berdichev, former headquarters of Von Mannstein. The fall of Berdichev, twenty-five miles below captured Zhitomir, was expected hourly.

Below Berdichev, now outflanked, Soviet columns raced down the Kiev-Zhmerinka railway, with only the towns of Kalinovka and Vinnitsa standing before the Odessa-Warsaw railway which feeds the German armies in the Dnieper River bend. Zhmerinka, the junction point of the two rail lines, was but thirty-five miles distant, dispatches said. Severance of the Odessa-Warsaw line would leave the enemy with a few inferior escape roads from Odessa into Rumania.

The Russian communique reported that German rear guards were launching ceaseless counter-attacks between Zhitomir and Berdichev in attempts to stem the Soviet advance. At no place were they successful, the bulletin said.

RAF BOMBS BERLIN 2D STRAIGHT NIGHT

STUDEVANT

Wrecks Hitler's Chancellery. 2,760 Reported Killed

JAN 4 1944

London, Jan. 3 (AP)—Berlin was battered and burned by another 1,000 tons of explosives and incendiaries early today in a second assault by RAF bombers within twenty-four hours.

Hitler's Chancellery was made a shambles by block-busters, with hundreds of persons believed trapped in its big shelter, Swedish travelers said.

Two fires were burning in the Chancellery ruins at 8 A. M., one witness said. The area was roped off and heavily guarded.

2,760 Reported Killed

Another person reaching Stockholm said all windows were shattered in the Esplanade Hotel near the Chancellery, and that "Potsdamerplatz looked as though it was completely destroyed." A Swedish businessman said Berlin's air-raid alarm system appeared to have been disrupted.

One report quoted a Stockholm newspaper as saying 2,760 dead had been counted in Berlin, seventy per cent. of them workers who had been forced to carry on in factories during th raid.

The Tempelhof airdrome's main administration building also was ablaze when passenger transport planes took off in the afternoon. In the factory district of southeastern Berlin, considerable damage was reported.

Traffic Paralyzed

Traffic within the city was paralyzed. There was no streetcar or elevated service. Subway trains alone were functioning. Newspapers were printed, but not delivered. There were no bread deliveries.

The travelers in Stockholm said Berlin's streets were clear of snow, but the penetrating cold worked great hardship, especialy on persons bombed out and those trying to live in windowless homes.

Fleets of Lancasters and Hallifaxes bored through freezing ninety-mile gales and a strong barrage of fighters to hit the Nazi capital at 3 A. M.—the same hour as on Sunday—in the tenth mammoth raid since November 18.

14,000 Tons Dropped

Those ten strikes have dumped more than 14,000 tons of bombs on Berlin—twice what London took in eleven months.

Hails of flak and reinforced swarms of fighters failed to halt the RAF, which lost twenty-seven bombers over Berlin and in other operations. Twenty-eight fell the previous night, when Hamburg also was hit.

"We had to shoot our way in by the front door, and then shoot our way out again," one pilot said, while another airman declared "the flak was so thick we could have stuck our wheels down and ridden on it."

New-Type Flares Used

New-type flares, shot from the ground, guided the German fighters, which began attacking far from Berlin.

Meanwhile, the Vichy radio reported an attack on Nice in southern France.

A German broadcast quoting Paris newspapers said Allied raids on France from October 1 to December 31 had killed 11,813 persons, injured 17,741 and left about 1,000,000 bombed out.

A few German planes raided England, killing one woman and injuring several persons in a southeast town. Four craft were shot down. London had a brief alert.

Two "large concentrations of fires" were left in the city, the Air Ministry said.

Swedish travelers, who termed the assault the "worst raid we've yet experienced," said a block-buster must have smashed Hitler's huge gray stone chancellery running a full block from Wilhelmsplatz to Hermann Goering Strasse along Voss Strasse.

"Buildings across the street also suffered" in this heart of the government center, they added. "We heard that hundreds of persons were trapped in the tremendous shelter built under the chancellery."

Early in the war, Hitler used to turn over the chancellery shelter to children and expectant mothers.

"Potsdamerplatz looked as though it was completely destroyed." A Swedish businessman said Berlin's air raid alarm system appeared to have been disrupted.

A Stockholm newspaper said 2760 dead had been counted, 70 per cent of them workers forced to carry on in factories during the raid.

Saidor Japs Pinched Off

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 3 (AP)—Americans landed at Saidor, on the north coast of New Guinea, captured the harbor and airfield and pinched off Japanese forces struggling in the jungle against advancing Australian troops, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The landing, third offensive strike by MacArthur's forces in eighteen days, is a testimonial to the swelling striking power of Allied arms against the Japanese and to MacArthur's ability to catch the enemy by surprise.

Landing Unopposed

First reports indicated that the Japanese offered no opposition to the landing and only slight opposition after the airstrip fell.

The new American beachhead is fifty-five airline miles southeast of the big Japanese supply base of Madang and more than one hundred airline miles from Finschhafen, nearest Allied-held coastal base to the south on Huon peninsula.

Between Saidor and Finschhafen on the coast is a battered force of Japanese being steadily pushed northward by Australians.

MacArthur's communique said these Japs are now "trapped, with no source of supply, and they face disintegration and destruction."

Second Drive On Madang

Another force of Australians is moving toward Madang by pushing up the Ramu valley, across the Finisterre mountain range from Saidor, and was last reported within fifteen miles of Bogadjim, a coastal base linked with Madang by a twenty-mile highway.

American Sixth Army forces swept ashore at Saidor yesterday morning after a 200-ton air and naval bombardment. A smoke screen covered the landing.

In addition to their lack of ground defenses, the Japanese were unable or unwilling to send up aerial interceptors.

No Enemy Planes

Observers said that long after the landing, enemy planes had failed to arrive and the Americans had things their own way.

Saidor's civil airport had not been used recently by the enemy. Construction workers probably are readying it for Allied planes. Artillery and anti-aircraft positions have been set up.

London, Jan. 3 (AP)—Berlin, the RAF's first target for 1944, was given its second seething bath of fire and bombs of the new year today by British airmen who delivered their tenth great blow against the charred capital.

The newest attack came while fires were still burning from a 1,000-ton or bigger assault that was made early yesterday and while German rescue workers were still digging dead and injured from the ruins.

The Air Ministry, describing today's attack as "heavy," said twenty-eight craft were lost in the Berlin raid, Mosquito stabs in western Germany and northern France and mine-laying operations in enemy waters.

Defenses Stiffened

The RAF's second 1,000-ton assault in less than twenty-four hours on the crumbling capital was made after big bombers fought their way through the stiffest fighter and anti-aircraft resistance encountered in many weeks, returning airmen said.

"The flak was so thick we could have stuck our wheels down and ridden on it," was the way Flight Sergeant M. S. Sherman, of Toronto, described the heavy anti-aircraft fire thrown up by ground defenses.

Two large concentrations of fire were left roaring in Berlin, the communique said, and Swedish dispatches declared the tortured capital had had its worst night since the "destroy-Berlin" campaign began November 18.

At the same time the Vichy radio said the suburbs of Nice, in southern France, had been attacked by British or American planes. The broadcast gave no date for the attack, however.

About twenty-one hours elapsed between the two attacks on Berlin, but Swedish correspondents said the menace of delayed-action bombs had kept residents in shelters until 3 P. M. yesterday, and that less than eight hours later the sirens were shrieking again. The main blow fell several hours later, however.

Chancellery Reported Hit

Swedish reports said Hitler's luxurious chancellery on the Wilhelmplat was one of the places hit in the aerial barrage which struck first at the outlying industrial areas and then worked to the official and residential areas in the heart of the capital.

It was regarded extremely doubtful that Hitler was near to witness the damage, however, and the dispatches did not say how badly the building was wrecked. The Tempelhof airdrome area was reported to have been hit heavily again.

Nazis Admit Damage

Berlin has now received upwards of 14,000 long tons (15,680 United States tons) of bombs in the ten-raid knockout campaign, and between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of explosives and incendiaries since January, 1943. As an example of the destructive power of the explosives dumped on the city only about 11,000 tons of bombs were used in virtually wiping out Hamburg.

A Berlin announcement said briefly that fresh devastations were caused in several districts" in the "terror attack against the population of the Reich capital."

Defenses Disrupted

Swedish reports indicated that Berlin's defenses were being thoroughly disrupted by canny RAF strategy.

A Swedish expert in air-raid protection who was in Berlin during the November 22 attack, when 2,300 tons were dropped, said enormous fire damage was done, because the German fire-fighting organization was slow in starting to work. He said a special force of RAF planes circled the city for ninety minutes, dropping small bombs and keeping the German services under cover until the heavy bombers roared over with their blockbusters.

Big Fires Fanned

Then the concussion of the big bombs formed a hurricane that made buildings burn like blow-torches.

While the big bombers were over Germany, RAF aircraft at home were chasing a handful of German planes which raided England. Four of the attackers were shot down. Bombs fell in a southeast England residential district,

JAN 1 1944

Berlin Lashed 2 Nights In Row; New Chancellery Reported Hit

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injuring a few persons. One woman was reported killed. Some of the planes got through to the London area, causing an alert but accomplishing little else.

Chased Across Channel

One of the attacking German planes was chased back to France before it was shot down.

The RAF's cross-Channel pursuer was Wing Commander John Cunningham. It was his nineteenth night victim, which put him in a tie with Wing Commander J. R. D. Braham as the RAF's star night-fighter pilot. Braham got his nineteenth in September.

U. S. RAID HIT PARIS AREA HARD

JAN 4 1944

London, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—The American daylight bombing raid on the suburbs of Paris and southern French air bases Friday did heavy damage to the big Hispano-Suiza airplane engine plant and two cam ballbearing plants and destroyed at least twenty-five grounded planes, reconnaissance photographs revealed today.

The number two workshop at the Hispano-Suiza works was smashed by seven direct hits and the number one shop received two hits, resulting in extensive damage to propeller and machine shops. At one cam plant, three bombs struck the main building and the adjacent Berliot and Delage motor repair buildings were damaged. Another cam plant in a different target area was plastered thoroughly.

The airbase at Cognac-Chateau Bernard, one of three fields similarly hit, was blanketed, with the landing receiving more than 100 hits and hangars damaged heavily. Ten planes were smashed on the ground.

Partisans Hold Half of City in Central Bosnia

GOLDBERG

London, Jan. 3 (AP).—Partisan armies of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), now reported officered in part by Allied commanders, presumably were still engaged tonight in a fight to complete capture of Banjaluka, mining and agricultural center in central Bosnia and Yugoslavia's fourth city.

Broz' communique today said the Partisans had captured half the city and that many German officers and men have been taken prisoner in bloody street fighting. The city is headquarters for the Second German Tank Army charged with defending the Nazi-held Adriatic coast.

(A Budapest dispatch said many of Tito's divisions now were commanded by Allied officers, presumably American and British. It added rumors were rife in Belgrade that the Allies were getting ready for an invasion of Yugoslavia by landings on the Dalmatian coast.

London Yugoslavs meantime were awaiting the arrival of a military delegation from Broz which they were confident would shape up the invasion program. They said the delegation probably would go to Ankara before proceeding here.

The Yugoslavs said Partisans also had laid siege to the German garrison at Novo Mesto, 40 miles east of Zagreb in eastern Slovenia, 30 miles from the Italian border.

In eastern Bosnia, Hercegovina and Montenegro, hard fighting was in progress with the partisans on the offensive.

The Germans were taken by surprise by the partisan attack on Banjaluka New Year's Eve. The city is a Moslem stronghold, and a rail center of 17,000.

It was reported that the Germans had been unsuccessful against the guerrillas in southwestern Serbia and northwestern Montenegro, but had driven the Partisans out of the most southern Dalmatian area and reestablished a corridor to the coast for troops in Eastern Bosnia.

Stockholm accounts said stronger Allied support was reaching Tito in the form of supplies landed on various Partisan-held Adriatic islands by boat, then transferred to motor launches and fisherman's boats which moved them to isolated mainland points in Partisan hands.

Slavs Enter Banjaluka

London, Jan. 3 (AP)—Yugoslav Partisans have occupied half of the city of Banjaluka, mining and agricultural city in central Bosnia and staff headquarters for the second German tank army intrusted with the defense of the Nazi-held Adriatic coast, the Yugoslav Liberation Army announced today.

Marshal Josip Broz' (Tito's) war bulletin, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio and recorded by the Associated Press, declared that bloody fighting was raging in the streets of Banjaluka, and that many German officers and men have been taken prisoner.

Novo Mesto Under Siege

The German garrison in Novo Mesto, forty miles east of Zagreb in eastern Slovenia and thirty miles from the Italian border, also was being besieged, and Tito's communique said all German attempts to break out had failed.

The attack on Banjaluka was launched late on New Year's Eve and took the German garrison by surprise. The city lies forty-two miles north of the town of Jajce, reported to be the main headquarters of Marshal Tito's army staff, and is the southern terminus of a military railway running from Zagreb to the Vrbas river.

Partisans On Offensive

The Yugoslav communique reported hard but inconclusive fighting throughout eastern Bosnia, Hercegovina and Montenegro, with the Partisans on the offensive in the two latter provinces.

The German high command yesterday claimed the capture of the Island of Mljet off the Dalmatian coast in the Adriatic sea, in what was regarded as a renewed flurry of Nazi naval activity reflecting their nervousness over the possibility of an Allied Balkan invasion by that route.

Lies 170 Miles To East

Mljet lies 170 miles east across the Adriatic from the Italian coast where the British Eighth Army is battling the Germans north of Ortona. It is fifteen miles southeast of Korcula, another island which the Germans claimed to have occupied last week.

Other light Nazi naval forces were shelling the Island of Logosta, midway between Korcula and Mljet, the Berlin radio said, evidently as part of a methodical campaign to cut off Tito's forces from their base of supplies in Allied-held southern Italy.

Montgomery In London for 'Invasion' Meeting

London, Jan. 3 (AP).—The first meeting of the Allied "Invasion War Council" is imminent and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, whose arrival was disclosed tonight, told friends, "I don't expect to be here long."

Montgomery, designated as commander of British Land Forces for the invasion of Western Europe, added, "I'm always on the move these days."

The Allied air commander, Air Chief Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory, and the U. S. Strategic Air Force commander, Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, also are already in England, and the rest of the invasion command is expected soon.

There is every indication the master plan for the invasion already has been set, needing only the picking of a starting date.

Montgomery, who before leaving the Eighth Army told his troops "the end of the war is definitely in sight," was greeted with cheers when he was quickly recognized in a London hotel lobby.

GEN. MONTGOMERY ARRIVES IN LONDON

London, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery arrived in London from Italy today. He has been selected to lead the British ground forces under Gen. Eisenhower.

Three Puppet Premiers Of Greece Lose All Rank

Greek King Strips Aids to Nazis of Nationality

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Three men, who served as puppet premiers of Greece after the German occupation of the country began have been stripped of their Greek nationality and of all military and civil rank, the information bureau of the Greek government-in-exile announced here today.

The men are former General George Tsolakoglu, Professor Constantine Logothetopoulos and John Rhallys, Conservative party politician, who took office last fall. Any minister who served with them suffered a like fate under a Cairo Cabinet decree signed by King George II of Greece, the announcement said.

Logothetopoulos formerly was on the faculty of medicine at the University of Athens. His wife is a sister of German Marshal Siegmund von List. Rhallys is the son of a pre-war Greek Premier.

JAN 4 1944

Nazis Claim Ship Sinking

London, Jan. 3 (AP)—The German high command said today that Nazi heavy bombers set fire to a medium-sized freighter and supply depots, and destroyed harbor installations in a Saturday night raid on Augusta, Allied-held port on the east coast of Sicily. The report had no Allied confirmation.

Polish Officials Plan To Consult Roosevelt

London, Jan. 3 (AP)—Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, President of the Polish Government-in-exile, and Premier Tadeusz Romer are preparing to leave London for Washington, probably before the end of the week, for conferences with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull on Polish-Russian questions which have been sharpened by the Red army's dash to Poland's 1939 border.

Before departing they are expected to talk with President Edouard Benes, of the Czecho-Slovak Government-in-exile, who is returning from the Moscow conference where the Czech-Russian pact was signed. That pact left an opening for Polish adherence in a program for setting up bulwark states against any future German attempt to penetrate eastward.

Dutch Debits

London, Jan. 3 (AP)—Axis-forced loans have pushed the national debt of Holland from 3,527,000,000 guilders (about $1,900,000,000) at the end of 1939 to a present amount in excess of 10,000,000,000 guilders ($5,400,000,000), the official Netherlands news agency reported today.

Under the German authorities, the Netherlands treasury has had to finance huge, unspecified occupation costs and the increased cost of national wartime administration with its rationing and economic controls. The vastly increased taxation has provided only a minor brake on the unprecedented debt increase, the news agency said.

Effect Of Forced Loans

Four forced loans increased the consolidated debt from 3,140,000,000 guilders to 6,207,000,000 guilders whereas the floating debt topped 4,000,000,000 guilders at the end of last November as against only 387,000,000 guilders at the end of 1939.

These figures do not include the debt accumulated by Germany for goods and services which the Dutch community has been forced to supply, the agency reported, adding that these debts, financed by the Netherlands Bank, now exceed 3,000,000,000 guilders or $1,620,000,000.

Municipal borrowing in occupied Holland has shown the same alarming rate of increase. A copy of the German-controlled *Nieuwe Rotterdamasche Courant* received here today reported that the Mayor of Amsterdam had decided to float two private loans on behalf of the municipality.

London-Moscow Phone Service To Be Resumed

London, Jan. 3 (AP)—A telephone service between London and Moscow, severed since 1939, will be restored February 1.

The *Daily Mail* said calls would have to be booked through the Ministry of Information with copies of the material to be used submitted beforehand. The new service, the newspaper said, would operate from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M. daily.

Fireproof Lifeboat Tested In Britain

JAN 4 1944

London, Jan. 3 (AP)—Construction of a wooden lifeboat which does not catch fire even when passing through forty-foot flames fed by burning oil was announced here today.

An asbestos hood sprayed by thirty gallons of water a minute covers the boat, the British Information Services said. The craft is intended especially for use by crews of torpedoed tankers.

In a trial at an English coastal town the boat was launched in a large pool covered with gasoline. It was hidden by flames that leaped up at the touch of torches. The external temperature rose to 4,000 degrees, but Inventor John Lamb and the crew within the canopy were subjected only to 116-degree heat and suffered no discomfort, the services said.

TINY WAC MAJOR

London, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Mary (Pee Wee) Hallaran of Boston, a former Lowell, Mass., school teacher who is "five feet tall if you stretch it a bit," turned in her captain's bars in exchange for a major's Oak Leaf's today. She was commander of the first Wac separate battalion to reach Britain and is now serving with the Eighth Air Force.

DANCER LOST LEG

Bristol, England, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Irving Berlin broke his record of many months' standing today by missing his performance in "This Is the Army" to pay tribute to a pre-war Broadway dancer who, as a Fortress bombardier, lost a leg in a raid last September.

The flyer is Capt. Henry W. Dick of Mineola, L. I., who played in "Thumbs Up," "On Your Toes," "Leave It to Me," and "Higher and Higher."

The composer had lunch with him at a hospital outside Bristol together with Capt. Dick's Fortress crewmates. Later, Berlin took the party to the evening's performance in Bristol.

Capt. Dick was called onto the stage, and he stood among members of the cast with whom he had danced on Broadway as the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King."

Steps For Invasion Rumored Off Coast Of Yugoslavia

Stockholm, Jan. 3 (AP)—A Budapest dispatch to the *Stockholms-Tidningen* today said rumors circulating in Belgrade said that the Allies were setting the stage for an invasion of Yugoslavia by making landings and establishing bridgeheads on the small islands off the Dalmatian coast in the Adriatic.

The dispatch added that a large majority of the Partisans and guerrillas operating against the Germans in Yugoslavia and Greece have now been united under the leadership of Marshal Josip Broz.

Allied Officers In Charge

The dispatch said many of Broz's divisions now were commanded by Allied officers, presumably American and British.

(In a broadcast reported by the Office of War Information, the Hungarian radio quoted a Budapest newspaper, *Uj Magyarsag*, as saying that "the Allies possess numerically superior forces" and are in a position "to start the invasion of Europe."

180 Allied Divisions

("In the past year the Anglo-American powers had only eighty land divisions," said the broadcast article, "and in the present year they will have 180."

(At the same time, another Hungarian broadcast reported by OWI quoted Gen. Franz Szombathelyi, chief of staff of the Hungarian army, as telling his countrymen: ("the war is near its end, but only after costly fighting which will bring war ever nearer to our frontiers and may even spread across them.")

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Finnish Political Boss Defeated

Stockholm, Jan. 3 (AP)—Finance Minister Vaino Tanner, Finland's leading political boss, suffered his first major defeat yesterday as the Social Democrats rejected his candidate for party general secretary.

Jussi Lonkainen, a newspaperman and a member of Parliament, was elected secretary over M. Topi, who is a pronounced anti-Russian.

British Reported On Madeira

Madrid, Jan. 3 (AP)—The French press carried a dispatch from Lisbon today reporting that the agreement in which Portugal gave Britain use of naval and air bases in the Azores had been extended to include Madeira and that British forces had landed there. The dispatch said there was no confirmation of the report by the Portuguese.

Nazis Seek Teen Age Flyers

MADRID, Jan. 3 (AP).—The German Air Ministry on Dec. 31 published an appeal to youths born in 1927 and 1928 to present themselves for training as commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the Nazi air force and army.

29 Die In Rail Wreck

Leon, Spain, Jan. 3 (AP)—Twenty-nine persons were known to have been killed and sixty-one injured today when the Madrid-Coruna mail train collided with a switch engine in a tunnel near the village of Torre, setting six coaches afire.

fires. An air communique said fighters and fighter bombers caused widespread damage in sweeps against motor transports and rolling stock on roads in the battle area. Two Allied aircraft were lost in the operations.

Signs of Exhaustion.

Thirty-eight snowbound German trucks were shot up in the Appenines by Spitfires, Warhawks and Kittyhawks attacking convoys between Pescara and Avezzano and near Chieti.

As an unofficial Allied statement said the Germans were showing signs of exhaustion after throwing divisions piece-meal into the battle for Italy, the Allied Fifth Army gathered strength for a drive on Cassino and the road to Rome. British troops of the Fifth Army, it was announced, made a new bold foray across the Gariglano River, penetrating to Castel Forte and then withdrawing.

The Germans "are waging a war of attrition, but the attrition has been heavier on their side," said an official review of the [illegible] Italy. "Some German [illegible] have suffered such [illegible] casualties, sometimes up to [illegible] per cent, that they have been unable to stay in the line more than two weeks."

ing the Canadians today gave no indication the key port was being shelled.

Nazis Hold High Ground

The Germans still are in possession of high ground between the coastal road and the sea, about a mile south of the Tesore river, and will have to be gouged out by infantry before the advance on Pescara can continue.

The foot of snow that fell Saturday had largely melted near the coast, turning roads into a morass. Vehicles took seven hours for a trip normally requiring but a half hour. Fighting in such conditions was next to impossible.

Air operations, after having been at a standstill for two days, were resumed yesterday when, an Allied communique said, fighters and fighter-bombers scored "widespread damage" on enemy motor transports and railway rolling stock.

Nazi Vehicles Battered

American Invader and Warhawk pilots caught long trains of Nazi supply vehicles stalled in snow-bound mountain passes where they had tried to sneak through during darkness. Cannon and heavy machine guns of he American planes cut the vehicles to pieces, destroying at least thirty-eight of them.

Strong forces of medium bombers attacked enemy rail communications at Taggia, Ventimiglia and Arma Riva on the Italian Riviera, while other combinations of mediums smashed [illegible] yards at Terni, forty-nine miles northeast of Rome.

Invader dive bombers and Warhawk fighters plastered railway yards at Anagni, thirty-five miles southeast of Rome, and the docks at much-bombed Civitavecchia on the west coast again were hit hard. Two Allied craft were missing from all operations.

Allies In Italy Stalled By Storms

GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 3 (AP)—Wind-swift snow, sleet and rain stalled the Fifth and Eighth armies on the Italian front

Montgomery's Farewell

WITH THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY IN ITALY, Dec. 30 (Delayed) (AP).—General Montgomery told 8th Army troops in a farewell address today that a victorious end of the war was in sight, "though I don't say next month, next week or next year."

[General Dwight D. Eisenhower, under whom Montgomery will serve in the western invasion, declared at Allied headquarters at Algiers, Dec. 27, that "we will win the European war in 1944."]

Montgomery reviewed the advance of the 8th Army from Alamein to Ortona in his farewell, preparatory to assuming his new command.

Speaking to 2,000 members of the 8th Army crowded into a battered little theater in southeastern Italy, Montgomery spoke with an occasional break in his voice. At the start he appeared nervous, fumbling with his tie and shifting his weight from one foot to the other. Four times he repeated his belief that "the end of the war is definitely in sight." He wore his field uniform, topped by the famous black beret.

The complete text of General Montgomery's address follows:

"I remember well, in August of last year, when I came to join the 8th Army. In those days things were not good. Some people might say they were very bad.

"I was told the 8th was in imminent danger of being attacked by Rommel (Field Marshall Erwin Rommel) and that at all costs it was to be preserved and withdrawn down the Alexandria-Cairo road. Plans were actually being worked out to move army headquarters back to Cairo.

"It was clear the army required a firm lead. The 8th required somebody to say to it: 'If we are attacked we will fight where we stand—we will fight hard!' And once that had been said there was no further trouble.

"During the whole time I have commanded the 8th Army I have only had two anxious moments. My great endeavor was to conceal that fact from anybody else and I would be interested to know if any of my staff even knew what were these anxious moments.

"The first was on Jan. 15, when we attacked Tripoli. I knew we must get to Tripoli in ten days, otherwise we would be in a most awkward position from an administrative point of view. I knew that if the Germans could hold us we might have to go back a long way.

"Our nearest base was Bengasi, 800 miles away. For about one day in that battle I was slightly anxious. But we got to Tripoli in eight days.

Urges Trust in Leaders

"The second occasion was when we left Tripoli, advancing toward the Mareth line. About the same time, Rommel was attacking the Americans at Gafsa and we had to do something about it. When we reached the Mareth line in March we were very weak and very stretched, and it was clear that Rommel was pulling out from the front of the Americans to attack us.

"We rushed up a New Zealand division and I think the only thing that saved us was our great air superiority. Rommel attacked, and you well remember the result.

"It was the only time we had to fight a defensive battle since leaving Alamein, and it is interesting to note how every one had forgotten to fight a defensive battle.

"I even found generals looking up in their textbooks how to fight a defensive battle.

"In the press in England and elsewhere there have been certain comments about the slowness of the campaign in Italy. There has been no slowness at all. This army landed in Italy on Sept. 5 and by Dec. 3 the 8th had fought its way over 700 miles of country. I don't call that slow.

"The situation is good. The end of this war is definitely in sight. All we have to do is to have complete trust in our leaders—leaders of the nations—and get on with the job.

"And then there can be no doubt whatsoever about the outcome. When we began this business we didn't know how the war would end. Now the end is in sight, though I don't say next month, next week, or next year. And so I say good by to you all. May we meet again soon and may we serve together again as comrades in arms in the final stages of the war."

Nazi Diary Shows Disgust For War

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 3 (AP)—Allied headquarters today released a diary of a former Storm Troop leader in the Hitler youth movement who was captured in Italy, which showed that the young Nazi had a complete change of heart after less than a year of fighting.

Extracts, released by headquarters, included these:

January 15, 1943—"What excitement. My first day as a real soldier."

Gradually Becomes Soldier

February 15, 1943—"Gradually I am beginning to feel myself a real soldier."

There followed a long poem about the armored grenadiers. In September he was in Italy and in November the tone changed. There were references to the weight of "Tommy's artillery fire" and the number of German casualties.

Then in December there was this notation: "I wish I was an Englishman. All this retreating does not agree with me."

Breaks With Old Life

On December 22, the day before his capture, the following was found in his diary:

"Yesterday night I broke with my old life. Gone are all the old values, all that was precious to me. In my soul only one thing remains, hatred for the bestiality of the German army.

"What have we to fight for? Everyone cursed the Nazi Government but few have the courage to run against it. Why? Because of brutality and the power of oppression are still strong. If only the opportunity offered, I would help strengthen the thousands who long fo rthe day of the final collapse. If I ever survive to leave the front alive at least I shall have seen through the tawdry facade of Nazi politics, I shall know the points at which the Nazis are weakest. Why was I born a German? I feel myself always a slave."

Allies Take a Goebbels—I'ts Wrong One

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Several weeks ago the Fifth Army captured a German private named Hitler.

Yesterday the same Allied troops captured another Nazi private named Goebbels.

The Fifth Army reported that Private Goebbels hurried to disclaim all relationship with the German propaganda minister.

Allies Using Ex-Duce's Plane

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Northwest African Air Force coastal command announced today that a luxurious Cant flying boat which had been built especially for Benito Mussolini is being used on special missions by the Allies.

A considerable force of Italian flying boats is being used by the Allies for sea rescue work. Recently the flying boats rescued a P-38 pilot, Lieut. Robert T. Miller, of Washington, after he had been in the water for three and one half hours.

Naples Placards Call For Attack On Fascists

MORIN

Naples, Jan. 2 (AP—Delayed)—An outright appeal to violence, calling on the Italians to "paralyze with terror and strike without mercy" at known Fascists in southern Italy appeared today on the walls of Naples in placards purported to have been signed by Communists.

The posters said the Italian Government "busies itself solely in covering the crimes of the Fascist king."

A sardonic criticism of the Allied Military Government for not having dealt more strongly with Fascists was written into a paragraph which said "and if the Allies fail to do this out of the goodness of their hearts, then we must do it."

Duff Cooper In Algiers Post

Algiers, Jan. 3 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper, accompanied by his wife, Lady Diana, arrived today to assume his duties as British representative to the French Committee of National Liberation. He succeeds Harold Macmillan, who will continue in the Mediterranean area as a British member of the Inter-Allied Advisory Council on Italy.

Yugoslav Flyers Busy

American-Trained Airmen Average Two Operation Flights Daily

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (AP).—In the two months since they arrived in the Mediterranean war zone, American-trained Yugoslav airmen, flying Liberators presented to the Yugoslav Air Force by President Roosevelt, have averaged two operational flights a day.

They are attached to a squadron of the United States 15th Air Force. Between Nov. 15, when they took part in a raid on Elevsis Air Field at Athens, and Dec. 19, when they were over Augsburg, the detachment took part in sixteen combat missions.

Two of the Yugoslav Liberators have been lost—one over Sofia and the second at Augsburg. By agreement they are never used against targts in Yugoslavia.

SOFIA REGIME FALLS, REPORT

Bulgaria's Pro-Nazi Premier Out, Turkey Hears

Istanbul, Jan. 3 (AP)—Telephone and telegraph communication with Bulgaria, broken off suddenly yesterday without explanation, remained severed today amid reports that the pro-Nazi Government of Premier Dobri Bojilov had fallen.

There was no reliable explanation of what was happening within

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Heavy Fighting Above Ortona

Adriatic Port of Pescara in Range of Eighth Army's Artillery.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Heavy fighting raged north of Ortona where Canadian troops have fought their way to within nine miles and artillery range of the strategic Adriatic port of Pescara, Allied Headquarters announced today.

Rain, snow and high winds limited ground operations elsewhere in Italy to patrolling, but strong forces of medium bombers attacked rail communications at Taggia, Ventimiglia and Arma Riva on the Italian Riviera yesterday, while other medium bombers attacked the rail yards at Terni, forty-nine miles northeast of Rome, causing explosions and

except for spasmodic fighting some nine miles from Pescara on the Adriatic coast, where the Nazis are resisting a Canadian advance.

[The Cairo radio reported that Fifth Army troops had crossed the Garigliano river in several places near the western end of the battle line.]

Eighth army artillery was in range of Pescara, [illegible] a dispatch from a correspondent accompany-

Hitler's wavering Balkan satellite, but unverified reports said the Bulgarian regency was having difficulty in finding a new government.

A Bulgarian Cabinet crisis was reported only last month, growing from the implied threat emanating from the Teheran and Cairo conferences that the Allies would strike in the Balkans and by the growing conviction that traditionally friendly Russia could not save Bulgaria from responsibility for her German alliance.

Effect Of Allied Raids

Recent American air raids on Sofia also were reported to have convinced the people of the growing peril of Axis domination and to have resulted in street disturbances and clamors for peace.

There have been repeated reports of peace feelers from the Balkan Kingdom. Reports reaching Turkey December 14 said a Bulgarian mission would arrive shortly to seek Turkish aid in extricating her from her Axis alliances.

[Later reports that Bulgaria had made peace overtures to Russia were denied by Tass, which said on December 18 that "Tass is authorized to state that this report is false and devoid of any foundation.

[London heard on December 15 in reports via Sweden that the Bulgarian army also had demanded a new Bulgarian regency and a new Government. These reports said Col. Damian Veltchev, described as pro-Ally, had been mentioned as Bojilov's probable successor.]

Weathered One Crisis

Bulgaria weathered a critical crisis in her relations with Germany last August, when King Boris died under mysterious circumstances shortly after returning from Germany where he had conferred with Hitler.

His 6-year-old son, Simeon II, succeeded to the throne under a regency headed by Prince Cyril, Queen Mother Ioanna and former Premier Bogdan Philov.

Bulgaria was the first of the Kaiser's allies to sue for peace during the closing months of the last war.

Shakeup Predicted

A correspondent for the Turkish paper *Aksam*, writing from Budapest, said "it is expected that during the first two weeks in January the present Bulgarian Government will be paralyzed and replaced by a Government including all leaders of Bulgaria's Democratic parties. However, a change in Bulgarian foreign policy is not expected. The change will be made in order to unite the nation before taking decisions for which a strong government will be needed."

This correspondent added that the last air raid on Sofia caused 1,500 deaths and injured 5,000 persons, destroyed 900 buildings and damaged 2,000. The Sofia population rapidly is moving out to nearby villages. He said the raiders also had mined the Danube and the Sofia-Budapest train was not running because the Danube ferry at Giurgk had been suspended.

FALL OF BULGAR REGIME REPORTED

Istanbul, Jan. 2 (Delayed) (A. P.).—All telephone and telegraph communications with Bulgaria were broken off today, and it was rumored that the Bulgarian Government of Premier Dobri Bojilov had fallen.

It was rumored also that the pro-German regency was having difficulty forming a new government.

The regency headed by former Premier Bogdan Philov, Prince Cyril and Queen Mother Ioanna, was formed following the mysterious death of King Boris last August 28. Boris's 6-year-old son, Simeon II, succeeded to the throne under the regency after his father's death.

Jerseyite Scores In Arab Bowl Game

Oran,, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Sergt. Edwin (Buddy) Leach of Palisades Park, N. J., was the only New Jersey resident of the Oran Termites who were defeated by the Casablanca Ordnance men, 7—6, in the now famous Arab Bowl game played on New Year's Day for the North African football championship.

Leach, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leach of Palisades Park, scored the six points for his team on a pass from John Cerjewski of Whiting, Ind. The try for the extra point failed.

He is a graduate of Leonia High School.

One Allied Plane Missing

Reviewing widespread operations in both the northern and southern Burma theaters from December 30 to January 1, the communique reported only one Allied plane missing.

In Arakan, Allied ground forces made a short advance on the western slopes of the Mayu range. Allied patrols in this area were reported "considerably more active than those of the enemy," and RAF dive bombers made repeated attacks.

In northern Burma, both heavy and medium Allied bombers made numerous raids. The central span of a bridge across the Mu river was destroyed.

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Maj. Gen. Sultan Appointed First Deputy Under Stilwell

New Delhi, Jan. 3 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Daniel Isom Sultan, 58, who once played football on the same team at West Point with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, has been appointed deputy commander in chief of United States Army forces in China, Burma and India under Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, it was announced tonight.

He is the first C-B-I deputy commander.

In Nicaragua In 1929

General Sultan, a native of Oxford, Miss., was in command of United States Army troops in Nicaragua in 1929 and 1930 and directed relief activities during the earthquake of March, 1931.

He was officer in charge of construction and maintenance of fortifications on Corregidor, Cabalio and Grande islands, in the Philippines in 1916.

He served on the general staff in Washington in 1918-19 and was ordered overseas with the A. E. F. for a short period following the first World War.

Won D. S. M. And Oak Leaf

tion" and received the oak-leaf cluster for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services" in Nicaragua. He was also awarded the Nicaraguan Presidential Medal of Merit.

CHIANG LAUDS U. S.

Chungking, Jan. 1 (Delayed), (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek predicted today that 1944 would see the beginning of the decisive stage of the war against Japan, and disclosed that President Roosevelt agrees with him that the Japanese people should be allowed to choose their own form of government if they overthrow their military regime.

In a 6,000 - word New Year's message to the Chinese Army and people, he said that the fate of Japan and Germany was sealed in 1943, and that while the combined efforts of the Allies had to a considerable extent been responsible for this, there was nevertheless a more important factor. "This lies," he said, "in the traditional love for democracy and freedom of the American people, who treat all peoples of the world as their equals. Their broadmindedness and far - sightedness have led the American Government to adopt a just, enlightened world policy and to translate that policy into action with success."

Chenault Flyers Active

CHUNGKING, Jan. 3 (AP).—Major General Claire L. Chennault's 14th United States Air Force opened its 1944 activity with a bombardment of Teho Va, French Indo-China, and raided Japanese headquarters, barracks and communications in central Burma the next day.

A communique from Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stillwell's headquarters said large fires were started at Teho Va. All the American planes returned safely from their numerous missions Jan. 1-2.

"Sky Dragons" Active

Chungking, Jan. 3 (AP)—"Sky Dragons" of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Fourteenth United States Air Force pounded Teho Va in French Indo-China and raided headquarters, barracks and communications in central Burma the following day.

A communique from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said large fires were started at Teho Va. All the American planes returned from their missions January 1-2.

Sick Of War, Say Jap Prisoners

By Clyde A. Farnsworth

With Chinese Forces in Northern Hunan Province, Dec. 29 (AP—Delayed)—Japanese soldiers and civilians alike are sick of the war and not at all sure of victory, according to Japanese prisoners.

Thus far, war correspondents touring this Chinese front have had an opportunity to question nineteen prisoners, all Japanese except three Koreans.

None Are Officers

Apart from the fact that opinions gleaned from them were too few for easy generalizations, it is worth noting that the Chinese produced no officer prisoners and that about half the prisoners interviewed were engineering or transport soldiers, rather than actual combatants from whom more fiery responses might have been forthcoming.

All the prisoners seemed embarrassed over their predicament. None showed bravado and none made patriotic declarations.

All provided a prompt reply to all questioning save one—cadaverous little Superior Private Hashimoto Miyoi, 24, from Fukushima, who took his time about answering when he answered at all.

Answers Cautiously

Private Miyoi gave us to understand he wouldn't have been here if he hadn't gotten a bullet in his right thigh. A member of the Sixty-fifth Artillery Regiment of the Thirteenth Infantry Division, he carefully considered replies to questions concerning his outfit's equipment.

He said his outfit had been promoted from B Class equipment to A Class before the November offensive, but that the new equipment did not reach the regiment and it fought with mortars alone.

Belittle Air Raid Effect

Miyoi said, in general, that the Japanese would be depressed if Germany is defeated, that Chinese and American air activity had little effect on his regiment and that, of all her enemies, Japan hates the United States and Britain most.

Private Kiji Tomi, also 24, said he felt that Japan had done China wrong. He entered the army only last June 1 and was assigned to a transport regiment in the Ninth Division. He was a Tokyo powerplant employe before the war.

Profess Blind Obedience

Other prisoners pictured Japanese army life as one of blind obedience without knowledge in the ranks of ultimate objectives. One professed not the slightest knowledge of the major strategy involved in the Hunan campaign.

Another declared that Japanese troops had been forbidden to loot, and explained destructive fires in occupied towns by "supposing" that soldiers quartered in buildings had accidentally set them afire while trying to keep warm.

U. S. Kavieng Raid Rips 2 Destroyers, 2 Cruisers

JAN 4 1944

SCHEDULE

11 Japanese Planes Felled Over New Ireland Base; Saidor Troops Advance

By The Associated Press

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 4 (Tuesday).—Bomber and fighter planes from a carrier force of the South Pacific Command gave New Year greetings to Japanese naval units at Kavieng, New Ireland, in the form of bombs, torpedoes and machine-gun fire which hit two heavy cruisers and two destroyers.

The warships were attacked early in the morning, just as they were about to enter harbor. The American planes, in spite of intense anti-aircraft fire, set the two cruisers on fire, hit one of the destroyers with bombs and torpedoes and heavily strafed all four vessels, General Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The attack was a duplicate of the carrier-borne plane assault on that important enemy base Christmas morning, when American planes sank one destroyer, damaged another and sank two 10,000-ton cargo ships.

Troops of the 6th Army's 32d Division landed at Saidor, on the north coast of New Guinea, last Sunday have overcome light enemy resistance and have secured their objectives, the communique said.

The objectives of these veterans, Wisconsin and Michigan men who won glory by their capture of Buna on the Papua Peninsula, New Guinea, a year ago, were not mentioned in detail. But the announcement yesterday of their landing at Saidor said the harbor and unused air strip a short distance inland had been taken.

Aside from the damage done to enemy ships in the Kavieng attack, the American flyers shot down eleven of thirty intercepting planes over the target and probably four others were destroyed, the communique said. Another enemy fighter and a bomber on reconnaissance were destroyed later, making a total of thirteen Japanese planes downed.

Liberator heavy bombers and fighters of the South Pacific command attacked the Lakunai Airdrome at Rabaul, New Britain, New Year's Day and did much damage despite intercepting efforts by eighty Japanese fighters.

The Liberators shot down fourteen enemy fighters and destroyed a bomber on the ground, while the American fighter-pilots sent four more Japanese attackers crashing, bringing the raiders' bag to nineteen planes. All American planes returned to base.

The marines at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, are extending the beachhead established in their Dec. 26 invasion. Patrols have advanced from the airdrome, which was captured Dec. 30 after fierce fighting, to a village about four miles west of the cape. Another marine force which landed west of the cape, at the westernmost tip of New Britain, has advanced three miles south, as far as Sag Sag, without making contact with the enemy.

Mitchell medium bombers dropped fifty-two tons of bombs on Madang, enemy plane and supply base on the coast fifty-five miles north of the Saidor landing point.

[An imperial communique broadcast Monday from Tokio declared without Allied confirmation that Japanese aircraft had sunk a medium-sized Allied transport and at least one smaller one off Cape Merkus, New Britain, Friday morning.

[The communique, recorded by The Associated Press, reported also that a formation of 106 Allied planes had "attempted" to attack Kavieng, New Ireland Island, New Year's morning. The Japanese high command admitted loss of seven planes but asserted ten of the attackers were shot down. Losses totaling fifteen planes were

13 Jap Planes Bagged

New Delhi, Jan. 3 (AP)—Allied aircraft shot down thirteen Japanese planes and probably destroyed and damaged several others in a fight over southern Burma December 31, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

The communique said the battle broke out when the Japs attempted to attack Allied light coastal forces returning to base from operations including a bombardment of enemy defenses on Ramree Island, off the west coast of Burma.

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said to have been inflicted on Allied aircraft attacking Rabaul Saturday and Sunday.]

Writer Tells How Yanks Landed At Saidor

JAN 4 1944

(What's it like in a landing craft heading for an invasion beach? An Associated Press war correspondent in the following story graphically describes the events preceding the American landing at Saidor, New Guinea. On December 15 he rode in with the first assault wave at Arawe, New Britain.)

By Robert Eunson

With Units of the American Sixth Army at Saidor, Jan. 2 (AP—Delayed)—We're in a Higgins boat of the assault wave leading a swift, bold stroke that will gobble up another hundred miles of New Guinea's north coastline.

Red-and-white shells fired by battery after battery of big naval guns are whizzing over our heads. We are one mile from the gravel beach and the pressure is on.

If this stroke is successful and the beachhead is secured, thousands of Japanese troops will be cut off all the way from Australian lines at Blucher Point to this brush and kunai grass-covered slope the Germans held during pre-World War I days.

Shells Race Each Other

Peering over the back of the boat, we see the outlines of landing craft moving in under big guns of the United States Navy. The shells seem to be racing each other across the sky. Inside our little boat, the air is almost too tight to breathe.

The boy ahead of me is nervous. The boy besides me keeps saying to him, "keep your head . . . keep your head." We are all squatting on the floor of the boat.

The others are in full pack, rifles alongside and pointing up. Row on row of steel helmets and guns wait for the landing order.

Weapons Gripped

Explosions from the beach make pants legs flag against our shins. The coxswain is standing up at the wheel. Machinegunners clothed in ponchos (raincoats) and helmets grip their weapons.

At a word from the coxswain they open fire, spraying the approaching jungle with red tracers. Every boat in our wave is doing the same thing.

There's nothing ahead now but Japanese and the desolation wrought by the navy's guns.

For us, the invasion story began a few days ago at headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army. After a short briefing by Krueger's intelligence officers, I went with other correspondents to a task force staging area on a beautiful southwest Pacific island.

Couldn't Sleep On Ground

There we found jungle-hardened veterans of Buna and Sanananda getting ready to go in there and do it again. Mud was so deep we couldn't sleep on the ground. We saw men in jungle hammocks strung all about the place.

The next morning we met Capt. John Little of Pageland, S. C., who is leading the first assault wave. He's short and slender with close-cropped blond hair and mustache. He has been under enemy fire more than 1,100 hours. He has a wife and daughter waiting for him in Bethune, S. C.

Max Lower, a youngish, handsome G-I from Little Rock, Ark., helped me with my gear when we got in a Higgins boat at the dock and started for the ship in the harbor. This will be his first invasion and he's looking forward to it.

Meets The Skipper

At the ship we were met by Lieut. Richard E. Farwell, of San Diego, who introduced us on the bridge to the skipper, Lieut. Com. Frederick W. Lemly, of Haverford, Pa. This will be his thirty-ninth operation.

Troops below were coming overside and moving in slow procession to quarters below the decks, their green jungle clothes wet with spray from the outside, and sweat inside.

After dark, Lieut. Lloyd Benson, of Cincinnati, invited us to a movie on deck. Inasmuch as it was New Year's Eve, we suggested, "how about taking the Mrs. to a night club?" but Benson, the ship's executive officer, reminded us that there are no holidays in war.

Midnight Singing Date

Ensign Robert Austin, who had the watch on the bridge, insisted he was going to sing Aulde Lang Syne at the stroke of midnight. Below in the wardroom, Lieut. Albert Strout, of El Paso, Texas, was singing Pistol Packin' Mama. Lieut. George W. Andres, of Kansas City, put in with:

"I told my wife I was overseas. She said that was okay. I told her about those Aussie gals, and she got mad right away!"

It was not much of a New Year's Eve.

In the morning Captain Little summoned his commissioned officers and non-coms. to the aft-deck for a conference. Before maps thumb-tacked to plyboard he pointed out objectives in the immediate vicinity of Saidor.

Airdrome To Be Taken

Just beyond the beach his men will find dense undergrowth. Beyond that a kunai-grass plain and then trees again. They are to take the airdrome and drive across the neck of land to Dekos Bay.

We soon realized the convoy was ever growing and that we were approaching enemy waters when two Australian warships raced by.

"This is the rainy season," Little said. "Rainfall at this time of year at Saidor is known to average twenty-eight inches per month and it rains about twenty days each month. The Nankina river runs to the mountains ten miles back. It's fordable during the dry season and at low tide, so we'll use ropes on crossing. Someone is going to have to swim that river.

"Rest Is Up To You"

"We will drive across the neck to Gumbi plantation and seize, occupy and defend this area."

There was a brief pause before he added: "The rest is up to you. It's your baby and all the luck in the world."

That night we got two hours' sleep on three chairs, then groped our way out to the deck, where men were assembling with their gear. Coxswain Lewis C. Berrett told us to stay behind the gun rack in the Higgins boat.

Men Were Tense

The fireworks began with the naval bombardment.

While the sky lighted up from the blazing shells boats were lowered. The men were tense. About half of them are veterans. None of them ever hit the beach except in practice.

Bennett spins the wheel and we pull slowly away at first, then faster and faster. An automatic rifle accidentally explodes, missing the coxswain's arm by inches. He doesn't flinch.

Lieut. Charles W. Robertson, of Hilgard, Ore., in the nose of the boat, asks one man if he's tired of living. When the soldier asks why, he says, "Then get your head down." The tension increases with the speed of the boat. Shells are still whizzing overhead.

An Old Gag Brings Laughs

"Anyone want to buy a good Australian watch?" Lower inquires. It's an old gag, but everyone laughs and the tension breaks.

Just as the bombardment stops the boat runs onto the gravel beach and the ramp is dropped. "Hit it!" Robertson shouts, and they race over the white ribbon of sand and disappear in the trees.

Their rifles crack sporadically as they fire at anything that moves. The fire is not returned. Dawn is breaking to the east. Bombers drop down through black clouds directly overhead—Liberators making a run on the Saidor airdrome ahead of the troops.

Sky Full Of U. S. Planes

It's light enough now to see a sky full of American fighters overhead. The harbor is so busy with craft moving in and out that it reminds you of a country town on Saturday afternoon. One wounded man is carried to a small boat and put on a destroyer.

A report comes in that two men drowned when they fell off their landing boat.

It begins to look as if all the Japanese have been driven from the immediate area because the troops are advancing unopposed.

Argentina Recognizes Bolivia Regime

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Jan. 3 (AP).—Argentina tendered formal recognition to the revolutionary government of Maj. Gualberto Villarroel of Bolivia today, thereby becoming the first to respond to the intensive diplomatic gestures of the La Paz regime to secure a standing among Western Hemisphere nations.

Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert announced recognition of the government next door, and thereby maintained Argentina's tradition of acting independently in international affairs.

Argentina did not participate in the recent resolution of the Inter-American Committee for Political Defense of the Continent at Montevideo, Uruguay, which proposed that American nations consult and study carefully any governments established by force before extending recognition.

The action today was an additional link in the already considerable bonds of sympathy between the Argentine government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez and the Bolivian regime of Major Villarroel. Both reached power by armed revolution and both are nationalistic.

ARGENTINA BACKS BOLIVIAN REGIME

Buenos Aires, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—The Argentine Foreign Minister announced formal recognition today of the Bolivian Government of Major Gualberto Villarroel, who was put into the presidency on December 20 by a coup d'etat.

Argentina thus became the first of the American republics to recognize the new regime.

U. S. May Cut Argentina Tie Over Bolivia's Recognition

JAN 4 1944

Washington, Jan. 3 (AP)—Argentina's recognition of Major Gualberto Villarroel's revolutionary Bolivian government was regarded in diplomatic quarters here today as a flat challenge to the other American republics.

Since all the other republics had agreed not to recognize the new government until they had consulted among themselves, Argentina's action stands out in bold relief.

The temper of officials here and in other American republics has risen to the point where some action against Argentina, possibly as drastic as a break in relations, seems inevitable.

This move would undoubtedly be taken jointly with Great Britain.

Sanctions May Be Imposed

There is increasing concern here over Argentina's refusal to participate in the hemispheric determination to sever ties with the Axis, and possible countermeasures have been under consideration.

If the decision is taken to break relations, it would mean economic sanctions.

The effect on the United States would undoubtedly be an immediate shortening of the meat supply, since the American army and Britain have been getting meat from Argentina. Most of these supplies would have to be made up from United States production.

Brazilian Pilots En Route To U. S.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 3 (AP)—A group of Brazilian fighter pilots and ground troops left today by transport plane for Orlando, Fla., for further training in preparation for active operations overseas.

The men constitute the vanguard of a Brazilian expeditionary force, the first ever sent from this country for overseas fighting. They will participate with the United States Air Force in whatever theater of action is decided upon, but will retain their national identity as a combat unit.

Major Nero Moura, personal pilot of President Getulio Vargas, and perhaps Brazil's best-known aviator, commands the unit. One squadron leader is Capt. Oswaldo Pamplona Pinto, who sank the first U-boat in Brazilian anti-submarine action. Col. J. C. Selser, Jr., United States military and air attache, who was at the airport for a farewell to the group, said the Brazilians would be based at Orlando, Florida.

LEAVE RIO FOR U. S.

Rio De Janeiro, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—Flying in several transport planes, a group of fighter pilots and ground troops of the Brazilian Air Force departed today for an unspecified war front—the first Brazilians to leave for active operations abroad. The group was under command of Major Nero Moura.

It was authoritatively learned that the group will go to the United States for further training in the latest type pursuit planes before proceeding to the theater of operations.

Major Moura is probably Brazil's best-known pilot and is the personal pilot of President Getulio Vargas. Capt. Oswaldo Pamplona Pinto, who will lead one of the group's squadrons, is Brazil's first air hero of the war, having sunk the first Nazi submarine sent to the bottom by Brazilian action after the Germans began attacking Brazilian shipping.

Communists In Cuba To Change Party Name

Havana, Jan. 3 (AP)—A Communist spokesman said today Cuban Communists would drop the party name and become the Socialist-Democratic party, likewise abandoning use of the red flag and the cell system of organization.

A change of name for the island's party had been rumored since the Comintern announced its own dissolution in a Moscow statement last May 23.

The party has 130,000 registered members in Cuba, out of a population of less than 5,000,000.

Mexican Official Named

Mexico City, Jan. 3 (AP)—Ignacio Garcia Tellez, former Secretary of Labor and one-time rector of the University of Mexico, was named national social security director today. He succeeds Vicente Santos Guajardo, newly appointed Under Secretary of Foreign Relations.

Airman Reported Missing

Ottawa, Jan. 3 (AP)—Sergt. Kenneth A. Farmer, 20, of the RAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Farmer, of Ottawa, has been reported missing after air operations overseas, his parents were advised.

Canada Gets Washing Machines

Ottawa, Jan. 3 (AP)—Production of washing machines has been resumed by Canadian plants on a small scale with allotments of metals previously available only for war purposes, Prices Board officials said today.

Tokyo Claims Two Sinkings

JAN 4 1944

New York, Jan. 3 (AP)—An imperial communique broadcast today from Tokyo declared without Allied confirmation that Japanese aircraft had sunk a medium-sized transport and at least one smaller one off Cape Merkus, New Britain, on Friday morning.

The communique, recorded by the Associated Press, also reported that a formation of 106 Allied planes had "attempted" to attack Kavieng, New Ireland Island, New Year's morning. The Japanese high command admitted loss of seven planes but asserted ten of the attackers were shot down.

Losses totaling fifteen planes were said to have been inflicted on Allied aircraft attacking Rabaul Saturday and Sunday.

Death Of Prince Hubertus Told

New York, Jan. 3 (AP)—Prince Hubertus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was killed last November while a lieutenant in the German air force, the German Transocean Agency said tonight. He was the third child of the former ruling Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Carl Eduard.

Air Forces Aim to Cut Cost Of Invasion, Arnold Says

By the Associated Press

Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of Army Air Forces, said yesterday the primary aim of his command "is to make the coming invasion of Germany as economical as possible by drastically reducing the war potential of the Third Reich and its satellites."

Into a report on the operations and history of the Air Forces, Arnold put these statements:

"Our strategic air plan is predicated on the fundamental fact that our bombers can fly deep into enemy territory, drop an effective load of bombs, and return to base without losses disproportionate to the damage accomplished. We have proved that we can do this."

The near future likely will determine "the survival or destruction" of the German air force as an effective agency. The destruction of the enemy's fighter strength is aimed at through two methods—the bombing of fighter plane manufacturing plants and the destruction of planes in the air in battle with Allied bombers.

World's Largest Air Force

The United States now has "the world's largest air force," manned by 2,385,000 officers and men.

The War Production Board has 145,000 planes scheduled for production during the next 15 months.

"Those persons who think that after the costly and time-consuming defeat of Germany we can by simple order fly our planes to China, bomb Tokyo and bring Japan to her knees, do not yet understand the need for vast supply lines, well-equipped bases and planes built to fight under entirely different conditions from those that prevail over Europe."

When Japanese planes flew in over American air fields on the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands on December 7, 1941, we had a total of 526 planes suited for combat in defense of the islands—"within a few hours that number was reduced to 176."

New Routes Mapped

The air transport command now has 110,000 miles of routes. A chart discloses such new and remote routes as one running northward to Baffin Land at the northeastern corner of the American continent, and another reaching the big mineral producing area in South Africa. "On one recent day 680,000 pounds of materiel, munitions and supplies were delivered by air to one theater of operations."

During one year of operation in the Mediterranean theater, from November 8, 1942, through November 7, 1943, Allied aircraft dropped 92,233 tons of bombs on enemy installations and supply routes, of which 65,377 tons were dropped by the AAF. The targets were in Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania and France as well as in North Africa. In that theater, "we destroyed in aerial combat and on the ground 5511 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed 750 and damaged 1903."

"Two years after Pearl Harbor it is now plain that for us the beginning has ended; for our enemies, the end has begun."

U. S. Indicts 30, Alleging Nazi Plot To Incite Mutiny and Revolution

JAN 4 1944

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—A three-year plot to incite mutiny in the armed forces, unseat the Government and set up a Nazi regime, was charged by a Federal grand jury today with the indictment of twenty-eight men and two women on conspiracy charges.

The bill declared that, by pamphlets, books and circulars, the accused persons had sought since 1940 to spread these allegations:

Democracy is decadent; a Nazi or Fascist form of government should be established and a Nazi "revolution" is inevitable in the United States.

The major political parties, Congress and public officials "are controlled by Communists, international Jews and plutocrats."

The United States deliberately provoked war with the Axis nations which are seeking only to live at peace with the rest of the world.

President Roosevelt and Congress "sold out the United States and forced the Axis powers to wage war upon us." The Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor was "deliberately invited in order to involve this country in a foreign war."

Communists, international Jewry and war profiteers prevent "an honorable and just peace" being brought about speedily.

Among publications which the defendants were charged with distributing was Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

Twenty-four of the thirty were named in previous sedition indictments which, however, did not allege an actual conspiracy to set up a Nazi government here.

The case was brought by O. John Rogge, special assistant to Attorney General Francis Biddle on information supplied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Conviction entails a maximum penalty of ten years imprisonment or $10,000 fine, or both.

Mr. Biddle indicated that the Justice Department inquiry was continuing with the possibility of further disclosures.

Joseph E. McWilliams of New York and Chicago, described by the Justice Department as the organizer of the Christian Mobilizers and publisher of The Christian Mobilizer, is among the eight indicted for the first time.

Those indicted previously and also named in today's indictment include George Sylvester Viereck, long a German propagandist in this country, who is serving a prison sentence for violating the foreign agents registration act, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling of Chicago, author of "The Red Network" and other publications.

The indictment alleges that the thirty defendants "unlawfully, wilfully, feloniously and knowingly conspired, combined, confederated and agreed together and with each other and with officials of the government of the German Reich and leaders and members of the Nazi party" in Washington and other parts of the country, and in Germany and elsewhere, to commit acts "with intent to interfere with, impair and influence the loyalty, morale and discipline of the military and naval forces" of this country.

Hoyt Urges Plans to Cover Invasion

By the Associated Press

Palmer Hoyt, retiring domestic director of the Office of War Information, declared yesterday that arrangements for news from the invasion of Western Europe "should be built right into the battle plans."

Hoyt, holding an informal press conference immediately after turning over his OWI post to George W. Healy, jr., managing editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, said he expected that the invasion strategy would include plans for accurate and swift transmission of news from the battle fronts.

The Marine Corps set up "a swell pattern" of news and picture coverage at Tarawa and the landings in New Britain, he said.

"Unless the arrangements to provide the news of battle are built into the battle plans, the people are not going to get the story. That was proved, I think, at Tarawa, which I consider the greatest coverage in the history of warfare."

Healy, sworn in as head of OWI's domestic branch only 20 minutes before, said he concurred with Hoyt that the public should get an accurate, realistic picture of military operations as rapidly as security will permit.

"Palmer Hoyt and I both believe the American people have strong eyes and good ears," he said. "They can take the news straight without folding up.

"They are not color blind, either. If you try to color the news to achieve any purpose, they will react unfavorably."

Returning to his position as publisher of the Morning Oregonian at Portland, Hoyt said his six months in Washington had convinced him "more firmly than ever of the need for continuing the domestic branch of OWI as a vital war function."

"We are getting out more military and naval news, with increased cooperation from the armed services. But we will always during the war need a civilian advocate to represent the interests of the press and the public."

Healy, introduced by Hoyt as "a damned good newspaperman, one of the best in the country," said he hoped his stay in Washington won't last "longer than a year."

U. S. WARSHIP IS TORPEDOED IN ATLANTIC

Navy Does Not Say What Kind Of Craft Attacked Destroyer

Washington, Jan. 3 (AP)—An American destroyer was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic on December 24, the navy reported today.

The navy communique said only that the fighting ship was sunk by a torpedo, not disclosing whether a submarine, airplane or surface craft launched the torpedo.

Text Of Communique

The communique, No. 494, said: "Atlantic:

"1. A United States destroyer was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic on December 24, 1943. The next of kin the casualties aboard the destroyer will be notified by telegram as soon as casualty reports are received."

Since the start of the war, the navy has lost, by enemy action, accident or destruction to prevent capture, a total of 137 vessels of all types, of which forty-two were destroyers.

Four In Recent Days

Four destroyers out of the latter total have been lost within recent days.

A navy communique on Saturday reported the destroyer Perkins lost in a collision off the coast of New Guinea. Earlier Secretary Knox had stated that another destroyer was lost in the New Britain-New Guinea area.

A destroyer blew up and sank off New York Harbor today.

Rode U-Boat To Bottom

Last November the destroyer Borie damaged herself fatally in riding a Nazi U-boat to the bottom in one of the most spectacular naval actions of the war, and had to be sunk by United States forces.

The last naval vessel reported as probably actually lost to the enemy in the Atlantic was the destroyer Sturtevant, which went down after an underwater explosion off Florida in April, 1942.

JAN 4 1944

Washington, Jan. 3 (AP)—The navy today reported that army bombers hit Paramushiro, Japanese base at the north end of the Kurile Island group, on December 31. This was the fifth time that base had been bombed.

Tarawa Victor Predicts Tough Going in Pacific

Edson, of Marines, Asserts Major Japanese Holdings Have Yet To Be Captured

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—The Marine commander who led the attack on Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, asserted today that the Japanese in the Pacific "have at this moment in their possession everything they started the war for."

Brigadier General Merritt A. Edson, back from the Pacific battlefronts for conferences, detailed to reporters the difficulties in the capture of Tarawa and declared that heavily fortified enemy base was "typical of what you've got to go through" as the advance toward the Japanese homeland progresses.

General Edson referred to Japan's pre-Pearl Harbor holdings, saying that "we haven't taken a single thing from them that they had before the start of this war." (The Gilbert Islands, in which Tarawa is located, like the Solomons, New Guinea and New Britain, were taken by the Japanese as they surged southward in the early days of the war. The nearest pre-Pearl Harbor Japanese base is in the Marshall group, 400 miles northwest of the Gilberts.)

Tail-Gunner

Washington, Jan. 3 (AP)—The War Department today revealed the story of Staff Sergeant Ben P. Colecchi, of New Castle, Pa., a tail gunner who continued firing at strafing enemy Zeros from the severed tail of his bomber until it disappeared in the ocean.

Witnesses on the September 11 Paramushiru-Shimushu bombing mission brought back the word.

The four-engined bomber was attacked simultaneously by two Zeros and crashed. Flyers of the Liberator formation said the tail section of the sinking plane broke away from the remainder of the wreckage and remained afloat momentarily. Sergeant Colecchi, sitting in that tail, continued a steady stream of fire at Japanese strafing planes until the compartment went out of sight.

He is listed as "missing in action." The Air Medal has been awarded him by order of Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, commanding general of the Eleventh Air Force.

Photographer

Washington, Jan. 3 (AP)—The War Department today credited a combat photographer with saving the crew of a Flying Fortress by freeing a twenty-pound fragmentation bomb from the plane's under framework, where it had become stuck, a few seconds before it was due to explode.

The incident occurred November 18 during a raid on the Eleusis airdrome at Athens, Greece.

A radio operator noticed the bomb lodged in the framework, its propeller already spinning out the forty-seven-second interval before the fuse would be set.

Responding to the operator's frantic signals, Staff Sergeant George A. Streetman, 28, of Harlem, Ga., lowered himself into the bomb bay and tried to work the missive loose with his hands.

"It was stuck tight," he related later. "The little propeller was still spinning, and I figured I had a few seconds left."

He hurried back to the radio compartment, obtained a spare gun barrel, and used that to push the bomb out.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

Washington, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 129 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. This brings the total reported to their next of kin since December 7, 1941, to date to 33,432, divided among the three branches of the service as follows; Navy, 24,770; Marine Corps, 8,223; Coast Guard, 439.

The following are included in the list of today with their next of kin:

NEW YORK.

DEAD

STATHIS, MILTON G., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stathis, 540 West 180th street, New York.

WOUNDED

ANTONY, PAUL M. Jr., private first class, U. S. Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Antony, 1830 Narragansett avenue, New York.

BERNIER, HILDEBRAND, private first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; wife, Mrs. Hildebrand Bernier, 946 Kelly street, Bronx.

HATCH, PERRY D., private first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel W. Hatch, Little Neck Road, North Bellmore.

VIGNARI, ANGELO, private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Salvatore Vignari, 567 40th street, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

WOUNDED

BACON, JOHN F., 3d., private first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bacon, Union Beach.

YOUAKIM, PETER E. Jr., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, Peter E. Youakim, 17 Grand avenue, North Hackensack.

MISSING

SPALDING, ROBERT, aviation radioman third class, U. S. Navy; parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Spalding, 337 Chestnut street, Kearny.

CONNECTICUT.

WOUNDED

HOLMES, HAROLD A., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; wife, Mrs. Mary E., Holmes, 1177 Park avenue, Bridgeport.

Supreme Court Rules on Draft

JAN 4 1944

Holds That Registrant Who Objects to Status Must Report Before Contending.

Washington, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court ruled today that a draft registrant who objects to the classification given him by a draft board must report for duty before he can test in the courts the validity of the board's action.

The 8 to 1 opinion, delivered by Justice Black, with Justice Murphy dissenting, said it was "well understood" that "dire consequences might flow from apathy and delay," and that the selective service act was "passed to mobilize national man power with the speed which that necessity and understanding required."

Justice Black explained that an order to report for induction is not the "equivalent of acceptance of service" because "the selectee may still be rejected at the induction center and the conscientious objector who is opposed to noncombatant duty may be rejected at the civilian public service camp."

"Thus," he asserted, "a board order to report is no more than a necessary indeterminate step in a united and continuous process designed to raise an army speedily and efficiently."

The Specific Decision.

The decision specifically involved Nick Falbo of West Newton, Pa., a member of "Jehovah's Witnesses." Falbo contended he should have been classified as a minister completely exempt from military training and service.

Instead, he was classified as a conscientious objector and was ordered to report for work under civilian direction at Big Flats, N. Y. He failed to report and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Federal District Court at Pittsburgh.

The Government had argued before the court that Falbo's objections to his classification could be tested by applying for a writ of habeas corpus after reporting for duty. But Falbo had contended that he had a right to test the validity of the board's action in the criminal proceedings brought against him for induction without violating his failure to report.

Justice Black's majority opinion, which confirmed the District Court ruling, said: "Congress was not required to provide for judicial intervention before final acceptance of an individual for national service."

Justice Murphy said in his dissent that there is no "express or implied barrier" in the selective service act to the granting of a "full judicial review of induction orders in criminal proceedings."

Refuses C. O. Review.

The court refused to review the conviction of Sidney Zernit of New York on a charge of failing to report for induction into the Army after his claim for classification as a conscientious objector had been denied.

Zernit, sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Federal District Court at New York, contended he could not submit to conscience.

The Department of Justice asserted that the proper procedure was to appear for induction and then seek a writ of habeas corpus to test the legality of the board's 1-A classification.

Supreme Court Backs F. P. C. on Utility's Rates

Upholds Prudent Investment Method of Setting Value of Hope Gas Company

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—The Supreme Court today gave broad powers to the Federal Power Commission in fixing public utility rates, declaring the commission's rate orders are not subject to Federal Court interference unless their "total effect" is "unjust and unreasonable."

Reaffirming a previous decision that the commission is not limited to any single method of evaluating utilities for rate-making purposes, the court's 5-to-3 opinion declared that it is not the valuation theory underlying a rate order "but the impact of the rate order that counts."

Specifically, the court upheld the commission's use of the so-called "prudent investment" method of valuing the Hope Gas Company in ordering a $3,609,857 annual reduction in the rates on natural gas used in Cleveland and Akron and the Pittsburgh area.

Under this method, advocated by the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis, a utility's value is fixed on the basis of the amount "prudently invested," with certain allowances for depreciation and improvements. The commission had valued the Hope company at $33,712,526 with an allowable annual return at 6½ per cent. The company claimed the valuation should have been $66,000,000.

In another decision, the court ruled, 5 to 4, that the owner of a patent may not use it to "protect the market for a device on which no patent has been granted" but which is utilized in the patented product.

Justice Douglas delivered the decision on a controversy involving the Mercord Corporation, of Chicago, against the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, of Minneapolis and the Mid-Continent Investment Company, of Kansas City.

The Mid-Continent Company charged the Mercord Corporation with contributory infringement of a patent for a domestic heating system. The Mercord Company, in turn, alleged that the Mid-Continent Company and Mid-Continent's exclusive licensee, the Minneapolis company, sought to compel the use of unpatented combustion stoker switches in the patented heating system.

Explaining that the controversy "centers around the license agreement between Mid-Continent and Minneapolis-Honeywell," Justice Douglas said the case "is a graphic illustration of the evils of an expansion of the patent monopoly by private engagements."

A unanimous decision of the court, delivered by Justice Black, ruled the Federal "kick-back" statute applies to a foreman who was alleged to have forced workmen under his supervision to pay him part of their wages without knowledge of the employer.

The foreman involved, Frank Laudani, was employed on construction of the Weehawken Plaza of the Lincoln tunnel. He was accused of forcing workmen under him to "kick back" to him 25 to 35 cents an hour for the privilege of maintaining their employment.

Laudani was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment after his conviction in the district court. The Federal Circuit Court at Philadelphia, in reversing this conviction, said that the 1934 legislation applied only to the employer or one acting in his behalf. The statute as worded prohibits "anyone" from inducing a workman on a Federal project to give up any part of his compensation.

Among other actions today, the court:

Held, 6 to 3, in an opinion by Justice Roberts, that revocation of an Office of Price Administration maximum price regulation "did not prevent indictment and conviction for violation of its provisions at a time when it remained in force."

Ruled in an 8 to 1 decision by Justice Roberts that an indictment charging a person with arrest of another for purposes of peonage, as defined by a post-Civil War statute, need not allege that any labor actually was performed. The opinion reinstated, for a trial on the merits, an indictment charging Charles A. Gaskin with arresting James Johnson and transporting him from Panama City, Fla., to Wewahitchka, Fla., for purposes of compelling labor in payment of a debt.

Refused to review an 8th Federal Circuit Court decision which said it is a "matter of common knowledge" that beer is "intoxicating." The circuit court had upheld the conviction of Fred Wayne, of Rolla, N. D., on a charge of selling beer to an Indian ward of the government.

Denied the Alliance Brass and Bronze Company, of Alliance, Ohio, permission to institute proceedings—without first going to lower courts—attacking the constitutionality of the War Department's authority to renegotiate war contracts.

Refused for a third time to review the conviction in Minneapolis of eighteen members of the Socialist Workers party on charges of conspiring to cause insubordination in the armed forces and to advocate overthrow of the government by force and violence.

Agreed to review a decision reversing the mail fraud conviction of two leaders of the "I am" religious movement on the ground the jury should have been permitted to pass on the truth of representations that Jesus had appeared to shake hands with members of the organization and dictate some of its literature. The litigation involved Edna W. Ballard and her son, Donald Ballard, of Los Angeles.

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Charge Fees Were Accepted

Retainer fees of as much as $7,500 were accepted from clients, the Justice Department said.

The indictment says each of the defendants took an active part in the operation of Engineers' Group, Inc., and large sums were spent on entertainment, travel and hotel bills to provide an impressive "front."

Congressman Curley Indicted Anew In War Contracts Case

JAN 4 1944

Washington, Jan. 3 (AP)—Representative James Michael Curley (D., Mass.) was indicted anew by a Federal grand jury here today in connection with the operations of an alleged Government war contracts brokerage racket.

Curley served three terms as Mayor of Boston and one as Governor of Massachusetts.

Indicted with Curley were six other men, including Donald Wakefield Smith, Washington and Pittsburgh attorney, a former member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Indicted In September

Curley and five of the other defendants were indicted September 16, 1943, but the bill was set aside November 1 on technical grounds.

The new defendant is David E. Desmond, of Boston, engaged in the stock-brokerage business.

The indictment grew out of the operations of Engineers' Group, Inc. All the defendants were described as one-time officers and employes of the concern.

Others Listed

In addition to Curley, Smith and Desmond, defendants named in today's indictment are Marshall J. Fitzgerald, Chicago and Washington; James G. Fuller, formerly of Washington but now serving a five-year prison term on charges of sending fraudulent securities through the mails; James Barton Underwood, formerly of Washington, now with the Greek army at Cairo, Egypt, and Bert Hall, formerly of Dallas, Texas, now living in Tulsa, Okla.

The indictment charges the defendants, between June 20, 1941, and February 28, 1942, "falsely and fraudulently" represented themselves as a firm of consulting engineers with special qualifications for obtaining war contracts from the Government, although the defendants had little or no experience in this connection.

The maximum penalty, upon conviction of all sixteen counts in the bill, would be seventy-seven years imprisonment and a fine of $25,000 for each defendant.

Truman to Probe Reported Failure Of Liberty Ship

By the Associated Press

An investigation into possible faults that reportedly have caused some Liberty ships to break apart was ordered today by the Senate War Investigating Committee.

Chairman Truman (Democrat) of Missouri told reporters the committee had asked for a report from Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, on the performance of Liberty ships.

Truman said he acted after conferring by telephone with Senator Wallgren (Democrat) of Washington, who said in Seattle earlier he would call for a halt in the conversion of Liberty ships to troop carriers pending an inquiry by the Truman committee into reports that five of the vessels have broken apart at sea.

Sens. Hatch, Ball Ask Exact Plans On Postwar Pledge

By the Associated Press

Senators Hatch (Democrat) of New Mexicoc and Ball (Republican) of Minnesota proposed yesterday that the State Department submit to Congress an outline of plans for the immediate formation of a United Nations Council to carry out the postwar pledges of the Mosco wConference.

The two Senators, members of a team which led a Senate fight for strong international commitments before the adoption of the Connally Postwar Resolution, told a reporter they believed such action would force a showdown on foreign policy that might clarify that issue during the presidential campaign.

"It's time to get down to cases," Hatch declared. "Everybody is for the formation of an international organization to preserve the peace but the real test of their support of such a proposition will not come until some of the details are mapped out."

U. S. Destroyer Blown to Bits Off New York

163 Survivors Are Saved After Blast Rocks Wide Area

New York, Jan. 3 (AP).—A United States destroyer blew apart near the entrance of New York Bay today with an explosion so terrific it hurled men and guns into the sea.

The blazing ship sank in 40 minutes, as Coast Guard craft edged to her side to rescue 163 men, including 108 injured.

Hours after the first blast, which occurred at 6:18 a. m. (EWT), the Navy said the cause had not yet been determined. There was no announcement regarding loss of life, but destroyers in wartime carry crews ranging from 150 to 300 men.

The blast, breaking windows ashore and arousing thousands of New Yorkers from their beds, ripped the ship as she was preparing to get underway 6 miles northeast of Sandy Hook, N. J., and just a few miles off Coney Island, N. Y., naval spokesmen said.

Second Explosion

An eyewitness said another explosion "split her in two" about five minutes after the vessel was abandoned at 7:05 a. m. It sank a short time later.

The spokesmen gave no indication of whether the sinking could be attributed to a torpedo attack, a mine or an accident.

Survivors told of crewmen manning hoselines to fight the fire, de-

spite explosions of the ship's own burning shells, and of heroic rescue work by the Coast Guard, but they gave no indication of the blast's origin.

One survivor said that a crewman, found drifting on a mattress, "must have been blown through the side of the ship," possibly indicating an internal explosion.

The fire centered in the forward part of the destroyer.

Residents over a radius of about 20 miles in Manhattan, northern New Jersey and western Long Island heard the tremendous roar.

Blast Breaks Windows

The reverberations broke many windows in the Queens section of Long Island, and in several stores in Coney Island and the Sheepshead Bay section of Brooklyn.

Some seaside residents said they were knocked from their beds.

Hundreds of bottles of blood plasma were sent to the injured men by ten Army, Navy and Coast Guard hospitals in the area.

Philip Wells, seaman second class from Roslindle, Mass., expressed the belief that the lives of many men had been saved because they did not like what was served them for breakfast. All ate fast and had left their forward mess when that part of the ship blew up.

"There was no order given, bu everyone pitched in," he said in telling of the rescue work. He helped wounded to the stern of the ship, tearing up one man's sweater to make a tourniquet for his bleeding arm.

Shells Popped All Around

With forty-millimeter shells "popping off all around us," the stricken warship "looked just like the Wasp when she sank," Chief Machinist's Mate Rene H. Pincetl, 32, of San Diego, Calif., said.

Oil was blazing and ammunition exploding as the men abandoned ship, the begrimed and haggard survivor said.

"The Coast Guard ship was tied up right alongside, nosed into our stern. They did a wonderful job. I saw them pull one man aboard who was badly burned. He was Jack Paulson, firenan second class, and he was in the water, drifting on a mattress. He must have been blown through the side of the ship."

As the men went overboard, Pincetl recalled, he saw a shipmate carrying their mascot, "Turn-To."

Newsprint Plant Slated In Brazil

New York, Jan. 3 (AP) — Formation of a company to make newsprint and other paper products in Brazil is reported in the current issue of *Printers' Ink*, trade publication.

The paper and cellulose company, known as Companhia Nacional De Papel E Celulose, will have a capitalization of about $15,000,000, the magazine said. One third has been underwritten by existing paper and cellulose mills, $50,000 will be subscribed by the 400 organizers and the balance by 140 publishers of newspapers, magazines and others.

Brazil already has thirty-eight mills which made about 260,000 tons of paper in 1941. Raw material comes from the huge forests of Brazil's interior.

13 FLYERS DIE IN ARMY PLANE

JAN 4 1944

Flying Fortress Explodes on West Coast.

Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 3 (A. P.).—A thunderous explosion cracked out of the stormy sky and thousands of persons looked up to see a four-motored Army Flying Fortress plummet to earth in flames near McClellan Field, killing thirteen men aboard.

The only survivor of the Sunday flight from McChord Field at Tacoma, Wash. to Los Angeles was Major James H. Wergen of Salinas, Cal., commanding officer of the Yucca (Ariz.) gunnery school, who told medical officers he had no recollection of jumping or of pulling the rip-cord of his chute. He was unable to tell whether the bomber was struck by lightning or exploded from another cause.

Major Wergen landed on a cement parking area and suffered hip injuries, lacerations of the face and the loss of four front teeth.

ROOSEVELT HOME IS DEEDED TO U. S.

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 3 (A. P.).—President and Mrs. Roosevelt have deeded the family homestead and thirty-three acres of land at Hyde Park to the United States Government for use as a "national historic site." The President and Mrs. Roosevelt signed the deed last Thursday in Washington and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, accepted the gift on Friday. The papers were filed in Dutchess County Court on Saturday.

The President presented the Roosevelt library and sixteen acres of land to the Federal Government on July 24, 1939. The new title transfer grants the President and his immediate family use of the home during their lifetimes and provides that town, county and State taxes shall be paid by the Roosevelts.

300 Mexicans to Work On New Haven Railroad

By The Associated Press.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3—About 300 men have arrived here by special train from Mexico City to become track workers, easing the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's labor shortage.

The workers, wearing their native sombreros and blankets and each displaying a social security tag, arrived late last night. Most of them carried a guitar or some other musical instrument with which they whiled away the time on their long trip from Mexico City.

The men will be assigned to the road's various labor camps.

ADD LONDON-RUSSIAN-(LONG) XX FRONT

THE SOVIET FRONT EXTENDING TOWARD RUMANIA IS FROM 50 TO 60 MILES WIDE. THE RUSSIANS HAVE BY-PASSED BELAYA-TSERKOV, A GERMAN STRONG-POINT 50 MILES BELOW KIEV. AMONG THE TOWNS SEIZED DURING THE DAY WAS TETIEV, A DISTRICT CENTER 80 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KIEV.

ON THE BALTIC FRONT ANOTHER RUSSIAN ARMY CAPTURED 70 LOCALITIES NORTH OF NEVEL. THIS APPARENTLY WAS A MOVE BY GEN.IVAN C.BAGRAMIAN TO STRENGTHEN HIS RIGHT FALNK BEFORE RESUMING HIS MARCH TOWARD LATVIA, FROM 45 TO 50 MILES TO THE WEST.

("THE TIME IS NOT FAR OFF WHEN THE RED ARMY WILL COMPLETE IN FULL THE OUSTING OF THE ENEMY FROM THE ENTIRE TERRITORY OF SOVIET WHITE RUSSIA," SAID THE KHABAROVSK RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

(THE PREDICTION WAS MADE IN A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO THE WHITE RUSSIANS BY THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS CONGRATULATING THEM ON THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF THEIR AREA INTO THE GROUP OF SOVIET REPUBLICS).

AMID THESE STUNNING RUSSIAN SUCCESSES, THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT GEN.CONSTANTINE ROKOSSOVSKY'S ARMY ON THE FRONT ABOVE THE UKRAINE HAD LAUNCHED A NEW OFFENSIVE WEST OF GOMEL IN LOWER WHITE RUSSIA. #

LONDON, JAN 3-(AP)-PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY, BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

OUR TROOPS OF THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT ON JAN. 3 AS THE RESULT OF A DECISIVE OFFENSIVE OF TANK AND INFANTRY FORMATIONS CAPTURED BY STORM THE TOWN OF NOVOGRAD VOLYNSKI, A LARGE RAILWAY JUNCTION AND IMPORTANT STRONGHOLD OF GERMAN DEFENSES.

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IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE TOWN OF NOVOGRAD VOLYNSKI DISTINCTION

WAS WON BY TROOPS COMMANDED BY LT.-GEN.PUKHOV, MAJ.-GEN.KIRICHIA AND TANK MEN COMMANDED BY MAJ.-GEN. OF TANK TROOPS ANIKUSHKIN.

TROOPS OF THREE INFANTRY DIVISIONS, FOUR TANK BRIGADES AND TWO SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY REGIMENTS PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES.

TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY, UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWN OF NOVOGRAD-VOLYNSKI WILL BEAR THE NAME OF NOVOGRAD VOLYNSKI.

THE 100TH SIBERIAN INFANTRY OF THE NOVOGRAD VOLYNSKI DIVISION WHICH FOR THE SECOND TIME HAS DISTINGUISHED ITSELF IN FIGHTING AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS IS TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF THE ORDER OF THE RED BANNER.

TODAY AT 20 HOURS (8 P.M.) THE CAPITAL OF OUR MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND WILL SALUTE OUR GALLANT TROOPS WHICH TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF NOVOGRAD VOLYNSKI WITH 12 SALVOS FROM 124 GUNS.

FOR EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO TROOPS WHICH TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF NOVOGRAD VOLYNSKI.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND!

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS!

SIGNED MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION, J.V.STALIN. (END).

BY JAMES M.LONG

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 4-(AP)-VANGUARDS OF THE SOVIET ARMY, ROLLING FORWARD IN A SMASHING OFFENSIVE WEST OF KIEV, DROVE INTO OLD POLAND YESTERDAY AFTER THE MAIN BODY OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES HAD OCCUPIED NOVOGRAD-VOLYNSKI AND THE PRE-WAR FRONTIER TOWN OF OLEVSK.

CROSSING OF THE 1939 BORDER WAS CONFIRMED IN DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW AFTER A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM THE SOVIET CAPITAL, HAD ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF OLEVSK AND 170 OTHER VILLAGES BY THE ON-RUSHING RED ARMY COLUMNS.

THE BULLETIN DECLARED THAT 6,000 GERMANS HAD BEEN SLAIN IN THE FIGHTING AS THE SOVIET WAR MACHINE CONTINUED TO SWEEP ON UNCHACKED OVER TERRITORY GOBBLED UP BY THE NAZIS IN THE FIRST MONTH OF THEIR INVASION OF RUSSIA. #

BY JAMES M.LONG

LONDON, JAN 3-(AP)-GEN. NIKOLAI VATUTIN'S SOVIET TROOPS CAPTURED THE OLD POLISH-RUSSIAN BORDER CUSTOMS STATION OF OLEVSK TODAY AND ROLLED VIRTUALLY UNCHECKED WESTWARD WITH EVERY INDICATION THAT RED ARMY ADVANCE FORCES WERE FIGHTING TONIGHT ON THE SOIL OF OLD POLAND FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE FIRST MONTH OF THE WAR IN JULY, 1941. #

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN 4-(AP)-LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS EXPRESSED DEEP CONCERN TODAY OVER DEVELOPMENTS IN ARGENTINA AND BOLIVIA, AND THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD BLUNTLY ACCUSED BOTH COUNTRIES OF WORKING WITH THE NAZIS.

THE NEWS CHRONICLE, COMPARING THE MILITARY REVOLTS IN ARGENTINA AND BOLIVIA, SAID THE RESEMBLANCE "AFFORDS CONSIDERABLE JUSTIFICATION FOR SUSPICIONS THAT A COMMON INSPIRATION HAS BEEN AT WORK BEHIND THE SCENES IN BOTH. AND THERE IS SOME FEAR THAT THE SAME INFLUENCE IS ALSO AT WORK IN OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES."

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT FOR THE HERALD ASSERTED "THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT, HAVING FAILED IN CHILE, THE NEXT OBJECTIVE OF THE GERMAN (ESPIONAGE) ORGANIZATION WILL BE TO FOMENT WITH ARGENTINE AND BOLIVIAN CONNIVANCE ANTI-ALLIED MOVEMENTS IN PERU AND PARAGUAY."

LONDON, JAN 3-(AP)-A MOTHER'S FRANTIC APPEAL HAD A DOCTOR AND AMBULANCE WAITING AT THE STATION TODAY FOR A YOUNG SOLDIER WHO HAD BOARDED THE TRAIN A FEW MILES AWAY AFTER ENDING A HOME FURLOUGH.

"I GAVE HIM SOMETHING OUT OF THE WRONG BOTTLE," HIS MOTHER EXPLAINED, FEARING THE LAD WAS POISONED.

BUT THE SOLDIER SHRUGGED NONCHALANTLY.

"MOTHER ALWAYS GIVES ME A DOSE OF MEDICINE WHEN I'M GOING AWAY," HE CONFIDED. "BUT I POUR IT DOWN THE SINK WHEN SHE ISN'T LOOKING."

LONDON, JAN. 3-(AP)-GERMAN PROPAGANDA OUTLETS POURED FORTH A STREAM OF INVASION TALK TODAY AS AN INCREASING NUMBER OF AMERICAN TROOPS THRONGED THE STREETS OF LONDON.

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"COMPETENT CIRCLES BELIEVE," SAID ONE BERLIN BROADCAST, "THAT -- COMPELLED BY POLITICAL REASONS -- INVASION ARMIES WHICH STAND IN READINESS IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND MAY HIT OUT EARLIER THAN WOULD SEEM PROPER FOR MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS."

THE BROADCAST DECLARED THAT ONE SUCH POLITICAL REASON IS THAT MOSCOW "IS NOT SATISFIED WITH THE 25 TO 30 DIVISIONS ENGAGED ON THE ITALIAN FRONT."

"INCREASING REINFORCEMENTS OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH ARMIES IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, THE ACCUMULATION OF SHIPPING SPACE IN NUMEROUS BRITISH PORTS, THE PREPARATION OF A TRANSPORT FLEET OF SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND TONS, AND FINALLY BRITISH AND AMERICAN EFFORTS TO WEAKEN GERMAN DEFENSES BY AIR ASSAULT HAVE BEEN NOTED," THE BROADCAST CONTINUED.

GIVING POINT TO BERLIN'S OBVIOUS CONCERN WAS THE INCREASE IN UNITED STATES SOLDIERS OF ALL TYPES OBSERVED HERE, SOME OF THEM OBVIOUSLY NEW ARRIVALS. SOME WEAR THE ANKLE BOOTS OF PARACHUTE TROOPS AND AIR-BORNE DIVISIONS. OTHERS ARE AIRMEN, INFANTRYMEN, ARTILLERYMEN AND ENGINEERS.

(IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, THE HUNGARIAN RADIO QUOTED A BUDAPEST NEWSPAPER, UJ MAGYARSAG, AS SAYING THAT "THE ALLIES POSSESS NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR FORCES" AND ARE IN A POSITION "TO START THE INVASION OF EUROPE."

("IN THE PAST YEAR THE ANGLO-AMERICAN POWERS HAD ONLY 80 LAND DIVISIONS," SAID THE BROADCAST ARTICLE, "AND IN THE PRESENT YEAR THEY WILL HAVE 180."

(AT THE SAME TIME, ANOTHER HUNGARIAN BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE OWI QUOTED GEN. FRANZ SZOMBATHELYI, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE HUNGARIAN ARMY, AS TELLING HIS COUNTRYMEN;

("THE WAR IS NEAR ITS END, BUT ONLY AFTER COSTLY FIGHTING WHICH WILL BRING WAR EVER NEARER TO OUR FRONTIERS AND MAY EVEN SPREAD ACROS THEM.")

JAN 4 1944

ADD LONDON - POLISH XX EASTWARD

THERE HAVE BEEN NO SIGNS THAT THE POLES ARE READY TO SEEK TO JOIN AND NONE MAY COME, AT LEAST UNTIL AFTER THE WASHINGTON DISCUSSIONS.

BENES LAST WAS REPORTED IN ALGIERS EN ROUTE BACK FROM MOSCOW. AS A FELLOW-SLAV HE MAY PROVE TO BE AN IMPORTANT INTERMEDIARY, WITH THE CZECH-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT AS A CONVENIENT TOOL TO TRY TO MEND RUSSIAN-POLISH RELATIONS.

THE POLISH OFFICIALS CONFERRED RECENTLY WITH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN IN CONVERSATIONS DESCRIBED AS "VERY HELPFUL."

ADD LONDON - WAC XXX AIRFORCE

ALSO PROMOTED TO MAJOR WAS EDITH DAVIS, OF ROYAL OAK, MICH., COMMAMDER OF WACS STATIONED IN LONDON. SHE CAME OVER WITH A COMPANY THAT ALMOST SET A RECORD FOR SLOW TRAVEL. EMBARKINGS, DISEMBARKINGS AND PUTTING BACK TO PORT CONSUMED MORE TIME THAN FORMERLY WAS REQUIRED FOR A SAILING VESSEL TO MAKE THE CROSSING.

ANNA WILSON, OF STUDIO CITY, CALIFORNIA, WAC COMMANDING OFFICER IN THE RUROPEAN THEATER, IS THE ONLY OTHER WAC MAJOR IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

JAN 4 1944

A BRITISH NORTHERN NAVAL BASE, JAN.3-(AP)-IN A GRAPHIC SALVO-BY-SALVO ACCOUNT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP SCHARNHORST DEC. 26 IN THE ARCTIC NIGHT ABOVE NORWAY'S NORTH CAPE, ADMIRAL SIR BRUCE FRASER HAS PAID HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE DARING OF FOUR DESTROYERS WHICH COOPERATED WITH THE BATTLESHIP DUKE OF YORK. X

"THE SKILLED HANDLING OF THE SAVAGE, SAUMAREZ, SCORPION AND STORD, IN INSTANTLY PERCEIVING THE OPPORTUNITY FOR THEIR (TORPEDO) ATTACK, AND THE GALLANT WAY IN WHICH THEY PRESSED IT HOME UNDER INTENSE FIRE, INSURED THE EVENTUAL DESTRUCTION OF THE SCHARNHORST," SAID FRASER'S ACCOUNT, WRITTEN FOR ARTHUR OAKESHOTT, REUTERS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE HOME FLEET.

"THE DUKE OF YORK FOUGHT THE SCHARNHORST HARD, SKILLFULLY AND WELL, AND AFTER BEING SUBJECTED TO THE FULL WEIGHT OF THE ENEMY'S FIRE FOR OVER AN HOUR AND A HALF, WON A CAPITAL SHIP GUN ACTION AT NIGHT," ADMIRAL FRASER DECLARED.

MEANWHILE, A BRITISH NAVY OFFICER WHO HELPED SEND THE SCHARNHORST TO THE BOTTOM SAID THAT WHEN THE SMOKE OF THE BATTLE CLEARED AWAY THE BATTLESHIP LAY ON HER SIDE "LOOKING LIKE A WHALE THAT HAD JUST COME UP FOR AIR EXCEPT THAT SHE WAS ABLAZE FROM STEM TO STERN."

(EDITORS; ADMIRAL FRASER'S FULL ACCOUNT MOVED IN NIGHT REPORT.)

3a. 24—11501

STOCKHOLM, JAN 3-(AP)-A TRAVELER ARRIVING HERE TODAY FROM GERMANY SAID THE EVACUATION OF NON-ESSENTIAL PERSONS FROM BERLIN TO PROVINCIAL CENTERS WAS "IN FULL SWING" AS THE R A F BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY MOUNTED IN FURY.

"TRAINS ARE CROWDED THROUGHOUT GERMANY," HE SAID.

(EDS: IF DESIRED, ABOVE MAY BE INCORPORATED IN THE LONDON NIGHT LEAD AERIAL.)

JAN 4 1944

ADD NAPLES - (MORIN) XX IT

THE AMG INSTRUCTED ITALIAN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES TO FIND AND ARREST THE PERSONS WHO PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED THE POSTERS. AT THE SAME TIME THE NAPLES COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, IN WHICH THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS REPRESENTED, FORMALLY DISAVOWED THE STATEMENTS.

ALTHOUGH THE POSTERS BORE COMMUNIST SIGNATURES, AN ALLIED OFFICER EXPRESSED BELIEF THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY GERMAN AGENTS OPERATING BEHIND THE LINES TO FOMENT VIOLENCE AND DISORDER.

ADD WITH BRIT 8TH - XXX [redacted] WAR

MONTGOMERY REVIEWED THE ADVANCE OF THE EIGHTH ARMY SINCE HE ASSUMED COMMAND IN AUGUST, 1942.

"IN THOSE DAYS," HE SAID, "THINGS WERE NOT SO GOOD. SOME PEOPLE MIGHT SAY THEY WERE VERY BAD."

MONTGOMERY SAID AT THAT TIME FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL WAS PREPARING TO ATTACK THE EIGHTH ARMY AND THAT PLANS HAD BEEN DRAWN TO WITHDRAW DOWN THE ALEXANDRIA-CAIRO ROAD.

"IT WAS CLEAR THE ARMY REQUIRED A FIRM LEAD," HE SAID. "THE EIGHTH REQUIRED SOMEBODY TO SAY TO IT: 'IF WE ARE ATTACKED WE WILL FIGHT WHERE WE STAND--WE WILL FIGHT HARD.'"

THE EIGHTH, UNDER MONTGOMERY, BROKE UP THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE AT EL ALAMEIN AND THE NAZIS STARTED THEIR LONG TREK BACK ACROSS NORTHERN

AFRICA.

COMMENTING ON THE FIGHTING IN ITALY MONTGOMERY SAID, "THERE HAVE BEEN CERTAIN COMMENTS ABOUT THE SLOWNESS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN ITALY."

"THERE HAS BEEN NO SLOWNESS AT ALL," HE ASSERTED. "THIS ARMY LANDED IN ITALY ON SEPTEMBER 3 AND BY DECEMBER 3 THE EIGHTH HAD FOUGHT ITS WAY OVER 700 MILES OF COUNTRY. I DON'T CALL THAT SLOW."

IN CONCLUDING MONTGOMERY DECLARED:

"THE SITUATION IS GOOD. THE END OF THE WAR IS DEFINITELY IN SIGHT. ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS TO HAVE COMPLETE TRUST IN OUR LEADERS--LEADERS OF THE NATIONS--AND GET ON WITH THE JOB.

"AND THEN THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT WHATSOEVER ABOUT THE OUTCOME."

ADD ALLIED H-Q, ALGIERS XXX WEEKS JAN 4 1944

AS ONE OF THE WORST SNOW, WIND AND SLEET STORMS OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN RAGED ON THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT, CANADIAN TROOPS CAPTURED SAN TOMMASO, TWO MILES WEST OF ORTONA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

CANADIAN TROOPS ADVANCED TO WITHIN NINE MILES OF PESCARA, FROM WHICH AN IMPORTANT LATERAL ROAD LEADS TO ROME, AFTER FIGHTING A 24-HOUR BATTLE TO CLEAR THE GERMANS FROM A LONG, LOW HILL ON THE ADRIATIC COASTAL ROAD. THE NAZIS RETREATED TO POSITIONS JUST SOUTH OF THE ARIELLI RIVER.

THE FIGHTING ALONG THE ADRIATIC WAS TYPICAL OF THE GERMAN TACTICS DESCRIBED IN THE OFFICIAL REVIEW OF THE ALLIED 15TH ARMY GROUP WHICH STATED THAT THE NAZIS "ARE DEPENDING EVERY FEATURE, EVERY POSITION IN HOPES OF WEARING DOWN THE ALLIED ATTACK TO PREVENT THE ALLIES FROM BUILDING UP ENOUGH RESERVES TO DEAL ANY GREAT BLOW."

AT SEA, MEANWHILE, AMERICAN PT BOATS WERE DISCLOSED TO HAVE PENETRATED INTO THE GULF OF GENOA WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DAMAGING A TRAWLER AND TORPEDOING ANOTHER SHIP. ON THE FOLLOWING NIGHT, BRITISH DESTROYERS SHELLED A SCHOONER OFF THE ITALIAN EAST COAST, DRIVING IT ASHORE.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT MAJ. GEN. JAMES M. DOOLITTLE'S STRATEGIC AIR ARM OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCES DROPPED 74,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON AXIS TARGETS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA IN 1943, SHOT DOWN 3,146 ENEMY PLANES AND DESTROYED 2,426 ON THE GROUND.

GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, NOW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALLIED INVASION FORCES IN THE WEST, SENT A FAREWELL MESSAGE TO HIS MEDITERRANE TROOPS YESTERDAY, TELLING THEM THEIR "MIGHTY FIGHTING MACHINE WOULD ASSISTING BRINGING ABOUT GERMANY'S FINAL COLLAPSE." HE CLOSED BY WISHING THEM LUCK "UNTIL WE MEET AGAIN IN THE HEART OF THE ENEMY'S CONTINENTAL STRONGHOLD."

STAFF SGT.WILLIAM HENRY WATSON OF SALEM, N.C., ENGINEER GUNNER ON A MITCHELL WHICH BOMBED TERNI SAID "WHEN WE GOT TO THE TARGET IT WAS COMPLETELY COVERED WITH SMOKE, SO WE DUMPED OUR LOAD RIGHT ON TOP OF IT. THOSE RAILROAD YARDS MUST BE A WRECK NOW."

LT.CLINTON V.QUEN OF ALVA, OKLA., A SQUADRON OPERATIONS OFFICER WITH 115 MISSIONS TO HIS CREDIT TOLD OF THE RAIDS ON THE GERMAN CONVOYS.

"JERRY WAS UP TO HIS OLD TRICK OF MOVING SUPPLIES AT NIGHT," HE SAID. "BUT A BIG SNOW HAD GOT HIM BOGGED DOWN AND GAVE US A CHANCE TO KNOCK A FEW OF THEM OFF. THEY WERE PRETTY PANICKY DOWN THERE WHEN WE SHOVED UP." # JAN 4 1944

30. 24 — 11503

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY, DEC 30-(DELAYED) -(AP)-"THE END OF THE WAR IS DEFINITELY IN SIGHT," GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY SAID TODAY IN BIDDING GOODBYE TO THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WHICH HE HAD LED FROM EL ALAMEIN, EGYPT, TO FAR UP THE ADRIATIC COAST IN ITALY.

(LONDON DISPATCHES MONDAY SAID GEN.MONTGOMERY HAD ARRIVED THERE TO TAKE OVER HIS JOB OF LEADING BRITISH INVASION ARMIES UNDER GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER.)

TWO THOUSAND MEMBERS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY--DESERT RATS, BATTLE-SCARRED VETERANS, RED-TABBED GENERALS AND FIELD OFFICERS--CROWDED THE BATTERED LITTLE THEATER IN SOUTHEAST ITALY WHERE HE SPOKE.

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"IT IS NOT EASY FOR ME TO SAY GOODBYE TO THIS ARMY," MONTGOMERY SAID. "BUT WE OUGHT TO REGARD TODAY AS A TIME FOR REJOICING AND LAUGHTER AND NOT AS A TIME FOR SORROW.

"I HAVE PROBABLY BEEN LONG ENOUGH WITH THIS ARMY. IT IS HIGH TIME I MOVED ON AND SOMEBODY ELSE CAME AND GAVE YOU NEW IDEAS AND NEW INSPIRATIONS."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN.3-(AP)-THE ORDER OF KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON VICE ADMIRAL H.K.HEWITT, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES IN THE NORTH AFRICA THEATER, BY KING GEORGE VI IN RECOGNITION OF HEWITT'S SERVICES DURING MEDITERRANEAN NAVAL OPERATIONS.

THE ORDER OF COMPANIONSHIP OF THE BATH WAS CONFERRED ON REAR ADMIRAL SPENCER L.LEWIS, CALVERT, TEX., HEWITT'S CHIEF OF STAFF; REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD L.CONNOLLY, WASHINGTON,D.C., AND REAR ADMIRAL LYAL A.DAVIDSON, NEWPORT, R.I., FOR THEIR PART IN THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN. THE HONORARY ORDER GIVEN THE LATTER THREE PREVIOUSLY WAS RECORDED ERRONEOUSLY AS KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN (310)

ALGIERS, JAN 3-(AP)-SGT.DANNY WEBB (1000 NORTH LAJOALLA ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.) AND HIS ALL GI SUPPORTING CAST HOISTED THE CURTAIN TONIGHT ON "SWING SISTER WAC, SWING," AND WITH THE AID OF SOME GOOD GAGS AND PLENTY OF SWELL TUNES BROUGHT DOWN THE OPENING NIGHT HOUSE.

GUYS, GALS AND GOBS STOOD MORE THAN AN HOUR IN A QUEUE STRETCHING BLOCKS AROUND ALGIERS' OPERA HOUSE TO JOIN NORTH AFRICA'S FIRST-NIGHTERS--A LUSTY, ROLLICKING THRONG WHICH OCCASIONALLY IMPROVISED GAG LINES OF ITS OWN, LIKE DEEP-THROATED:

"GO ON, YOU DOPE," WHILE WEBB, AS BROWBEATEN, DOWNTRODDEN PRIVATE SADSACK, WAS BASHFULLY DODGING LUSCIOUS PVT.ONA FREEMAN, (408 GREENFIELD ROAD, KANSAS CITY, MO.).

TINY BRUNETTE PVT.GERTRUDE LEVIN (165 NORTH PINE AVE., CHICAGO) STOLE THE DANCE SPOTLIGHT IN HAREM AND FIESTA SCENES. HER PARTNER IN THE HAREM SCENE WAS CORP.ARTHUR ALVARADO, (727 WEST BROADWAY, LONG BEACH, CALIF.)

JAN 4 1944

2ND LT.EUGENE SIMAS, THE ONLY OFFICER IN THE CAST, (300 FRIEND ST., GLOUCESTER, MASS.) AND PVT.DOLLY MATTHEWS (1219 98TH AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF.) PUT OVER TWO SINGABLE DUET NUMBERS, "SI, SI, SI, SI SENORITA" AND "TOPIC OF CONVERSATION," PLEASINGLY.

PVT.MARION BELL (2857 SIDNEY ST., ST.LOUIS) HAD HER GI CLODHOPPERS BEATING IN JIVED-UP TIME WITH HER SNAPPY SONG-DANCE LEADERSHIP OF "SWING, SISTER WAC" AND "MAD ARAB" CHORUSES.

PVT. SAM SNITMAN, (2614 LESLIE ST., DETROIT) FORMER WORLD'S FAIR BARKER, HAS THE STRIPES' TERROR IN HIS VOICE AS SADSACK'S SERGEANT. HE MAKES SADSACKS EXCLAIM: "I'M JUST A CHILD OF DESTINY

WITH "PUDS MY SPECIALTY--THAT VOICE MAKES ME SO NERVOUS" IN A FADEOUT SONG.

PVT.PATRICIA GORMLEY (SEWICKLEY, PA.) DREW PLENTY OF WHISTLES AS THE SEDUCTIVE NAZI SPY BÜT THE TUNES WILL DRAW THE MOST WHISTLES IN THE FORTHCOMING RUN.

LAUGHABLE GAG: BATTLEFIELD SCENE WHERE CIVILIAN IDLES THROUGH, EXPLAINS PRESENCE TO DOUGHBOYS AS: "I JUST CAME BY TO SEE HOW MY WARBONDS ARE DOING."

BULGARIA, FIRST OF THE KAISER'S ALLIES TO SUE FOR PEACE IN THE CLOSING PHASES OF THE LAST WAR, HAS BEEN TORN RECENTLY BY DISORDERS AND CLAMORS FOR PEACE, GROWING LARGELY FROM AMERICAN AIR RAIDS ON SOFIA, THE CAPITAL, AND THE ADVANCE OF RUSSIAN ARMIES FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

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BULGARIANS TRADITIONALLY HAVE LOOKED WITH FRIENDLY EYE TOWARD RUSSIA, WHICH WAS PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR BULGARIAN INDEPENDENCE IN THE 19TH CENTURY. THE COUNTRY IS NOT NOW AT WAR WITH RUSSIA.

BULGARIAN UNREST IN THE NAZI CAMP RECENTLY GREW FOLLOWING THE CAIRO CONFERENCES AMONG TURKISH PRESIDENT ISMET INONU, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. IT WAS REPORTED THAT TURKEY WAS USING HER OFFICES TO PUT PRESSURE ON THE PRO-NAZI BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT TO GET OUT OF THE WAR. THESE DEMANDS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ECHOED IN THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID DEC.14 THAT AN ULTIMATUM HAD BEEN HANDED THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT TO TAKE THE COUNTRY FROM THE WAR OR RESIGN.

TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, ON DEC.18 DENIED REPORTS, HOWEVER, THAT BULGARIA HAD MADE OVERTURES THROUGH RUSSIA FOR PEACE.

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, DEC 3(AP)-RECENT ISSUES OF BULGARIAN NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED THE NAMES OF THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN FLIERS WHO WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED AFTER BAILING OUT OVER SOFIA DURING THE DEC. 21 AIR RAID ON THAT BULGARIAN CAPITAL:

LT.JOHN MCLEANDER OF GEORGIA, LT. GEORGE MITCHELL OF BOSTON, MASS., LT.ELMER KUINKIR OF OKLAHOMA, AND SGT.ROBERT RENIR OF NEBRASKA.

THE SOFIA PAPERS, ACCORDING TO DISPATCHES, QUOTED THE AMERICANS AS SAYING THEY WERE WELL TREATED AND IN GOOD CONDITION. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOME OF THE NAMES WERE MIS-SPELLED IN THE COURSE OF SEVERAL TRANSLATIONS OF THE ACCOUNT ENROUTE FROM BULGARIA.

ADD CHUNGKING XXXSUCCESS

THE PRESIDENT AGREED WITH HIM DURING TALKS AT THE CAIRO CONFERENCE, CHIANG SAID, THAT "ALL JAPANESE MILITARISTS MUST BE WIPED OUT AND THE JAPANESE POLITICAL SYSTEM MUST BE PURGED OF EVERY VESTIGE OF AGGRESSIVE ELEMENTS."

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CHIANG STATED THAT "WITH THE RECENT ALLIED LANDINGS IN NEW BRITAIN AND OTHER STRATEGIC POINTS JAPAN'S SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE IN THE PACIFIC FROM THE SOLOMONS TO THE BISMARCK SEA HAD BEEN BROKEN."

HE SAID THAT THE TASK OF ENCIRCLING THE JAPANESE ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND WOULD FALL PRIMARILY ON CHINESE SHOULDERS BECAUSE "IN HER DEFENSIVE WAR, JAPAN WILL HAVE TO MAKE THE CHINA THEATER HER LAST LINE OF DEFENSE WHERE SHE WILL TAKE HER LAST, MOST STUBBORN STAND."

"IF WE PROSECUTE THE WAR IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE STRATEGY WE HAVE AGREED UPON WE CAN CERTAINLY DEFEAT JAPAN IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT EITHER SHE HAS TO SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY OR NONE OF HER FORCES WILL BE ABLE TO SURVIVE THE IMPACT OF OUR PRESSURE," CHIANG ASSERTED.

WHILE HE NOTED THAT THE COMBINED EFFORTS OF THE ALLIES HAD BEEN RESPONSIBLE TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT FOR SEALING THE FATE OF JAPAN AND GERMANY IN 1943, HE DECLARED THAT "THERE IS A MORE IMPORTANT FACTOR TO BE CONSIDERED." #

3p.24 — 11505

WITH THE CHINESE FORCES IN NORTHERN HUNAN,DEC.29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BATTLE FOR CHINA'S "RICE BOWL", WHICH LASTED FROM NOV.7 UNTIL MID-DECEMBER, COST BELLIGERENTS ON BOTH SIDES NEARLY 100,000 MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED, CHINESE ARMY OFFICIALS ESTIMATED TODAY.

THE CHINESE ACKNOWLEDGED 54,000 CASUALTIES AND ASSERTED THAT CAREFUL CHECKS PLACED JAPANESE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THREE-FOURTHS THAT TOTAL. (THIS WOULD INDICATE A JAPANESE CASUALTY LIST OF AT LEAST 40,000 DEAD AND WOUNDED.)

CHINESE GENS. CHEN CHENG AND HUSEH YUEH, WHO RELEASED THE FIGURES, SAID THEY HAD OPPOSED A TOTAL JAPANESE FORCE OF 100,000 IN THE SIXTH AND NINTH WAR AREAS.

BY J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN

JAN 4 1944

HEADQUARTERS 14TH U.S. AIR FORCE IN CHINA, JAN. 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"IT'S JUST AS HARD TO FIGHT THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE AS THE LUFTWAFFE," SAID MAJ.SAM PALMER OF FORT WORTH,TEX., TODAY, SUMMING UP HIS SERVICE IN AFRICA AND CHINA AS A LIGHTNING FIGHTER PILOT.

AFTER SHOOTING DOWN ONE GERMAN PLANE OVER SICILY AND FOUR JAPANESE PLANES IN THE CHINA THEATER, MAJ.PALMER HAS BEEN ORDERED BACK TO THE UNITED STATES FOR A NEW ASSIGNMENT.

RED-HAIRED PALMER LED LIGHTNINGS IN A COORDINATED FIGHTER AND BOMBER ATTACK ON SHINCHIKU AIRDROME, FORMOSA, ON THANKSGIVING DAY BAGGING THREE PLANES HIMSELF. AT HONG KONG, HE DOWNED A FOURTH PLANE.

"THE GERMAN IS A CRAFTIER PILOT AND WAITS FOR AN OPPORTUNITY TO ATTACK," HE SAID. "THE JAP'S TACTICS ARE MORE ACROBATIC. HE BORES RIGHT IN. BUT JAPANESE MARKSMANSHIP IS POOR, COMPARED TO THAT OF THE GERMAN. HOWEVER, YOU CAN FIGURE MORE WHAT THE GERMAN WILL DO THAN YOU CAN THE JAP WHICH MAKES THE LATTER DANGEROUS.

"THE LIGHTNINGS WERE THE FIRST SHIPS IN CHINA ABLE TO HIT THE JAPANESE FROM ABOVE. THE FIRST TIME TOJO'S FIGHTERS WERE WORKING AT HIGH ALTITUDE BUT I WAS 3,000 FEET ABOVE THEM AND OUTMANEUVERED THEM, DAMAGING TWO. I SAW MY BULLETS HIT AND PIECES FLY OFF BUT THEY JUST WOULDN'T GO DOWN."

PALMER SAID NAVIGATION IN CHINA WAS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF POOR MAPS, FEW RECOGNIZABLE LANDMARKS AND MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN.

"MOST OF THE BOYS FEAR GETTING LOST AS MUCH AS MEETING THE JAPS," HE SAID.

HIS PLANE WAS SHOT UP A FEW TIMES WHILE STRAFING TRAINS IN THIS THEATER. HE DESTROYED FOUR LOCOMOTIVES.

JAN 4 1944

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ADD ADV. ALLIED H.Q., N. GUINEA XXX JP

NEARBY IS LAGOP PLANTATION WHERE THERE ARE NEARLY 00 ACRES OF RUBBER TREES AND 10,000 COCONUT TREES.

IT WAS INVASION NO. 3 FOR MACARTHUR'S FORCES IN THE LAST THREE WEEKS. ON DEC. 15, PORTIONS OF LT.GEN.WALTER KRUEGER'S SIXTH ARMY STORMED ASHORE AT ARAWE ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF NEW BRITAIN AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION. ON DEC. 26, AMERICAN MARINES LANDED AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, ON THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN 60 MILES WEST OF ARAWE, AND FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO POSSESSION OF THE TWIN AIRSTRIPS WITHIN FIVE DAYS.

CAPTURE OF SAIDOR, LESS THAN 150 MILES ACROSS THE VITIAZ STRAITS FROM THE AMERICAN HOLDING AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, GIVES MACARTHUR'S MEN A FIRMER GRIP ON THE CHOPPY SEA PASSAGE WHICH OPENS

THE DOORWAY TO THE SEA ROUTE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

THE POSITION OF MARINES AT CAPE GLOUCESTER REMAINED UNCHANGED. PATROLS ON THE EAST FLANK GAINED CONTACT WITH THE JAPANESE AND MARINES REPORTED MORE THAN 1,000 ENEMY DEAD HAVE BEEN COUNTED THUS FAR IN THE INVASION.

INCLEMENT WEATHER PREVENTED ALLIED AIRMEN FROM CONTINUING THEIR POUNDING OF RABAUL, JAPANESE BASE ON THE OPPOSITE END OF NEW BRITAIN, SO THEY TURNED TO ENEMY POSITIONS ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS, HITTING KAHILI AND KIETA AND A BARGE HIDEAWAY IN GREEN ISLAND.

MM1151PPW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

JAN 4 1944

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, TUESDAY, JAN 4-(AP)-

AMERICAN NAVAL MEN WHO FIGURED OUT CORRECTLY WHERE THE JAPANESE WOULD BE MOVING IN WARSHIPS AND SEARCH PLANES WHICH SPOTTED THE VESSELS BEFORE THEY COULD REACH THEIR DESTINATION HAS ENABLED CARRIER PLANES TO DELIVER NEW BLOWS AGAINST NIPPONESE CRUISER STRENGTH.

IN THE VICINITY OF KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, TWO JAPANESE HEAVY CRUISERS WERE SO SEVERELY BOMBED ON NEW YEAR'S DAY THAT, IF THEY DID NOT ACTUALLY SINK, THEY WILL BE OUT OF ACTION FOR A LONG TIME--IT'S A LONG HAUL OF SOME 800 MILES FROM KAVIENG TO THE REPAIR BASE AT TRUK IN THE CAROLINES.

A DESTROYER ALSO WAS BOMBED AND A SECOND STRAFED IN THE ACTION, FIRST ANNOUNCED TODAY IN GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE AT HIS NEW GUINEA HEADQUARTERS.

JAPAN'S NAVAL STRENGTH IN THE KAVIENG-RABAUL SECTOR HAS BEEN SO BADLY SAPPED IN RECENT MONTHS THAT ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S MEN ANTICIPATED AN ATTEMPT AT REINFORCEMENT.

AT 8:30 A.M. ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, ALLIED SEARCH PLANES SPOTTED THE FOUR WARSHIPS MOVING AT TOP SPEED TOWARD KAVIENG. DESPITE BAD WEATHER, THE CARRIER PLANES WENT TO WORK ON THE SHIPS AT 11 A.M. AS THEY WERE ENTERING KAVIENG HARBOR.

THE FIRST OF THE WAVES OF RAIDERS SCORED FOUR DIRECT HITS WITH BOMBS WEIGHING CLOSE TO ONE TON. A TORPEDO ALSO WAS SENT INTO THE WARSHIP. AS THE ATTACKERS TURNED AWAY, THE CRUISER WAS BURNING HEAVILY AND POSSIBLY WAS BEACHED.

THE SECOND CRUISER WAS HIT BY TWO HEAVY BOMBS AND TWO TORPEDOES. IT ALSO WAS LEFT BURNING FIERCELY. ONE DESTROYER WAS STRUCK BY A 1,000 POUND BOMB AND LEFT AFLAME. BOTH WERE HEAVILY STRAFED.

THE INCLEMENT WEATHER PREVENTED RECONNAISSANCE.

THIRTY ZEROS INTERCEPTED THE CARRIER PLANES. ELEVEN CERTAINLY WERE SHOT DOWN AND FOUR OTHERS PROBABLY DESTROYED. THE CARRIER FIGHTERS ALSO CAUGHT A TWIN-ENGINED MITSUBISHI HANGING AROUND THE FRINGE OF THE BATTLE AND DESTROYED IT.

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TWO HELLCAT FIGHTERS AND A DIVEBOMBER WERE LOST AMONT THE ATTACKERS A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID. OTHER PLANES WERE DAMAGED IN THE DOGFIGHTING AND BY SHIPS' ANTI-AIRCRAFT. THE JAPANESE USED THEIR PHOSPHOROUS AERIAL BOMBS INEFFECTIVELY, TRYING TO SET FIRE TO THE RAIDING PLANES.

AS THE CARRIER FORCES WAS WITHDRAWING AT 3:45 P.M., TWO LONG RANGE ENEMY FIGHTERS WITH IN-LINE ENGINES APPEARED. CARRIER PLANES ENGAGED THEM AND SHOT ONE DOWN. THE JAPANESE CONTINUED TO SP' ON THE TASK FORCE UNTIL 9:30 P.M. BUT THE STRONG AIR SCREEN KEPT THEM AWAY.

30. 24— 11507

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,DEC 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF ADDITIONAL AWARDS OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO FIRST LT.ANDREW K.KISH, (WOODBRIDGE AVE.) NIXON,N.J., FOR MORE THAN 50 AERIAL MISSIONS ESCORTING BOMBERS AND TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, ATTACKS ON JAPANESE PLANES AND INSTALLATIONS, AND PATROL FLIGHTS. OPERATIONS INCLUDED STAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS FROM DANGEROUSLY LOW ALTITUDES IN WHICH ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT WERE DESTROYED.

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,JAN.3-(AP)-THE NEW YEAR STARTED OUT GLORIOUSLY FOR NAVY LT.(JG) DAVID A.SCOTT OF INDIANAPOLIS,IND.

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HE WAS RESCUED JAN.1 BY A FLYING BOAT AFTER FLOATING ON A RUBBER RAFT FOR TEN DAYS IN ENEMY WATERS OF ST.GEORGE CHANNEL BETWEEN NEW BRITAIN AND NEW IRLEAND.

SCOTT, SAFETY OFFICER OF THE FIRST HELLCAT SQUADRON, WAS FORCED DOWN ON THE WATER AFTER HIS PLANE WAS DAMAGED IN A RAID ON RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN. HIS SHIP CARRIED FULL GER AND RATIONS.

SCOTT FLOATE

NEW BRITAIN. HIS SHIP CARRIED FULL GEAR AND RATIONS.

SCOTT FLOATED HIS RUBBER RAFT, WHICH HAD NO OARS BUT A RUBBER GLOVE FOR HANDPADDLING. THERE WAS NO CURRENT, SO FOR TEN DAYS HE FLOATED WITHOUT DRIFTING EITHER TO NEW IRELAND OR NEW BRITAIN.

A PBY RESCUE BOAT PICKED HIM UP NEW YEAR'S DAY IN GOOD CONDITION DESPITE EXPOSURE. HE'S RESTING NOW AND AWAITING WORD FROM HOME THAT HE HAS BECOME A FATHER.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, TUESDAY,JAN 4 (AP)-CAPTURE OF THE UNUSED AIRFIELD AT SAIDOR, NEW GUINEA, IN A SWIFT, UNOPPOSED TRIPHIBIOUS OPERATION SUNDAY BY AN AMERICAN TASK FORCE [illegible].PK BY JUNGLE-WISE VETERANS CLOSED THE FIRST CHAPTER OF THE THIRD OF [illegible] IV BLOW THAT HAS HIT THE JAPANESE IN THE NEW GUINEA-NEW BRITAIN ARE. IN LITTLE MORE THAN A FORTNIGHT.

UNITS OF THE AMERICAN SIXTH ARMY CHARGED ASHORE FROM THEIR LANDING BOATS AT SAIDOR. THESE SHOCK FORCES, LARGELY MEN FROM WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN WHO HAD FOUGHT THE NIPPONESE IN THE JUNGLE OF BUNA AND SANANANDA, FOUND THE JUNGLE SHORELINE BLASTED AND TORN BY THE HEAVY NAVAL SHELLING AND AIR BOMBING THAT PRECEDED THEM.

SLIGHT OPPOSITION THAT DEVELOPED AFTER THE LANDING WAS QUICKLY DISPELLED AND OTHER TROOPS SWEPT ASHORE AND DUG POSITIONS IN THE JUN AND KUNAI GRASS AROUND THE AIRSTRIP. THEY WERE WELL EQUIPPED WITH FLAME THROWERS, TANK DESTROYERS AND OTHER MODERN WEAPONS. THEY HAD MORE ARTILLERY--105'S--THAN IN THE BUNA CAMPAIGN OF NEW GUINEA A YEAR AGO.

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THE TROOPS LANDED UNDER COVER OF A SMOKE SCREEN, CAUGHT THE ENEMY COMPLETELY UNAWARE AND TRAPPED A CONSIDERABLE JAPANESE FORCE RETREATING BEFORE THE PRESSURE OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ON THE HUON PENINSULA A HUNDRED MILES TO THE SOUTH. THE HUON JAPANESE, SAID GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN ANNOUNCING THE THRUST AT SAIDOR, NOW ARE CUT OFF FROM THEIR SUPPLY BASE AT MADANG AND FACE "DISTINGEGRATION AND DESTRUCTION."

THE SAIDOR TASK FORCE WAS COMMANDED BY BRIG.GEN.CLARENCE MARTIN, WITH COL.SLADE N.BRADLEY IN CHARGE OF THE GROUND FORCES. THE ACTION HIT THE ENEMY 55 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HIS IMPORTANT BASE OF MADANG, WHICH AUSTRALIAN FORCES ARE APPROACHING FROM THE RAMU VALLEY OF INTERIOR NEW GUINEA.

THE NEW OFF IVE WAS RELATED TO T : CAPE GLOUCESTER INVASION OF NEW BRITAIN ON DEC. FOR AT THAT TIME MA RTHUR SAID FORCES ALSO HAD LANDED ON LONG I LAND, ONLY 50 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST OF SAIDOR. OCCUPATION O LONG ISLAND, GUARDING THE NORTHWEST ENTRANCE TO THE VITIAZ STRAIT SEPARATING NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN, WOULD SECURE THE SEA FLANK FOR THE SAIDOR LANDING. THE ATTACK ON SAIDOR MAY HAVE SPRUNG FROM THAT ISLAND. THERE HAS BEEN NO MENTION OF THE LONG ISLAND OCCUPATION SINCE IT FIRST WAS ANNOUNCED.

MARINE PATROLS FROM THE CA GLOUCESTER BASE WERE PENETRATING ENEMY TERRITORY, MACARTHUR REPORTED, WHILE THEIR COMRADES CONSOLIDATED POSITIONS AROUND THE NEWLY CAPTURED AIRDROME. IN SUPPORT OF THE PATROLS, ALLIED PLANES BOMBED AND STRAFED THE ENEMY'S BORGEN BAY SHORE POSITIONS TO THE EAST.

IN THE ARAWE SECTOR OF SOUTHWEST NEW BRITAIN, FIRST INCASION POINT ON THAT ISLAND, AMERICANS WERE LAST REPORTED MOPPING UP ENEMY REMNANTS AROUND THEIR OUTPOST DEFENSES. THERE WAS NO MENTION OF THAT SECTOR IN MONDAY'S COMMUNIQUE.

WHILE THE SAIDOR OPERATION WAS IN PROGRESS ALLIED ATTACK AND BOMBING PLANES RANGED THE ENTIRE NEW GUINEA-NEW BRITAIN AREA, ATTACKING ENEMY SHIPPING, AIR BASES AND DEFENSES.

GG230PCW NM JAN 4 194

WITH THE AMERICAN SIXTH ARMY AT SAIDOR, NEW GUINEA,JAN.2 (DELAYED)-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR THREW HIS FIRST STRING AT JAPANESE-HELD SAIDOR ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA TODAY.

VETERANS OF BUNA AND SANANANDA IN EARLIER NEW GUINEA FIGHTING DROVE ONTO SAIDOR'S THREE BEACHES AND STARTED UP WHERE THEY LEFT OFF A YEAR AGO WHEN THE JAPANESE WERE DRIVEN FROM BUNA'S JUNGLE.

COMMANDED BY BRIG.GEN.CLARENCE H.MARTIN, ACOMAC,VA., (CABLE COPY) AND COLUMBIA,S.C., ALMOST EVERY OFFICER IN THE TASK FORCE IS A VETERAN.

MARTIN WAS GRADUATED FROM VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE IN 1917, AND WENT TO FRANCE AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF A COMPANY. HE WAS A COLONEL IN THE FIELD AT BUNA AND GONA WHERE HE WON DECORATION FOR HANDLING MEN UNDER FIRE.

MARTIN'S INFANTRY COMMANDER IS COL.SLAYDEN BRADLEY, MT.PLEASANT, S.C., WHOSE WIFE IS IN CHARLESTON. HIS OTHER ASSISTANT IS COL. CHESTER BEAVER, YANKTON,S.D., EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

OTHER VETERAN OFFICERS IN KEY POSITIONS INCLUDE: MAJOR CLADIE BAILEY, 807 "I" ST., BEDFORD,IND., MAJOR OLIVER DIXON, ALSO OF BEDFORD,IND.

LT.COL.HARVEY STORME, MERRELL,WISC., MAJOR JOHN NICKEY, 84-14 CUTHBERT KEWGARDENS, LONG ISLAND,N.Y., CAPT.JOHN LITTLE, PAGELAND,S.C., A COMPANY COMMANDER AT BUNA.

THE GENERAL'S AIDES ARE LT.WILLIAM SHARP, 339 E. 69TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, AND LT.ROBERT C.COMMANDER, FLORENCE,S.C.

FJ657ACW JAN 4 194

LOADING THE CONVOY AND SUBSEQUENT PREPARATIONS FOR DEBARKATION WERE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF COLONEL CHARLES BLANCHARD, AMARILLO, TEX. HIS WIFE LIVES AT NEWBURG, N.Y.

AMONG JUNIOR OFFICERS WAS LT.WALTER WOJACK, ANSONIA, CONN.

ONE OF THE FIRST MEN ASHORE WAS STAFF SGT.ROBERT O.RIEF, 123 WILSON AVE., GRANDVILLE, MICH., WHO CONDUCTED 34 PATROLS INTO ENEMY TERRITORY AT SANANANDA.

AMONG OTHERS WHO HIT THE BEACH IN THE ASSAULT WAVE THIS MORNING WERE BUNA VETERANS T/SGT ROBERT H.DEVEREAUX, 340 GRANT S.W., GRAND

RAPIDS, MICH.; STAFF SGT.WOODROW TROMP, 737 PROSPECT STREET, SOUTHEAST, GRAND RAPIDS; FIRST SERGEANT WILLIAM KUHN, WATERVLIET, N.Y.

SGT.JOSEPH MCGREW, ROUTE 1, DECATUR, MICH.; CORPORAL HARVEY T.JOSTELSON, ROUTE 1, FERGUS FALLS, MINN.; SGT.WADE KRYGER, 123 ANN ST., GRAND RAPIDS, WHO WAS WOUNDED IN THE RIGHT HAND AT SANANANDA; PFC.E.R.I.WELTON, 205 LOCKE ST., HOLLY, MICH.; PFC.CLARENCE H.KRUSE, BENSENVILLE, ILL.; PFC.WILLIAM POOLE, 723 RICHARD ST., JOLIET, ILL.; PFC.WILLIAM POOLE, 723 RICHARD ST., JOLIET, ILL.; PVT.ELMER FRY, ERIE, TENN.

PFC.NOBLE STEVENS, JAMESTOWN, TENN.; SGT.WILLIAM SEYMOR, FREDERICKTOWN, OHIO; PVT.BRUCE SLAYMAKER, 922-THIRD ST., SOUTHEAST, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA; CORP.ROLAND FROHLING, ST.CHARLES, ILL.; PFC.HERBERT STRUPP, WEST BEND, WIS.; PVT.MERVIN SMALLAN, LENOIR CITY, TENN.; CORP.ELBERT J.COOPER, ATWOOD, TENN.; CORP. GUS DALLAS, 314 NORTH 16TH STREET, KEOKUK, IOWA; PVT.SAM VINSON, VAIDEN, MISS.; PFC.BEAUMONT ENGEBRETSON, HARRIETTE, MINN.; PFC.ANDRY LA BANCE, ANITA, PA.; STAFF SGT.RUSSEL PUCH, MONTPELIER, IND.; SGT.REMARDO PROSCIO, 17920 HAWTHORNE, ST., DETROIT, MICH.; CORP.JOSEPH N.CONZALARA, 635 WALNUT ST., EASTON, PA.

BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH THE AMERICAN SIXTH ARMY AT SAIDOR, NEW GUINEA, JAN.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BOY DOYLE, MILWAUKEE JOURNAL WAR CORRESPONDENT, BELIEVES IN SHARING HIS TREASURES--MOST ESPECIALLY WITH SOMEONE FROM HIS OWN WISCONSIN.

GOING ABOARD A LANDING BOAT TRANSPORTING A WISCONSIN ARTILLERY OUTFIT TO SAIDOR, DOYLE TOOK WITH HIM A MINIATURE BOTTLE OF SCOTCH WHISKEY. HE POURED THE PRECIOUS STUFF IN AN ATOMIZER AND WENT AROUND THE BOAT SPRAYING THROATS.

--DASH--

TWO MEN WHO LANDED HERE THIS MORNING WERE THINKING OF NEW-BORN DAUGHTERS. BOTH PVT.SAM PONZIE, 9421 BESSEMORE ST., DETROIT, MICH., AND PVT.KENNETH PFENDER, 313 WEST FLLORIDA ST., EVANSVILLE, IND., BECAME FATHERS DEC.20. BOTH HAD A SINGLE THOUGHT--"HOPE OUR WIVES WON'T WORRY TOO MUCH."

--DASH--

THE NAVY PUT A BEACH PARTY ASHORE TODAY FOR HANDLING COMMUNICATIONS IN UNLOADING VESSELS, AND EVERY SAILOR CARRIED A RIFLE, JUST IN CASE.

JAN 4 1944

AMONG THE BLUE DENIM BOYS BUSILY ENGAGED ON THE BEACH WERE HOSPITAL ATTENDANT FIRST CLASS KEITH PHILLIPS, SARGENT, NEB., MOTOR MACHINIST SECOND CLASS ARTHUR FAIR, NAVARRE, OHIO; ELECTRICIAN THIRD CLASS, MARLIN ARCHER, SHIPMAN, ILL., HOSPITAL ATTENDANT FIRST CLASS RICHARD MARTIN, CHEBOYGAN, MICH.

JAN 4 1944

VELLA LAVELLA ISLAND,SOLOMONS,DEC 31 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FAMOUS BLACK SHEEP MARINE SQUADRON, LED BY MAJ.GREGORY BOYINGTON OF OKANOGAN, WASH., CURRENT TOP ACE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, ACQUIRED ITS SEVENTH ACE THURSDAY--CAPT.EDWIN OLANDER OF NORTHAMPTON, MASS., WHO SHOT DOWN HIS FIFTH ZERO.

OLANDER GOT HIS FIFTH--THE ONE THAT MADE HIM AN ACE--WHILE FLYING PROTECTIVE COVER OVER HEAVY BOMBERS IN A STRIKE ON RABAUL. HE DROVE OFF SEVERAL ATTACKING PLANES.

"I HAD TO STAY ON STATION OR I MIGHT HAVE KNOCKED OFF SOME OF THEM," THE CAPTAIN SAID. "SEVERAL ZEROS PURSUED THE FORMATION FOR 50 MILES.

"WHEN THE BOMBERS WERE SAFELY AWAY, I WENT AFTER ONE OF THOSE NIPS IN EARNEST. I GOT SO CLOSE TO HIS TAIL I FELT HIS SLIPSTEAM. THEN I LEFT HIM HAVE IT WITH MY PORT GUNS AND HE BURST INTO FLAMES."

(THE FOLLOWING STORY , DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY TEC NICAL SERGEANT MILBURN MCCARTY, JR., OF NEW YORK CITY, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.)

JAN 4 1944

(ADVANCE) BOUGAINVILLE--(DELAYED)--BEFORE D-DAY FIGHTING WAS OVER, THE FIRST MARINES KILLED IN THE INVASION OF BOUGAINVILLE HAD BEEN BURIED.

FIRST MEN BURIED ON PURUATA ISLAND, JUST OFF THE BOUGAINVILLE MAINLAND CAPTURED BY THE MARINE RAIDERS, WERE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GEORGE A.HUDSON, JR., OF BOX 330, NASHVILLE, TENN., AND PRIVATES ALFRED TSOSIE, OF SHIPROCK, N.M., AND HAROLD C. BUETTGEN OF 1147 DIVERSEY PARK WAY, CHICAGO.

CEREMONIES WERE CONDUCTED ABOUT THREE IN THE AFTERNOON BY LIEUTENANT (JG) ROBERT J.CRONIN, U.S. NAVAL CHAPLAIN, WHO USED TO BE ASSISTANT PASTOR OF THE CATHEDRAL IN ALBANY, N.Y.

WHILE THE SERVICES IN PROGRESS, RENEWED FIGHTING BROKE OUT NOT MORE THAN 100 YARDS FROM THE GRAVES. AN ALERT WAS ON AND IT WAS RAINING, BUT FATHER CRONIN FINISHED THE LAST RITES AND THE BODIES WERE QUICKLY BURIED.

THE PURUATA GRAVEYARD NOW HAS BEEN LANDSCAPED, AND ALL THE GRAVES ARE MARKED BY WHITE CROSSES CARRYING NAMES AND IDENTIFICATION TAGS OF THE DECEASED.

(NR) GUADALCANAL,DEC 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE NEW JERSEYANS WERE AMONG 24 SERVICEMEN WHO BATTLED IT OUT FOR THE BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT, AND TWO OF THEM WERE WINNERS OF MEDALS IN THEIR DIVISIONS.

MARCELL BAPTIST, HONOLULU, NEW HEBRIDES ARMY, DEFEATED SAL SCORNAVACA, NEWARK,N.J., NEW CALEDONIA ARMY TO WIN THE DOROTHY LAMOUR MEDAL (WEIGHTS 126-130).

THE JAMES CAGNEY MEDAL (136-140) WENT TO BILLY STRAUSS, HAWTHORNE, N.J., SOLOMONS ARMY, WHO OUTPOINTED EDDIE WALKER, MARSHALL,MINN., NEW CALEDONIA NAVY.

THE CARY GRANT MEDAL (151-155) WAS WON BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, NEWARK,N.J., NEW CALEDONIA-NEW ZEALAND NAVY, WHO DEFEATED BERT SWANSON, SUVA,FIJI, SOMOA ARMY.

THE BOUTS WERE LIMITED TO THREE TWO-MINUTE ROUNDS. #

ABOARD A UNITED STATES DESTROYER OFF SAIDOR, NEW GUINEA, JAN.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO HOMETOWN BOYS FROM FERNANDO,FLA., (FERNANDINO?) RACED FOR THE INVASION BEACH THIS MORNING AS COXSWAIN OF THE FIRST TWO LANDING CRAFT IN LANDING AMERICAN TROOPS ON SAIDOR.

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LEWIS C.BENNETT AND JAMES F.SNEAD HIT THE GRAVEL BEACH SIMULTANEOUSLY, ACCORDING TO THEIR BOAT'S OFFICER, KT (JG) GEORGE S.PECK OF GENEVA,ILL. FLORIDANS HEADED THE THIRD AND FOURTH BOATS AS WELL.

BENNETT'S CREW INCLUDED JAMES L.SPRATT, ST.PAUL,MINN.

ABOARD SNEAD'S BOAT WERE EDWIN W.FETTY, HOLLIDAYS COVE,W.VA., AND JOHN INMAN, CAPE GIRARDEAU,MO.

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ROBERT D.BALLANTINE, JACKSONVILLE,FLA., WAS COXSWAIN OF THE THIRD BOAT IN THE ASSAULT WAVE, AND ARLO BEAZLEY, MAYPORT,FLA., WAS FOURTH.

BALLANTINE'S CREW INCLUDED BURKITT H.STEVENSON, DANVILLE,KY. BEAZLEY'S CREW INCLUDED BEN WILSON, LEPINE,ALA., (CABLE COPY; MIGHT BE LEPANTO,ARK.) WILLIAM J.CANCINNE, NEW ORLEANS,LA.

THE SAME CREWS ALSO MADE THE ASSAULT LANDINGS ON CAPE GLOUCESTER NEW BRITAIN, A WEEK AGO, SAID YEOMAN CARL SANDERS, COLDWATER, MICH., WHO KEEPS THE SHIPS RECORDS.

BY FRED HAMPSON

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WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON BOUGAINVILLE, DEC.10-(BY MAIL)-(

AS AMERICAN ~~XMERXXXXXXXX ALLIED~~ FORCES MOVE UP THE SOLOMONS STEP BY STEP, THE ISLANDS FINALLY ARE BEING PUT ON THE MAP -- IN THE PROPER SPOT.

"BOUGAINVILLE AND SOME OTHER NORTHERN SOLOMONS COMPRISE VIRGIN TERRITORY IN MAPPING," EXPLAINED LT. NORMAN PORTER, OF 94 BRANDT PLACE, THE BRONX, N.Y.

"THE WHOLE AREA WAS VERY ROUGHLY MAPPED -- FIRST BY THE GERMANS, THEN BY THE BRITISH. THIS WAS BECAUSE THERE WAS ALMOST NO SHIPPING AND GOOD MAPS WEREN'T NECESSARY. AS THE AMERICAN FORCES MOVED NORTH FROM GUADALCANAL WE'VE RE-MAPPED THE WHOLE REGION AND EVERYTHING NOW IS IN ITS PROPER PLACE."

LT.PORTER, WHO AS A COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY MAN, HOLDS COMMISSIONS IN BOTH THE MARINES AND THE NAVY, SAID THAT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY WHERE THE MARINES LANDED ON BOUGAINVILLE ACTUALLY WAS EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF THE POSITION SHOWN ON ALL THE OLD MAPS.

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ADD BUENOS AIRES XXX NATIONALISTIC

ARGENTINA'S ACTION CAME 14 DAYS AFTEC THE MNR--MOVIMIENTO NACIONALISTA REVOLUCIONARIO--IN BOLIVIA OVERTHREW PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA. THIS WAS A SOMEWHAT LONGER DELAY THAN BOLIVIA'S RECOGNITION OF THE RAMIREZ REVOLUTION OF JUNE 4, 1943, WHICH CAME FIVE DAYS AFTER THE BUENOS AIRES COUP.

IBARRA GARCIA, UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TOLD NEWSMEN THAT ARGENTINE RECOGNITION OF THE NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT "DOES NOT BREAK THE UNITY OF THE AMERICAN FRONT."

HE SAID GILBERT DECLARED THE STEP "DUE TO SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES PECULIAR TO THE ARGENTINE POSITION."

THE UNDERSECRETARY ADDED THAT, AFTER COMMUNICATING THE RECOGNITION TO BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR COSTA DURELS, THE FOREIGN MINISTER INVITED THE AMBASSADORS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRAZIL, CHILE, PERU, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY AND SPAIN, THE MINISTERS OF PORTUGAL AND SWEDEN AND THE CHARGES D'AFFAIRES OF SWITZERLAND AND TURKEY TO VISIT THE MINISTRY. EACH WAS ADVISED IN TURN OF ARGENTINA'S DECISION.

THE NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT HAS FULFILLEC "ALL THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ITS RECOGNITION DEMANDED BY THE DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE OF NATIONS IN GENERAL," GILBERT SAID.

THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUED A 1,500 WORD STATEMENT EXPLAINING ITS MOTIVES IN RECOGNIZING THE VILLARROEL GOVERNMENT, ADDING IT HOPED CHILE, BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY WOULD TAKE SIMILAR ACTION.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR INDICATED THE NEW GOVERNMENT WAS STABLE AND COMPETENT TO MAINTAIN ORDER AND READY TO HONOR INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THAT NATIONS GENERALLY ACCEPT THE DICTUM OF THOMAS JEFFERSON AS SET FORTH IN HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO FRANCE (1792-94) WHEREBY "THE ONLY ESSENTIAL IS THAT THE WILL OF THE NATION MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT."

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THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID ANY OTHER PROCEDURE WOULD ENABLE FOREIGN NATIONS TO "DEMAND THE CONCLUSION OF TREATIES OR THE CONCESSION OF FAVORS UNDER DRASTIC CONDITIONS AS THE PRICE OF RECOGNITION."

SUCH RECOGNITION IS "NOT A FAVOR WHICH CAN BE BARGAINED FOR OR DENIED, BUT RATHER A FULFILLMENT OF A BASIC DUTY OF MUTUAL RESPECT WHICH THE STATES' GOVERNMENTS OWE ONE ANOTHER," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

BUENOS AIRES, JAN 3-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER'S NOTE RECOGNIZING THE NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT: (250)

I HEREBY TAKE PLEASURE IN ACKNOWLEDGING RECEIPT OF THE NOTE AND MEMORANDUM DATED DEC. 21 AND 23, BY WHICH YOUR EXCELLENCY (AMBASSADOR COSTA DURELS) HAS BEEN SO KIND AS TO INFORM ME OFFICIALLY OF THE CONSTITUTION, COMPOSITION AND PURPOSES OF THE NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT, AFTER STUDYING BOTH DISPATCHES WITH THE DEEP INTEREST THAT IT ALWAYS HAS SHOWN IN RESPECT TO PROBLEMS AFFECTING OUR SISTER REPUBLIC, HAS TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT JUNTA THAT IT IS ITS PURPOSE TO "OBEY FULLY AND STRICTLY ALL ENGAGEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY THE REPUBLIC IN THE INTERNATIONAL FIELD AND THAT THE POLITICAL CHANGE DOES NOT MEAN THE SLIGHTEST MODIFICATION OF THAT POLICY."

IT ALSO HAS SEEN WITH INTEREST THE STATEMENT MADE REGARDING INTENTIONS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN INTERNAL PEACE AND REAFFIRM THE REGULAR FUNCTIONING OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

SUCH CATEGORICAL STATEMENTS, WITH REPORTS RECEIVED ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN ALL THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC, HAS BROUGHT TO THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT THE BELIEF THAT THE GOVERNMENT WHICH CAME TO POWER ON DEC. 20 FULFILLS ALL THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ITS RECOGNITION DEMANDED BY THE DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE OF NATIONS IN GENERAL, WHICH IS COINCIDENT WITH THE TRADITIONAL BEHAVIOUR OF THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN OFFICE.

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THEREFORE, IT IS HIGHLY SATISFACTORY FOR ME TO INFORM YOUR EXCELLENCY THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN WITH THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT JUNTA THE SAME CORDIAL RELATIONS THAT HAVE ALWAYS EXISTED BETWEEN BOTH OUR COUNTRIES AND GOVERNMENTS.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JAN 3-(AP)-BY RECOGNIZING THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT OF MAJ.GUALBERTO VILLARROEL, WHOSE ANTECEDENTS ARE STILL UNDER SCRUTINY BY OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS, ARGENTINA TODAY CHOSE THE MORE ADVENTUROUS HORN OF A PERPLEXING DILEMMA.

THE CHOICE MAY CONCEIVABLY TEND TO INCRASE ARGENTINA'S ISOLATION SINCE SHE HAS BEEN EXCLUDED FROM INTER-AMERICAN CONSULTATIONS.

ARGENTINA WAS OBLIGED EITHER TO ACT ALONE OR SIT IN THE ANTE-CHAMBER AWAITING THE DECISION OF HER SISTER REPUBLICS, AND THE LATTER COURSE WOULD HAVE BEEN CONTRARY TO ARGENTINE TRADITION AND REPUGNANT TO HER NATIONAL PRIDE.

IT WAS SUGGESTED HERE, HOWEVER, THAT ARGENTINA'S ACTION MAY NOT PROVE AN ESPECIALLY PLEASING NEW YEAR'S GIFT TO THE NEW-BORN BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT, AS IT MAY LEND CREDENCE TO REPORTS THAT ARGENTINA PLAYED A PART IN FOMENTING THE BOLIVIAN COUP.

ALL OF BOLIVIA'S NEIGHBORS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ARGENTINA, APPARENTLY WERE DETERMINED TO PROCEED WITH MAXIMUM CAUTION BEFORE RECOGNIZING THE VILLARROEL GOVERNMENT, PARTLY FROM AN UNEASY FEELING THAT PROMPT RECOGNITION MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO AN EPIDEMIC OF REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS AND PARTLY BECAUSE THE BOLIVIAN REVOLUTIONARIES MAY REVIVE THE QUESTION OF OBTAINING AN OUTLET TO THE PACIFIC. ALREADY CHILE HAS ANNOUNCED THAT A SUBVERSIVE PLOT WAS DISCOVERED IN THAT COUNTRY SIX DAYS AGO.

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MEXICO CITY, JAN.3-(AP)-AN ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM FOR MEXICO, INCLUDING SALE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS AT ATTRACTIVE INTEREST RATES TO RETIRE MONEY FROM CIRCULATION, WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT BY SECRETARY OF FINANCE EDUARDO SUAREZ.

D2
MEXICO CITY, JAN.3-(AP)-MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT FREIGHT SHIPMENTS IN 1943 INCREASED 150 PER CENT OVER THOS OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

B1004AEW and repeating D1 and 2 for albany

New York, Jan. 3-(ap)-~~tx~~ A BBC broadcast to Europe today said that a General Berkelmann, gestapo chief for Western poland, had been shot dead by four German officers ~~xxx~~ rather than dying of illness as reported in Berlin. The broadcast, recorded by U.S. government monitors, said Berkelmann instigated arrest of Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz on charges of an anti-Hitler plot and that he had been killed by Blaskowitz' officers in revenge.

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BY JOSEPH A.LOFTUS

WASHINGTON, JAN 3-(AP)-RAILROAD UNION LEADERS ARE PLANNING TO ASK THE TRUMAN COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE SOURCE AND REASON FOR THE ANONYMOUS STATEMENT BY A HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL THAT THREATS OF STEEL AND RAILROAD STRIKES MAY HAVE DELAYED VICTORY OVER GERMANY.

ONE UNION CHIEF DECLARED THE STATEMENT WAS "RESENTED BITTERLY" AND THAT HE AND HIS ASSOCIATES WOULD "TAKE VERY DEFINITE STEPS TO FIND OUT THE SOURCE."

THE GOVERNMENT FIGURE, WHO STIPULATED THAT HIS NAME WAS NOT TO BE USED, DESCRIBED THE LABOR DISPUTES AS A "GREAT TRAGEDY" WHICH MAY EVENTUALLY COST THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF ALLIED SOLDIERS.

GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS HAVE USED THEM, HE ASSERTED, TO PICTURE CHAOS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THUS BOLSTER AXIS RESISTANCE.

ALTHOUGH THE BEST KNOWN FIGURES IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT REFRAINED FROM IMMEDIATE PUBLIC COMMENT, THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE LAST OF THE ANONYMOUS CRITICISMS HAD NOT BEEN HEARD.

ONE OF THE RAILROAD UNION LEADERS, EVIDENTLY MORE RESENTFUL

EVEN THAN WHEN HE FIRST HEARD OF THE CRITICISM FRIDAY NIGHT, SAID LABOR PROBABLY WOULD ASK THE TRUMAN COMMITTEE TO SEE WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY LIES FOR SEIZURE OF THE RAILROADS AND FAILURE TO SETTLE WAGE DEMANDS.

THIS OFFICIAL INSISTED UPON ANONYMITY BECAUSE GENERALLY HE MAKES PUBLIC STATEMENTS ONLY IN CONJUNCTION WITH ASSOCIATES. HE SAID A FORMAL STATEMENT PROBABLY WOULD BE MADE IN A DAY OR TWO.

HE ADDED THAT "LABOR RESENTED THIS BITTERLY AND WILL TAKE VERY DEFINITE STEPS TO FIND OUT THE SOURCE AND BRING IN THE ANONYMOUS PERSON. IT WAS THE MOST COWARDLY THING PUT BEFORE THE PUBLIC SINCE THE START OF THE WAR. IT'S ALL BEEN HATCHED UP AMONG WHAT WE CALL THE PALACE GUARD."

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RAIL UNION CHIEFS PREVIOUSLY HAD BLAMED THE ADMINISTRATION FOR THE SITUATION AND DISCLAIMED ANY UNION RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY "PSYCHOLOGICAL COMFORT" HITLER MAY HAVE GOT OUT OF IT.

SENATOR TRUMAN (D-MO), CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE WAR EFFORT, HAS DEMONSTRATED SYMPATHY WITH THE RAILROAD UNIONS' DEMANDS. HE SPONSORED A RESOLUTION, PASSED OVERWHELMINGLY BY THE SENATE, WHICH WOULD VALIDATE AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE 15 NON-OPERATING UNIONS AND THE RAILROADS FOR AN INCREASE OF EIGHT CENTS AN HOUR. THE RESOLUTION HAS BEEN HELD UP IN A HOUSE COMMITTEE.

ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE TOP LEADERS OF BOTH THE OPERATING AND NON-OPERATING RAILROAD UNIONS WERE EXPECTED TO RETURN TO THE CAPITAL TODA FORMAL MEETINGS WERE NOT SCHEDULED UNTIL THURSDAY. THREE OPERATIN BROTHERHOODS--CONDUCTORS, FIREMEN AND SWITCHMEN--HAVE SUMMONED THEIR REGIONAL CHAIRMEN FOR STRATEGY CONFERENCES ON WAGE DEMANDS BEGINNING THURSDAY.

EDITORS (CONFIDENTIAL AND NOT FOR PUBLICATION):

WASHINGTON--BYRON PRICE, DIRECTOR OF CENSORSHIP, TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING CONFIDENTIAL NOTE TO EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS, NOT FOR PUBLICATION:

"THE GERMAN RADIO, FISHING FOR INFORMATION, IS HINTING AT AN ALMOST IMMEDIATE ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE.

"IT IS VITAL TO THE NATIONAL INTEREST THAT HITLER BE KEPT AS IGNORANT AS POSSIBLE ABOUT OUR PLANS. A SPECIAL REQUEST ON THIS GENERAL SUBJECT PROBABLY WILL BE SENT YOU BY THIS OFFICE IN THE NEAR FUTURE. MEANTIME, THE UTMOST CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO OBSERVE THOSE PROVISIONS OF THE CODES OF WARTIME PRACTICES WHICH RESTRICT DISCLOSURE OF SECRET WAR PLANS. SUCH PLANS MAY BE EASILY EXPOSED BY DISCLOSING THE MOVEMENTS OF HIGH OFFICIALS LIKELY TO BE CONCERNED IN THE INVASION. UNAUTHORIZED REPORTS OF SUCH MOVEMENTS OR ANY FORECASTS OF INVASION TIMES AND PLACES WOULD BE EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS AND SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE PRIOR TO PUBLICATION. A GREAT MANY AMERICAN LIVES ARE AT STAKE."

SEATTLE, JAN.3-(AP)-A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TODAY QUOTED THE SKIPPER OF TWO CRACKED LIBERTY SHIPS AS TELLING HIM:

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"YOU CAN HEAR THEM CRACK LIKE GUNSHOTS. AND THE CRACKS, ONCE STARTED, RUN LIKE A WOMAN'S STOCKINGS."

REP. WARREN G. MAGNUSON D-WASH) ATTRIBUTED THE STATEMENT TO CAPT. AUGUST ECKHOLM, WHO WAS MASTER SUCCESSIVELY OF TWO OF THE NINE LIBERTY SHIPS WHICH MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION HAVE CITED AS HAVING DEVELOPED FAULTS AT SEA OR IN PORT.

MAGNUSON, IN AN INTERVIEW, ADDED TWO MORE SHIPS TO THE PREVIOUS-

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LY REPORTED LIST AND BEGAN AN ON-THE-SPOT INVESTIGATION OF TWO OF THEM WHICH HE SAID WERE UNDERGOING REPAIRS HERE.

HE SAID CAPTAIN ECKHOLM TOLD HIM THE SHIPS WERE NOT SUFFICIENTLY STRENGTHENED LONGTITUDINALLY. THE SKIPPER TOLD HIM:

"THESE SHIPS STAND ON A CREST OF A WAVE, WITH BOTH ENDS SHAKING LIKE JELLY."

MAGNUSON DECLARED HE IS "WHOLE-HEARTEDLY IN SUPPORT OF SENATOR WALLGREN'S DEMAND THAT CONVERSION OF THESE SLOW FREIGHTERS TO TROOP SHIPS BE STOPPED, PENDING COMPLETE INVESTIGATION."

THE SHIPS ADDED TO THE CASUALTY LIST BY MAGNUSON, BRINGING THE ALLEGED TOTAL TO NINE, WERE THE S.S.JOSEPH HENRY, WHICH HE SAID SPLIT WHILE BEING LOADED IN AN ALASKAN PORT, AND THE S.S.HENDERSON WELLING, WHICH SUSTAINED CLEAVAGE OF DECK PLATES. CAPTAIN ECKHOLM WAS MASTER OF BOTH.

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TEN MEN HAVE BEEN MISSING SINCE THE S.S. JOHN P.GAINES CRACKED IN TWO IN ALASKAN WATERS LATE IN NOVEMBER. NO CREW OR PASSENGER CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED FOR ANY OF THE OTHER SHIPS.

Russians Pressing Farther Into Poland, 500,000 Nazis Facing Dnieper Bend Trap; 3,000 Planes Raid French Coast and Kiel

JAN 5 1944

Reds Reported Seizing Town 5 Miles Within Former Polish Border

Move to Close Trap On Manstein Army

Capture Belaya Tserkov, Drive On in Effort to Cut Odessa-Lwow Railway

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 5 (Wednesday).—The Russians smashed a weak German counter-attack near the pre-war Polish border, killed 4,000 more Germans and destroyed sixty-five of their tanks yesterday, while to the southeast another [illegible]tured the stubbornly-defended strongpoint and railway station of Belaya Tserkov and forty other Ukrainian towns.

The Russians, who have killed 9,000 Germans in the border area in two days, were reported by Moscow to have advance guards already operating across the former frontier.

Weak Counter-Attack

The broadcast Moscow midnight communique told of a German infantry counter-attack with two battalions—perhaps 1,500 men. This force "succeeded in breaking through to the position of Soviet troops," it said, but "our units encircled the enemy formations and wiped out the Hitlerites. Over 400 prisoners were taken." The Red Army troops also destroyed 22 big German guns and 180 trucks and captured 7 tanks and 47 guns in the area.

Another 1,100 Germans were killed in the White Russian battlefront around Nevel, where a Soviet drive to the north captured 100 populated places and cleared the forty-mile Nevel-Velikie Luki rail line of Germans. Pleshkovo, twenty miles northeast of Nevel and the rail station of Izocha, ten miles north of Nevel, were captured in the push.

With the fall of the German fortress of Belaya Tserkov, announced in a special order of the day by Premier Marshal Josef V. Stalin, more than a half million Germans in the Dnieper bend faced the fate of the German army of Stalingrad unless Field Marshal General Fritz von Manstein orders a mass retreat.

For, in addition to wresting back Belaya Tserkov in a four-day struggle, the Russians also advanced to capture the district centers of Stavishche, twenty-eight miles south of the fallen bastion, and Pliskov, thirty-eight miles northeast of Vinnitsa.

Nearing Zhmerinka

This great southward bulge, biting into German defenses protecting Dnieper bend forces, was nearing the vulnerable neck through which supplies to these troops must pass—Zhmerinka on the Odessa-Lwow railway. As this bulge widened and extended at a pace of ten to fifteen miles a day, the Germans were faced with the increasingly urgent decision between retreat to Bessarabia and risk of complete entrapment.

Stalin, in his order of the day announcing a salute of twelve salvos from 124 Moscow guns, singled out among other Russian units the independent Czechoslovaks of the Suvorov Brigade for special credit in the capture of Belaya Tserkov.

The Moscow communique made no specific reference to crossing the old Polish border, but this was not surprising, since the Russians were taking the attitude that this section of the western Ukraine, which they occupied as a buffer in 1939, was part of their own territory.

Retreat in Disorder

The Russians captured Kiev Nov. 6 and quickly pushed a score of miles southward, but stalled there before powerful German defenses and subsequently continued their drive almost due west from Kiev. This left Belaya Tserkov, a town normally of 50,000, whose name means "white church," as the hinge position guarding the German left flank in the Dnieper bend.

A further push southwestward to cut the Odessa-Warsaw rail at Vinnitsa would threaten Nazis with entrapment.

North and west, in the zone of the Russians' deepest westward penetration, Nazi troops under General Fritz von Manstein were reported retreating in disorder through the swamps and bogs of the lower Pripet marshes. Indicating the extent of the German defeat dispatches direct from the front to the Russian Army newspaper "Red Star" said that big guns, trucks and other trophies of war were abandoned in quantity to the victorious Soviet forces.

Soviet tank and motorized forces which had crushed every German attempt to dig in on the flat lands of the western Ukraine were bearing down upon the Nazi bastions of Shepetovka and Berdichev, already under assault.

The Russians were within twenty miles of Vinnitsa, the Germans' [illegible] guardian of the upper Bug River and the gate to Zhmerinka, a junction whose fall would cut the Odessa-Warshaw trunkline, supply artery for the 500,000 to 750,000 German troops still holding the southern Ukraine.

There was little fresh news about what was happening at the Dnieper River manganese city of Nikopol and other places deep in the Dnieper bend, but it was clear that General Nikolai Vatutin's drive was being pushed so swiftly that the entire German position was threatened. The Russians already were some 280 miles west of some German groups in the Dnieper bend and 300 miles west of those in the sealed-off eastern Crimea.

General Vatutin's army seemed powerful enough south of Berdichev to beat its way to the Bug River and beyond. Manstein, who has been getting considerable reinforcements in the last four days, may attempt to stand at the Bug.

Capture of any point on the Odessa-Lwow Railway would be a prime disaster in itself, but the potentialities of such an event probably would be even more frightening for Hitler. The satellite Rumania, for instance, can see one of the Russian thrusts headed its way soon.

Aware that he must hold open the Odessa-Lwow Railway at almost any cost, Hitler is sending numerous reserves from Poland, Germany and France into this sector.

LEVEL TERRAIN SPEEDS DRIVE BEYOND BORDER

CASSIDY

Olevsk Is Captured as Is Novograd-Volynski, 42 Miles to South.

JAN 5 1944

RUSSIANS GAIN IN KIEV ZONE

Tremendous Quantities of War Equipment Seized by Reds in Move to Trap Foe.

Moscow, Jan. 4 (A.P.).—Red Army forces under Gen. Nikolai Vatutin, liberator of Kiev, were rolling over the flat terrain of old Poland today after capturing the former frontier town of Olevsk and smashing their way across the pre-war Russian-Polish border.

Fall of Olevsk and Novograd - Volynski, forty - two miles to the south, was announced last night in a Russian communique which declared that 170 villages had been recaptured in the swift Soviet advance.

Front-line dispatches disclosed that Russian vanguards, pushing on rapidly from Olevsk along the Kiev - Warsaw railway, had crossed the old frontier a short time later.

The spearhead advancing from Olevsk, a former customs station 135 miles northwest of Kiev, was supported on the left by another column which had occupied Emilchino twenty-eight miles to the southeast.

The Russians today captured Belaya Tserkov, forty miles southwest of Kiev, on the Smela-Fastov rail line, Premier Joseph Stalin announced tonight.

The German garrison holding out in the town only recently was reported reinforced in a desperate effort to save this Nazi bastion, which had been by-passed and virtually cut off by the advance of the right flank of Gen. Vatutin's armies to the southwest toward Vinnitsa.

Stalin's order of the day was broadcast by the Moscow radio.

The point at which the Russians crossed the old pre-war Polish border is approximately 150 miles east of the frontier from which the Germans launched their invasion of Russia after the partition of Poland, and is about 300 miles from Warsaw.

[The Russians made no official comment on the crossing of the old border, which no longer is recognized by Moscow as an international boundary line.]

Reds Plunging Ahead.

The southern wing of Gen. Vatutin's army, meanwhile was plunging on from captured Dzerzhinsk, thirty-five miles southwest of Zhitomir, in a drive which Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's rearguards have appeared unable to check ever since eight Nazi tank and thirteen infantry divisions were defeated in the battle of the Kiev bulge.

At no point along the sixty-mile wide drive on old Poland, apparently, was Gen. von Mannstein able to rally his fleeing, demoralized troops for a stand against the slashing Russian offensive.

Tremendous quantities of war equipment of every description was gathered up by the advancing Red Army forces.

While Premier Stalin signalized the Red army advance by an order of the day announcing the capture of Novograd-Volynski, other spearheads of Vatutin's army were pushing toward the Rumanian border, slightly more than eighty miles to the southwest. They slashed the Kazatin-Zhashkov and Kazatin-Uman railways serving the 500,000 Germans believed to be still in southern Russia, including those now threatened with encirclement in the Dnieper bend.

Near Main Railway

Front dispatches said these spearheads were within thirty-five miles of the main Warsaw-Odessa trunk railway feeding the Dnieper bend, and were driving for Vinnitsa and Zhmerinka in their sweep to seal off the German forces to their east. Berdichev, von Mannstein's headquarters until the present offensive, was reported to be half surrounded.

On the Baltic front, Gen. Ivan Bagramian continued his advance toward the Latvian frontier. The Soviet war bulletin reported capture of seventy more towns north of Nevel as the Russians advanced to within forty-five miles of Latvia. At the same time Vitebsk, major stronghold of the Germans' White Russian defense system, was slowly being surrounded by Bagramian's troops, dispatches said.

Vatutin's Army Seizing Rich War Booty

Moscow, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Soviet army organ *Red Star* said today in a front dispatch that Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army was capturing rich booty in war material as the badly beaten Germans west of Olevsk beat a hasty retreat into pre-war Poland.

There was nothing in any battle-front dispatches reaching here to indicate that the Nazis were managing to make a stand anywhere.

Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Mannstein appeared unable to instill any order into his left-flank troops streaming backward toward Sarny and Kowel, next important objectives facing the Soviets before Lwow, in old Poland, along the southern fringes of the Pinsk marshes.

River May Impede

A considerable natural obstacle faces the Russians in the Sluch river thirty-seven miles west of Olevsk. This would be of little permanent value to Mannstein, however, for the Russians have already crossed the stream to the south near Novograd-Volynski.

The next important objective before the Soviets in this sector is the old border town of Korsec.

The *Red Star* dispatch said that large quantities of big guns, trucks and other war materials were being gathered by the Red army in the swamps and bogs of the Pinsk marshes, which were affording effective protection to the right flank of the Soviet column advancing west of Olevsk.

JAN 5 1944

Poles' Border Reaction Eyed

Washington, Jan. 4 (AP)—Diplomatic observers here watched the Russian army's westward drive today with fingers crossed, in the hope that no border incidents will arise to snap the tension between Russia and the Polish Government-in-exile.

The question of whether the smoldering feeling between Poland and Russia, which do not have diplomatic relations, will flare up depends on actions taken by the Polish underground, the conduct of the Red army and the attitude of the Polish Government in London.

Instructions Issued

Jan Kwapinski, Polish Deputy Premier who attended the United Nations Relief Conference in Atlantic City, said in Chicago three weeks ago that instructions had been issued to the Polish underground and that they had been submitted to the British and American high commands.

He did not indicate whether the chiefs of staff approved, however.

A statement put out by a high Polish source last month declaring that the people in eastern Poland may fight occupying Russian troops was looked upon as outdated by a Polish Embassy spokesman today.

Conference Developments

He said subsequent developments at Teheran and London have somewhat changed the situation, but that no instructions had yet been received from London as to the position of the Government when the Red army reached the pre-war border.

The Poles took the stand earlier that the Red army should be accompanied by American and British officers and diplomatic relations should be renewed with Russia before the occupation begins.

Huge Fleet Of Bombers Drops Loads On Germany

JAN 5 1944

Daylight Air Armada Seems To Fill Skies for Hundred Miles

By Robert N. Sturdevant

London, Jan. 4 (AP).—Allied heavy, medium and fighter bombers hit northwest Germany and the French invasion coast with more than 3000 tons of bombs today in a dawn-to-dusk offensive employing probably the war's greatest number of fighting aircraft by daylight.

Allied air officers threw about 2750 planes at northwest Germany and the French invasion coast in the daylight hours.

Approximately 1500 American heavy bombers and escorting fighters blasted Germany's great submarine-dotted northwest area in a massive attack which blackened the skies.

French Coast Pounded

Eighteen bombers and two fighters were lost.

American Marauders, shuttling across the Channel 200-strong, twice during the day pounded military objectives along the French coast for the sixth consecutive day without a loss. They raised to 1500 the number of individual sorties they have flown against the same targets.

Tonight the German long wave radio left the air abruptly, possibly signaling a new attack on the Continent by the RAF.

Bombs hurtled down on the targets (not immediately identified) with such methodical regularity that one flier said he was reminded of a relay of dump-trucks.

Little fighter opposition was encountered.

Nazi Skies Blackened

"It made me think of Roosevelt's prophecy of blackening the skies over Germany with bombers—God knows they were black today" commented Lieut. Earl Mazo, former newspaper man of Charleston, S. C.

"Our escort boys just thumbed their noses at the Germans. Every time a Jerry stuck his nose up through the clouds they'd pounce down, knock him right down and go back to their places."

The force appeared to be at least equal in size to each of the two recent record-breaking operations which Lieut. Gen. Ira Eaker said numbered about 1500 bombers and fighters.

RAF fighters supporting the American heavy bombers over Germany shot down five enemy aircraft and lost one. The Americans' first announcement did not disclose the bag of enemy fighters by the American fighters and bombers.

Returning airmen said great fires were started in the target area, indicating some of the bombs may have been the 500-pound incendiaries which General Arnold has disclosed were being used against Germany.

The flak was reported heavy and a dispatch received from Stockholm said one big American bomber, sieved with shell bursts, crash-landed in Sweden this afternoon and that the 10 crewmen, including one wounded, were interned with the 66 Americans forced down in Sweden during previous operations.

The German-controlled Danish radio said American heavy bombers flew over Denmark at noon and four were shot down, a number of the crews being taken prisoner.

Bomb-weary Berliners got a rest from heavy bombers last night, but the RAF sent out mosquitos to hit objectives in western Germany for the second night in a row. No Mosquitos were lost.

Stockholm reports said the Nazis were making great effort to evacuate what is left of Berlin, with the mass departure overcrowding trains as far away as the Swiss border.

Another Swedish report quoted by the Algiers radio said the mass exodus from Berlin had reduced the city's population from four millions to one million. (Even war workers whose presence is not mandatory are being ordered to go to East Prussia, said a British broadcast recorded in New York.)

Yanks Batter 'Rocket Gun' District In New Day Raid

BEALMEAR

London, Jan. 4 (AP)—United States Marauder bombers heavily attacked military objectives in the Pas de Calais area of France today in the wake of RAF Mosquito forays into western Germany. All planes returned from both operations.

The Marauders were escorted by RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters.

As the day advanced the German-controlled Danish radio left the air followed by the Norwegian long-range transmitters at Oslo and Tromsoe. This sometimes is an indication that British or American aircraft are overhead in those areas.

"Rocket Gun" Area

Shortly after 10 A. M. the American bombers struck at Pas de Calais, possible site of emplacements for Germany's rumored "rocket guns."

The attack on western Germany last night by Mosquitoes was the second successive night raid on this general area by these planes, the Air Ministry said.

Fires, meanwhile, were reported still burning in Berlin from the two previous night assaults on the German capital and advices relayed from neutral Sweden said that traffic within the city remained virtually paralyzed.

Chancellery Reported Hit

Two fires were raging yesterday in Hitler's Reich's chancellery, and hundreds of persons were believed trapped in shelters beneath the ruined building, these advices said.

The main (administration building at Berlin's great Tempelhof airdrome also was reported damaged heavily by fire and destruction was said to be widespread in factory districts.

Seven Planes Lost

The Air Ministry announced that RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters and fighter bombers had been active over northern France yesterday, bombing military objectives and carrying out extensive patrols. Two enemy aircraft were shot down and seven Allied planes were missing in these operations.

A communique said that one of the bombers reported missing from Sunday night's operations landed safely in England, reducing the losses for that night to twenty-seven aircraft missing.

SAY PARACHUTISTS LANDED IN RUMANIA

JAN 5 1944

London, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—The Ankara radio said tonight that British parachutists had landed in Rumania "to stir up trouble."

Earlier today a Reuters dispatch from Cairo quoted a statement of the Yugoslav Government in Exile as saying that officers of the Royal Yugoslav Army stationed in the Middle East had begun a movement to join the Partisan Army of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and thus present a common front to the Germans. An official Yugoslav spokesman said that seventeen officers had already signed up, the dispatch added.

Yesterday a Budapest dispatch to the Stockholm Tidningen said that Allied officers, presumably American and British, were commanding many of Tito's divisions.

Meanwhile today, in a communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, Tito declared that the Nazi defenders of Banjaluka, headquarters of the Second German Tank Army occupying the Yugoslav coast, have brought up tanks and field guns in a des-

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perate but so far unsuccessful effort to smash the Partisan forces who captured half the city in a surprise attack on New Year's Eve.

"Bitter street battles are still raging," Tito's broadcast communique said, "but our guns are successfully counteracting the enemy's tanks and the last nests of resistance are being systematically smoked out."

That the position of the German garrison is precarious was revealed when Partisans intercepted a telegram sent to an undisclosed German base urgently appealing for assistance, the bulletin said.

Yugoslav units adept at street fighting battled the Germans from street to street and house to house. The Yugoslav communique said that they stormed the town prison, the so-called "Black House," killing more than 100 German soldiers.

Banja Luka Falling Under Tito's Attack

Capture of City, Heart of Germans' Defense, Expected

London, Jan. 4 (AP).—Fall of Banja Luka, headquarters of the German second tank army in Yugoslavia, in a strong blow at the heart of the whole Nazi defense system on the Adriatic coast, was expected momentarily tonight as Partisan warriors of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) reported fresh successes in the battle for the town.

Tito's broadcast declared his troops had captured both the city hall and prison, and driven the Germans into the northwest district of Banja Luka.

Bitter street fighting still is in progress, the bulletin added, with Yugoslav guns denying the Banja Luka airfield to the Germans. The Yugoslavs intercepted a telegram from the German garrison urgently asking for help, the communique continued.

A Yugoslav government statement in Cairo said officers of the royal Yugoslav army stationed in the Middle East had begun joining Tito to make a common front against the Germans, with 17 officers already signed up.

An Italian "pocket division," composed mainly of the old Venezia Divisin regrouped and renamed the Garibaldi Division, was said to have joined the battle in Yugoslavia, fighting its way inland from the Adriatic.

A Cairo broadcast added that Greek guerillas had fought a bloody action with 7000 Nazi troops in the Epirus region of Greece, killing 600.

(Allied officers, presumably American and British, are leading many of Tito's divisions, said a Budapest dispatch to Stockholm, and it is rumored in Belgrade that the Allies soon may invade the Dalmatian coast.)

Battle Is Raging In Streets Of Slav City

JAN 5 1944

London, Jan. 4 (AP)—Nazi defenders of Banjaluka, headquarters of the Second German tank army occupying the Yugoslavian Adriatic coast, have brought up tanks and field guns in a desperate but so far unsuccessful effort to smash Partisan forces, who captured half the city in a surprise New Year's Eve attack, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) declared today.

"Bitter street battles are still raging," Tito's broadcast communique said, "but our guns are successfully counteracting the enemy's tanks and the last nests of resistance are being systematically smoked out."

Appeal Telegram Seized

That the position of the German garrison is precarious was revealed when Partisans intercepted a telegram sent to an undisclosed German base urgently appealing for assistance, the bulletin said.

Yugoslav units adept at street fighting battled the Germans from street to street and house to house. The Yugoslav communique said they stormed the town prison, the so-called "black house," killing more than one hundred German soldiers, and then went on to capture the near-by town hall, where another 120 enemy troops were slain.

"The battle has spread to the northwestern districts of the town around the Palace Hotel, the secondary school and the railroad station," Tito's bulletin said. "Our artillery is successfully shelling the Banjaluka airfield and no enemy planes have been able to take off."

Track Destroyed

Partisan columns operating outside the city were said to have destroyed four miles of track between Banjaluka and Prijedor, thirty miles to the northwest on the Banjaluka-Zagreb military railway, further hampering enemy supply and communication lines.

(A Budapest dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper *Tidningen* said that Allied officers, presumably American and British, were commanding many of Tito's divisions. The dispatch added that rumors were prevalent in Belgrade regarding an expected imminent Allied invasion of Yugoslavia along the Dalmatian coast.)

Yugoslav forces presumably were still besieging the town of Novo Mesto, forty miles east of Zagreb in eastern Slovenia and thirty miles from the Italian border, although the communique made no mention of activities there. It said, however, that Partisan units were becoming increasingly active on all remaining sectors of the irregular front.

New Hungarian Peace Crisis; Polish Cabinet Meets

London, Jan. 4 (AP).—The Red Army advance into old Poland shook the Bulgarian government of Premier Dobri Bojilov today, while new peace cries were sounded by the Hungarians and the Poles described the Russian thrust as the "most serious political and moral crisis of the whole war."

The Polish cabinet met today and announced afterward that the government's attitude on the situation "will be made public in the near future."

(Although Sofia still remained cut off from the rest of the world, the Nazi-controlled Bulgarian home radio said Allied planes had flown over the capital again Tuesday and dropped bombs "on several places.")

There was no confirmation in official London circles of reports of a pro-Allied coup d'etat overthrowing the Bulgarian government, and the Germans branded the story as false.

Important changes in policy have been anticipated from Bulgaria where the peasants as well as many of the rank and file in the Army are pro-Russian.

Reports reaching London indicate that Prince Kyril was maneuvering to get himself appointed sole regent with royal powers. He then would form a new government of "national concentration" to include the leader of the democratic opposition who is said to have organized the coup d'etat.

Other reports said many Hungarian leaders were considering unconditional surrender of Hungary to the United Nations.

Advices from Istanbul said popular revolts might be attempted in both Hungary and Rumania if the Russian drive southwestward continued.

The Ankara radio said that British parachutists had landed in Rumania to "stir up trouble."

BULGAR CABINET NEARS COLLAPSE

London, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—While the Berlin radio dismissed today as inventions reports that the pro-German government of Bulgaria had been overthrown, dispatches from Turkey said that the belief persisted there that Premier Dobri Bojilov's Cabinet was on the verge of collapse if it has not actually fallen.

The exact situation in Bulgaria, however, Istanbul advices said, was obscured by continued interruption of normal means of communication with Sofia. Telephone and telegraph communication between Bulgaria and Turkey was broken off suddenly yesterday without explanation.

The Istanbul advices said that it was predicted by persons in contact with Bulgaria and Rumania that popular movements in both countries might attempt organized revolts against the Germans within the next two weeks if the Russian southwestward advance continues. The Red Army's drive, it was said, already has exerted a powerful influence in Bulgaria, which is not at war with Russia.

A correspondent for the Turkish paper Aksam, writing from Budapest, said that the last air raid on Sofia killed 1,500 persons and injured 5,000, destroyed 900 buildings and damaged 2,000.

Invasion Parley Indicated

London, Jan. 4 (AP)—A Paris radio commentator declared today that counter-measures are being taken in France to prevent a revolt planned to coincide with the Allied invasion.

London, Jan. 4 (AP)—The first meeting of the new Allied "invasion war council" appeared imminent today amid indications that a master plan for the onslaught against Europe already has been worked out and only a starting date needs to be set.

General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of British land forces for the invasion, already has arrived in London, it was disclosed last night. The Allied air commander, Air Chief Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory, and United States strategic air force commander, Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, also are in England, and the rest of the invasion command is expected soon.

Montgomery Cheered

Montgomery was greeted with cheers when he was recognized in a London hotel lobby.

Delayed dispatches from Italy said that Montgomery told British Eighth Army troops in a farewell address December 30 that a victorious end of the war is in sight.

Addressing 2,000 members of the Eighth Army crowded into a battered little theater in Southeastern Italy, Montgomery declared "the situation is good. . . . All we have to do is to have complete trust in our leaders—leaders of the nations—and get on with the job."

Denies Delay

"There have been certain comments about the slowness of the campaign in Italy," Montgomery said. "There has been no slowness at all. This army landed in Italy on September 3 and by December 3 the Eighth had fought its way over 700 miles of country. I don't call that slow."

(There was no further explanation of the 700-mile reference. It is 215 miles air line from Messina strait to Bari, on the Adriatic, and 155 miles air line from Bari north to newly captured Ortona, from which Eighth Army units are now striking toward Pescara. The Eighth Army has moved by tortuous highways, however, and not by these direct routes.)

Regulars Joining Tito, Is Report

London, Jan. 4 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Cairo today quoted a statement of the Yugoslav Government-in-exile as saying that officers of the royal Yugoslav army stationed in the Middle East had begun a movement to join the Partisan army of Marshal Josip Broz and present a common front to the Germans.

An official Yugoslav spokesman said seventeen officers had already signed up, the dispatch added.

Eire to Intern 162 Nazis

Refuses to Free Men Picked Up After Bay of Biscay Battle

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP).—The government of Eire has decided to intern 162 German naval officers and men picked up by an Irish motor vessel after last week's Bay of Biscay action in which three German destroyers were sunk.

The German Minister to Eire, Eduard Hempel, unsuccessfully sought their release and repatriation, contending the seamen must be regarded as "shipwrecked" since they were taken to Eire not of their own accord.

Fires Still Burning In Berlin Chancellery

JAN 1944

London, Jan. 4 (AP).—Swedish advices declared today that two fires still were burning in Hitler's Reichschancellery and hundreds of persons were believed trapped in shelters beneath the ruined building as a result of Monday night's heavy assault.

JOBS FOR NAZI YOUTH

London, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—A new decree mobilizing all German youth for war tasks was announced today by the German radio.

The war duties will be carried out in addition to school tasks, the broadcast added.

Nazis List 6 Allied Ships Sunk

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP).—The Berlin radio said today that U-boats had sunk "six more" Allied destroyers in the Atlantic, and added that "this brings Allied losses in destroyers during the last ten days to twenty-one."

D. C. Parleys Likely

London, Jan. 4 (AP)—Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, President of the Polish Government in exile, and Premier Tadeusz Romer are expected to leave for Washington soon for conferences on Polish-Russian questions, heightened by the Red army's crossing of the old Polish border.

Before they leave for talks with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, it is believed they may confer with President Eduard Benes of the Czecho-Slovak Government in exile.

Benes recently returned from Moscow, where a Czech-Russian pact was signed leaving an opening for Poland to join in a bulwark of states against the threat of any future German drive to the east.

Mosley Irks Village

Shipton-Under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, Jan. 4 (AP)—A petition demanding removal of Sir Oswald Mosley, former head of British Fascists, and his return to prison has been signed by 120 residents of this Cotswold village with a prewar population of 639.

"We don't want him here," said the petition, addressed to Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Home Secretary Herbert Morrison. Similar petitions are being circulated in neighboring towns.

Living In Luxury

The angry villagers said they resented the fact that the Mosleys are living in comparative luxury, not even required to serve as fire watchers or air-raid wardens, while their own husbands, sons and sweethearts are fighting on the battlefronts against Fascism.

Mosley and his family were released from Holloway Prison on November 20 after spending two years in jail, and have been living at the village inn here.

SEES BOMBINGS WEAKENING NAZIS

Stockholm, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Germany is shaken to her very foundations by bombing, and invasion of Europe might cause the Nazi home front to collapse, a Swedish aviation commentator said today.

Writing in Tidningen, Stig Wennerstroem expressed doubt that bombing alone could win the war since this could only "wound and not kill the Reich's decentralized industry." He added:

"There is no question that the bomb war is very effective. How much more the home front can stand is a complicated question.

"What happened to Italy could happen to Germany at the mo-

ment of invasion. Germany may be so weakened materially and her morale may be sapped to such an extent that only the mere fact of invasion might cause a collapse."

Wennerstroem has the advantage of neutral connections in Germany. His opinion about the possible collapse of Germany is not shared by some Swedish correspondents stationed in Berlin. These correspondents reported that bombings in many cases brought the people closer together.

New Bombing Device Helps Blast Berlin

By John H. Colburn

Stockholm, Jan. 4 (AP).—The accuracy of a secret new navigation device which permits the RAF to bomb targets with precision regardless of weather conditions has amazed high German military officials who have observed how it was used in the systematic pattern destruction of Berlin, it was learned today.

A source close to German official circles said the baffled Germans were canught flat-footed by the Allied secret weapon which permits pattern and precision bombing almost on the scale of the United States Air Force in clear daylight.

U. S. Used New Device

(The United States Eighth Air Force announced December 28 the development of secret scientific navigation devices which permit American bombers to bomb accurately from as high as 25,000 feet targets obscured by either clouds or fog. The announcement said the new methods had been used successfully in missions involving a total of 8000 bombers and fighters.)

Eyewitnesses said there is remarkably little wastage of bombs. There is only a small amount—perhaps not more than 200 yards—of overlapping as the attackers move from neighborhood to neighborhood.

Scientist Explains

An anonymous Swedish scientist said in the newspaper Dagens Nyheter that the RAF was apparently using a radar-radio location navigation device transmitting infrared rays which pierce fog and cloud. When the rays are reflected from the earth, they are recorded in a cathode ray tube forming a pattern which the navigator can read like a map.

This scientist credited the development to a Russian-American scientist named Zworykin, who was said to live in Camden, N. J.

A traveler who went through the London blitz said the Berlin air-raid precaution organization failed badly in the recent RAF attacks.

"London's ARP organization was better prepared in 1939 than Berlin's after four years of war," this person added. "Nor is there the same spirit for fighting fires that I saw in London. Of course, there is no comparison between the bombing of London and Berlin. Fires rage days at a time with a fierceness hard to describe and the fire-fighting forces are inadequate to cope with them."

Long Active in Research

(The scientist mentioned is Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin, long connected with cathode ray tube research for television and other electronic purposes. This tube has the ability of making radio signals visible.

(Doctor Zworykin, who has been associated with the Radio Corporation of America at Camden, and Princeton, N. J., since 1930, as associate research director, also is credited with development of the electron microscope in which the cathode ray tube is used. He came to this country from Russia when a young man in 1919.)

2 Million Rubles Is Paid for New Russian Hymn

Composer, 2 Lyric Writers, Get 100,000 Each; Many Helped in Arrangements

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (AP).—The new hymn of the Soviet Union has become almost over night one of the highest priced pieces of music in the world.

The Council of People's Commissars has made awards which total almost 2,000,000 rubles to those who participated in a competition to get a new song to replace the "Internationale."

Sergei Mikhalkov and E. L. Registan, who wrote the words, have received 100,000 rubles each, and the composer of the music, A. V. Alexandrov, received a like amount. At the legal rate of 5.2 rubles to the dollar, the three men received almost $20,000 each.

All the poets and musicians who took part in the competition—and there were about 165 musicians and forty poets—received 4,000 rubles each.

Dmitry Shostakovich, Russian composer, was one of those who lent a hand in some of the orchestrations. It was not stated what he received.

Numerous arrangements of the humn have been made. Some are for large symphonic orchestras, some for small groups, some for small voice choruses and some for large. There is an arrangement for theatrical bands. The arrangers received 8,000 rubles each.

The people of the Soviet Union speak many tongues and it was a considerable undertaking to turn out the new national anthem so that it would rhyme in each one. The translators who did this were also compensated.

The official English version has not yet been announced.

Various Alexandrovs were involved. Besides A. V. Alexandrov, the composer, A. N. Alexandrov, B. A. Alexandrov and V. A. Alexandrov participated in the arrangements.

The new anthem is the main topic of conversation in Moscow. Every newspaper has published the Russian words and music and it is being played and sung wherever there are pianos and voices.

Many remark that the music resembles closely the hymn of the Bolshevik party, which Alexandrov wrote, although the words are new. The Bolshevik hymn is played on the Moscow radio after an order of the day from Marshal Josef V. Stalin is read and also is generally played at the end of official functions.

4 Girl Patriots Thrill Moscow

JAN 5 1944

Moscow, Jan. 4 (AP)—Marshal Stalin, who in the course of the war has greeted all kinds of people from chiefs of state to Russian peasants, is looking forward to shaking the hands of four little girls who have become supreme patriots.

These girls are named Svetlana, Lily, Galina and Valentina.

The story of their underground activities is thrilling all Moscow. They were in the province of Kharkov during the Nazi occupation and, in a small way, they carried on a campaign that gave the Gestapo plenty of worry.

Took Oath To Wear Ties

All four are members of the Young Pioneer League—an organization of the Soviet open to girls 10 to 14 years old. During the occupation they made a solemn oath to wear their red ties. This they did by hiding them under their dresses.

But their allegiance did not end with the wearing of red ties.

They produced a "wall newspaper" which they pasted up in a remote section of the city where German guns had blown down most of the buildings.

Invitation To Readers

Once the paper was up the girls would go along the streets and say to Soviet women, "Auntie, I know where you can find some wood for your stove. Look over by the ruined houses."

At another time they pasted up pictures of Lenin, Stalin and President Kalinin. They drew and posted rude cartoons of the Gestapo and German teachers. They organized a meeting of children on a cliff overlooking the Kharkov zoo and sang the "Internationale."

Once they decorated the graves of unknown Russian dead. A German soldier caught Valentina in the act and slapped her face.

Visited By Official

A Soviet official who brought news of their deeds back to Moscow said the girls still were getting out a paper when he met them.

Their ties this time were worn in approved pioneer fashion.

Svetlana was small and thin in a patched winter coat.

Galina was round-faced with bright eyes and wearing a knitted bonnet.

Valentina was short and laughing. Lily had been taken to another town.

Fascist General Reported Killed

Bern, Jan. 2 (AP—Delayed)—A Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from Rome said today that Renzo Chierici, a general in the Black Shirt militia, had died in an accident.

Chierici, the last police prefect of the Fascist regime, was placed in office with Carlo Scorza, secretary general of the Fascist party in the party's last effort to stay in power.

Chierici was reported to have been assassinated after the fall of Fascism.

Three Czech Women Executed by Nazis

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 4 (AP).—A Prague dispatch said today that three Czech women had been executed after sentence by a Nazi court at Bruenn on a charge of sheltering enemies of Germany who were being sought by the police.

Gonzi New Malta Archbishop

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 4 (AP).—The Milan newspaper "L'Italia" said today that Pope Pius XII had named Monsignor Michele Gonzi Archbishop of Malta to replace Monsignor Mauro Caruana, who died on Dec. 17. The new archbishop greeted President Roosevelt at Malta early in December. He was born at Vittoriosa, Malta, in 1885 and has been Bishop of Gozo since 1924.

Nicolas Moscardelli.

Berne, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—The Italian writer, Nicolas Moscardelli, author of a life of Dostoievsky and numerous other works, has died at Rome, the Swiss telegraphic agency said today. He was 49 years old.

Nazi Labor Chief Killed

At the Italian-Swiss Frontier, Jan. 4 (AP).—German Labor Chief Hans Hobel was among the most recent victims of sporadic resistance by Italians against the Nazis and Fascists in northern Italy, reports reaching the frontier said today. Hobel was killed in a street in Fiume in daylight.

Airliner Unable To Make Lisbon Stop

Lisbon, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—The first American Export airliner scheduled to arrive in Lisbon went on to another place, possibly North Africa, after flying over Lisbon four hours today in the expectation a heavy fog would lift.

In New York, American Export Lines said that it was not inaugurating regular service to Lisbon, but was unable to make further comment. The line's principal route is from New York to Southern Ireland, and thence to North Africa.

Turin Railway Yards Blasted

By Fortresses

Hundred Direct Hits Are Scored; Factory Wrecked

By Richard G. Massock

Algiers, Jan. 4 (AP).—German supply traffic through the railway bottleneck at Turin in northern Italy was disrupted, and a ball and roller bearing works at nearby Villar Perosa shattered by a heavy and accurate onslaught of United States Flying Fortresses yesterday, photographs showed today.

A hundred direct hits were scored in the heart of the Turin yards, blocking at least temporarily all through lines from France and Milan that converge at Turin to form the principal west coast route to Genoa and Rome.

Simultaneously, two other waves of Fortresses struck in clear, cold weather at the bearing works at Villar Perosa, 23 miles southwest of Turin, and turned it into a shambles.

Plant Knocked Out of War

The huge main building of the plant, which produces 8 per cent of the Nazis' bearings, was blasted by direct hits and ne misses, probably knocking the factory out of the war for a long period.

Twice before American bombers attacked the Villar Perosa works, but each time heavy clouds impaired the results. Yesterday the bombing was pin-pointed.

While the weather favored heavy bomber activity for the first time in nearly a week, the opposing land armies in Italy remained stalled in heavy snow in the mountains and in mud near both coasts.

American patrols that probed Nazi defenses around the destroyed village of San Vittore on the main inland highway to Rome stirred up a violent reaction before withdrawing, as did similar patrols at other points on the Fifth Army front.

Quiet on Adriatic

Field dispatches said Canadian forces on the Adriatic coast experienced their quietest day since the battle of the Moro River began nearly a month ago. The Canadians had yet made no serious attempt to dislodge the Nazis from "Point 59," a strongly fortified hill about 3 miles out of Ortona on the coastal highway to Pescara.

Indian troops of the Eighth Army seized a hill 1½ miles southeast of recently captured Tommaso, and advanced up the Ortona-Miglia-Mico road almost to Tello. This advance was in support of the Canadians' push up the coast.

Air reconnaissance showed hundreds of Nazi supply trucks snowbound in the central mountain passes, and American fighter and fighter-bomber pilots were enjoying a field day destroying the helpless vehicles. Warhawk pilots alone reported wrecking 22 trucks and damaging another 8.

The Fortresses that smashed the Turin rail yards fought their way through 30 German fighters, one of which was shot down. The Villar Perosa delegation encountered no enemy fighters. Three Allied planes were lost in all the day's operations, against seven enemy craft destroyed.

Forts Knock Out Bearing Plant In Italy

JAN 5 1944

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 4 (AP)—United States Flying Fortresses knocked out the bearing plant at Villa Perosa in northern Italy yesterday and battered the Turin railway yards, it was announced today, while aground Eighth Army Indian troops seized a hill and advanced inland from the Adriatic.

Soggy terrain stymied large-scale land fighting, but American troops probed defenses of San Vittore guarding the Rome road, and other patrols also stirred up the Nazis.

Mile Gain Reported

(Radio France at Algiers said today the Fifth Army had "carried out a new raid beyond the Garigliano river, penetrating a mile and a half into German positions." United States Government monitors heard the broadcast.)

Allied flyers wrecked or damaged dozens out of hundreds of German supply trucks found snow bound in mountain passes, and bombed the Yugoslav ports of Split and Sibenik.

Main Building Wrecked

The Fortresses of the Fifteenth Air Force, soaring out for the first time under command of Major-Gen. Nathan Twining, wrecked the main building of the Villa Perosa plant producing eight per cent. of the Nazis' output of bearings. Villa

Perosa is twenty-three miles southwest of Turin.

Other hits were scored on nearby buildings apparently housing workers. There was little doubt the plant making bearings for airplanes, tanks, submarines and other war vehicles would be out of operation some time.

Two waves of bombers struck Villa Perosa, meeting fairly heavy anti-aircraft fire but no fighters.

Rail Facilities Hit

Two other formations simultaneously pounded the rail yards at Turin, meeting nearly thirty German fighters. A good concentration of bombs hit the yards, sidings, warehouses and industrial objectives, starting fires and severing the main-line railroad.

Medium bombers ranged across the Adriatic to blast docks and railway installations at Split and Sibenik, while other raiders attacked a "large concentration" of troops at Prijedor in Yugoslavia.

Light bombers and fighter bombers also lashed the port of Civitavecchia, northwest of Rome.

Seven enemy planes were destroyed for a loss of three Allied aircraft.

Pistoia Raid Reported

(A Berlin broadcast declared a "terror attack" was made yesterday on the communications center of Pistoia, twenty-one miles northwest of Florance.)

On the Eighth Army front, Indian forces captured a hill a mile and a half from recently won Tomasso, and advanced up the road from Ortona almost to Tollo, five miles inland.

The Nazis replied to American patrol stabs on the Fifth Army sector with a shelling of Mignano.

Eighth Army Pushes Inland.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Eighth Army Indian troops seized a hill and advanced inland from the Adriatic today.

Soggy terrain stymied large-scale land fighting, but American troops probed defenses of San Vittore guarding the Rome road and other patrols also stirred up the Nazis. The Nazis replied to American stabs.

On the Eighth Army front Indian forces captured a hill a mile and a half from recently won Tomasso and advanced up the road from Ortona almost to Tollo, five miles inland.

There was no specific mention of fighting on the Adriatic coast, where Canadians of the Eighth Army were last reported to have struck within nine miles of Pescara.

Allied flyers wrecked or damaged dozens out of hundreds of German supply trucks found snowbound in mountain passes.

Stalin Pledges Liberation

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (AP).—Premier Josef V. Stalin has sent a message to Premier Bozhidar Puric of Yugoslavia that he believes 1944 "will be a year of victory for the United Nations."

Stalin's New Year's greeting, made public by Premier Puric today, said: "I am convinced that 1944 will be a year of victory for the United Nations and that the moment is not far distant when the Yugolsav people will achieve liberation from Hitler's tyranny."

Puric is head of King Peter's government in exile.

Allied Hospital Deaths 2.1%

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (AP).—Of nearly 30,000 battle casualties treated at Allied hospitals in the Middle East during the year ended in April, 1943, there was a mortality rate of only 2.1 per cent, analysis disclosed today. Total deaths during the period were 611. This compares to a 7.44 per cent mortality rate in hospitals in Egypt and Palestine in the last war.

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MADE STILWELL AID

New Delhi, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—A veteran of thirty-six years in the regular army, Major-Gen. Daniel Isom Sultan was yesterday appointed Deputy Commander in Chief of United States Army forces in China, Burma and India under Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

Gen. Sultan, who played football at West Point on the same team with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, is 58 years old and a native of Oxford, Miss. He served in France, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Hawaii and at numerous posts in the United States, and was on the General Staff in Washington in 1918-19.

3 Jap Warships Fired In Raid

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 4 (AP)—Japan's naval strength is weaker by two cruisers and one destroyer which were damaged, possibly sunk, by United States navy carrier planes in an attack at Kavieng, New Ireland.

Other aircraft from South Pacific bases destroyed thirty-three planes over Kavieng and Rabaul, big Jap base in northeastern New Guinea. Five American planes were lost in the two raids.

The attacks, reported in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today, occurred New Year's Day.

Three Ships Sunk Previously

Warned by reconnaissance planes that a Japanese naval force of two cruisers and two destroyers were approaching Kavieng, where another carrier-borne plane attack had sunk an enemy destroyer and two big cargo ships Christmas Day, the carrier force sped to meet them.

Fighters and dive bombers hit the warships as they neared the harbor mouth. Bombs and torpedoes set the three vessels aflame and all the ships were machine gunned.

Weather unfavorable for later reconnaissance made it impossible to determine whether the cruisers and destroyer eventually sank, but a headquarters spokesman said that even if they survived the flames it would be a long time before they could be returned to service, even should they be repaired at the nearest enemy repair base at Truk.

Met By 30 Zeros

Thirty Zero fighters engaged Hellcat fighters which downed eleven for sure and four more probables. Two Hellcats and one dive bomber were lost.

A twin-engine Jap reconnaissance plane also was destroyed and a long-range fighter which attempted to harass the withdrawing force was shot down, bringing the Japs' total loss to thirteen.

Eighty Liberator heavy bombers, Hellcats and Corsair fighters smashed at Lakunai airdrome in Rabaul's chain of airfields. The Liberators dropped 350 fragmentation bombs, starting fires and destroying an enemy bomber on the ground, then joined the fighters in standing off thrusts by ninety Jap fighters planes.

160 Downed In Ten Days

MacArthur's communique credited the Americans with downing eighteen fighters but later reports listed twenty—the bombers getting fourteen and the fighters six. One Liberator and one Hellcat were lost here.

The raid on Rabaul brought to 160 the total of enemy planes downed there in ten days, against an Allied loss of twenty-five.

Marshall Raids Renewed; Ten Zeros Downed

Army Flyers Blast Airfields at Wotje Maloelap, Jaluit in 'Softening Up' Attacks

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 4 (AP).—American Army bombers raided three atolls in the mid-Pacific Marshall Islands on Sunday after a lapse of four days in the daily timetable of attacks and shot down ten Zeros and probably seven more in the strongest air resistance yet encountered there. No American planes were lost but some were damaged.

The new assaults, announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, supreme commander in the Central Pacific, fell on Wotje, Maloelap and Jaluit, all of which have air bases.

Thirty enemy fighters gave battle over Wotje and the bombers shot down eight of them and probably five more. Over the Taroa airfield on Maloelap, one of the enemy's major airdromes in the Marshalls, another thirty Zeros gave battle. Two of them fell in flames and two more probably were destroyed.

The announcement gave no details of the attack on Jaluit, at the southern end of the Marshalls, except to say medium bombers were used. There is an excellent enemy airfield at Jabor, on the southeast coast of Jaluit, and it doubtless was the objective.

Enemy Air Force Stronger

Never before in the raids which have hit the Marshalls since mid-November has the enemy been able to send up as many as sixty fighter planes in a single day. On separate days as many as thirty-five Zeros have accepted the challenge.

The Navy announced also that ten Japanese planes had bombed American installations on Abemama (Apamama) atoll in the Gilbert Islands, to the south, the night of Jan. 2. Slight Damage was caused and two men were killed.

Since the Central Pacific offensive was launched in mid-November, the Japanese have lost 116 planes, and probably fifty more, over or near the Marshalls. Seventy-two of these were bagged in the enemy's moonlight attack the night of Dec. 4 on an American carrier task force which was steaming for its base after successfully attacking the islands. Twelve American planes have been lost in the Marshalls campaign.

Yank Air Forces 'Softening Up Marshalls'

Washington, Jan. 4 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox reported today that American air forces are "continuing to soften up" the Marshall Islands and are encountering weak opposition in the air.

He referred to continuing raids on enemy bases at Wotje, Kwajalein, Mille, Jaluit and other bases.

"Enemy On Defensive"

"We are putting the enmy on the defensive throughout that region," the Secretary said at a news conference.

There have been several aerial engagements, he said, but American forces have suffered few losses.

In retaliation, the Japanese have made two raids on American positions at Tarawa and one on Makin Island.

"Most of the bombs fell into the water," Knox said.

Throughout the South Pacific area, he added, "enemy air strength seems to be very weak and in such actions as have taken place the Japanese have been on the defensive."

Describes Blows At Ships

He described as one of the most interesting actions in the area the New Year's Day attack by an American carrier task force on Japanese ships off New Ireland. Two enemy heavy cruisers were hit with 1,000-pound bombs and torpodoes and sunk or beached at Kavieng. In addition, two destroyers were bombed and strafed, one probably sinking and the other suffering severe damage.

Planes from the task force, Knox reported, were intercepted by twenty to thirty Japanese fighter planes. He said eleven of the enemy fighters were shot down and four probably destroyed, in addition to one Japanese medium bomber shot from the air.

Charges Fantastic Claims

Knox asserted that the Germans "are imitating the Japanese" in making fantastic claims. He referred specifically to a Berlin broadcast which said that twenty-one United Nations destroyers had been sunk by U-boats in the last ten days. On the contrary, he said, the only recent such sinking was that of a destroyer which was torpedoed in the Atlantic on December 24.

Asked about a raid by American bombing planes on Paramushiro at the northern end of the Kurile chain of islands, which includes the Japanese homeland, he said that bombs hit in the target area, but that weather conditions were so bad it was hard to observe results. He described the attack, however, as "most successful."

To a question about Japanese plane production, he replied that available information was "very sketchy." One development, he said, is that the Japanese now are putting more armament on their planes.

U. S. Plane Lands Off 'Cape'

By Asahel Bush

Borgen Bay, New Britain, Jan. 3 (AP—Delayed)—This flying boat now riding gently in the light ground swell a hundred yards offshore is the first American plane ever to land at Cape Gloucester.

An army amphibian, it brought a piece of equipment too vitally need to wait until land planes can come in on the Gloucester air strip and too essential even to risk the delay of water transportation by plodding barges.

That today's delivery was possible testifies to complete control which United States Marines have achieved over the Cape Gloucester area on the western tip of New Britain. Hardly more than a week ago this was wholly enemy territory.

U. S. Strongly Intrenched

Now, however, American ground forces are strongly entrenched and in the air, patrols are ready to discourage any Japanese bombers.

The enemy-built airfield smokes with dust under the tread of uncounted trucks, bulldozers and graders as seabees go about the task they repeated in the drive north through Pacific islands. This time they are confronted with a job to test even their efficiency and resourcefulness.

Great Devastation Wrought

This is an area in which devastation has been visited in greater measure upon the natural face of the land than ever before in the Southwest Pacific. Allied bombers dropped more than 3,000 tons of explosives on the pinpoint of ground during the three weeks prior to the December 26 invasion. It seems doubtful whether the effects ever will be removed completely.

The landing strip itself appears still a crinkled, cracked rectangle of chocolate earth. Surrounding grasslands are bombpocked for miles in a careful polka-dot pattern relieved only by patches of shattered coconut trees.

Bomb Craters Impressive

Bomb craters provide the region's most striking impression to the air observer. They extend in self-made terraces up the hogback hills behind flatlands and stretch even along the spur of towering Mount Talawe where it descends to the sea to form Cape Gloucester itself.

Target Hill, once regarded as the core of Japanese artillery strength, is completely deforested. Only the broad coral ledges guarding the shoreline in the vicinity of the cape remain untouched.

We are standing directly off the beach northwest of Silimati Point where the marines made their initial landing eight days ago. Now it is an anchorage for supply barges.

Yanks Hold Entire Saidor Area

By William F. Boni

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Aboard a United States Navy Landing Ship off Saidor, New Guinea, Jan. 3 (AP—Delayed)—Troops from Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army have achieved their primary objective in securing the entire Saidor area, including the emergency landing strip.

They have set up coastal defenses and anti-aircraft batteries. Their patrols are working up the coast toward Madang and down the coast in the direction of Sio in search of Japanese.

Along the beach there are sandbagged AA posts. In from the beach, roads hacked through by bulldozers already are carrying a heavy traffic in army trucks, tractors and jeeps. Even medical units have their ambulances ashore.

15 Japs Killed

Just before we boarded a jeep with Major Campon Knox, Los Angeles, paratroop officer attached to the task force operations section, Major George Bond, San Angelo, Texas, reported the score now stood at fifteen Japanese killed and two taken prisoner.

Prisoner "Bomb-Happy"

South of the landing point, patrols discovered an ammunition supply dump with at least one hundred tons of ammunition. They also came across some 150 well-rolled, well-equipped packs.

One Japanese prisoner aboard our landing ship was somewhat bomb-happy when captured, but

now, according to Ship's Doctor Lieutenant Commander John T. Harrington, San Francisco, "the Jap is feeling quite chipper and letting me know by signs that his headache has cleared up."

While souvenir hunters had comparatively slim pickings, the intelligence section gathered quite a store of equipment in good condition. This included a Japanese radio, net box, hand grenades, light machinegun, a number of German-type pistols and a German-made automatic with a short barrel somewhat like a tommygun.

Flyers Bail Out, Shot By Japs

South Pacific Amphibious Headquarters, Jan. 4 (AP)—Six American flyers in New Year's Day raid against Lakunai airdrome, at Rabaul, New Britain, bailed out of a falling Liberator and Japanese fighters were seen to strafe the men as they went down.

The Americans received some consolation in the fact that twenty enemy planes were shot down in the attack. Six more were listed as probables.

Marines Block Jap Assault On New Britain

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea (Wednesday), Jan. 5 (AP).—American Marines have thrown back a Japanese counterattack at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, where the Leathernecks won the airdrome December 30 after fierce fighting.

Two hundred of the enemy dead were counted after the assault on the Marine positions, a communique said today.

American troops at Saidor, on the north coast of New Guinea, pushed back Japanese patrols as the Yanks extended their hold on the invasion beachhead established in a landing there last Sunday. The Americans in their advance inland captured enemy supplies.

American fliers of the South Pacific command made another attack on the Japanese plane and supply base at Rabaul, New Britain, shooting down 11 intercepting planes.

An enemy schooner, two barges and a lighter were damaged by our planes in another foray along the coast of New Britain.

Soldier Avenges Brother's Death

Bougainville, Jan. 4 (AP)—Staff Sergeant William Baker, Oakland, Cal., has exacted vengeance from the Japanese for the deaths of his two brothers.

Philip Baker was killed by bombs at Pearl Harbor, and Robert went down with the aircraft carrier Wasp.

Sergeant Baker was a member of a 13-day patrol through the jungles led by Capt. John McCurdy, Des Moines, Iowa. He was in charge of a platoon which killed a Japanese patrol of eight men.

"They had their day; now I've had mine," Baker said.

He has spent thirteen years in the army, chiefly in China, the Philippines, Hawaii and Panama, and is now with the Thirty-seventh Army Division on this American-invaded island in the northern Solomons.

Bridge Named For Seabee

(Distributed by the Associated Press)

Bougainville, Dec. 30, 1943 (Delayed)—What is believed to be the first-named bridge on this island has been dedicated to the memory of Chief Carpenter's Mate Elmer R. Carruthers, of 618 West Washington street, Hagerstown, Md., by his Seabee buddies.

Chief Carruthers was killed November 20, when a shell exploded near a group of Seabees cutting a trail in front of the lines.

Simple signs in black lettering on a white board stand at the right of each side of the bridge, which extends over a small stream.

They read:

"Carruthers Bridge, dedicated to Eddie Carruthers, who gave his life blazing this trail."

Ouster Of Nazi Official Reported

New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—The British radio said today that a German broadcast had announced the removal from office of Kurt Ferdinand Rothenberger, Under Secretary of the German Ministry of Justice and an expert on "political crime."

The BBC broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, said that Rothenberger was succeeded by a Nazi who held political control in Zhitomir before the Russian offensive "naturally closed his office." No reason was given for Rothenberger's ouster.

Rothenberger, named Under Secretary in September, 1942, cooperated with Justice Minister Dr. Otto Georg Thierack in a purge of "lenient" German judges. He became a spokesman for the ministry in enunciating a "philosophy" of the law that demanded, among other things, the death sentence for petty thieves because they were deemed politically useless to the Nazi state.

Blamed for Loss of Army

New York, Jan. 4 (AP).—The German-controlled Rome radio said today that the Italian Lieut. Gen. Mario Caracciolo, 60, had been arrested in a Franciscan monastery in Rome where he had been hiding since the Italian capitulation and that he would be "called to account" for the disappearance of his army of 500,000 men. The broadcast was recorded by the OWI.

Situation Grave, Tojo Warns Japan

New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—Premier Hideki Tojo warned Japanese government leaders today that Japan faces "a grave situation that will decide its rise or fall, victory or defeat."

"The present situation does not indicate that the road is to be easy," Tojo added, in an address, according to a Tokyo broadcast.

New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—A Japanese Domei News Agency broadcast said today that four-

Junkers Won't Back Führer Long: Ludwig

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New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—Emil Ludwig, historian and biographer, said today Adolf Hitler's New Year proclamation to the German nation was "a victory for the Allies" and predicted it would lead to der Führer's death.

"Hitler," said Ludwig, in a letter to the *Times*, "is moriturus (as good as dead) after this manifesto. The generals are well aware that it will cost him the last enthusiasts among his following. In these days the date of his death will be fixed."

Jeered, Ludwig Says

Ludwig said the German people never minded the length of Hitler's speeches "so long as things were going upward," but that now "for the first time since Hitler has stood before the Germans, the people will yawn and jeer at him."

Citing Hitler's words that "if millions of people no longer possess anything to lose, they can only gain something," Ludwig said the dictator "has never uttered more foolish ones to a people he promised to lead to world dominion."

Says Junkers Won't Take It

He added:

"Even a Nazi must scent the Führer's secret fear, his embarrassment, must notice that he is trying to prepare his readers for coming disaster, like a doctor who has to announce the imminent death of a patient. . . .

"But the effect of his proclamation on the generals is still more important. . . . A military man forgives defeat because lost battles belong to a war, but a Junker will not back a helpless stumbler, an atheist who ends up his important jeers with a prayer to the 'maker.' No Prussian general will take that from a king—or a leader."

teen United States B-24 bombers raided Taroa Island, in the Marshalls, yesterday morning. The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, asserted that ground batteries had shot down two of the raiders and that the Japanese "suffered no losses."

Officers Aren't 'Colonel' Or 'Sir' In Jungle; Might Tip Off Japs

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Washington, Jan. 4 (AP)—The trees have ears—Japanese ears—in the Southwest Pacific islands and it's worth your life to be addressed as "colonel" or "sir."

That's why, the War Department said today, American jungle fighters have taken to calling their officers by their first names.

Accounts reaching the department from men and officers of the Thirty-seventh (Buckeye) Division on Bougainville Island in the Solomons indicate that formalities of military life have completely disappeared in jungle warfare.

Wear No Insignia

A buck private may address his commanding officer as Charlie or Bob. Officers get code names or nicknames. The army says Japanese snipers are adept at picking off the officers. So the officer wears no insignia.

One day a private was trying to get his jeep through a swamp. Another jeep came along. Riding in it was a brigadier general. He wore no insignia to indicate any rank.

"Get the hell off this road and let me get by," yelled the private. "I've got front-line supplies."

He Goes Through

Without a change of expression, the general motioned his driver to pull off the road so the supplies could go through.

The enemy listens carefully, said the men. Snipers a few hundred yards from a regimental supply dump listen to the calls going out from a field telephone. Most of the calls were for "Hipp," which was the name given to a major who was a supply officer.

During the night, the men said, the Japs would call out "Hipp, you're wanted on the telephone." It was finally broken up by some truck drivers with automatic rifles.

Informality Intermittent

When the troops leave the combat area, all the informality between officers and men ceases, but while fighting is on the officers carry entrenching shovels and dig their own foxholes.

Living on Bougainville has been no picnic, the War Department was told.

If bombs aren't falling and it is quiet at the time, the soldier will string up a hammock between two trees, pull his mosquito bar over him and begin to wonder about the folk back home. He turns in about 7 P. M. unless he has some particular duty.

Usually it begins to rain and his close-by foxhole gets half filled with water. "Washin' Machine Charley," a Japanese two-engined bomber, drones over on one of his frequent nightly trips. The air-raid siren screams. The soldier runs or slides into his water-filled foxhole.

Back To The Hammock

"Charley" makes a dummy run, circles back and bombs begin to fall. Fragments whistle through trees. Then the raid is over and the soldier crawls back into his hammock and dozes again.

The Americans like to take Japanese battle flags for souvenirs. Each enemy soldier seems to have one, presented when relatives or friends hold a banquet for him before he goes into military service. But they don't collect the abandoned Japanese food. They bury it, sometimes with the individuals.

6 Planes Bagged By Liberty Ship

Washington, Jan. 4 (AP)—Six Nazi swastikas have been chalked up on the stack of a Liberty ship which docked recently in an East Coast port, each representing a Nazi plane downed by her gun crew.

Credit for destroying the six planes, the navy discloses, was given the armed guard crew by the merchantman's skipper, who ordered the swastikas painted on the stack. The navy guards were conservative, having claimed only two assists in shooting down German planes.

Ack-Ack Does It

The ship's first engagement came while she was lying off Gela in the Mediterranean. A German plane came out of the sun to machine gun her stern. Several hits were scored on the plane by the ship's anti-aircraft battery and it crashed in flames on a beach three miles away.

Only half an hour later, another German plane dived in to attack. Again witnesses credited the gun crew with shooting down an attacking plane.

In Convoy Next Time

En route toward Gibraltar in convoy several weeks later, the ship was attacked by a formation of German torpedo planes. "Coming in out of the sun, about thirty feet off the water, the planes split into two groups before reaching the convoy, proceeded down each side and launched torpedoes at 1,500 yards," the navy said.

"After each group had passed astern they reformed and made a second torpedo attack on the convoy and withdrew."

"Planes Shot Down"

During the two attacks the gun crew, commanded by Lieut. Wesley N. Miller, of Jackson and Arcola, Miss., fired more than 3,000 rounds, shooting down four of the attacking formation.

"When the smoke of battle cleared away," the navy continued, "reports indicated that the convoy had accounted for approximately half of the enemy aircraft, which scored only two hits—one on a merchant ship and one on a corvette."

Masaryk Doubts Hitler Will Live to Face Trial

Says He'll 'Be Taken Care Of' by Army or Will Kill Himself

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, predicted today that Adolf Hitler will not live long enough to be tried as a war criminal.

"He'll either be taken care of by the military or commit suicide," Mr. Masaryk told an interviewer.

Many persons seem to forget, he went on, that there is cowardice behind the Nazi strategy.

Mr. Masaryk, who plans to return to London soon, has been in this country as chief of the Czech delegation to the United Nations relief conference at Atlantic City.

Discussing the trials of war criminals by Allied nations after the war, he said there will be two kinds—the important ones will be taken care of quickly, while the others may drag on longer.

But the British and Americans will have to help clean up Nazi terrorists, the son of Czechoslovakia's first President asserted. He added:

"There must be a firing squad of British grenadiers in Prague."

After the Nazis who participated actively in atrocities have been removed, Mr. Masaryk said, there must be a period of quarantine for Germany.

"There must be some good Germans," he said, "but they will have to prove themselves."

As for the satellite countries, Mr. Masaryk indicated that there is a wide difference between the people and the rulers, and that when the crust of totalitarian sympathizers has been shorn off, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania will be able to rejoin the family of peace-loving nations.

Swifter News From War Fronts

Washington, Jan. 4 (AP) — News from the battle fronts will be swifter and more accurate, says Palmer Hoyt, who retired yesterday as domestic director of the Office of War Information.

"Unless the arrangements to provide the news of battle are built right into the battle plans the people are not going to get the story,"

30. 24-11521

Hoyt said at a press conference following the installation of his successor, George W. Healy, Jr., managing editor of the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*.

"That was proved at Tarawa, which I consider the greatest coverage in the history of warfare," he added. He praised the pattern of news coverage set up by the Marine Corps at Tarawa and for the landings in New Britain.

U. S. Supplies Move Into Russia

Washington, Jan. 4 (AP)—United States supplies are flowing smoothly from Iran into Russia by rail and over a new highway, Major Jerry Sadler, member of the Transportation Corps in charge of troops at Khorramshahr, reported here.

More and improved equipment is carrying vital war supplies to the fighting Russians despite temperatures which range from 40 degrees below zero to 180 degrees above, Sadler told a press conference.

Reports several months ago indicated that United States materials for Russia were arriving in such quantities that they were piling up because of insufficient rail and highway facilities at that time.

Sadler, who has been stationed in Iran for thirteen months, said the materials now were being moved speedily.

...lhard at White House

Prince Says He Expects to Return to Netherlands This Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—Prince Consort Bernhard, of the Netherlands, arriving today for a brief visit at the White House, said he expects to be back home later this year.

Discussing the war situation, Prince Bernhard said he thought things look very much better, disclosed that he was returning to London soon and then remarked to a reporter:

"I'll see you in the Netherlands this year, if you can come there."

Prince Bernhard is the husband of Princess Juliana. President Roosevelt is the godfather of their third daughter.

20 Mars Planes Ordered For Naval Air Transport

Original Huge Craft Will Go Into Pacific Service

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—Orders for twenty more of the huge Mars flying boats, the first of which has set new records for cargo transportation and overwater flight, have been placed with the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, announced today.

The big flying boats will be assigned to the Naval air transport service as they are completed. Mr. Knox estimated that the first of the new craft would be delivered in about a year.

He disclosed that the original Mars, biggest operating plane in the world, shortly will go into service in the Pacific.

The Mars, with a 200-foot wing spread and cubic capacity of a fifteen-room house, recently completed its first war mission, carrying 13,000 pounds of mail nonstop for 4,375 miles to Natal, Brazil, and returning with 23,000 pounds of critical war materials.

Army Lists Dead and Wounded

Killed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—The War Department made public today the names of 164 United States soldiers killed in action, and 441 soldiers wounded, among them the following:

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NEW YORK

European Area

LAROBARDIERE, ROBERT P., staff sergeant; aunt, Mrs. Daise Gardner, Phoenix.

Mediterranean Area

BRADT, LOUIS H., private first class; brother, Garrett Bradt, 317 Orange Street, Albany.

CARWIN, JOHN J., private; wife, Mrs. Caroline Carwin, 270 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn.

CESTERNINO, LEONARD, private; mother, Mrs. Jennie Cesternino, 14 South Front Street, Hudson.

CZIGUTH, MARTIN J., private; sister, Mrs. Mary Markowitz, 2310 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

DELUCA, GEORGE C., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Deluca, 1963 West Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

GERKA, FRANK P., private; father, Frank Gerka, 1351 Burnet Avenue, Syracuse.

JONES, ROBERT M., private first class; mother, Mrs. Evelyn S. Jones, 45 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York.

LEONE, DOMINIC A., private; mother, Mrs. R. Leone, 30-90 Fourteenth Street, Long Island City, Queens.

LEROUX, EUGENE M., private; father, Wilfred Leroux, 289 Main Street, Hudson Falls.

LEVI, JAMES S., private; father, Jerome B. Levi, 7 Watkins Place, New Rochelle.

RICHMAN, SAMUEL, private; mother, Mrs. Ida Richman, 90 Legion Street, Brooklyn.

ROTHSTEIN, PHILIP, private first class; mother, Mrs. Rachel Rothstein, 593 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn.

ROY, SELDON C., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Julia I. Roy, 879 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx.

SOBOCINSKI, STANLEY J., private; wife, Mrs. Olga Sobocinski, 147 Green Street, Brooklyn.

SPRAGUE, EDWARD J., private first class; wife, Mrs. Joan Sprague, 33 Hutton Road, Hamilton Beach.

NEW JERSEY

European Area

SWINIUCHOWSKI, WALTER J., staff sergeant; father, Gabriel Swiniuchowski, 1524 Princeton Avenue, Trenton.

Mediterranean Area

BRADY, JOSEPH C., private; mother, Mrs. Virginia C. Brady, 300 Lydecker Street, Englewood.

VALLACCHI, PHILIP JR., private; mother, Mrs. Alma Vallacchi, 47 Minemount Avenue, Bernardsville.

South Pacific Area

McGINNIS, CLARENCE H., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth B. McGinnis, Route 5, Box 218, New Brunswick.

Central Pacific Area

TIGHE, LAWRENCE J., private first class, father, James Tighe, Route 1, Pedricktown.

CONNECTICUT

European Area

CONGDON, ELMER F., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Clara Congdon; 207 Division Street, New Haven.

Mediterranean Area

JARVAIS, LEON N., private; sister, Mrs. Ireane Mineau, 37 River Street, Moosup.

Pacific Area

FIORE, PETER J., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Frances C. Fiore, 53 Central Street, Ansonia.

Wounded

NEW YORK

Central Pacific Area

HANAFAN, THOMAS P., private first class; mother, Mrs. Nora Hanafan, 846 Third Avenue, New York.

McNULTY, JOHN P., technician, fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Delia McNulty, 141 West 104th Street, New York.

ROCCO, ANTHONY T., private; father, Frank Rocco, 2893 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx.

THORNTON, WILLIAM G., private first class; mother, Mrs. Lillian G. Thornton, 2259 Eastern Boulevard, the Bronx.

European Area

ASVESTOS, NICK, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Goldie K. Asvestos, 23-90 Twenty-sixth Street, Astoria, Queens.

HARRINGTON, JOHN J., staff sergeant; father, Joseph F. Harrington, 71 Mitchell Street, Oswego.

LILBURN, GEORGE M., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Marie C. Lilburn, Brightwood Avenue, Pearl River.

Mediterranean Area

ALBERT, BERTRAM H., private; father, Alexander Albert, 377 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn.

BEHRING, PAUL M., private; aunt, Mrs. Margaret Milton, 10 O'Dell Avenue, White Plains.

BENNETT, WILLIAM R., private; wife, Mrs. Marjorie G. Bennett, 14 Lower Allen Street, Hucson Falls.

BERNSTEIN, GEORGE M., private; father, Max Bernstein, 794 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

BLACK, FRANK D., private first class; mother, Mrs. Hulda L. Black, Kill Buck.

BLOOM, RUBY, private first class; mother, Mrs. Pearl Bloom, 1808 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

BOOTH, ARTHUR J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Ada G. Booth, 157 Schofield Street, City Island, the Bronx.

BRHEL, JOSEPH F., private first class; wife, Mrs. Mary Brhel, Union.

BROWN, JOHN H., second lieutenant; father, D. J. Brown, 907 Morris Street, Ogdensburg.

BRUCE, CHARLES W., private; wife, Mrs. Eleanor H. Bruce, 403 Tioga Street, Syracuse.

CARANO, SALVATORE J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Carano, 17 Brant Avenue, Peekskill.

CORCORAN, JOHN W., private first class; sister, Mrs. J. Pastorini, 1651 Metropolitan Avenue, Parkchester, the Bronx.

DE PALMA, ANTHONY J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Josephine De Palma, 195 Mill Road, Brooklyn.

FISHER, JOHN jr., private first class; father, John Fisher sr., route 2, Warsaw.

FLANNERY, CHARLES J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Charlotte Flannery, 1915 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx.

FOSTER, STEVEN J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Fazekas, 1603 Hobart Avenue, the Bronx.

FRANKE, WERNER C., private; wife, Mrs. Gladys Franke, 839 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

GODFREY, EDWIN D. jr., private first class; wife, Mrs. Mary J. Godfrey, 7 Midland Gardens, Bronxville.

GUIGLIANO, MICHAEL V., private first class; mother, Mrs. Fannie Guigliano, 445 Grand Street, Brooklyn.

HALEY, MICHAEL V., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary E. Haley, 99 Franklin Street, New York.

HALPERN, SIDNEY L., private; wife, Mrs. Magda O. Halpern, 1872 Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn.

HANSELL, ROBERT W., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Hansell, 134-26 220th Street, Springfield Gardens, Queens.

HINCK, CLAUS, corporal; friend, John Munzel, 29-21 Twenty-first Avenue, Astoria, Queens.

HOOVER, WALTER L., corporal; sister, Miss Martha Hoover 31 Eighth Street, Troy.

HOWARD, WILLIAM E., private; uncle, Fred Swartz, Pine Plains.

IOLI, MARIANO private first class; father, Felice Ioli, 185 West End Avenue, New York.

KARPOSKI, STANLEY S., first sergeant; father, Adam Karboski, Parish.

KRESS, ANDREW C., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Ollie Kress, 522 East Fifth Street, New York.

LOESCH, CHARLES M., private; mother, Mrs. Helen Harden, 405 East 168th Street, the Bronx.

MENDOZA, JOHN M., private; aunt, Mrs. Phyllis Mendoza, 1512 Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

RAUH, GEORGE A., private; sister, Mrs. Anna Wheelwright, 201 Cochran Place, Valley Stream, L. I.

RE, JOSEPH T., private; father, Joseph Re, 100 Dante Place, Buffalo.

RUSSCOL, HENRY Z., private first class; mother, Mrs. Lena Russcol, 554 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

SCHOBERT, GEORGE W., private first class; mother, Mrs. Lillian Schobert, 497 East 138th Street, the Bronx.

SHRED, GEORGE F., private; mother, Mrs. Violet S. Shred, 28 East Balcom Street, Buffalo.

SMITH, LEROY W., private first class; father, Walter A. Smith, Route 2, Barneveld.

TERZELLA, ALFONSO F., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Matone, 335 Thirty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

VELTRI, JOSEPH P., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Street, 29 Dempster Street, Ravena.

YOUNG, ALBERT A., private; mother, Mrs. Margaret A. Young, 60 Windsor Street, Rochester.

NEW JERSEY

Central Pacific Area

WACHAUS, WILLIAM J. Jr., private first class; father, William J. Wachaus sr., 320 Brunswick Avenue, Trenton.

European Area

MAGEE, ERNEST A., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Hazel B. Magee, 80 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City.

MASON, CHARLES F., second lieutenant; sister, Miss Josephine Mason, 45 Prospect Street, Bernardsville.

MORALE, PATRICK P., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna Morale, 126 Broadway, Jersey City.

Mediterranean Area

ASH, WILLIAM F. Jr., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Ash, Burlington.

BOGDAN, JOSEPH T., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Catherine Bogdan, 5 Marilyn Court, Wallington.

CHINICO, FRANK P., private; sister, Mrs. Marian Gallo, 27 Summit Avenue, Jersey City.

CURRY, RAYMOND L., private; father, Joshua Curry, 718 East Grand Avenue, Rahway.

DOCHAK, THOMAS S., private; mother, Mrs. Julia Dochak, 147 Claremont Road, Bernardsville.

KLEIN, FREDERICK A., private first class; wife, Mrs. Germaine B. Klein, 1216 Hudson Street, Hoboken.

PATTERSON, RICHARD B., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mabel C. Patterson, 431 Second Avenue, Carney's Point.

RABIEJ, LOUIS J., private; mother, Mrs. Jeannie Rabiej, 834 Raymond Boulevard, Newark.

SLOMA, FRANCIS M., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Sophie Sloma, 76 Passaic Street, Passaic.

SPORISH, LEON P., private first class; mother, Mrs. Sophia Sporish, 814 South Seventeenth Street, Newark.

YAWGER, STANLEY G., corporal; mother, Mrs. Margaret Yawger, 831 Union Street, Hillside.

CONNECTICUT

Mediterranean Area

DILEO, PATSY, private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Dileo, 289 Harwinton Avenue, Torrington.

HUNT, RUSSELL W., staff sergeant; father, Ward Hunt, 16 Devol Street, New Haven.

LANGER, VICTOR, private; uncle, Henry Voitovich, 1315 State Street, Bridgeport.

SPILLANE, JAMES F., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Olga E. Spillane, 595 Tolland Turnpike, Manchester.

30 INDICTED IN CONSPIRACY

Dennis and McWilliams Accused of Nazi Plot.

Washington, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Two women and twenty-eight men were under indictment today in a widening investigation of what the Department of Justice called a Nazi propaganda campaign to incite mutiny in the armed forces and set up a Fascist regime in this country.

The defendants, some of whom were named in a previous indictment charging sedition, were accused by a Federal Grand Jury of conspiring with each other and with officials of the Government of the German Reich and leaders and members of the Nazi party to:

"Advise, counsel, urge and cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty by members of the military and naval forces of the United States."

Viereck Among Accused.

The defendants include George Sylvester Viereck, long a German propagandist in this country, and already under sentence for violating the Foreign Agents' Registration act; Joseph E. McWilliams, organizer of the Christian Mobilizers; Elizabeth Dilling, author of "The Red Network" and other publications; William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts, who is under a fifteen-year sentence for violating the sedition act, George E. Deatherage, organizer of the Knights of the White Camelia and Lawrence Dennis.

Mrs. Dilling, frequently in the spotlight as a critic of the Roosevelt administration, described the charges as silly and said: "They're linking my name with the others to nail my mouth shut."

Lois de Lafayette Washburn of Chicago, described as organizer of the National Liberty Party, is the second woman defendant.

22 Previously Named.

Twenty-two of the defendants were named in an indictment returned a year ago, which Department of Justice officials said still stands. The old indictment, however, does not allege an actual conspiracy in behalf of a Nazi rule for the United States.

Attorney-General Francis Biddle commented the department is continuing its investigation of certain defendants not named in the new charges, as well as others not named in either indictment.

The new indictment alleges the defendants, in conspiring to accomplish the objectives of the Nazi party in the United States, printed and circulated numerous newspapers, magazines, books, leaflets, circulars, pamphlets, cartoons and photographs, including Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

It further alleges they organized, supported, used and controlled and caused to be organized many parties, offices, groups and organizations, including the German embassy in Washington and various German consulates in this country.

Accused of Statements.

Here are some of the statements the defendants are accused of having spread:

Democracy is decadent; a National Socialist (Nazi) government should be established here.

The Government of the United States, the Congress and public officials are controlled by communists, international Jews and plutocrats.

The Democratic and Republican parties are tools of international Jewery and do not represent the American people.

The Axis Powers are fighting to free the world from domination by communists and international Jewry and to save Christianity.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was deliberately invited by the public officials of the United States, in order to involve the country in a foreign war.

Conviction carries a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment, a fine of $10,000, or both.

In addition, the indictment continues, the defendants organized, supported, used and controlled various parties, offices, groups and organizations, including the German-American Bund, the Silver Shirts, Knights of the White Camellia, American Nationalists Confederation, National Liberty Party, the Christian Mobilizers, the American National Socialist Party and Flanders Hall, Inc., a New Jersey publishing firm.

Named as defendants were the following:

Joseph E. McWilliams of New York and Chicago.

George E. Deatherage of St. Albans, W. Va.

William Dudley Pelley of Noblesville, Ind.

James True of Washington, D. C.

James Edward Smythe of New York city.

Lawrence Dennis of New York city.

Howard Victor Broenstrupp, alias Count Victor Cherepspiridovich, alias Lieut.-Gen. Cherep-Spiridovich, alias J. G. Francis of Washington, D. C.

Robert Edward Edmonson of Grass Valley, Cal.

E. J. Parker Sage of Detroit.

William Robert Lyman Jr. of Detroit.

Garland L. Alderman of Detroit.

Gerald B. Winrod of Wichita, Kan.

Elizabeth Dilling of Chicago, alias the Rev. Frank Woodruff Johnson.

Charles B. Hudson of Omaha, alias the Rev. Frank Woodruff Johnson.

Elmer J. Garner of Wichita, Kan.

George Sylvester Viereck, alias James Burr Hamilton of New York city.

Prescott Freese Dennett of Washington, D. C.

Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze of New York city.

August Klapprott of New York city.

Herman Schwinn of Los Angeles.

Hans Diebel of Los Angeles.

Franz K. Ferenz of Los Angeles.

Ernest Frederik Elmhurst of New York city

Robert Noble of Los Angeles.

Ellis O. Jones of Los Angeles.

Eugene Nelson Sanctuary of New York city.

David Baxter of San Bernardino, Cal.

Lois De Lafayette Washburn, alias T. N. T. of Chicago.

Frank W. Clark of Tacoma, Wash.

Peter Stahrenberg of New York city.

The twelve defendants named in the previous indictment, but not named in today's indictment, included:

Court Asher of Muncie, Ind.

Otto Brennerman of Chicago.

Oscar Brumbach of Washington, D. C.

C. Leon de Aryan of Santiago, Cal.

Hudson de Priest of Wichita, Kan.

James F. Garner of Wichita, Kan.

William Griffin of New York city, publisher of the New York Evening Enquirer, Inc.

William Kullgren of Atascadero, Cal.

Donald McDaniel of Chicago.

Ralph Townsend of Lake Geneva, Wis.

Paquita de Shishmareff of Glendale, Cal.

U. S. Widens Nazi 'Conspiracy'

JAN 5 1944

Inquiry

Washington, Jan. 4 (AP)—Two women and twenty-eight men were under indictment today in a widening investigation of what the Justice Department called a Nazi propaganda campaign to incite mutiny in the armed forces and set up a Fascist regime in this country.

The defendants, some of whom were named in a previous indictment charging sedition, were accused by a Federal grand jury of conspiring "with each other and with officials of the Government of the German Reich and leaders and members of the Nazi party" to:

"Advise, counsel, urge and cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty by members of the military and naval forces of the United States."

Viereck Included

The defendants include George Sylvester Viereck, a German propagandist already under sentence for violating the Foreign Agents' Registration Act; Joseph E. McWilliams, organizer of the Christian Mobilizers; Elizabeth Dilling, author of "The Red Network" and other publications; William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts, who is under a fifteen-year sentence for violating the Sedition Act, and George E. Deatherage, organizer of the Knights of the White Camellia.

Calls Charge Silly

Mrs. Dilling, frequently in the spotlight during the last several years as a bitter critic of the Roosevelt Administration, promptly replied to the indictment by describing the charges as "silly" and stating "they're linking my name with the others to nail my mouth shut."

"The silliest thing is the charge I tried to help set up a Nazi government here," she said at her home in Chicago. "That's what we've got here now and what I'm fighting—a one-man government that's run by edic .

Key Case, She Says

"My defense is that they are the conspirators. . . . This is a key case. If I don't lick them, the country is licked and freedom of the press and of the country is gone."

Lois de Lafayette Washburn, of Chicago, described as organizer of the National Liberty party, is the second woman defendant.

Probe Expanded

Twenty-two of the defendants were named in an indictment returned a year ago. The old indictment, however, does not allege an actual conspiracy in behalf of a Nazi rule for the United States.

Attorney General Francis Biddle commented the department is continuing its investigation of certain defendants" not named in the new charges, "as well as others not named in either indictment."

Methods Cited

The new indictment alleges the defendants, in conspiring to "accomplish the objectives of the Nazi party in the United States," printed and circulated numerous newspapers, magazines, books, leaflets, circulars, pamphlets, cartoons and photographs, including Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

It further alleges they organized, supported, used and controlled and caused to be organized many parties, offices, groups and organizations, including the German Embassy in Washington and various German consulates.

Statements Listed

Here are some of the statements the defendants are accused of having spread:

Democracy is decadent; a National Socialist (Nazi) government should be established here.

The Government of the United States, the Congress and public officials are controlled by Communists, international Jews and plutocrats.

The Democratic and Republican parties are tools of international Jewry.

The Axis powers are fighting to free the world from domination by Communists and international Jewry and to save Christianity.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was deliberately invited by the public officials of the United States in order to involve the country in a foreign war.

10-Year Term Possible

Conviction carries a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment, a fine of $10,000, or both.

The eight new defendants, in addition to McWilliams, are Lawrence Dennis, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, August Klapprott, Ernest Frederik Elmhurst and Peter Stahrenberg, all of New York city; E. J. Parker Sage and Garland L. Alderman, both of Detroit.

Split Between Treasury And Tax Bureau Urged

Knutsen Asserts Morgenthau Seeks to Usurp Powers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—Charging that Treasury Secretary Morgenthau attempted "to usurp the constitutional control of the legislative branch over tax policy," Representative Harold Knutson, (Republican, of Minnesota) today proposed legis[illegible]on to strip the cabinet mem[illegible] all authority over intern[illegible]ue. He accused the Tr[illegible]epartment of "playing politics" with tax policy.

The Minnesotan, Republican leader in the tax-initiating Ways and Means Committee, announced he would propose that the committee sponsor legislation to divorce the Internal Revenue Bureau from the Treasury and make it an independent agency.

"In my opinion," he declared, "the time has come to completely eliminate Treasury dictation on matters of tax policy."

His formal statement added:

"There is no good reason why the Bureau, the activities of which relate strictly to the collection of

High Court Rift On Frankfurter Ideas Analyzed

JAN 5 1944

Black and Murphy's Attack on His 'Personal Views' Raises Question of Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—A judicial rift apparently has developed between Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter on the one hand and Associates Justices Hugo L. Black and Frank Murphy over the whole approach of the Supreme Court toward questions of law and economics.

Taking issue with doctrines advanced by Associate Justice Frankfurter in its latest decisions of the court, Associate Justices Black and Murphy asserted that he proposed in one case to interpret the patent laws on the basis of his "personal views on 'morals' and 'ethics.'" In another, involving utility rate making, they said he made "what is patently a wholly gratuitous assertion as to constitutional law."

"We feel compelled," they said with reference to the latter case, "to say that we do not understand that Congress has voluntarily acquiesced in a constitutional principle of government that courts, rather than legislative bodies, possess final authority over regulation of economic affairs."

The split attracted more attention than the usual differences of opinion among Supreme Court justices both because of the vigor of the language used by Associate Justices Black and Murphy and the men involved.

All three were among those appointed to the bench by President Roosevelt, and New Dealers confidently counted on them to work together as a "liberal" team.

Before coming to the bench, Associate Justice Frankfurter was frequently called on by Mr. Roosevelt for advice and reportedly has continued on occasion to act in that capacity.

Associate Justice Frankfurter was on the losing side in both cases in which his views came under attack from Associate Justices Black and Murphy.

In one, the court ruled 5 to 4 yesterday in favor of the Mercoid Corporation, which was defendant in a suit brought by the Mid-Continent Corporation and the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company for alleged contributory infringement of patents for a domestic heating system.

Under patent laws contributory infringement is when one person or firm aids or contributes to another's infringement of patent rights.

Associate Justice William O. Douglas wrote the majority decision, with Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone and Associate Justices Black, Murphy and Wiley Rutledge concurring. In the minority were Associate Justices Owen J. Roberts, Frankfurter, Stanley F. Reed and Robert H. Jackson.

In the other, the court held 5 to 3 that the Federal Power Commission's rate orders are not subject to Federal Court interference unless their "total effect" is "unjust and unreasonable." Associate Justices Jackson, Frankfurter and Reed dissented and Associate Justice Rutledge did not participate.

In both cases, Associate Justice Black wrote concurring opinions which were devoted solely to taking issue with the reasons which Associate Justice Frankfurter gave for dissenting. Associate Justice Murphy attached his signature in agreement with Associate Justice Black.

Associate Justice Frankfurter contended the court had gone into abstract matters in deciding the patent case and described the "doctrine of contributory infringment" as "an expression both of law and morals." He spoke of this doctrine, too, as "accredited by legal history as well as ethics."

Associate Justice Black said he considered the "judicial error of discussing abstract questions" to be slight compared to "the error of interpreting legislative enactments on the basis of a court's preconceived views on 'morals' and 'ethics.'"

"In searching for Congressional intent," he went on, "we ordinarily look to such sources as statutory language and legislative history. The dissent in question mentions neither of these guides; in fact, it mentions no statute at all. Instead, the chief reliance appears to be upon the law of torts, a quotation from a decision of a lower Federal court and the writer's personal views on 'morals' and 'ethics.'

"And for judges to rest their interpretations of statutes on nothing but their own conceptions of 'morals' and 'ethics' is, to say the least, dangerous business."

Associate Justice Frankfurter's dissent in the rate-making case was on the ground that the commission should be required to set forth "with explicitness the criteria by which it is guided" in determining that rates are "just and reasonable." He said "Congressional acquiescence" to take in the doctrine embodied in an earlier railroad rate case "may fairly be claimed." It was this statement which drew particular objection from Associate Justice Black.

House Hearings On Prohibition Open Next Week

100,000 Petitioners, Pro and Con, Ask for Action on War-Time Liquor Ban

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—Bowing to demands of more than 100,000 individual petitioners for immediate legislative action, a House Judiciary subcommittee will begin public hearings next week on national prohibition legislation.

Chairman Sam Hobbs, Democrat, of Alabama, said the hearings probably would start on Wednesday, two days after Congress reconvenes, with prohibition advocates as the first witnesses.

The hearings will be on legislation introduced last March by Representative Joseph W. Bryson, Democrat, of South Carolina, to outlaw beverages containing more than ½ of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume, the prohibition to remain in effect until "the termination of demobilization" at the end of the war.

Its professed purpose is "to reduce absenteeism, conserve man power and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war."

A bitter fight is expected to develop over the proposal, which has strong House backing. Opponents contend it would be unfair to members of the armed forces to impose prohibition by statute at a time when they cannot express their views in a referendum.

"We did it in the last war and four million soldiers jumped on Congress for its action," said Representative Robert Ramspeck, of Georgia, Democratic whip. "There will be at least eight million of them ready to complain if it's done again. I will never support such legislation."

Petitions, pro and con, have been pouring in since Representative Bryson introduced the bill. Many were filed with the House bill clerk during the current recess.

William McDermott, chief bill clerk, estimated that more than 1,000 petitions have been filed, with an estimated 300,000 signers.

"If I had to make an estimate," he told reporters, "I would say that there are as many, if not more, petitioners against the legislation as there are for it."

Chairman Hobbs said he had made no count of the number of petitions or the signers but estimated there were "at least 150,000 signers, and the vast majority of them favor the legislation."

Destroyer Blast Data Being Gathered

New York, Jan. 4 (AP)—The commander of the destroyer fleet in this area began today assembling a full report on the explosion that ripped apart and sank a United States destroyed near the entrance of lower New York bay yesterday.

An official announcement said the report would be forwarded to Washington and that "following established naval practice the number of dead, casualty lists and other related data will be made public through the Navy Department in Washington."

Number Not Given

While there was no statement regarding the number of men aboard or the cause of the blast, the navy did disclose that Coast Guardsmen rescued 163 persons, including 108 injured, soon after the ship sank in a mass of flames six miles northeast of Sandy Hook, New Jersey.

In wartime destroyers normally carry crews ranging from 150 to 300 men.

The destroyer was abandoned and sank in forty minutes, torn apart by two explosions so powerful that men and guns were hurled into the sea. Thousands of metropolitan New Yorkers were aroused from their beds.

Rickenbacker Would Put Marshall in White House

Says Next President Should Be Man of General's Type

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—Colonel Eddie Rickenbacker told the Boston Advertising Club today he considered General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, as "the type of man who should be President" of the United States.

The noted flyer, commenting on "a high source" in Washington who declared recently that labor's strike activities had hurt the war effort, said General Marshall had been named as the person responsible for the statement, adding, that, if so: "Thank God for men like Marshall whose main thought is saving the lives of your boys and mine."

Colonel Rickenbacker said "the next President should be a man of Marshall's type who would add a fifth freedom to the Atlantic charter—the freedom of opportunity."

The World War ace told of his visits to the fighting fronts in Russia and in the far Pacific and said he had learned that large numbers of Nazi flyers recently had been shifted from the Russian front to the western "invasion front" in anticipation of a blow from that quarter.

Russian flyers, he added, have told him that the quality of enemy flyers had deteriorated in recent months.

Cincinnati U. to Honor Halifax

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4 (AP).—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, will receive an honorary doctorate in law from the University of Cincinnati, at a special convocation Jan. 12, President Raymond Walters announced today. Lord Halifax will come here for the ceremonies.

JAN 5 1944

McAdoo Grandson Decorated

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4 (AP).—Lieutenant Francis H. McAdoo jr., grandson of William Gibbs McAdoo—late Senator from California and former Secretary of the

Treasury—has received the Silver Star for gallantry and intrepidity as commander of a torpedo patrol boat in the Pacific, his mother, Mrs. Matthew J. Looram, of Brooklandville, Md., said today.

Batista Defeat Forecast By Cuban Congressman

Miami, Fla., Jan. 4 (AP).—Congressman P. Pendas, House leader of a Cuban minority party, predicted here today that Fulgencio Batista would be defeated in 1944 for reelection to the presidency of Cuba.

Pendas said the new law providing for selection of the President by popular vote instead of the present electoral vote, will result in the election of Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin.

Canol Project Called Justified

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 4 (AP)—Prof. Lowell R. Laudon, head of the Kansas University geology department described here what he termed "apparently limitless" possibilities for oil development in the Canol area in the Mackenzie river basin in Canada.

"We found oil reservoirs one hundred times as big as we first thought prevailed in the Northern area," said the geologist who did exploratory work on the Canol project of the United States Army.

The Canol works is a $130,000,000 project—and the center of a recent controversy in Washington.

"Drilling is cheap there," Laudon said. "Oil is found close to the ground and there have been no dry holes to my knowledge. Transportation is the big cost."

Laudon predicted that with cheaper transportation eventually 'the Canol project will pay itself many times."

Cross-Channel Drive Assailed

Long Beach, Cal., Jan. 4 (AP)—Senator Albert B. Chandler (D., Ky.) declared last night that a cross-channel invasion of the continent is unnecessary and would be "mass murder." The war in the Pacific should be stressed, he asserted.

Chandler, one of five Senators who made a 55,000-mile tour of battlefronts, told the Long Beach Dinner Club that the British people do not favor a frontal assault on the continent because of the risk and casualties that would be involved.

3o. 24-11523

LONDON--~~BULLET~~ ADD NIGHT LEAD BULGARIAN XXX SOUTHWESTWARD CONTINUED. (O'QUINN) TROUBLE

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM BERN, SWITZERLAND, SAID THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAD SHAKEN UP ITS DIPLOMATIC STAFF, NAMING IMPORTANT POLITICAL LEADERS TO THE TOKYO AND STOCKHOLM MINISTRIES.

ST.PETROV TCHOMAKOV, NOW MINISTER TO BUCHAREST, WAS APPOINTED TO TOKYO, REPLACING YANKO PEEV, AND N.P.NICOLAEV, FORMER MINISTER OF INTERIOR, WAS NAMED MINISTER TO STOCKHOLM.

BALKAN OBSERVERS SAID THE BULGARIANS APPARENTLY WANTED MORE EXPERIENCED LISTENERS IN THOSE POSTS IN THE CRITICAL DAYS AHEAD.

THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY, SCOFFING AT REPORTS OF POLITICAL FRICTION IN BULGARIA, SAID THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MET AS USUAL THIS MORNING WITH PREMIER BOJILOV PRESIDING.

JAN 5 1944

ADD LONDON - AERIAL - (STURDEVANT) XX N.Y.

COL.MAURICE A.PRESTON OF TULARE, CALIF., LEADER OF ONE WING, SAID "THROUGH A BREAK IN THE CLOUDS WE SAW BOMBS BURST ON THE TARGET," AND BOMBARDIER LIEUT.CHARLES M.OLSON OF MUSKEGON, MICH., SAID HE SAW "TWO TREMENDOUS EXPLOSIONS" FROM BOMBING WHICH APPEARED TO BE VERY ACCURATE.

LIEUTENANT MAZO, WHO FLEW AS OBSERVER IN A PLANE PILOTED BY LIEUT. CHESTER DORON OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., SAID THE GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT WAS "LIKE A KEG OF NAILS EXPLODING, AND IT SOUNDED LIKE A KEG OF NAILS DUMPED ON A TIN ROOF WHEN IT HIT THE FORT."

IN THE MORNING ALONE, 450 BRITISH AND AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS, INCLUDING 200 MARAUDERS, WITH 300 FIGHTERS, STRUCK THE FRENCH COAST AND IN THE AFTERNOON 500 MORE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS CROSSED THE CHANNEL TO CONTINUE THE ASSAULT.

THE ARMY DID NOT SPECIFY THE HEAVY BOMBER TARGET, BUT SAID THE ESCORTING FIGHTERS MADE ONE OF THEIR DEEPEST PENETRATIONS INTO NORTH-WEST GERMANY. THIS WOULD MEAN THE TARGET WAS AT LEAST AS DISTANT AS KIEL (ABOUT 1,000 MILES ROUND TRIP) WHICH WAS BOMBED BY ESCORTED FORMATIONS LAST DEC.13.

FORMATIONS WERE SO GIGANTIC THEY SEEMED TO STRETCH ACROSS 100 MILES OF SKY. BOMBS HURTLED DOWN ON THE TARGETS WITH SUCH METHODICAL REGULARITY THAT ONE FLIER SAID HE WAS REMINDED OF A RELAY OF DUMP TRUCKS.

THEY MET LITTLE FIGHTER OPPOSITION.

THE MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTER BOMBERS EXECUTED THEIR WORK SWIFTLY.

HEAVY FIRES WERE REPORTED DEVELOPED BY THE ATTACK ON THE OBJECTIVES IN NORTHWEST GERMANY.

SGT. LOUIS SMITH, 26, OF ZANESVILLE, O., TOP TURRET GUNNER ON THE FLYING FORTRESS "SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS," SAID "I SAW OUR BOMBS BURST RIGHT IN THE CENTER OF A BUNCH OF BUILDINGS. IT WAS A GOOD HIT AND A LOT OF SMOKE AND FIRE CAME UP RIGHT AFTER IT."

JAN 5 1944

WM758PEW

ADD LONDON - YUGOSLAV XX FRONT

CAIRO DISPATCHES SAID THAT AMERICAN-TRAINED YUGOSLAV AIRMEN, IN THE TWO MONTHS SINCE THEY HAVE ARRIVED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, HAVE AVERAGED TWO OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS A DAY IN THE LIBERATORS PRESENTED TO THE YUGOSLAV AIR FORCE BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THEY ARE ATTACHED TO A SQUADRON OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE AND TOOK PART IN 16 COMBAT MISSIONS BETWEEN NOV. 15, WHEN THEY PARTICIPATED IN A RAID ON THE ELEVIS AIR FIELD AT ATHENS, AND DEC. 19, WHEN THEY WERE ON THE AUGSBURG RAID. TWO OF THEIR PLANES HAVE BEEN LOST IN ACTION.

LONDON, JAN. 4-(AP)-THE RED ARMY CAPTURED MORE THAN 100 POPULATED PLACES TODAY IN ITS OFFENSIVE NORTH OF NEVEL, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THSE NEW GAINS AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE LONG RUSSIAN FRONT WERE ANNOUNCED IN THE RUSSIAN DAILY COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, A FEW HOURS AFTER PREMIER STALIN HAD REPORTED IN A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY THE FALL OF THE NAZI FORTIFIED RAIL TOWN OF BELAYA TSERKOV, 45 MILES SOUTH OF KIEV, A KEY POINT IN THE GERMAN REARGUARD LINE PROTECTING ITS ENTIRE SOUTHERN FRONT POSITION.

JAN 5. 1944

AMONG THE TOWNS CAPTURED NORTH OF NEVEL WAS THE RAILWAY STATION OF IZOCHA, 10 MILES NORTH OF NEVEL ON THE NEVEL-LENINGRAD RAILWAY, AND 23 MILES SOUTHWEST OF VELIKIE LUKI.

ON THE UKRAINIAN FRONT THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED THE DISTRICT CENTER OF STAVISHCHE, 28 MILES SOUTH OF BELAYA TSERKOV AND 14 MILES EAST OF THE TOWN OF PYATIGORI, TAKEN PREVIOUSLY IN THE BIG SOVIET OFFENSIVE.

THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE ALSO RECORDED THE CAPTURE OF THE DISTRICT CENTER OF PLISKOV, SEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF PREVIOUSLY-TAKEN SPICHINTSI.

RQ512PEW

LONDON, JAN.4-(AP)-AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR: (300)

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO THE ARMY OF GEN.VATUTIN:

OUR TROOPS OF THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT AFTER FOUR DAYS STIFF FIGHTING TODAY, JAN.4, CAPTURED BY STORM THE TOWN AND LARGE RAILWAY STATION OF BELAYA TSERKOV, AN IMPORTANT STRONG POINT IN THE GERMAN DEFENSES.

JAN 5 1944

IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE TOWN DISTINCTION WAS WON BY THE TROOPS COMMANDED BY LT.GEN.ZHACHENKO, MAJ.GEN.MARTIROSYAN, MAJ.GEN.AVDEYENKO AND ARTILLERY MEN COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN. OF ARTILLERY GUSEV.

THE FOLLOWING TROOPS PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES:

THE 232ND SUMY-KIEV INFANTRY DIVISION, 74TH KIEV INFANTRY DIVISION, 340 SUMY-KIEV INFANTRY DIVISION, FIRST INDEPENDENT CZECHO-SLOVAK ORDER OF SUVOROV BRIGADE IN THE U.S.S.R., 111TH GUARDS HOWITZER ORDER OF LENIN REGIMENT, 303D ARTILLERY ORDER OF THE RED BANNER BRIGADE, 1667 ANTI-TANK ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 493RD MORTAR REGIMENT, 16TH GUARDS KIEV MORTAR REGIMENT, 328TH GUARDS MORTAR REGIMENT AND 87TH ZHITOMIR TANK REGIMENT.

TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY THE UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE FIGHTING FOR BELAYA TSERKOV WILL BEAR THE NAME OF BELAYA TSERKOV.

THE SUMY KIEV INFANTRY DIVISION, 74TH SUMY INFANTRY DIVISION, 340TH SUMY KIEV INFANTRY DIVISION, 16TH GUARDS KIEV MORTAR REGIMENT AND 87TH ZHITOMIR TANK REGIMENT WHICH PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES ARE RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF THE ORDER OF THE RED BANNER.

30. 24—11525

THE FIRST INDEPENDENT CZECHO-SLOVAK ORDER OF SUVOROV BRIGADE IN THE U.S.S.R. WHICH DISTINGUISHED ITSELF IS RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF THE ORDER OF BOGDAN-KLMELNITSKY, FIRST CLASS.

TODAY AT 2100 HOURS (9:00 P.M.) THE CAPITAL OF OUR MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, WILL, IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND SALUTE OUR GALLANT TROOPS WHICH TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF BELAYA TSERKOV WITH 12 ARTILLERY SALVOES FROM 124 GUNS.

FOR THESE EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHICH TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF BELAYA TSERKOV.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND!

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS!

(SIGNED)

MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION

J.V.STALIN

JAN 5 1944

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN 5-(AP)-LONDON HAD A 32-MINUTE AIR RAID ALERT EARLY TODAY DURING WHICH DEFENSIVE GUN-FIRE WAS HEARD. IT WAS THE FIRST ALERT SINCE SUNDAY NIGHT.

BOMBS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FALLEN IN ONE LONDON DISTRICT AND IN ONE OF THE HOME COUNTIES.

XB1059PEW

BY ROBERT N. STURDEVANT

LONDON, JAN. 4-(AP)-AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS IN TITANIC STRENGTH LASHED NORTHWEST GERMANY TODAY, WITH KIEL AS THE REPORTED MAIN TARGET, WHILE AMERICAN AND BRITISH MEDIUM BOMBERS MAINTAINED A DAWN-TO-DUSK SHUTTLE SERVICE OF EXPLOSIVES ON THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA AND THE FRENCH INVASION COAST.

TOGETHER WITH THE FIGHTER ESCORTS THE TWO GREAT MISSIONS EMPLOYED PROBABLY THE GREATEST NUMBER OF WAR PLANES EVER IN ACTION IN ONE DAY--MORE THAN 2,750--DROPPING MORE THAN 3,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE ENEMY. A TOTAL OF 18 Heavy 4 LIGHTER Bombers + 3 BOMBERS AND TWO FIGHTERS FAILED TO RETURN. ALL THE BOMBING WAS IN DAYLIGHT.

THERE WERE ABOUT 1,500 PLANES IN THE ASSAULT ON NORTHWEST GERMANY, INCLUDING FLYING FORTRESSES, LIBERATORS AND AMERICAN AND BRITISH FIGHTERS.

THEY STRETCHED ACROSS MORE THAN 100 MILES OF SKY, DARKENING THE HEAVENS, AND ONE FLIER SAID THEIR METHODICAL DEPOSITS OF BOMBS ON THE TARGET REMINDED HIM OF A RELAY OF DUMP TRUCKS.

LONDON ANNOUNCEMENTS DID NOT IDENTIFY THE EXACT LOCATIONS, BUT BOTH SWEDISH AND GERMAN REPORTS NAMED KIEL, BIG NAVAL BASE AND SUBMARINE AND SHIPYARD CENTER. DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID THE ATTACK WAS MADE THROUGH HEAVY CUMULUS CLOUDS FROM ALTITUDES OF 20,000 TO 27,000 FEET AND ADMITTED "GREAT NUMBERS OF INCENDIARIES AND PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS WERE DROPPED AND CAUSED GREAT DAMAGE."

MEANWHILE, THE MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS RAIDED THE FRENCH COAST ALL DAY, WITH THE PAS DE CALAIS DEPARTMENT AS THE ONLY DISTRICT NAMED. TWO HUNDRED AMERICAN MARAUDERS STARTED THE PROCESSION AT DAWN, FOLLOWED REGULARLY BY BRITISH TYPHOONS AND HURRICANES AND THEN BY BOSTONS, MITCHELLS AND MOSQUITOS. THE MRAUDERS THEN MADE A SECOND TRIP. IT WAS THEIR SIXTH CONSECUTIVE DAY OF VIGOROUS ATTACKS WITHOUT LOSS.

JAN 5 1944

LONDON, JAN. 4-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF PISTOIA, 21 MILES NORTHWEST OF FLORENCE, WAS HEAVILY HIT YESTERDAY BY "AN ANGLO-AMERICAN TERROR ATTACK."

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THE RAID.

"NUMEROUS RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS WERE STRUCK AND THE CIVILIAN POPULATION SUSTAINED HEAVY LOSSES," SAID THE BROADCAST. "THE SQUARE IN FRONT OF THE CATHEDRAL RECEIVED DIRECT HITS AND THE CATHEDRAL, DATING FROM THE 12TH CENTURY, WAS HEAVILY DAMAGED."

PISTOLS ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE FIRST AT PISTOIA, WHENCE THE NAME OF THE FIREARM.

LONDON JAN 4-(AP)-ADMIRAL SIR BRUCE FRASER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH HOME FLEET, WHO DIRECTED THE ACTION WHICH RESULTED IN THE SINKING OF THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP SCHARNHORST DEC.26 HAS BEEN AWARDED THE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

VICE ADMIRAL R.L.BURNETT, COMMANDER OF THE CRUISER FORCE WHICH TWICE PREVENTED THE SCHARNHORST FROM INTERCEPTING A RUSSIA-BOUND CONVOY, WAS KNIGHTED, BEING APPOINTED A KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

JAN 5 1944

TWO OTHER ROYAL NAVY MEN RECEIVED AWARDS, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED, FOR THEIR PART IN THE BATTLE IN THE BAY OF BISCAY LAST TUESDAY IN WHICH THREE GERMAN DESTROYERS WERE SUNK BY THE BRITISH CRUISERS ENTERPRISE AND GLASGOW.

CAPT.W.T.W.GRANT, COMMANDER OF THE ENTERPRISE, AND CAPT.CHARLES CLARKE, COMMANDER OF THE GLASGOW, WERE AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

LONDON JAN 4-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID IN A LETTER RECEIVED BY PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAYCZYK OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE TODAY THAT HE WAS WELL ON THE WAY TO COMPLETE RECOVERY AND "ABLE TO PLAY MY PART IN THE GREAT DECISIONS WHICH SHOULD BRING NEARER TO BOTH OUR PEOPLES THE DAY OF DELIVERANCE AND FREEDOM."

MIKOLAYCZYK HAD WRITTEN CHURCHILL, WHO IS CONVALESCING FROM AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA, EXPRESSING HOPE FOR HIS SPEEDY RECOVERY.

LONDON JAN 4-(AP)-SECOND LT.HENRY BRIRTON OF JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., DANCED A JIG FIVE MILES ABOVE A NAZI TARGET IN ORDER TO DROP HIS BOMBS DURING TODAY'S EIGHTH AIR FORCE ATTACK ON NORTHWEST GERMANY.

THE BOMB BAY DOORS JAMMED AND SEVERAL EXPLOSIVES FAILED TO DROP. BRIRTON CRAWLED DOWN INTO THE BAY. HOLDING TO THE SIDES OF THE BOMB RACK HE JUMPED UP AND DOWN UNTIL THE DOORS JARRED OPEN.

THE PLANE WAS STILL OVER ITS TARGET WHEN THE BOMBS SPILLED DOWN-WARD.

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, JAN. 4-(AP)-RCAF FLIGHT SGT.ELMER J.TROTTER, BORN AT SANTA CRUZ, CALIF., WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL TODAY FOR PILOTING A SEVERELY DAMAGED BOMBER HOME FROM AN ATTACK ON BERLIN LAST MONTH. THE CRAFT'S CONTROLS WERE VIRTUALLY SHOT AWAY.

LONDON JAN 4-(AP)-SECOND LT.GRACE AUER, DETROIT, AND CAPT. MARY C."DAY" WEEMS, NEW YORK CITY AND DICKSON, TENN., ARRIVED IN BRITAIN TODAY.

JAN 5 1944

CAPT.WEEMS, VIVACIOUS NIECE OF GEN.C.M.WEEMS AND NAVY CAPT.PHILIP VAN HORN WEEMS, IS NEW WAC ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, SUCCEEDING CAPT.SELMA HERBERT OF NEW YORK WHO IS SCHEDULED FOR AN IMPORTANT POST IN THE WESTERN INVASION COMMAND.

30. 24—11527

LT.AUER, WHO TOOK DETACHMENTS OF THE BRITISH WOMEN'S ARMY INTO FRANCE IN THE LAST WAR, WAS A DETROIT POLICEWOMAN FOR SIX YEARS.

SHE IS ASSIGNED TO WAC HEADQUARTERS, PROBABLY TO WORK WITH THE PROVOST MARSHAL. HER SON, LT.JOHN R.AUER, 21, IS A BOMBER PILOT STATIONED IN COLORADO.

UNITED STATES FORTRESS BASE IN BRITAIN, JAN 4-(AP)-AT HIS OWN REQUEST TECH.SGT.HENRY J.STREETS, DRYFORK, W.VA., IS BACK ON COMBAT DUTY AFTER COMPLETING ONE TOUR OF DUTY AND RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES.

"I WAS PACING THE FLOOR," STREETS SAID. "ONCE YOU'VE BEEN IN COMBAT YOU MISS THE EXCITEMENT."

IN NOVEMBER, 1942, HE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST EIGHTH USAAF GUNNERS IN THE EUROPEAN AIR WAR. HE FINISHED THE NUMBER OF MISSIONS REQUIRED TO RETIRE HIM FROM COMBAT DUTY AND RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES. AFTER A 19-DAY FURLOUGH HE WAS ASSIGNED TO AN ARMAMENT SHOP AT DYERSBURG, TENN.

TWO DAYS THERE WERE ENOUGH FOR STREETS, WHO TOLD HIS OFFICERS HE THOUGHT HE COULD BEST SERVE HIS COUNTRY BACK ON COMBAT DUTY IN ENGLAND.

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"WHEN I GOT OVER HERE I WAS ANXIOUS TO SEE IF THERE WAS ANY GREAT CHANGE IN COMBAT MISSIONS OVER THE CONTINENT BUT MY FIRST MISSION SINCE RETURNING WAS A SHORT ONE OVER FRANCE AND NOT THE KIND I COULD USE FOR COMPARISON."

THE 31-YEAR-OLD SERGEANT, A FORMER OHIO COAL MINER, WEARS THE DFC, AIR MEDAL AND THREE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS.

U.S.EIGHTH AAF HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND, JAN. 4-(AP)-CULLY ECKSTROM, FORMER UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA ATHLETE, IS MISSING IN ACTION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY. HE FAILED TO RETURN FROM A RECENT MISSION. DETAILS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVALABLE.

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

AN AMERICAN AIR BASE IN ENGLAND, JAN.4-(AP)-THE CREW OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "DAMNDFINO" DOUSED A FIRE IN ONE ENGINE BY DUCKING INTO A RAIN-CLOUD AND BLUFFED THREE GERMAN PLANES WITH ONLY ONE GUN IN A DRAMATIC HIDE-AND-SEEK STRUGGLE OVER THE NORTH SEA TODAY.

FORCED BY ENGINE TROUBLE TO TURN BACK BEFORE REACHING THE TARGET IN NORTHWEST GERMANY, THE PILOT, LIEUT. D.R.BEAM OF CRANESVILLE, PA., SAID HE AND HIS CREW PICKED OUT A SMALL GERMAN SEAPORT, DUMPED THEIR BOMBS ON IT, AND HEADED FOR HOME.

TWELVE OF THEIR GUNS EITHER WENT OUT OF COMMISSION OR WERE JETTISONED, ALONG WITH MOST OF THE AMMUNITION AND "ABOUT EVERYTHING ELSE MOVABLE" IN ORDER TO LIGHTEN THE CRIPPLED SHIP FOR THE RUN HOME, BEAM SAID.

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NO SOONER HAD THEY UNLOADED THAN THEY CAME OUT OF A CLOUD SMACK IN THE FACE OF THREE JUNKERS 88S. IT WAS A QUESTION WHICH SIDE WAS MORE SURPRISED, BUT "APHARENTLY FIGURING A DAMAGED FORT WAS EASY PREY, THEY MADE A HALF-HEARTED ATTACK ON US," BEAM SAID.

SGT. JAKE ROWTON OF OROVILLE, WASH., TOP TURRET GUNNER, WAS THE ON MAN WITH A WORKABLE GUN, AND HE HAD LITTLE AMMUNITION. WHILE HE RAKED THE NAZIS WITH FIRE, THE OTHER GUNNERS "AIMED" THEIR EMPTY TURRET MOUNTINGS SO THE GERMANS COULD NOT SEE THEY HAD NO GUNS.

"THE JERRIES APPARENTLY THOUGHT EVERY ONE OF OUR GUNS WAS WORKING," SAID LIEUT. E.R.PARSONS, CO-PILOT, OF 1658 PRIMROSE RD., WASHINGTON, D.C. "SURELY, IF THEY HAD KNOWN WHAT EASY MEAT WE REALLY WERE THEY'D HAVE COME A LOT CLOSER."

ALL THIS TIME ONE ENGINE WAS BURNING FURIOUSLY.

"EVERY TIME WE GOT RID OF THE JERRIES WE'D DUCK INTO A CLOUD, "SAID PARSONS. "THE THIRD TIME A HEAVY RAIN PUT OUT THE ENGINE FIRE, WHICH HELPED RELIEVE THE SITUATION A LOT, AND FINALLY, ON THE FOURTH ATTEMPT, WE LOST THE GERMANS."

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 4--(AP)---THE RUSSIAN WINTER OFFENSIVE AND THE THREAT OF INVASION FROM THE WEST FINDS GERMANY'S FRONT LINE TROO MADE UP LARGELY OF YOUTHS OF 18 AND 19 AND MEN FROM 30 TO 38, THE BERLI CORRESPONDENT OF THE MALMOE SYDSVENSKA DAGBLADET WROTE TODAY.

HITLERIAN [redacted] CAMPAIGNS TO DATE HAVE "COMPLETELY DESTROYED THE 10 MOST USEFUL GERMAN MILITARY CLASSES" (THE 20 TO 29-YEAR-OLD GROUPS), SAID THE CORRESPONDENT, SVEN HANSSON, WHO [redacted] RECENTLY RETURNED TO MALMOE FROM THE BOMB-BLASTED NAZI CAPITAL.

JAN 5 1944

"ON STILL UNBOMBED ADVERTISEMENT PILLARS IN BERLIN," HANSSON WROTE, "ONE CAN READ PROCLAMATIONS ABOUT THE MOBILIZATION OF BOYS 16 YEARS OF AGE."

(THIS W WAS A REFERENCE TO [redacted] A NEW DECREE MOBILIZING ALL GERMAN YOUTH FOR WAR TASKS, TO BE CARRIED OUT IN ADDITION TO SCHOOL DUTY.)

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT BECAUSE OF THE LOSSES HITLER WAS HAVING DIFFICULTY STRETCHING HIS FORCES AROUND THE "EUROPEAN FORTRESS" FOR ADEQUATE DEFENSE.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 4-(AP)-JACQUES GIRAUDET, FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL AT GENEVA, RESIGNED FROM THE VICHY GOVERNMENT TODAY, FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF OTHER FRENCH CAREER DIPLOMATS IN SWITZERLAND. HE CAME TO GENEVA IN 1941.

BY FRANK O'BRIEN

ISTANBUL, JAN. 4-(AP)-A TRAVELER WHO LEFT SOFIA AT NOON YESTERDAY SAID TONIGHT THE SHAKY GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER DOBRI BOJILOV STILL HAD A FEEBLE GRASP ON BULGARIA AT THAT TIME, BUT HAD BEEN ALMOST COMPLETELY DISRUPTED BY A COMBINATION OF STRIFE WITHIN THE REGENCY AND CABINET AND POWERFUL PUBLIC PRESSURE FOR REPUDIATING THE GERMANS.

THIS TRAVELER SAID THE GERMANS, FEARFUL OF THE RESULTS OF GOVERNMENT OVERTHROW, WERE RAPIDLY CONVERTING THEIR "CONTROL" OF THE NATION INTO VIRTUAL OCCUPATION.

THE ALLIED BOMBINGS OF SOFIA HAVE SO STRONGLY AFFECTED THE PUBLIC THAT THE GERMANS HAVE HAD TO TAKE OVER ADMINISTRATION OF MOST OF THE CITY'S AFFAIRS TO PREVENT RIOTING, HE SAID. AT LEAST 100,000 OF THE CITY'S 480,000 POPULATION ARE SAID TO HAVE FLED TO THE COUNTRY.

THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE APPARENTLY HAVE ABANDONED ALL HOPE THAT RUSSIA MIGHT SAVE THEM FROM THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH AND NOW ARE OPENLY DEMANDING A BREAK WITH GERMANY OR AT THE LEAST A GOVERNMENT CHANGE TO BRING LIBERALS INTO POWER, ACCORDING TO THIS VISITOR.

3a. 24—11529

THE PEOPLE BELIEVE A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT MIGHT IN SOME WAY BE ABLE TO SOFTEN EXPECTED ALLIED BLOWS, HE SAID.

THE REGENT PRINCE KYRIL, FORMERLY KNOWN AS A PLAYBOY, WAS GAINING IN PUBLIC ESTIMATION FOR REPUTEDLY STANDING OUT AGAINST THE OTHER REGENTS, FORMER PREMIER BOGDAN FILOV AND FORMER WAR MINISTER GENERAL MIHOV, WHO FAVOR ALL-OUT COLLABORATION WITH THE NAZIS. ACCORDING TO REPORTS CIRCULATING IN SOFIA, KYRIL HAS DEMANDED THAT FILOV AND MIHOV RESIGN IN FAVOR OF PERSONS MORE IN LINE WITH TRUE NATIONAL DESIRES, BUT ACTUALLY HE IS MANEUVERING TO TRY TO TAKE OVER THE REGENCY FOR HIMSELF ALONE.

BULGARIAN RAILWAYS WERE REPORTED BUSY WITH GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS, DESPITE SOME SABOTAGE. TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS WITH TURKEY STILL WERE DISRUPTED, BUT THE TRAVELER INFORMANT SAID HE KNEW NOTHING OF A REPORT THAT THE SOFIA EXCHANGE HAD BEEN SABOTAGED.

THIS TRAVELER ALSO WAS IN GREECE RECENTLY AND SAID HE SAW GERMAN SOLDIERS IN ATHENS A WEEK AGO WHO HAD JUST COME FROM THE RUSSIAN FIGHTING FRONT. THEY WERE IN BAD PHYSICAL AND MORAL CONDITION AND WERE POORLY CLAD, HE SAID. THEY APPARENTLY HAD BEEN EXCHANGED FOR FRESHER UNITS PREVIOUSLY GARRISONED IN GREECE. JAN 5 1944

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--[illegible] ADD ITALIAN (GROSSMAN) X X X (GALLAGHER)
MEDIANO
ALLIED AIRCRAFT.

LEADER OF ONE FORMATION OVER VILLA PEROSA WAS CAPT.HAROLD L. CHRISMAN, DENTON, TEX., VETERAN OF 42 MISSIONS WHO ONCE SPENT 46 HOURS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AFTER BEING SHOT DOWN IN A RAID ON NAPLES.

"I LOOKED BACK AND SAW WHAT USED TO BE A BALL BEARING FACTORY," HE SAID. "IT WAS COMPLETELY COVERED (BY BOMBS). THEY'LL BE PICKING UP BEARINGS ALL OVER NORTHERN ITALY FROM THE WAY THE PLACE WAS FLYING AROUND."

CHRISMAN'S BOMBARDIER WAS LT.JAMES W.MARBIN, SANBORN, IND., FORMER SEMI-PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL PLAYER.

ANOTHER BOMBARDIER, 2ND LT.THOMAS R.KELLEY OF CHICAGO, FLYING HIS SECOND MISSION, SAID "BEFORE THE BOMB RUN A PIECE OF FLAK CAME THR[illegible] THE NOSE AND RIPPED UP MY MACHINE-GUN AMMUNITION BOX TWO FEET FROM MY HEAD."

DESCRIBING THE TURIN BOMBING, TECH. SGT. JAMES T.MOBLEY OF HARRODSBURG, KY., A TOP GUNNER WHO USED TO WORK FOR THE DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION AT LAFAYETTE, IND., SAID "ALL YOU COULD SEE AFTER THE BOMBING WAS WHERE THE TRAINS WENT IN, AND WHERE THE TRACKS CAME OUT."

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"DAMN GOOD SMOKE COVERAGE" WAS THE WAY LT.JACK L.RUSSELL, RFD 1, WADSWORTH, OHIO, FORMER P-38 PILOT ON HIS FIRST BOMBER MISSION, DESCRIBED THE TURIN RAID.

"WE WADED RIGHT THROUGH THE FLAK TO PLANT OUR BOMBS EXACTLY WHERE THEY WOULD DO THE MOST GOOD. I COULD SEE FLAK TRACKING US RIGHT ALONG. IT GAVE ME A ROUGH RIDE FOR MY FIRST TIME IN A FORTRESS."

STAFF SGT. JOHN J.KILGALLEN, 17TH ST., S.E., WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ONE OF THE GERMAN DEFENDERS OF TURIN.

TWO GERMAN PLANES WERE DOWNED BY AMERICANS OVER THE CENTRAL ITALIAN FRONT. ONE FOCKEWULF 190 FELL TO COL.C.H.MCCORCKLE, NEWTON, N.C., COMMANDING A SPITFIRE FIGHTING GROUP, AND THE OTHER TO LT.ROBERT M.CAIDA, 736 SOUTH THIRD AVENUE, TUCSON, ARIZ.

ADD ALLIED H-Q, ALGIERS - (MASSON) XX DESTROYED

THE FORTRESSES THAT SMASHED THE TURIN RAIL YARDS FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH SOME 30 GERMAN FIGHTERS, ONE OF WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN. THE VILLAF PEROSA DELEGATION ENCOUNTERED NO ENEMY FIGHTERS, BUT WENT THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. CAPT.HAROLD L.CHRISMAN OF DENTON, TEX., WHO LED THIS FORMATION, REPORTED:

"I LOOKED BACK AND SAW WHAT USED TO BE A BALL BEARING FACTORY. IT WAS COMPLETELY COVERED. THEY'LL BE PICKING UP BEARINGS ALL OVER NORTHERN ITALY." ##

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN.4-(AP)-ETHEL E.LARSEN, KIMBALLTON, IOWA, BECAME THE FIRST CAPTAIN IN THE NURSING CORPS IN THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER TODAY UNDER NEW WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS OPENING THE HIGHER RANKS TO ARMY NURSES.

CAPT.LARSEN HAS BEEN IN THE CORPS FOR TWO AND A HALF YEARS FOLLOWING STUDY AT THE IOWA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AND DRAKE UNIVERSITY. SHE HAS BEEN OVERSEAS FOR 15 MONTHS.

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN (230)

JAN 5 1944

ALGIERS JAN 4-(AP)-COMMUNIST DELEGATE FLORIMOND BONTE DEMANDED THE END OF FRENCH POLITICAL CENSORSHIP AND RESTORATION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH AS "INDISPENSABLE TO DEMOCRACY" IN AN ADDRESS TODAY AT THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY'S SECOND SESSION.

BONTE FORMERLY WAS A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

HIS OUTBURST CAME SHORTLY AFTER SPEAKER FELIX GOUIN OPENED THE MEETING, CALLED TO DISCUSS THE 1944 BUDGET OF 42 BILLION FRANCS ($840,000,000) PROPOSED BY THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

BONTE, EDITOR OF THE COMMUNIST WEEKLY LA LIBERTE, PROTESTED VEHEMENTLY AGAINST THE CENSORSHIP OF THREE ARTICLES IN A RECENT EDITION OF HIS PAPER.

"I WANT THE ASSEMBLY TO KNOW," HE ASSERTED AS GOUIN VAINLY SOUGHT TO QUIET HIM, "THAT SINCE JAN.1 THERE HAS BEEN NO LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN NORTH AFRICA."

THE DEPUTY SAID HE HAD NO OBJECTION TO MILITARY CENSORSHIP, BUT DEMANDED AN END OF POLITICAL CENSORSHIP.

WHEN GOUIN FINALLY HALTED BONTE, THE COMMUNIST DELEGATE HENRI POURTALET ASKED THE CHAIR IF THE "NATIONAL FRONT" DELEGATES HAD YET ARRIVED FROM FRANCE. UNEMBARRASSED BY THE QUESTION, GOUIN REPLIED THAT THEY HAD NOT, BUT THAT THE CHAMBER "WOULD BE HAPPY TO SALUTE THEM" WHEN THEY DID.

THE COMMUNISTS ACCUSE THE DE GAULLISTS, WHO CONTROL THE EXIT MACHINERY FROM FRANCE, OF PREVENTING COMMUNIST SUPPORTERS FROM LEAVING METROPOLITAN FRANCE.

DURING DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET, FINANCE COMMISSIONER PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE TOLD THE DELEGATES THAT THE CONTEMPLATED BUDGET, TO BECOME EFFECTIVE JAN.10, WOULD BE DIVIDED INTO 35 BILLION FRANCS FOR MILITARY EXPENSES AND SEVEN BILLIONS FOR THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

xBQ4xPEW

CAIRO, JAN.4-(AP)-INCREASED GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES IN ALBANIA LEND CREDENCE TO A PERSISTENT REPORT THAT MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ (TITO) IS IN COMMUNICATION WITH ALBANIAN PARTISANS.

ALBANIAN GUERRILLAS ARE DIVIDED INTO TWO MAJOR GROUPS: THE "NLNE" (CORRECT) AND "BALKOMBETAR," BUT WHICH GROUP THE YUGOSLAV LEADER FAVORS OR HAS ESTABLISHED LIAISON WITH IS NOT KNOWN HERE.

RESISTANCE TO THE GERMANS IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICTS IS STIFFER THAN IN OTHER SECTORS. AUTHORITATIVE REPORTS TELL OF THE DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ACROSS THE VIJOSE RIVER NEAR ILISHT, ATTACKS ON CONVOYS AND THE SLAUGHTER OF ONE CONTINGENT OF 60 GERMAN TROOPS AND ANOTHER OF 27.

3o. 24—11531

BY RELMAN MORIN

NAPLES JAN 4-(AP)-ITALIAN COMMUNISTS, ACCUSING THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION OF WEAKNESS, THREATENED TODAY TO SECEDE FROM THE COMMITTEE AND PURSUE AN INDEPENDENT LINE IN THE STRUGGLE TO DEPOSE KING VITTORIO EMANUELE III.

IT WAS THE FIRST INDICATION OF A SPLIT AMONG THE ORGANIZED POLITICAL PARTIES WHICH MAKE UP THE COMMITTEE.

COMMUNIST PARTY HEADS CHARGED THAT THE OTHER GROUPS HAD FAILED TO ADOPT AN AGGRESSIVE POLICY OF ACTION AND AT THE SAME TIME THEY CRITICIZED THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR HAVING RESTRICTED POLITICAL ACTION IN THE NAPLES AREA. THEIR CONTENTION WAS THAT THE ALLIES UNWITTINGLY HAD ASSISTED THE KING TO RETAIN HIS THRONE.

MEANWHILE EUGENIO REALE, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN NAPLES, VOLUNTARILY APPEARED AND ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOME PLACARDS POSTED HERE SEVERAL DAYS AGO CALLING UPON THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TO "PUT THE GUILTY ONES TO THE WALL."

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REALE PRESENTED HIMSELF BEFORE ITALIAN POLICE AND ALLIED INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATIONS AND SAID HE WAS READY TO GO TO PRISON FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE MANIFESTO. NO ACTION WAS TAKEN PENDING COMPLETION OF AN INQUIRY INTO THE INCIDENT.

ALLIED POLICIES GRANT THE ITALIAN PARTIES FULL FREEDOM OF ACTION IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST THE KING, BUT ATTEMPT TO RESTRICT POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN THE NAPLES AREA ON THE GROUND THAT IT IS TOO CLOSE TO THE ACTUAL FIFTH ARMY FRONT. DISORDERS ARISING OUT OF CLASHES BETWEEN MONARCHISTS AND ANTIMONARCHISTS WILL NOT BE TOLERATED IN A ZONE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS, AMG OFFICIALS SAID.

BY THOBURN WIANT (160)

CALCUTTA JAN 4-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.DOUGLAS STUART, COMMANDER OF BRITISH-INDIAN TROOPS IN BENGAL, SAID TODAY THE FAMINE ENEMY HAD BEEN "DECISIVELY DEFEATED" IN THE PROVINCE "BUT WE ARE NOW CONFRONTED BY A FORMIDABLE DISEASE ENEMY."

GENERAL STUART, INTERVIEWED AFTER A 1,000-MILE, SIX-DAY INSPECTION TRIP, DECLARED MALARIA NOW WAS SEVERAL TIMES THE NORMAL RATE AND THAT SEVERAL AREAS HAD BEEN SWEPT BY CHOLERA AND SMALLPOX EPIDEMICS.

NO RECORDS ARE KEPT IN MOST RURAL AREAS AND THE NUMBER OF DISEASE DEATHS IS UNCERTAIN.

TROOPS UNDER GEN.STUART, 49, AND A FORMER NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICEMAN IN CANADA, HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTING FOOD AND MEDICINE THROUGHOUT THE AREA FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

HE SAID BRITISH-INDIAN ARMY DOCTORS WERE INNOCULATING AND VACCINATING THOUSANDS OF PERSONS DAILY AND THAT 9,000,000 BENGALESE WOULD BE IMMUNIZED AGAINST CHOLERA AND SMALLPOX BY THE END OF MARCH.

GENERAL STUART PAID TRIBUTE TO THE U.S.TENTH AIR FORCE, WHICH LOANED SEVERAL TRANSPORT PLANES TO EXPEDITE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND CLOTHING.

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ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, WEDNESDAY, JAN.5-(AP)-JAPAN'S DWINDLING NAVY TOOK ITS HEAVIEST BLOW IN MORE THAN A MONTH AT KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, ON NEW YEAR'S DAY WHEN AMERICAN CARRIER-BORNE PLANES DAMAGED, AND PROBABLY SANK, TWO HEAVY CRUISERS AND A DESTROYER AND THOROUGHLY STRAFED A SECOND DESTROYER.

THE SHIP-BORNE BOMBERS AND FITHTERS STRUCK AS THE ENEMY WARSHIPS WERE ENTERING THE HARBOR, AN AREA WHERE JAPAN HAS LOST MANY COMBAT AND

MERCHANT SHIPS IN RECENT WEEKS. ALLIED SEARCH PLANES A FEW HOURS EARLIER HAD SPOTTED THE FOUR WARSHIPS AS THEY RACED FOR KAVIENG.

DESPIE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER, THE CARRIER PLANES PUT TORPEDOES AND BOMBS INTO THE CRUISERS AND GOT A DIRECT BOMB HIT ON ONE DESTROYER. ALL THREE WERE LEFT AFLAME. THE FOURTH VESSEL WAS REPORTED HEAVILY STRAFED. WEATHER CONDITIONS MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THREE OF THE WARSHIPS EVENTUALLY SANK.

ELEVEN INTERCEPTING ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN AND PROBABLY FOUR MORE OUT OF A FORCE OF 30. A TWELFTH PLANE, A MITSUBISHI BOMBER, ALSO WAS DESTROYED. A SPOKESMAN AT SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS SAID THREE AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST AND OTHERS (CQ) DAMAGED.

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NOT SINCE LAST THANKSGIVING DAY HAD THE JAPANESE TAKEN SUCH A BEATING. AT THAT TIME THEY LOST FOUR DESTROYERS AND PROBABLY A FIFTH, AND A SIXTH WAS PROBABLY DAMAGED IN A NAVAL CLASH SOUTHEAST OF RABAUL. THAT ACCOUNTED FOR THE ENTIRE ENEMY FORCE. NOT A SINGLE AMERICAN SHIP WAS EVEN HIT.

IN DECEMBER, A TABULATION OF OFFICIAL REPORTS SHOWS, THE NIPPONESE LOST ONLY TWO LIGHT CRUISERS, A DESTROYER AND AN OILER, WHILE A CRUISER, SIX DESTROYERS, A PATROL BOAT AND A GUNBOAT WERE DAMAGED. THE LIGHT CRUISERS WERE SUNK BY A CARRIER FORCE WHICH RAIDED THE MARSHALL ISLANDS LAST DECEMBER 4.

AMERICAN FORCES WHICH LANDED AT SAIDOR, NEW GUINEA, LAST SUNDAY HAD SECURED THEIR FINAL OBJECTIVES, SAID GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S TUESDAY COMMUNIQUE. COASTAL DEFENSES AND ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES HAD BEEN SET UP. PATROLS WERE PROBING THE JUNGLES TO THE SOUTH TOWARD SIO AND NORTHWARD TOWARD MADANG TO FEEL OUT ENEMY STRENGTH.

BEFORE THE SAIDOR LANDING WAS TWO DAYS OLD BULLDOZERS HAD CONSTRUCTED PILOT ROADS INTO THE JUNGLES OVER WHICH A HEAVY TRAFFIC OF ARMY TRUCKS, TRACTORS AND JEEPS WAS MOVING. THE BEACHHEAD HAD BEEN WIDENED TO FIVE MILES, EXTENDING ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MOUTH OF THE NANKINA RIVER.

AMERICAN INVASION FORCES IN THE CAPE GLOUCESTER SECTOR OF NEW BRITAIN, ACROSS THE VITIAZ STRAIT FROM NEW GUINEA, EXTENDED THEIR PERMITERS WHILE THOSE IN THE ARAWE SECTOR WITHSTOOD OUTPOST CLASHES.

ANOTHER STRIKE AT RABAUL BY FIGHTER-ESCORTED HEAVY BOMBERS BASED IN THE SOLOMONS WAS REPORTED BY MACARTHUR. WHEN AL REPORTS WERE IN, THE ENEMY'S PLANE LOSS TOTALED 21. TWO ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST.

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BY WILLIAM BONI (335)

AN ADVANCE NEW GUINEA BASE,JAN.4-(AP)-FEW THINGS WOULD BE MORE IMPRESSIVE OF OUR DOMINANCE OVER THE JAPANESE IN THE AIR AND ON THE WATERS OF THE SOLOMONS SEA, THE VITIAZ STRAIT AND THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE BISMARCK SEA THAN A TRIP HERE FROM SAIDOR, OUR NEWEST INVASION POINT ON THE NORTHEASTERN COAST OF NEW GUINEA, ABOARD A U.S. NAVY LANDING SHIP.

OUT LST (TANK LANDING SHIP) WAS ONE OF A CONVOY WHICH LANDED STORES AND SUPPLIES ON THE SAIDOR BEACHES JUST AFTER DAYBREAK, 24 HOURS AFTER THE INITIAL LANDING THERE. WHEN WE CAME ABOARD AT RED BEACH,THE SAME PLACE WHERE WE HAD LANDED WITH THE INFANTRY THE MORNING BEFORE, WE HAD AN IDEA THE LANDING SHIPS WOULD RUN BACK TO THEIR FORWARD BASE WITHOUT AN ESCORT.

INSTEAD, AS THE LANDING SHIPS WERE FORMING IN TWO LINES WITH A TUGBOAT, WHICH CAME ALONG IN CASE ONE OF THE SHIPS GOT STUCK ON THE BEACH, BRINGING UP THE REAR, A LINE OF WARSHIPS CAME UP OVER THE HORIZON. THEY TOOK UP POSITIONS TO SHEPHERD THIS SLOW MOVING BUT VALUABLE FLOCK. SIX OR EIGHT MONTHS AGO IT IS DOUBTFUL IF WE WOULD HAVE HAD AS MANY PT BOATS TO SET ASIDE FOR SUCH A PURPOSE.

THESE LANDING SHIPS HAVE BEEN DOING A GREAT JOB EVER SINCE THEY CARRIED AUSTRALIANS ONTO THE BEACHES LAST SEPTEMBER FOR THE BEGINNING

OF THE SUCCESSFUL, TWO-SIDED PUSH ON LAE. THAT THEY HAVE BEEN RUNNING AT A HECTIC PACE RECENTLY IS TESTIFIED TO BY THE REDDENED EYES OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN STANDING ALL NIGHT WATCHES AND THEN BEEN UP ALL DAY AS THE SHIPS EITHER WERE BEING UNLOADED AT THE BEACHHEADS OR LOADED AGAIN AT FORWARD SUPPLY BASES.

TWO JAPANESE FLAGS WERE PAINTED ON THE BRIDGE OF THE S IP WHICH BROUGHT US DOWN FROM SAIDOR. THEY REPRESENT ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN ON THAT RUN UP TO LAE. ONE OF THE SENIOR OFFICERS ABOARD, COMDR. THOMAS C.GREEN, RECEIVED A SILVER STAR FOR THAT OPERATION.

THE SHIP'S SKIPPER ALSO IS OF THE REGULAR ARMY. THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER IS LT.ROBERT W.CHEESEWRIGHT OF LOS ANGELES,CALIF.

IT IS HEARTENING TO SEE SHIPS LIKE THIS ONE CARRYING SUPPLIES FORWARI TO SAIDOR, CAPE GLOUCESTER AND ARAWE. IT IS HEARTENING ALSO TO COMPLETE A RUN SUCH AS WE HAVE JUST MADE WITHOUT SO MUCH AS A SINGLE AIR OR SUBMARINE ALERT. IT IS A DEFINITE INDICATION OF WHICH WAY THE WAR IS GOING IN THIS THEATER--THE RIGHT WAY.

BY C. YATES MCDANIEL

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ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, WEDNESDAY, JAN 5-(AP)-UNITED STATES MARINES REPULSED A SHARP ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN, KILLING AT LEAST 200 JAPANESE AND RAISING TO 1,500 DEAD THE PRICE THE NIPPONESE HAVE PAID IN OPPOSING THE LEATHERNECKS SINCE THE INVASION LANDING THERE DEC. 26.

GEN DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID THE JAPANESE ATTACK EARLY MONDAY MORNING WAS MADE AGAINST THE MARINE LINES NEAR SILIMATI POINT ON BORGEN BAY, EAST OF THE CAPE. IT WAS NEAR THIS POINT THAT THE MARINES MADE THEIR INITIAL LANDING IN THE INVASION OF THIS NORTHWESTERN-MOST TIP OF NEW BRITAIN, AND ESTABLISHED A STRONG DEFENSE WHILE OTHER MARINES ON THE WEST FLANK PUSHED AHEAD TO TAKE THE AIRDROME.

BRIG. GEN. CLARENCE MARTIN'S TROOPS OF THE 32ND ARMY DIVISION HAVE DRIVEN A WEDGE APPROXIMATELY THREE MILES WIDE AND THREE MILES DEEP INTO THE ENEMY'S COASTAL SUPPLY AREA AT SAIDOR, ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA, WHERE THE AMERICANS LANDED SUNDAY.

FANNING OUT FROM THE BEACHHEAD THE AMERICANS TOOK POSSESSION OF QUANTITIES OF ABANDONED JAPANESE SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. SO FAR, THE INVADERS HAVE ENCOUNTERED ONLY LIGHT ENEMY OPPOSITION.

AUSTRALIANS PUSHING NORTHWARD ALONG THE COAST OF THE HUON PENINSULA, NEW GUINEA, HAVE GAINED 15 MILES IN THREE DAYS AND BY NIGHTFALL MONDAY HAD REACHED A POINT APPROXIMATELY 80 AIRLINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE AMERICAN POSITION AT SAIDOR.

THE AUSTRALIANS HAVE BEEN ONLY LIGHTLY OPPOSED OF LATE IN THIS NORTHWARD MOVEMENT WHICH IS DESIGNED TO CRUSH THE JAPANESE BETWEEN THE AUSSIE AND AMERICAN FORCES.

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A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WAS NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATIOI AROUND ARAWE, ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF NEW BRITAIN, WHERE UNITS OF THE AMERICAN SIXTH ARMY WERE LAST REPORTED PUSHING PATROLS BEYOND THE PERIMETER OF THE AREA TAKEN FOLLOWING THE INVASION DEC. 15.

THIS AREA ROUGHLY FOLLOWS THE BASE OF THE ARAWE PENINSULA. SMALL ENEMY FORCES ARE OPERATING INLAND NORTH AND EAST OF THE PENINSULA, INCLUDING THE OLD AIRSTRIP WHICH NEVER HAD BEEN DEVELOPED BY THE JAPANESE EXCEPT AS AN EMERGENCY LANDING FIELD AND

HAD NOT BEEN USED AT ALL FOR MANY MONTHS.

RABAUL, BIG JAPANESE AIR AND SUPPLY BASE AT THE NORTHEASTERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN, RECEIVED FURTHER ATTENTION FROM AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN FLIERS. AUSTRALIANS FLYING BEAUFORTS BOMBED LAKUNAI AIRDROME THERE SUNDAY NIGHT, DROPPING 32 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES.

FIGHTERS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMAND IN THE SOLOMONS RETURNED TO RABAUL MONDAY AND SHOT DOWN 11 OF 30 INTERCEPTING JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES. RABAUL PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN HIT NEW YEAR'S DAY.

AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN FLIERS SWEPT OVER ENEMY SUPPLY POINTS ON THE NEW BRITAIN COAST, STRAFING AND DAMAGING A SCHOONER AND SOME BARGES.

JAPAN'S DWINDLING NAVY ETC FIRST GRAF NIGHT LEAD, EDITING TO CONFORM.

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NNR99PCW NM

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

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WITH AMERICAN TROOPS AT SAIDOR, NEW GUINEA,JAN.1-(DELAYED)-THE LANDING HERE AT SAIDOR A LITTLE MORE THAN THREE HOURS AGO WAS PEACEFUL AFTER A ROUSING OPENING BOMBARDMENT BY AMERICAN DESTROYERS AND OTHER CRAFT.

THE TASK FORCE COMMANDER, WHO, LIKE MANY OF HIS MEN, IS A VETERAN OF THE BUNA CAMPAIGN, IS SITTING ON A NEARBY TREE TRUNK, GETTING REPORTS FROM HIS UNITS. HE IS BRIG.GEN.CLARENCE A. MARTIN, OF ACCOMAC,VA., 1917 GRADUATE OF VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE AND A CAPTAIN OVERSEAS IN THE LAST WAR.

"SO FAR, WE HAVE RUN INTO TWO JAPS," HE TOLD US.

"BOTH WERE DEAD."

EQUIPMENT KEEPS POURING IN. TRACTORS ARE HAULING ARTILLERY INTO THE JUNGLE.

OUR LANDING BOAT HAD GUNNERS LLOYD J.SHEPARD, OF MORRISON, ILL., AND WILLIAM C.BATSON,JR.

OTHERS ABOARD INCLUDED CAPTAINS WILLIAM J.JOHNSON, OF GRAND RAPIDS,MICH., AND PETER L.DALPONTE, THREE RIVERS,MICH., LT.COL.FRANCIS L.IRWIN, 1479 LEE STREET, SOUTHWEST, ATLANTA,GA., AND CPL.EDWARD J.O'NEIL (1704 16TH ST., SE) WASHINGTON,D.C.

WHEN WE HIT THE BEACH THE MEN FILED OUT ON THE DOUBLE AND PROCEEDED INLAND ON A NARROW TRAIL TO A NATIVE HUT. THERE THEY HALTED MOMENTARILY TO GET ORGANIZED, THEN PUSHED ON INLAND AND IN THE DIRECTION OF SAUI POINT.

OUR MAIN LINE FOLLOWED THE TRAIL WHILE RIFLEMEN, SINGLY AND BY TWO'S AND THREE'S POKED INTO UNDERGROWTH TO EITHER SIDE. I WAS FOLLOWING CPL.CURTIS STARKEY, SPARTA,WISC., WHO WAS CARRYING A REEL OF TELEPHONE WIRE.

AT THE TRAIL JUNCTION, THE MEN SPOTTED A NATIVE HUT. EVERY-BODY WAS ORDERED TO DROP WHILE AN ADVANCE MAN TOSSED IN A GRENADE. THERE WAS

BODY WAS ORDERED TO DROP WHILE AN ADVANCE MAN TOSSED IN A GRENADE. THERE WAS NO RETURN FIRE. THEN CAPT.JOHNSON CAME OUT OF THE SCRUB TO THE LEFT OF THE TRAIL AND SAID, "HELL, THERE'S NOTHING THERE -- WE CAME THROUGH THAT ABOUT FIVE MINUTES AGO."

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BY WILLIAM F.BONI

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS AT SAIDOR,NEW GUINEA,JAN.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE SENT NINE BOMBERS TO RAID THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD AT SAIDOR YESTERDAY AFTERNOON BUT BY THAT TIME A COMPLETELY INTEGRATED FORCE WAS ASHORE.

(THIS WAS THE FIRST REPORT OF AN ENEMY AIR ATTACK ON SAIDOR SINCE AMERICAN ARMY FORCES LANDED AT DAWN NEW YEAR'S DAY. JAPANESE PLANES DIDN'T SHOW UP UNTIL SOME SEVEN HOURS AFTER THE U.S. MARINES' INVASION OF CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN,DEC.26.)

ONE MAN WAS KILLED IN THE RAID AND THREE WOUNDED.

LAST NIGHT, MAJOR GEORGE BOND, SAN ANGELO,TEX., SUMMARIZED THE SITUATION WHICH ESTABLISHED THIS AS ONE OF THE MOST CHEAPLY-GAINED LANDINGS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. OUR CASUALTIES THEN WERE ONLY THOSE CAUSED BY BOMBERS,

BY THAT TIME WE HELD A BEACHHEAD OF SOME FIVE MILES. THE MAIN OBJECTIVE, SECURING THE PEACETIME EMERGENCY LANDING STRIP, WAS ACHIEVED NOT LONG AFTER NOON.

AT LEAST 11 JAPANESE DEAD HAVE BEEN COUNTED AND ONE ENEMY SOLDIER TAKEN PRISONER.

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ONE OF THE FIRST MEN TO RECONNOITER THE AREA THOROUGHLY YESTERDAY WAS COL.J.S.BRADLEY, MT.PLEASANT,S.C., SENIOR OFFICER OF THE AMERICAN INFANTRY FORCE, WHOSE WIFE LIVES IN CHARLESTON. HE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST, TOO, TO SWIM THE NEARBY NANKINA RIVER.

"I WAS SO HOT BY THEN I JUST WALKED RIGHT IN WITH MY CLOTHES ON," HE SAID.

CAPT.DUBBERLY AND MEDICAL OFFICER MAJOR JOHN T.BOET, 849 SCRIBER, GRAND RAPIDS,MICH., WENT ON A SCOUTING EXPEDITION OF THEIR OWN AND FOUND A JAPANESE BIVOUAC BELOW THE SOUTHERNMOST OF THE THREE LANDING BEACHES.

BRADLEY SAID HE BELIEVED THE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT BY THE FIFTH AIRFORCE JAN.1 WHICH LOOSED 250 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THE AREA, PROBABLY HAD ROUTED MOST THE ENEMY WHILE THE REMAINDER EITHER WERE CAUGHT BY OR FLED AHEAD OF THE PRE-LANDING NAVAL SHELLING.

WHILE SEARCHING FOR A SUITABLE HEADQUARTERS LOCATION, BOTH HEADQUARTERS COMPANY AND CORRESPONDENTS DROPPED PACKS INTO A TRUCK DRIVEN BY CPL.NORBERT KOENE, 1309 LINCOLN AVE., SHEBOYGAN,WIS. WHEN WE RAN OUT THERE WAS ARTILLERY'S ALLIGATOR MANNED BY CPLS.GILBERT WEVER, LOWELL,WISC., AND STEVE SCHWARTS, 2466 BARTLETT AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS., TO SUPPLY IT IN FIVE-GALLON CANS.

THERE ARE MANY SPECIAL OBSERVERS ON THIS EXPEDITION. AMONG THEM ARE CAPT.DAVIS P.FALCON, DONALDSONVILLE,LA., AND LT.ROBERT E.COLE, JEFFERSON HIGHWAY, BATON ROUGE,LA.

OTHERS ASHORE INCLUDE STAFF SGT.MONTE R.RUDNER, 2933 HAZELWOOD, DETROIT,MICH.; CPL.JOE R.FREIBURGER, 2037 EDGEWOOD AVE., GRAND RAPIDS,MICH.; ALL THREE OF WHOM HIKED OVER PART OF THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS WITH THE PRESENT UNIT.

AMPHIBIAN ENGINEERS ALSO WERE REPRESENTED, INCLUDING EARL W. KVAMQUIST, NIAGRA,WISC., CLIFFORD E.KENNEY, ROUTE THREE, WELLSBURG,W.VA., AND KENNETH W.SPESSARD, HARVEY, W.VA., PVT.WALTER GOODPASTER, BOX 141, MADEIRA,OHIO; JOSEPH GYRDESKY, CARNEGIE,PA., SGT. ANTHONY MITCHELL, 1305 FREMONT ST., DES MOINES,IA.

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(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT WILLIAM K.TERRY, OF (3720 ERIE STREET) YOUNGSTOWN,O., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC--(DELAYED)--AFTER COMPLETING ITS ASSIGNMENT BY EASILY CAPTURING TWO ISLANDS DURING THE GILBERTS INVASION, A SMALL MARINE UNIT VOLUNTEERED FOR THE ASSAULT ON MAKIN AND GOT IN THREE DAYS OF "GOOD" FIGHTING.

"WE DIDN'T THINK WE HAD DONE ENOUGH," EXPLAINED MARINE PLATOON SERGEANT HERBERT R.LECLAIR, 22, OF SLATERSVILLE,R.I., WHO LED THE UNIT INTO ACTION. HIS OUTFIT, HIGHLY TRAINED IN JUNGLE WARFARE SUFFERED NO CASUALTIES.

PLATOON SERGEANT LECLAIR, CALLED "FRENCHIE" BY HIS MEN, TOLD OF THE ACTION AS CALMLY AS IF HE WERE STILL WORKING IN THE FLORENCE DYE WORKS AT WOONSOCKET,R.I., TESTING SAMPLES.

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"THE FIRST ISLAND HAD BEEN SHELLED FOR TEN MINUTES BEFORE WE HIT IT, AND WE WERE READY FOR ANYTHING," HE SAID.

"OUR MISSION WAS TO CLEAN UP THE ISLAND AND ELIMINATE ANY POSSIBLE FIRE FROM BIG GUNS ON OUR SHIPS WHICH WERE TO BOMBARD MAKIN FROM THE CHANNEL."

THE DETAIL FOUND, HOWEVER, THAT JAPS HAD EVACUATED THE ISLAND, LEAVING GUN EMPLACEMENTS. THEY DISCOVERED A CORAL WALL, THREE FEET THICK AND FIVE FEET HIGH, BUT NO JAPS.

"WE LEFT THE ISLAND ABOUT THREE HOURS AFTER WE STRUCK, AND WENT TO ANOTHER ISLAND, WHICH WAS ABOUT 100 YARDS WIDE AND A MILE LONG. BUT WE FOUND NO JAPS, NOT EVEN GUN EMPLACEMENTS," PLATOON SERGEANT LECLAIR REPORTED.

"AFTER WE COMPLETED OUR MISSION ON THE TWO SMALL ISLANDS, WE WERE ORDERED BACK TO OUR SHIP. WE DIDN'T THINK WE HAD DONE ENOUGH, HOWEVER, AND VOLUNTEERED FOR MORE ACTION. THE NEXT MORNING--THE FIRST DAY AFTER THE INVASION--WE WERE SENT TO MAKIN, AND WE LANDED WHERE THE 27TH ARMY DIVISION HAD GONE ASHORE. WE WERE ASSIGNED TO PROTECT THE FLANK OF AN ARMY OUTFIT THERE, AND WE MET PLENTY OF SNIPER FIRE.

"WHEN WE COULDN'T SEE THE SNIPERS IN THE COCOANUT TREES, WHICH WERE CLOSE TOGETHER, WE JUST ADVANCED AND IGNORED THEM. NONE OF OUR MEN WAS HIT."

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WE TWO HAD BEEN PIPE FITTERS, LAWYERS, PLUMBERS, ACCOUNTANTS AND SCORES OF OTHER BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL MEN, NOW HAD BEEN SOLDIERS FOR WHAT SEEMED A LONG TIME.

SOLDIERS IN THE DIVISION GREW WHEN ALARMS HAVE TURNED OUT TO BE NEEDLY NIGHT SCARES. STAFF SERGEANT JAMES G.SMITH (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN), TOLD WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM. CAPTAIN REGINALD S.JACKSON OF NEWTON,KANS., AND MASTER SERGEANT HENRY BRANDT OF 2076 OLIVE AVENUE, LAKEWOOD,OHIO.

THE MEN WERE SCOUTING OUT WHEN A BATTLE IN THE UNDERBRUSH ALONG A TRAIL STARTLED THEM INTO IMMOBILITY. SMITH ASKED CAPT.JACKSON IF A WILDCAT WOULDN'T BE HEARD ANYWHERE. JACKSON SAID HE HAD AND BRANDT ALSO HAD HEARD IT. THE THREE ARMED THEMSELVES, CRAWLED INTO THE TRAIL AND LISTENED FOR A REPETITION OF THE NOISE.

IT CAME AGAIN--A STARTLING RUSTLING IN THE UNDERBRUSH OFF TO THE LEFT.

"MOVING FORWARD," SMITH SAID. "I BUMPED INTO A FIGURE CROUCHED

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IN THE DARKNESS.

"'IT'S ME,' WHISPERED BRANDT, AND I SAT BACK ON MY HAUNCHES AND STRAINED MY EYES PEERING INTO THE DARKNESS. THERE WE SAT, THE THREE OF US, IN THE MIDDLE OF A JUNGLE TRAIL IN BOUGAINVILLE, SEARCHING FOR WE KNEW NOT WHAT. TESTING THE OLD PROVERB, I PLACED MY HAND IN FRONT OF MY FACE. I COULDN'T SEE IT. WE SAT QUIETLY FOR FIVE OR TEN MINUTES, BUT THE HOUSEBREAKER WOULDN'T DO HIS STUFF.

"FINALLY I ROSE TO MY FEET. 'TO HELL WITH HIM,' I SAID. 'AS DARK AS IT IS, HE'S HAVING JUST AS MUCH TROUBLE FINDING US AS WE ARE FINDING HIM. I'M GOING BACK TO BED.'"

THE FOLLOWING MORNING THE THREE DECIDED THE NOISE WAS MADE BY A MONKEY OR A POSSUM, AN OPOSSUM-LIKE CREATURE, CRAWLING THROUGH UNDERBRUSH.

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JACKSON, WHO RELATED A STORY OF HOW THE COOK HAD DISCOVERED A SHADOWY FIGURE, APPARENTLY A JAP, JUST AS THE INTRUDER WAS ABOUT TO PLUNGE A KNIFE INTO A SLEEPING SOLDIER, DECLARED THAT "EVERY LAND CRAB'S OR OTHER JUNGLE CREATURE'S MOVEMENTS--EVEN THE WATER WHICH DRIPS INTERMINABLY FROM THE FOLIAGE--SOUNDS LIKE A JAP STEALING THROUGH THE UNDERBRUSH."

AFTER THE COOK'S DISCOVERY THOSE WHO HAD POSITIONS ON THE TRAILS WERE PARTICULARLY JITTERY, JACKSON SAID, BECAUSE AFTER DARK THE JAP FOLLOWS TRAILS TO MINIMIZE THE NOISE OF HIS ADVANCE. IT WAS A RELIEF, JACKSON SAID WHEN "CHATTERING MACHINE CHARLEY" CAME OVER AT 4 A.M.

HE TOLD OF ADVANCING ON AN AIR RAID SHELTER WITH SIX MARINES AND A FEW SOLDIERS.

"A JAP OFFICER AND FOUR MEN SNEAKED OUT OF THE SHELTER, SET UP AN AUTOMATIC WEAPON, AND RAKED US WITH FIRE, SHOOTING UNDER A BUILDING WHICH WAS BUILT ON STILTS," HE RELATED. "ONE OF THE SOLDIERS WAS HIT IN THE KNEE, BUT THE MARINES WEREN'T WOUNDED. WE FIRED BACK, AND THE JAP OFFICER WAS KILLED. SOME OF THE BOYS SAID I GOT HIM, BUT I DON'T THINK SO. THE OTHER JAPS RAN BACK INTO THE SHELTER.

WE CALLED FOR THE ENGINEERS, TO DYNAMITE THE SHELTER. THEY BLEW IT UP WITH EIGHT STICK OF TNT SHOVED INSIDE A DOORWAY FROM THE END OF A LONG POLE WHILE WE COVERED THEM. AFTER THAT," HE CONTINUED, "WE DIDN'T EVEN BOTHTER TO LOOK AROUND TO SEE IF ALL THE JAPS WERE DEAD."

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RELIEVED SHORTLY THEREAFTER, THE MARINES GUARDED A LONG PIER ON NAKIN. THE NIGHT BEFORE, JAPS HAD SWUM IN A LARGE ARC TO THE PIER AND HAD INFILTRATED IN THE YANK LINES ALONG THE PIER. BUT THEY DIDN'T INFILTRATE THAT NIGHT.

"YOU CAN TELL MY FOLKS, MR. AND MRS.A.P.LECLAIR, OF SLATERSVILLE,R.I., AND MY WIFE, DORIS, OF UXBRIDGE,MASS., THAT I'M O.K. THE BEST PART OF THE WHOLE OPERATION WAS THE FIRST MAIL CALL BACK HERE," PLATOON SERGEANT LECLAIR DECLARED.

41'AEW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY, WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SGT.HARRY S. BOLSER, LOUISVILLE, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS--(DELAYED)--A KENTUCKY MARINE HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH FIRING THE FIRST SHOT IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS CAMPAIGN.

HE IS STAFF SERGEANT JAMES C.GABBARD,JR., 24, OF 21 ELDER ST.BEREA.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE HNOR CAME 15 MONTHS AND 15 DAYS AFTER U.S.MARINES MADE THEIR INITIAL LANDINGS IN THE SOLOMONS.

IN AN AFFIDAVIT DATED NOVEMBER 22,1943, FLYING OFFICER C.ERNIE SPENCER, OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE, WHO WAS THE OFFICIAL GUIDE FOR THELANDING ON TULAGI ISLAND, NEAR GUADALCANAL, AUGUST 7, STATED HE LED A PARTY DETAILED TO LAND ON NEARBY FLORIDA ISLAND 30 MINUTES BEFORE THE TIME SET FOR THE MAIN LANDING ON TULAGI.

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SAID SPENCER:

"I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT CORPORAL GABBARD, THEN FIRST CLASS PRIVATE J.C.GABBARD, MANNED A MACHINE GUN IN THE PROW OF THE LANDING BOAT AND AT APPROXIMATELY 0725 HOURS ON THE 7TH OF AUGUST,1942, AS WE NEARED THE SHORE, FIRED A BURST TOWARDS THE BEACH. I DO CERTIFY THAT THIS WAS THE FIRST SHOT FIRED BY ANY OF THE LANDING PARTY IN THIS SECTION AND AS MY PARTY PRECEDED ALL OTHER LANDINGS BY HALF AN HOUR IT WAS SURELY THE FIRST SHOT FIRED BY THE LANDING FORCES IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS OFFENSIVE."

FELLOW MARINES ON THAT BOAT CLAIMED THE DISTINCTION FOR GABBARD AFTER THE JAPS WERE PUSHED OFF OF TULAGI, FLORIDA, AND GUADALCANAL ISLANDS AND WAR CORRESPONDENTS MENTIONED THE INCIDENT IN THEIR STORIES. BUT IT WAS NOT UNTIL HE RECEIVED CONFIRMATION FROM SPENCER THAT THE KENTUCKIAN LAID CLAIM TO THE HONOR.

AFTER PAVING THE WAY FOR THE FLORIDA AND TULAGI LANDINGS, SPENCER'S PARTY SUPPORTED MARINES IN THEIR LANDING ON GAVUTU ISLAND, NEAR TULAGI. IT WAS THERE THAT GABBARD WAS WOUNDED IN THE RIGHT ARM AND HIP SHORTLY AFTER HE CARRIED HIS MACHINE GUN TO THE BEACH AND OPENED FIRE ON THE JAPS.

HE WAS EVACUATED TO A REAR BASE, RECOVERED FROM THE WOUNDS AND WAS TRANSFERRED TO MARINE AVIATION'S SOUTH PACIFIC COMBAT AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND GABBARD WAS BEEN IN THE TRANSPORT COMMAND'S MAIL DIVISION SINCE JULY.

GABBARD IS THE SON OF DR. AND MRS.J.C.GABBARD OF BEREA.

MY450AEW NM

SOUTH PACIFIC AMPHIBIOUS HEADQUARTERS, JAN.4-(AP)-A 26-TON AERIAL BOMBING PACED AN AMERICAN GAIN ALONG THE EAST BANK OF THE TOROKINA RIVER ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

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AFTER THE ATTACK BY DIVEBOMBERS AND TORPEDO BOMBERS AND A HALF-HOUR ARTILLERY BARRAGE, ARMY AND MARINE FORCES ADVANCED INTO THE RIVER AREA AND FOUND IT "CHEWED TO PIECES" AND ABANDONED.

THE ENEMY RETREATED, LEAVING CONSIERABLE EQUIPMENT AND 14 DEAD. THE JAPANESE STILL HAVE A STRONG POSITION 1200 YARDS EAST OF THE MOUTH OF THE TOROKINA ON THE WEST-CENTRAL COAST WHERE THE AMERICANS HAVE A BEACHHEAD EXTENDING MORE THAN EIGHT MILES IN THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY SECTOR.

NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA, JAN 4-(AP)-NEW CALEDONIA'S GOVERNOR WAS NOT EXPRESSING THE OPNION OF THE MAJORITY OF CALEDONIAN CITIZENS WHEN HE CRITICIZED AMERICAN TROOPS AND AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION OF THIS FRENCH ISLAND, SAYS NICOLAS (TIBBY) HAGEN, LEADING BUSINESS MAN AND ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN FIGURES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

"CHRISTIAN LAIGRET HAD BEEN HERE FOR ONLY A COUPLE OF MONTHS, AS OUR ACTING GOVERNOR," HAGEN SAID. "HE WAS HARDLY QUALIFIED TO SPEAK FOR THOSE OF US WHO MAKE OUR HOME HERE. WE LIKE OUR AMERICAN VISITORS, WELCOME THEIR PRESENCE AND HAVE NO COMPLAINTS TO MAKE."

GOVERNOR LAIGRET, AT A RECENT PRESS CONFERENCE, CRITICIZED THE CONDUCT OF UNITED STATES TROOPS, SAID NOUMEA RESIDENTS PARTICULARLY OBJECTED TO THE PRESENCE OF AMERICAN NEGRO SOLDIERS, AMERICAN MONOPOLY OF NOUMEA DOCKS AND WAREHOUSES, AND ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICAN NON-PROFIT CANTEENS WHERE THEY MIGHT COMPETE WITH NOUMEA SHOPS. AMERICANS SAID THE SHOPS WERE CHARGING EXORBITANT PRICES.

PEARL HARBOR, JAN.4-(AP)-TEN AND POSSIBLY 17 JAPANESE FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN OVER WOTJE AND MALOELAP ATOLLS SUNDAY IN THE HEAWIEST OPPOSITION EVER ENCOUNTERED BY AMERICAN BOMBERS OVER THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SIXTY JAPANESE FIGHTERS ROSE TO MEET THE LIBERATORS FROM THE U.S. 7TH AIR FORCE WHEN THEY ATTACKED AIRDROMES AT WOTJE AND AT TAROA ON MALOELAP. SIMULTANEOUSLY OTHER ARMY BOMBERS STRUCK AT JALUIT, ANOTHER POWERFULLY FORTIFIED ATOLL IN THE GROUP.

NONE OF OUR PLANES WERE LOST. JAN 5 1944

THE JAPANESE RETALIATED BY SENDING TEN PLANES OVER TO BOMB APAMAMA SUNDAY NIGHT. THEY CAUSED ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE, KILLING TWO MEN.

AT WOTJE THE BOMBERS SHOTDOWN EIGHT ZEROS FOR CERTAIN AND PROBABLY FIVE MORE. OVER TAROA AIRFIELD, TWO ZEROS WERE DEFINITELY SHOT DOWN AND TWO MORE PROBABLY. THIRTY INTERCEPTORS WERE ENCOUNTERED OVER EACH FIELD.

(A TOKYO BROADCAST REPORTED THAT 14 LIBERATORS RAIDED TAROA MONDAY--WHICH WOULD BE SUNDAY HONOLULU TIME. IT CLAIMED TWO RAIDERS WERE SHOT DOWN WHILE THE JAPANESE "SUFFERED NO LOSSES".)

THE JAPANESE NOW HAVE LOST 116 PLANES AND PROBABLY 50 MORE IN DEFENSE OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, SINCE AMERICAN PLANES STARTED HAMMERING THOSE CORAL ATOLLS IN MID-NOVEMBER. ONLY 12 AMERICAN PLANES HAVE BEEN LOST IN THAT TIME.

ENEMY AIR OPPOSITION WAS THE HEAVIEST, IN THE NEW RAIDS, THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO MOUNT IN THAT AREA IN A SINGLE DAY. IN A RAID ON MALOELAP ON DEC.19 THE JAPANESE SENT 25 INTERCEPTORS ALOFT AND THE NEXT DAY 30 ZEROS AROSE TO GIVE BATTLE. THIRTY-FIVE ENEMY PLANES INTERCEPTED OUR ARMY BOMBERS WHICH RAIDED WOTJE ATOLL ON DEC.22.

THE TEXT OF ADMIRAL NIMITZ' ANNOUNCEMENT:

"HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE ATTACKED WOTJE AND TAROA ON JANUARY 2 (WEST LONG

TUDE DATE). APPROXIMATELY 30 ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE ENCOUNTERED IN EACH STRIKE. OUR BOMBERS SHOT DOWN EIGHT ZEROES AT WOTJE AND PROBABLY DESTROYED FIVE MORE. AT TAROA TWO ZEROES WERE SHOT DOWN AND TWO MORE PROBABLY DESTROYED.

"MEDIUM BOMBERS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE RAIDED JALUIT ATOLL ON JANUARY 2. DAMAGE AND LOSSES TO OUR PLANES FOR THE DAY WERE SLIGHT. TEN ENEMY PLANES BOMBED OUR INSTALLATIONS AT ABEMAMA ON THE NIGHT OF JANUARY 2 WITH SLIGHT DAMAGE. TWO MEN WERE KILLED."

K529PEW JAN 5 1944

AN ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE, JAN.4-(AP)-CITATIONS COMMENDING TEN STAFF OFFICERS OF THE ELEVENTH AIR FORCE FOR THEIR PART IN THE ALEUTIAN CAMPAIGN FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1942, TO AUGUST 15, 1943,

DURING WHICH THE JAPANESE WERE BEATEN BACK FROM ATTU AND KISKA, WERE DISCLOSED TODAY.

THOSE COMMENDED BY MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM O.BUTLER, WHO COMMANDED THE ELEVENTH AIR FORCE DURING THE PERIOD, INCLUDED:

COLONEL GILBERT E.LINKSWILER, 104 KOONTZ AVE., MORGANTON, WEST VA., FOR SERVICE AS FORCE ENGINEER IN ESTABLISHMENT OF ALEUTIAN OPERATING BASES.

COLONEL ROBERT A.ROLLISON, 6519 SAN BONITA ST., ST.LOUIS, MO., FOR SERVICES AS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF IN CHARGE OF PERSONNEL.

COLONEL HAROLD L.SMITH, 32 RIDGE AVE., WASHINGTON, PA., FOR SERVICES AS OFFICER IN CHARGE OF ARMY WEATHER OBSERVATIONS IN ALASKA.

COLONEL NORMAN C.SPENCER, LOWELL ROAD, CONCORD, MASS., FOR SERVICES AS FORCE WEATHER OFFICER.

COLONEL JEAN K.EFOGLE, 7416 SOUTH PHILLIPS ST., CHICAGO, ILL., FOR SERVICES AS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF IN CHARGE OF FORCE INTELLIGENCE.

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COLONEL WARREN R.WINN, EDGEWARTER BEACH HOTLE, CHICAGO, ILL., FOR SERVICES AS FORCE OFFICER.

CAPTAIN HERBERT G.SPEES, 423 SOUTH EIGHTH ST., MAYFIELD, KY., FOR SERVICES AS FORCE PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICER.

BY NORMAN BELL

AN OUTER ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE, JAN 4-(AP)-THIS ISLAND, IN THE UNFLATTERING OPINION OF FIRST LT.FRED S.ABNEY, IS NOTHING LESS THAN THAT FABLED TERMINUS OF HUMAN ADVENTURES AND HOPES--THE END OF THE EARTH.

HE NEVER EXPECTED ANYTHING FROM AS FAR BACK AS HIS CHILDHOOD TO CATCH UP WITH HIM HERE, WHERE THE SMALL PILE OF SAND AND TUNDRA IS SEALED BY SNOW AND ITS LONELY SHORES BATTERED BY WINTRY SEAS.

BUT LIEUTENANT ABNEY, WHOSE HOME IS AT BROWNWOOD, TEX., GOT A SURPRISE.

HE HAS ACTUALLY SEEN AND HANDLED THE VIOLIN THAT WAS GIVEN TO HIM WHEN HE WAS ELEVEN YEARS OLD IN BROWNWOOD, AND THE RATTLESNAKE RATTLES THAT HE PRIZED.

IT HAPPENED LIKE THIS:

SHORTLY BEFORE CHRISTMAS, CAPTAIN J.LINWOOD CUTLER, SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICER HERE FOR THE ARMY'S ELEVENTH AIR FORCE, RECEIVED A LARGE CRATE OF DONATED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

IN UNPACKING THEM, HE WAS ATTRACTED BY THE VIOLIN BECAUSE IT RATTLED.

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CAPTAIN CUTLER, WHOSE HOME IS (AT 6211 CHESTNUT ST.,) PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUGGLED THE VIOLIN UNTIL THE OBJECT CAME OUT---REAL RATTLES, OFF A SNAKE.

BUT HIS GREATEST ASTONISHMENT CAME WHEN HE TOLD HIS HUT MATE, LIEUTENANT ABNEY, WHO INSISTED ON SEEING THE VIOLIN.

SURELY ENOUGH, THERE WAS THE PLACE WHERE HE HAD CUT A SMALL HOLE IN IT FIFTEEN YEARS AGO TRYING TO GET THE RATTLES OUT.

"IT'S THE SAME FIDDLE," HE SAID; "THE ONE MY AUNT GAVE ME WHEN I WAS ELEVEN. SHE TOOK IT BACK AFTER I FAILED TO SHOW INTEREST IN MUSIC BEYOND LOSING MY RATTLES IN THE THING."

LIEUTENANT ABNEY CONCLUDED THAT HIS AUNT, MRS.FRED ABNEY HAD FINALLY DISPOSED OF THE OLD VIOLIN BY CONTRIBUTING IT.

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MONTEVIDEO JAN 4-(AP)-REPLIES TO THE RECOMMENDATION THAT ALL AMERICAN COUNTRIES EXCHANGE INFORMATION BEFORE RECOGNIZING ANY NEW DE FACTO GOVERNMENT WERE STUDIED BY SIX MEMBERS OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL DEFENSE AT A MEETING TODAY NOT ATTENDED BY THE ARGENTINA DELEGATE.

ARGENTINA ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY SHE HAD RECOGNIZED THE NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT GUALBERTO VILLARROEL.

BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, AND ECUADOR HAVE NOT YET SENT OFFICIAL AND DEFINITE REPLIES TO THE RECOGNITION RECOMMENDATION FIRST ADVANCED BY ALBERTO GUANI, VICE-PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE. IT WAS INDICATED, HOWEVER, THAT THEIR REPLIES WOULD BE FAVORABLE.

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION WAS NOT SUBMITTED TO ARGENTINA OR TO BOLIVIA. THE COMMITTEE WILL ADVISE THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE CONSENSUS OF THE ANSWERS RECEIVED.

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CARACAS, VENEZUELA, JAN 4-(AP)-PRESIDENT GEN.ISAIAS MEDINA WILL LEAVE JAN.16 FOR A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY A GROUP OF VENZUELAN CABINET MEMBERS, BUSINESSMEN AND MILITARY OFFICIALS AS WELL AS U.S.AMBASSADOR FRANK CORRIGAN. THE MAKEUP OF THE GROUP INDICATED THE VENEZUELANS MAY DISCUSS THEIR COUNTRY'S NEEDS IN THE PRESENT AND POST-WAR PERIOD, ESPECIALLY IN CONSTRUCTION.

MEDINA IS EXPECTED TO VISIT HAITI BEFORE REACHING MIAMI. HE THEN WILL GO TO WA[redacted]

HAVANA, JAN. 4-(AP)-THE CUBAN BOARD OF WAR ECONOMY, AT THE INSISTENCE OF [redacted] LEADING NEWSPAPERS, WILL ASK THE UNITED STATES TO RESCIND A RECENT ORDER REDUCING [redacted] NEWSPRINT [redacted] SHIPMENTS TO HAVANA 40 PER CENT.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA, 113-YEAR-OLD DEAN OF CUBAN NEWSPAPERS, [redacted] THE ORDER WOULD CUT THE 2,400-TON-A-MONTH PRE-WAR NEWSPRINT IMPORT TO 600 TONS A MONTH IN 1944.

MONTREAL, JAN.4-(AP)-THE COST IN MEN AND MATERIAL OF A CROSS-CHANNEL INVASION [redacted] OF EUROPE MIGHT BE "SURPRISINGLY LOW" IF THE ATTACK WERE MADE IN THE RIGHT WAY AT THE RIGHT MOMENT, ERWIN D. CANHAM, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, TOLD THE ROTARY CLUB TODAY.

"I AM NOT ARGUING FOR ANYTHING LESS THAN A FRONTAL ASSAULT," HE SAID, "BUT SIMPLY OBJECTING TO THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE COST WILL BE PERILOUSLY HIGH.

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"IT IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE THAT THE ACID OF SELF-DESTRUCTION HAS EATEN DEEP INTO THE COLOSSUS, WEAKENED BY THE SEVERE PUNISHMENT THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE ADMINISTERED TO [redacted] DATE."

NEW YORK, JAN. 4-(AP)-THE CAIRO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT 600 Greeks NAZIS WERE KILLED BY GREEK PATRIOTS IN "A BATTLE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE" SEVERAL DAYS AGO IN THE GREEK PROVINCE OF EPIRUS.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE PATRIOTS, "WHO SUFFERED ONLY VERY LIGHT LOSSES," ATTACKED A MOTORIZED GROUP OF 7,000 GERMANS.

EARLIER ACTION BY PATRIOTS BROUGHT STERN NAZI ACTION---"DURING THE CHRISTMAS PERIOD IN MACEDONIA, THE GERMANS BURNED VILLAGES AS A REPRISAL, KILLING A LARGE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN EACH ONE."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS REPORTED THE BROADCAST.

NEW YORK, JAN. 4-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID IN A SPANISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST TO LATIN AMERICA TODAY THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO HAD EXCHANGED NEW YEAR'S FELICITATIONS WITH GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO OF SPAIN AS WELL AS WITH HITLER, MARSHAL PETAIN AND PRESIDENT RISTO RYTI OF FINLAND. U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

NEW YORK JAN 4-(AP)-THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID IN AN ARTICLE REPORTED TO THE OWI TONIGHT THAT RUMANIA HAD DEVELOPED A SCHEME TO EXTORT RANSOM FEES RANGING FROM 150,000 TO 800,000 LEI ($1,050 TO $5,600 AT PREWAR EXCHANGE RATES) FROM RUMANIAN JEWS NOW AT FORCED LABOR ON THE RUSSIAN [illegible].

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THE SPREAD OF THE FIGU[illegible]ED THAT THE SURVIVING WORKERS--50 PERCENT OF THE ORIGINA[illegible]E SAID TO HAVE PERISHED--WOULD BE CHARGED FOR FREEDOM O[illegible]F PRESUMED ABILITY TO PAY.

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,JAN 3-(AP)-THE NATION'S AIR CHIEF SAID TODAY THAT THE ALL-OUT AIR BOMBARDMENT OF JAPAN WOULD BE NEITHER SIMPLE NOR SOON.

GENERAL H.H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF ARMY AIR FORCES, INCORPORATED THIS ADMONITION IN A REPORT ON THE WORLD-WIDE ACTIVITIES OF HIS COMMAND:

"THOSE PERSONS WHO THINK THAT AFTER THE COSTLY AND TIME-CONSUMING DEFEAT OF GERMANY, WE CAN BY A SIMPLE ORDER FLY OUR PLANES TO CHINA, BOMB TOKYO AND BRING JAPAN TO HER KNEES, DO NOT YET UNDERSTAND THE NEED FOR VAST SUPPLY LINES, WELL-EQUIPPED BASES AND PLANES BUILT TO FIGHT UNDER ENTIRELY DIFFERENT CONDITIONS FROM THOSE THAT PREVAIL OVER EUROPE."

DECLARING THAT "SUPPLY IS OUR PROBLEM IN CHINA," ARNOLD EXPLAINED THAT EVERY ITEM OF EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE MUST BE FLOWN INTO FROM THE OUTSIDE AND THAT THIS PROCEDURE MUST CONTINUE "UNTIL SUCH TIME AS WE CONQUER THE TERRITORY AND BUILD THE ROAD INTO CHINA, AND/OR CAPTURE A SEAPORT."

HE CITED THIS AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE SUPPLY PROBLEM:

"IN THE ROUND-TRIP OVER THE HUMP (THE HIGH EASTERN SPUR OF THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS) BETWEEN ASSAM AND KUNKING, THE C-87 TRANSPORT NOW IN USE CAN DELIVER FOUR TONS OF 100-OCTANE GASOLINE. TO DO SO, THE AIRPLANE MUST CONSUME 3 1/2 TONS OF THE SAME PRECIOUS COMMODITY.

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"THE CREWS OF A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP IN CHINA MUST FERRY OVER THEIR OWN GASOLINE, BOMBS, REPLACEMENT PARTS AND EVERYTHING ELSE IN THEIR OWN B-24'S (THE C-87 IS A CONVERTED B-24). BEFORE THIS BOMBARDMENT GROUP CAN GO ON ONE COMBAT FLIGHT, IT MUST MAKE FOUR TRIPS OVER THE HUMP."

ARNOLD SAID THAT WHEN MAJOR GENERAL LEWIS H.BRERETON AND HIS AIR FORCES MEN ARRIVED IN INDIA FROM JAVA IN MAY 1942 "THEY FOUND A TOTAL OF 10 AIRDROMES IN THAT ENTIRE SUB-CONTINENT."

"UNTIL THAT TIME," ARNOLD SAID, "THE BRITISH DEFENSE OF INDIA HAD BEEN BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE ONLY THREAT COULD COME FROM

THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER--THE KHYBER PASS. THE JAPANESE SEIZURE OF BURMA SUDDENLY THREATENED ATTACK NOT FROM THE NORTHWEST BUT THE EAST. A COMPLETE AND RAPID READJUSTMENT OF DEFENSE WAS IN ORDER, A FORMIDABLE TASK IN ANY COUNTRY--LET ALONE INDIA."

AT THE START OF THE WAR, ARNOLD SAID, "JAPAN HAD THE DROP ON US," WITH A "POWERFUL INTERLOCKING SYSTEM OF AIR BASES STRETCHING FROM FORMOSA TO BURMA, TO MALAYA, THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, AND ON THROUGH NEW GUINEA TO THE SOLOMONS AND MARSHALLS.

"NO TRADITIONAL MODE OF NAVAL OR LAND WARFARE COULD POSSIBLY HAVE BROKEN THE DEFENSIVE RING THAT JAPAN COUNTED ON FOR CONSOLIDATION," ARNOLD SAID. "IN POINT OF FACT, THE RING IS STILL LARGELY INTACT."

THE PRIMARY ALLIED OBJECTIVE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC NOW, ARNOLD SAID, IS "TO ADVANCE OUR OWN NETWORK OF AIR BASES DEEP INTO THE JAPANESE PERIMETER."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, RADIO USE 9 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, MONDAY, JAN. 3)

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UNDATED LEAD ARNOLD (450)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE)--GENERAL H.H. ARNOLD, CHIEF OF ARMY AIR FORCES, SAID TODAY (MONDAY) THE PRIMARY AIM OF HIS COMMAND "IS TO MAKE THE COMING INVASION OF GERMANY AS ECONOMICAL AS POSSIBLE BY DRASTICALLY REDUCING THE WAR POTENTIAL OF THE THIRD REICH AND ITS SATELLITES."

INTO A REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS AND HISTORY OF THE AIR FORCES, ARNOLD PUT THESE STATEMENTS:

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"OUR STATEGIC AIR PLAN IS PREDICATED ON THE FUNDAMENTAL FACT THAT OUR BOMBERS CAN FLY DEEP INTO ENEMY TERRITORY, DROP AN EFFECTIVE LOAD OF BOMBS, AND RETURN TO BASE WITHOUT LOSSES DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE DAMAGE ACCOMPLISHED. WE HAVE PROVED THAT WE CAN DO THIS."

THE NEAR FUTURE LIKELY WILL DETERMINE "THE SURVIVAL OR DESTRUCTION" OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AS AN EFFECTIVE AGENCY. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S FIGHTER STRENGTH IS AIMED AT THROUGH TWO METHODS--THE BOMBING OF FIGHTER PLANE MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND THE DESTRUCTION OF PLANES IN THE AIR IN BATTLE WITH ALLIED BOMBERS.

THE UNITED STATES NOW HAS "THE WORLD'S LARGEST AIR FORCE," MANNED BY 2,385,000 OFFICERS AND MEN.

THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD HAS 145,000 PLANES SCHEDULED FOR PRODUCTION DURING THE NEXT 15 MONTHS.

"THOSE PERSONS WHO THINK THAT AFTER THE COSTLY AND TIME-CONSUMING DEFEAT OF GERMANY WE CAN BY SIMPLE ORDER FLY OUR PLANES TO CHINA, BOMB TOKYO AND BRING JAPAN TO HER KNEES, DO NOT YET UNDERSTAND THE NEED FOR VAST SUPPLY LINES, WELL-EQUIPPED BASES AND PLANES BUILT TO FIGHT UNDER ENTIRELY DIFFERENT CONDITIONS FROM THOSE THAT PREVAIL OVER EUROPE."

WHEN JAPANESE PLANES FLEW IN OVER AMERICAN AIR FIELDS ON THE HAWAIIAN AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ON DECEMBER 7, 1941, WE HAD A TOTAL OF 526 PLANES SUITED FOR COMBAT IN DEFENSE OF THE ISLANDS.... "WITHIN A FEW HOURS THAT NUMBER WAS REDUCED TO 176."

THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND NOW HAS 110,000 MILES OF ROUTES.

A CHART DISCLOSES SUCH NEW AND REMOTE ROUTES AS ONE RUNNING NORTHWARD TO BAFFIN LAND AT THE NORTHEASTERN CORNER OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT, AND ANOTHER REACHING THE BIG MINERAL PRODUCING AREA IN SOUTH AFRICA. "ON ONE RECENT DAY 650,000 POUNDS OF MATERIEL, MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES WERE DELIVERED BY AIR TO ONE THEATER OF OPERATIONS."

DURING ONE YEAR OF OPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, FROM NOV. 8, 1942, THROUGH NOV 7, 1943, ALLIED AIRCRAFT DROPPED 92,233 TONS OF BOMBS ON ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND SUPPLY ROUTES, OF WHICH 65,377 TONS WERE DROPPED BY THE AAF. THE TARGETS WERE IN AUSTRIA, JUGOSLAVIA, GREECE, ALBANIA AND FRANCE AS WELL AS IN NORTH AFRICA. IN THAT THEATER, "WE DESTROYED IN AERIAL COMBAT AND ON THE GROUND 5,511 ENEMY AIRCRAFT, PROBABLY DESTROYED 750 AND DAMAGED 1,903."

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"TWO YEARS AFTER PEARL HARBOR X X X IT IS NOW PLAIN THAT FOR US THE BEGINNING HAS ENDED; FOR OUR ENEMIES, THE END HAS BEGUN."

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JAN 3-(AP)-HERE IS THE PREVIOUSLY UNDISCLOSED MAGNITUDE OF THE DISASTER THAT ALL BUT WIPED OUT OUR AIR FORCE IN THE PACIFIC WHEN THE JAPANESE STRUCK:

WE HAD A TOTAL OF 526 PLANES OF ALL TYPES DEPLOYED ON THE MORNING OF DEC.7, 1941, TO MEET POSSIBLE ATTACKS ON THE HAWAIIAN AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

"WITHIN A FEW HOURS THAT NUMBER WAS REDUCED TO 176."

THE QUOTES ARE THOSE OF GENERAL H.H.ARNOLD, REPORTING ON THE PACIFIC WAR IN A SUMMARY OF THE OPERATION OF HIS ARMY AIR FORCE COMMAND.

ARNOLD SAID THAT DECEMBER 7 FOUND THE ARMY AIR FORCES "EQUIPPED WITH PLANS BUT NOT WITH PLANES...OUR COMBAT STRENGTH (FOR THE WHOLE NATION) WAS LITTLE BETTER THAN A CORPORAL'S GUARD OF SOME 3,000 PLANES; OF THESE ONLY 1,157 WERE ACTUALLY SUITED TO COMBAT SERVICE."

THE WORK OF THE JAPANESE AT THE ARMY'S HICKAM AND WHEELER FIELDS IN HAWAII WAS "FULLY AS THOROUGH AS AT PEARL HARBOR," ARNOLD COMMENTED BITTERLY, REFERRING TO THE DESTRUCTION THE ENEMY WROUGHT ON OUR PACIFIC FLEET IN THE BIG HAWAIIAN NAVAL BASE.

"THEY SMASHED OUR AIRDROMES, CAUGHT MOST OF OUR PLANES ON THE GROUND, AND LEFT US WITHOUT ANY HOPE OF CONTINUING OUR REINFORCEMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE AIR ARM VIA HAWAII," HE SAID. "ON THE ISLAND OF LUZON THEY DISPOSED OF TWO-THIRDS OF OUR STRENGTH BEFORE WE COULD RECOVER FROM THE SURPRISE ATTACK AND REBUILD OUR AIR DEFENSES."

BUT HERE ARNOLD DISCLOSED ANOTHER AND ASSOCIATED FACTOR IN THE ATTACK. HE REPORTED:

"ON LUZON, IT MUST BE SAID, WE HAD MAINTAINED AN AIR ALERT SINCE NOVEMBER 15.

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"EVEN SO, GENERAL MACARTHUR REPORTED THAT AT THE END OF THE FIRST DAY OF WAR THERE WERE ONLY 17 HEAVY BOMBERS AND APPROXIMATELY 70 FIGHTERS LEFT OUT OF A FORCE OF 35 B-17'S, 30 MEDIUM AND EIGHT LIGHT BOMBERS, 220 FIGHTERS AND 23 OTHER AIRPLANES. IN THE DAYS THAT FOLLOWED, 14 OF THE B-17'S MANAGED TO GET TO AUSTRALIA, BUT THE FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED ONE AFTER THE OTHER.

"OUR LAST TWO WORN-OUT P-40'S SANK A COUPLE OF JAPANESE SHIPS WITH 500-POUND BOMBS THAT HAD BEEN HITCHED TO THE WINGS. THIS WAS THE ORIGIN OF OUR FIGHTER BOMBERS."

3o. 24— 11545

WASHINGTON,JAN 4-(AP)-THREE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TONIGHT DEFENDED AS ESSENTIALLY TRUE THE STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO GEN.GEORGE C. MARSHALL, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, THAT STRIKE THREATS HAD GIVEN GERMANY A PROPAGANDA WEAPON WITH WHICH IT MAY HAVE DELAYED REVOLTS IN EUROPE.

ONE ALSO SUGGESTED THAT ANY UNION LEADERS WHO DOUBT THAT LABOR TROUBLES HAVE HAD AN EFFECT ON THE WAR EFFORT SHOULD BE TAKEN TO THE BATTLEFRONTS TO HEAR HOW THE SOLDIERS FEEL ABOUT THE SUBJECT.

THE NEW OUTBURST OF COMMENT ABOUT THE NOW-FAMOUS NEW YEAR'S EVE STATEMENT BY AN UNNAMED OFFICIAL KEPT AT A HIGH PITCH THE TUMULT THAT HAS RAGED EVER SINCE IT WAS MADE PUBLIC. THE LATEST COMMENTS SERVED IN THE NATURE OF A REPLY TO AFL PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN WHO NAMED MARSHALL AS THE SOURCE OF THE STATEMENT IN A SHARPLY-WORDED CRITICISM YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON,JAN.4-(AP)-A $195,583 TAX REFUND TO THE JAN 5 1944 DUKE OF ROXBURGHE OF KELSO, SCOTLAND, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE TREASURY.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID THE SUM REPRESENTED TAXES WITHHELD AT THE SOURCE IN THIS COUNTRY ABOVE THE AMOUNT THE DUKE WAS FOUND TO OWE AFTER AN INVESTIGATION.

COVERING THE YEARS 1938 THROUGH 1941, THE YEARLY REFUND RANGED FROM $16,000 TO $106,000.

THE TREASURY DECLINED FURTHER INFORMATITN.

WASHINGTON,JAN.4-(AP)-THE NAVY TONIGHT IDENTIFIED THE DESTROYER SUNK BY AN EXPLOSION OFF SANDY HOOK AS THE 1,700-TON U.S.S. TURNER, AND SAID ANOTHER DESTROYER, TORPEDOED IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, WAS THE 1,090-TON LEARY.

LOSS OF THE SHIPS WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE NAVY YESTERDAY, BUT IT WITHHELD THEIR NAMES. THE TURNER, COMMISSIONED ONLY LAST APRIL, BLEW UP IN NEW YORK HARBOR WITH SUCH VIOLENCE THAT HER MEN AND GUNS WERE HURLED INTO THE SEA. LITTLE DETAIL WAS GIVEN ON THE LOSS OF THE 34-YEAR-OLD LEARY EXCEPT THAT SHE SANK IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AFTER SHE WAS TORPEDOED CHRISTMAS EVE.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF BOTH VESSELS ARE LISTED AS MISSING. THEY ARE COMMANDER JAMES E.KYES, 37, 11621 16TH AVE., SOUTH, SEATTLE, OF THE LEARY, AND COMMANDER HENRY S.WYGANT, JR., 37, 26TH AND LINCOLN ST., CAMP HILL, PA., OF THE TURNER.

COAST GUARD CUTTERS RESCUED 152 ENLISTED MEN AND TWO OFFICERS, THE NAVY SAID, AFTER THE TERRIFIC BLAST SPLIT THE TURNER IN TWO. MOST OF THE RESCUED HAD INJURIES.

NO FIGURES WERE GIVEN BY THE NAVY OF THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES IN THE LOSS OF THE TWO VESSELS, EACH OF WHICH CARRIED MORE THAN 160 MEN.

"NOTIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE NEXT OF KIN OF ALL CASUALTIES," THE NAVY SAID.

BUILT BY THE FEDERAL SHIPBUILDING AND DRYDOCK COMPANY AT KEARNEY, N.J., THE TURNER, ONE OF THE NEWER TYPE DESTROYERS, CARRIED FOUR 5-INCH GUNS AND HAD 10 TORPEDO TUBES. JAN 5 1944

THE LEARY, COMMISSIONED DECEMBER 5, 1919, WAS ARMED WITH FOUR 4-INCH AND ONE 3-INCH GUNS. SHE HAD QUARTERS FOR 145 OFFICERS AND MEN BUT THAT COMPLEMENT WOULD BE INCREASED IN TIME OF WAR.

KYES, SKIPPER OF THE LEARY, WAS BORN IN EVERETT, WASH., IN 1906, AND GRADUATED FROM THE NAVAL ACADEMY IN 1930. HE WAS GIVEN COMMAND OF THE LEARY IN AUGUST, 1942, AFTER PREVIOUS SERVICE ABOARD THE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS SARATOGA AND RANGER. HIS WIFE LIVES IN SEATTLE.

WYGANT, BORN IN KINGFISHER, OKLA., WAS GRADUATED FROM THE NAVAL ACADEMY IN 1930, AND SINCE THEN HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO SEA DUTY. HE RECEIVED COMMAND OF THE TURNER IN FEBRUARY, 1943. HIS WIFE, MRS.KATHLEEN HEFFINGER WYGAN, LIVES AT 710 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, JAN 4-(AP)-ADMIRAL EMORY S.LAND, CHAIRMAN OF THE MARITIME COMMISSION, BELIEVES THE AIRPLANE WILL SUPERCEDE GIANT LINERS LIKE THE NORMANDIE, QUEEN MARY AND QUEEN ELISABETH AND THAT NO MORE WILL BE BUILT.

SUPERLINERS, HE SAID IN A SPEECH LAST NIGHT, LIVE ON HIGHER PRICED PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND REVENUES FROM MAIL. THE AIRPLANE, THANKS TO ITS SPEED, WILL CUT HEAVILY INTO BOTH THESE FIELDS.

LAND SAID THAT IN THE POSTWAR WORLD THERE WOULD BE "PLENTY OF COMPETITION IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE."

TO ENABLE AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPPING TO COMPETE IN FAVORABLE TERMS WITH OTHER NATIONS, HE SAID HE WAS "CONVINCED THAT IN MANY CASES STEAMSHIP LINES COULD OPERATE COMPLEMENTARY AND SUPPLEMENTARY LINES TO THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE." CERTAINLY, AMERICAN SHIPPING COMPANIES SHOULD NOT BE BARRED FROM SHIP-AIR TRANSPORT, HE DECLARED.

JAN 5, 1944

Russian Army Wins Berdichev, German Keystone in Ukraine; U.S. Raiders Down 95 Nazi Planes

JUNCTION FALLS TO HARD HITTING UKRAINIAN ARMY

Bulwark of German Line Captured After Five Days of Fighting.

4,000 NAZIS KILLED

New Advance Gives Russians New Lines of Communication.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—(AP) The Russian First Ukrainian army today captured the railway junction of Berdichev, pivotal bulwark of the German line protecting Poland and Rumania, after five days' fighting, Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin announced in a special order of the day tonight.

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Berdichev, 25 miles south of Zhitomir, is the former headquarters of German field marshal Gen. Fritz von Mannstein. Its capture increased the communication links between the Russian westward drive into pre-war Poland and southwestward drive toward the Rumanian frontier.

Stalin's announcement came after a delay of more than an hour in the broadcast of the regular Moscow communique — indicating that capture was completed only a short time before the announcement was made public.

The Germans, earlier, had admitted evacuating the eastern portion of the manufacturing town which had a pre-war population of 51,000. It is on the trunk east-west railway from Kowel in Poland to Kazatin and connects with the Kiev-Vinnitsa railway 45 miles north of Vinnitsa.

The capture gave the Russians use of the lateral railway from Zhitomir to Kazatin in the south, where an important Russian force was pounding toward Rumania in hopes of cutting off the Germans remaining in the entire Dnieper bend area.

More than 60 other towns and hamlets were captured by Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's Ukrainian forces during the day, said the delayed Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor from a broadcast.

Among them were Tarashcha, a district center of the Kiev region 23 miles southeast of Belaya Tserkov.

Liberate 90 More Towns

To the north in White Russia, where the Russians were advancing along the railroad toward Novosokolniki, more than 90 more towns were captured including the railway station of Vlasye, 20 miles northeast of Nevel.

Moscow dispatches said the western front of Vatutin's attack which crossed the pre-war Polish border Tuesday had "penetrated deep into Polesie in the direction of Sarny." Sarny is 35 miles west of the former frontier. Polesie is the largest county of pre-war Poland.

Meanwhile, Berlin announced an important new Soviet drive in the area southwest of Krichev in White Russia. It said the attack began Tuesday with violent artillery preparation after which several Red army divisions and a large number of tanks smashed in on a comparatively narrow front. Heavy fighting raged all day and continued Wednesday, Berlin radio said.

Although the area was not identified further it was between the Nevel-Vitebsk fighting in the north and the northern Ukraine. The fighting may be in the sector north of Zhlobin, where the Russians long have been at the upper Dnieper after a drive from Propoisk.

The Russians, as is customary when a new operation begins, made no mention of the area.

In announcing the capture of Berdichev Stalin cited an "air assault" division, four infantry divisions, a tank brigade, a tank regiment and four artillery and mortar regiments. A salute of 20 salvoes from 224 Moscow guns was ordered to celebrate the victory.

Later details in the Moscow communique supplement at midnight said the Germans suffered "heavy losses" in the Berdichev fighting and the Russians captured large amounts of enemy material and many prisoners.

4,000 Germans Killed

About 4,000 Germans were killed in the fighting to the east, where Tarashcha was taken. Also captured in this area was the railway station of Krivchunka, 37 miles southwest of Belaya Tserkov, extending still further the great bulge to the south that was pressing relentlessly on the German Dnieper bend forces.

In the Nevel fighting, the supplement said, 400 Germans were killed as the Russians pressed to within seven miles of the rail junction of Novosokolniki, 35 miles northeast of Nevel.

It was clear from the scope of the Russian Ukraine operations that the great battle to drive the 500,000 to 750,000 Germans from the Dnieper bend had begun.

The German High command communique issued from Hitler's headquarters at the front made the grim and sober announcement of the crumbling of Berdichev. Telling of strong Soviet tank attacks throughout this area, the Nazi bulletin said:

"Particularly in the sector of Berdichev the Soviet attacks increased in intensity. The eastern part of the town was evacuated after embittered fighting. x x x."

In the gloomy view of a German spokesman quoted in Stockholm dispatches, the Germans' eastern defense line had been split wide open by a "very wide penetration" of the Red army.

This army, which the German invaders slapped to its knees just two and a half years ago, now had risen to a towering giant with power and numbers beyond anything Hitler can muster on the eastern front and still man the Mediterranean and western Europe against the awaited Allied invasion.

With Berdichev lost to Field Marshal Gen. Fritz von Mannstein, German commander, his next job is to attempt to hold Vinnitsa on the Bug river line barely 18 miles beyond Vatutin's spearheads and 20 miles short of Zhmerinka, whose fall would cut the Odessa-Lwow-Warsaw trunkline, last Nazi direct supply artery to the lower Ukraine.

As the Russians drove southward, the military question of the moment became, "has von Mannstein waited too long?" according to Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow. "The Germans are running the risk of encountering a major military disaster" if the Russians complete an encirclement with their flanking operation from the west, Gilmore wrote.

The Germans massed from the plains south of captured Belaya Tserkov to Nikopol on the right bank of the Dnieper presented a fairly solid front to Vatutin, running through Smela, Kirovograd and Krivoi Rog. Their main weakness was on their flanks.

On the Nazis' left flank the Russians had cut in behind, south of Pliskov in Vinnitsa province, and on their right they faced the danger of a Red army surge across the Dnieper any place between Nikopol and the river mouth at Kherson.

The Red army's fast-growing offensive in northwest Russia, while not as spectacular as Vatutin's Ukrainian campaign, took on the shape of a major-scale operation as Soviet troops began pushing down the Velikie Luki-Riga railway.

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ENEMY ADMITS REDS HAVE BERDICHEV AREA

German Line Is Withdrawn From Edge of Kiev Bulge—Russians Closing In on Von Mannstein.

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London, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—German troops have evacuated the eastern section of Berdichev, railway town twenty-five miles south of Zhitomir that once was German Ukrainian headquarters, the Nazi High Command announced today.

Loss of at least part of Berdichev was acknowledged as Red Army forces smashed down through the middle Ukraine, taking the fortress of Belaya Tserkov fifty miles below Kiev, in a drive seeking to trap more than 500,000 Germans in the great Dnieper River bend.

German defenders of Berdichev beat back Soviet attacks against other sectors of the town, the German Command declared.

Berlin asserted also that repeated and strong Russian attacks had been thrown back south and west of Zhitomir, and that Soviet attempts to retake recent German gains northwest of Vitebsk farther north likewise had failed.

The Berlin radio spoke of fighting of unabated ferocity and Moscow dispatches declared the great battle to drive the Nazis from the Dnieper Bend had begun, with the enemy fighting desperately to hold his lines of communication.

Germans in Danger.

The Germans in the Dnieper Bend were clearly in growing danger.

Advices from Moscow indicated that these German forces, already outflanked from Kiev as far south as Cherkasy by the capture of Belaya Tserkov and forty other Ukrainian towns, faced the same fate as that met by the army which surrendered at Stalingrad unless Gen. Fritz von Mannstein can extricate them by a mass retreat across the Bug River into Rumania.

The Brazzaville (French West Africa) radio said today that the Rumanian Government has ordered the evacuation of all inhabitants from Bessarabia. It credited this information to a Turkish source. Bessarabia, lying between the Dniester and Prut rivers, is claimed by both Rumania and Soviet Russia. Red Army troops are now less than 100 miles from the Dniester.

At the northern end of the southern front, where other Soviet troops had crossed the prewar Polish frontier west of the customs station of Olevsk, strong German counter-attacks were smashed yesterday by units of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukraine Army. Here, said a broadcast Russian communique, 4,000 Nazis were killed and sixty-five tanks destroyed.

Batters Northern Wing.

Far to the north Gen. Ivan Bagramian kept up his battering against the northern wing of the German armies guarding the Baltic front. Another 1,100 Nazis were killed north of Nevel, 100 enemy-held villages were liberated and the forty-mile Nevel-Velikie Luki rail line cleared of Germans, the Soviet war bulletin declared. Izocha, ten miles north of Nevel, and Pleshkova, twenty miles to the northeast, were among the strong points listed as overrun.

The Germans launched their counter-attacks along the Polish border near Novograd-Volynski. They threw in two battalions—perhaps 1,500 men—supported by tanks and guns, and "succeeded in breaking through to the position of Soviet troops," the Russian communique said.

Soviet columns were said to have surrounded the attackers and wiped them out, capturing 400 prisoners.

Capture of Belaya Tserkov, Moscow declared, ended a four-day battle in which the Germans fought to hold the supply base. With the city in their hands, Soviet spearheads raced on to capture the district centers of Stavishche, twenty miles to the south, and Pliskov, thirty-eight miles northeast of Vinnitsa. The Bug River, where Gen. Von Mannstein may elect to make a stand, is crossed by the Kiev-Zherinka railway south of Vinnitsa.

Drive Gains Momentum

Moscow, Jan. 5 (AP)—Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's long-expected drive against the Germans' central Ukraine positions today gained momentum in the plains south of liberated Belaya Tserkov while Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's troops battled desperately to hold the badly needed communication lines.

The Nazis were counter-attacking repeatedly, seeking to keep control of the railway running from Belaya Tserkov and Tsvetokovo westward to the Odessa-Lwow line. They also were fighting hard in the Smela area to hold the railroad running southward to Novo Ukrainka and westward to a junction with the Odessa road. Another communications line which the Nazis battled desperately to retain was the highway from Belaya Tserkov to Zvenigordka.

Race Against Encirclement

Through this entire network of rail and road communications in the lower middle Ukraine it became a race between Mannstein's harassed forces to get out of untenable positions before being completely encircled from the northwest and west.

Front dispatches said the Russians were pushing southward from Belaya Tserkov along a forty-mile front.

Nazis Badly Outflanked

The question is whether Mannstein has waited too long. Already Vatutin has swung deeply beneath his positions and, generally, the Germans are badly outflanked from the west.

The number of Germans strung out from the plains south of Belaya Tserkov to Nikopol presumably is at least 500,000. They presented a fairly solid front from the steppe south of Belaya Tserkov southeastward to Smela, Kirovograd, Krivoi Rog and Nikopol. The German's main weakness is on the flanks.

Cut Behind Left Flank

On Mannstein's left, the Russians have cut behind him south of Pliskov in Vinnista province. On his right flank, he faces the danger of having the Red army surge across the lower Dnieper any place between Nikopol and Kherson at the mouth of the river.

At the northern end of the southern front, where other Soviet troops had crossed the pre-war Polish frontier west of the customs station of Olevsk, fierce German counter-attacks were smashed yesterday.

Nazi Sluch River Line Captured by Russians

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MOSCOW, Thursday, Jan. 6—(AP) The Red army was reported today to have taken the German Sluch river line.

(The Sluch river presents a north-south line in that portion of its 30-mile course between Polonnoe and Novograd Volynski. The river is east of both of these towns and the Russians already have announced the capture of Novograd Volynski, across the river.)

(The river then makes a bend to the west forming a 100-mile arc into Poland before flowing into the Pripet river. At one point the river is just east of Sarny.

(The dispatch did not say where the river line had been broken. The Russians were reported earlier to have crossed the border in the area of Olevsk, pre-war customs station 45 miles east of Sarny.)

German Official Admits Split In Kiev Area

COLBURN

Stockholm, Jan. 5 (AP)—A German military spokesman admitted today that the Nazi winter defensive line on the Eastern Front had been split by a "very deep penetration," dispatches from the German capital said.

The spokesman was represented as making no effort to hide the fact that the Russian offensive had rolled up the German defenses in the Kiev sector, splitting the lines into two fronts, one 360 miles and the other 480 miles long.

Get Dark Picture

The Swedish correspondent said they were given only a black picture of war developments on both sides of Germany as they met with the spokesman in the bomb-damaged Foreign Office with fires still blazing in Berlin from the heavy RAF raids of Sunday and Monday.

(Although Stockholm is a center for German propaganda plants, the facts emerging from Moscow indicated that for once, the Germans were telling the truth. The "deep penetration" is the great Kiev bulge thrust into the Polish Ukraine just south of the Pripet marshes separating upward of 500,000 Germans in the south from other Nazi forces of the center and north.)

No Counter-Attack Expected

The Germans indicated they did not expect that their army would be able to counter-attack to regain its positions, the dispatches said, although they maintained that because of the two long fronts still existing, the Russians would be unable to roll up the flanks.

While one spokesman was pictured as giving a dark description of the situation on the eastern front, another was quoted as saying that "if an invasion doesn't come now, that will be the biggest fraud of all times."

Coastal Bombing Called "Usual"

Asked to comment on the Allied bombing attacks along the French coast, a Foreign Office spokesman described the raids only as "the usual attacks on the defense line," one dispatch said.

German reticence to discuss the attacks seemed significant in view of reports that Nazi "rocket cannon" emplacements were situated along the raided coast.

The German press has failed to mention the assaults.

800 MILE FRONT IS BLASTED BY HEAVY BOMBERS

HERLIHY

25 Big Planes and 12 Escorting Fighters Lost in Attacks.

SHIPYARDS POUNDED

Targets in Germany and France Battered by American Planes.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 6.—(AP) U. S. heavy bombers and escorting fighters blasted 95 German planes out of the sky yesterday as they ranged across a record 800-mile front to strike the Kiel shipyards, airfields at Bordeaux and Tours in France, and industrial targets in western Germany.

Duesseldorf was reported by a Berlin radio broadcast to have been among the bombers' objectives.

It was the biggest day for U. S. Army air force gunners since the Dec. 11 raid on Emden, when 138 Nazi fighters were bagged. The wide-spread operation cost the attacking forces 25 heavy bombers and 12 escorting fighters.

To reach their targets the bombers knifed through a strong defense which included rocket planes and ME-100S towing what appeared to be new-type anti-aircraft bombs.

Gunners on the Flying Fortresses and Liberators accounted for 62 of the German planes downed while Thunderbolt and Lightning pilots got 33 in the far-ranging operation which in scope became one of the great daylight assaults of the war.

Claiming that German losses during the day's aerial battle's were "remarkably light," the German news agency DNB in a broadcast dispatch said "more than 50 British-American planes, of which at least four-fifths were four-engined bombers, were destroyed — 23 of them over France."

Round the Clock Pounding

The blow at the Kiel shipyards was the third one in three weeks. The great Allied pre-invasion aerial offensive apparently kept rolling around the clock as a procession of R.A.F. planes was heard flying high over the Dover strait toward the French coast.

English costal watchers heard the procession begin shortly after dusk. Continental radios from Vichy to Budapest left the air last night, often a sign of night bombing activities.

Never before in a major operation has the U. S. Eighth Air Force been able to attack targets so far apart at Kiel and Bordeaux or been able to execute so many diversionary thrusts. The airline distance from Kiel, a German north sea port, to Bordeaux, in southeastern France, is 800 miles.

It was the second attack in two days on Kiel. That city's ship yards, and railway targets at Muenster, also in northwest Germany, were struck by U. S. heavy

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bombers Tuesday in one of the greatest daylight aerial assaults ever visited on Hitler's European fortress. Counting American and British fighter escorts the fleet in that attack consisted of some 1,500 planes. Between the two Kiel stabs, RAF Mosquito bombers hit smoldering Berlin in a night attack. British and Allied planes pounded targets in northern France and along the French "invasion coast" today.

The Vichy radio left the air tonight, indicating that the aerial battering might be continuing.

Fighters Escort Bombers

The British-based U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators were escorted by American fighters on all their missions today except the foray at Bordeaux, which involved a round-trip flight of almost 1,000 miles. In the Bordeaux operation they were given withdrawal support by American and RAF fighters.

Crews returning from Kiel said the target was reached in clear weather. Despite the unusually desperate resistance of Nazi fighters they said their bombs crunched down exactly in the area outlined on the briefing boards, building large fires in a city which once was one of Hitler's most important naval bases.

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New Type Defense

One group of Fortress fliers reported encountering not only the usual types of German fighter planes but concentrations of rocket planes and twin-engined Messerschmitts towing what appeared to be 100-pound bombs on 40 or 50 feet of wire.

This was the first time such defensive devices have been seen, and the bomber crewmen were unable to explain how the "tag-along" bombs were detonated. One was seen to explode behind a Fortress.

Other crewmen said that for the first time in a long while they saw some of their escorting P-38 Lightnings outnumbered by Nazi fighters over Kiel.

The Swedish radio reported today that a Flying Fortress made a forced landing in a ploughed field northwest of Trelleborg, Sweden, and that the 10 crew members, all uninjured, were interned. It was the second American plane to land in Sweden in two days. Eighty-six American airmen are now intern-

ed there.

As British-American air power continued to play a grim overture to the opening of a western European front, bombs again burst on German defensive positions in northern France.

Winging across the channel during the day hundreds of RAF and Allied medium bombers hit military objectives in an area which has been under almost constant attack for the last nine days. Heavy explosions from points between Boulogne and Calais were heard on this side of the channel.

RAF fighter-bombers attacked targets in the same general area later without loss, it was announced officially, and RAF and Dominion fighters scoured a larger area without incident—the Germans apparently being too busy with the heavy raiders.

What has become known as the Pas de Calais "rocket-gun coast" and other Nazi-held areas in northern France have been the target of thousands of heavy, medium and fighter bomber attacks since Dec. 28.

In blasting the Tours airfield, which is about 125 miles southwest of Paris, the American heavy bombers struck at a base of German long range aircraft which harry Atlantic convoys. Nazi shipping reconnaissance planes operate from the Bordeaux airfield.

U. S. BOMBERS BLAST FRANCE AND GERMANY

BEALMEAR

Bordeaux, Toul and Kiel Shipyards Are Hit in Daylight.

ROUND-CLOCK RAIDS GO ON

Shroud of Smoke Hangs Over Kiel, Where Flying Fortresses Smashed Naval Base.

London, Jan. 5 A. P.).—Strong formations of United States heavy bombers today attacked airfields at Bordeaux and Tours in France and shipyards at Kiel and other targets in western Germany.

The raids by the big American bombers were a part of widespread operations by both the United States and British air forces over the Continent during the day. R. A. F. fighter-bombers hit at military objectives in northern France without loss and R. A. F. and Canadian fighters swept over a large area, also without incident.

The United States heavyweights were escorted by fighters on all their missions except the strike at Bordeaux, in which they were given withdrawal support by both United States and R. A. F. fighters.

Opposition from enemy interceptors was reported spotty by the Americans, who said it was strong at some places and mediocre in others.

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British Hit Berlin.

R. A. F. mosquito bombers hit wrecked Berlin last night and other British planes pounded targets in northern France, following up one of the greatest daylight aerial assaults of the war by some 3,000 planes, including United States smashes at Kiel and Muenster.

Not a single plane was lost in the night raids, which included Mosquito forays over western Germany and mine-laying operations, the Air Ministry said.

The stab against Berlin was the first since a great RAF attack early Monday morning.

Shipyards Bombed

American heavy bombers cascaded explosives by daylight yesterday on shipbuilding yards at Kiel and railway targets at Muenster, both in northwest Germany.

Returning to the north France "invasion coast," RAF and Allied medium bombers attacked military objectives there again today, it was announced. RAF and Allied fighters accompanied them.

The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau reported heavy damage at Kiel, with a great shroud of smoke over the German naval base after the Kiel and Muenster assaults.

A joint British-American communique said the attacks were pressed home effectively, despite heavy clouds, which obscured both targets, and that fierce fires were left raging in Kiel, site of a great German naval base and submarine pens.

Only 25 Planes Lost

The raids were carried out by formations of Flying Fortresses and Liberators, which, with their American and British fighter escorts, constituted a fleet of some 1,000 planes.

Total Allied air losses were listed as twenty-five planes—a remarkably small percentage of the great number of craft participating. At least seventeen—possibly more—German fighters were reported shot down. Of the enemy planes destroyed, the United States heavy bombers accounted for four and their fighter escorts for eight.

More than 3,000 tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs were unloaded on Germany and France during the day—a large proportion of the total falling on Kiel and Muenster.

1,000-Mile Flight

The trip to Kiel represented an over-all flight of more than 1,000 miles for the big American bombers and their fighter escorts, which were equipped with special auxiliary fuel tanks for the long foray.

Muenster, a city with a normal population of more than 100,000, is situated about 200 miles southwest of Kiel and is a vital link in German railway communications with France and the defenses on the invasion coast.

Attacked Frequently

It was attacked by American heavy bombers three times in recent months—the last time on November 11.

The Kiel shipyards, which have turned out such warcraft as the Luetzow and the Gneisenau, was last raided by the Americans on December 13, when Flying Fortresses and Liberators loosed 900 tons of bombs on the target.

Yesterday's raid apparently equaled o. exceeded that assault in intensity and weight of bombs dropped.

One returning flyer said the vast fleet of warplanes literally darkened the heavens.

The German news agency, DNB, said in a Berlin broadcast that the attack on Kiel was made through heavy cumulus clouds from altitudes of 20,000 to 27,000 feet and admitted that great damage had been caused.

Perhaps in retaliation, the Germans sent a comparatively small number of planes over Britain last night, giving London a thirty-two-minute air-raid alarm—its first since last Sunday night. Bombs fell in one London district and in one area in the home counties.

Two raiders were shot down.

Forts Pound Bulgar Railway Yards, Bridge

London, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Morocco radio, quoting a Zurich dispatch from Budapest, said today the Hungarian Parliament had met secretly to discuss Hungarian-Rumanian territorial differences. Rumania has indicated a willingness to discuss such differences, the dispatch added, as a result of the Red army's advance nearer her borders.

London, Jan. 5 (AP) — A new American bombing raid into Bulgaria, hitting south of the capital, was disclosed today as the Germans were reported extending their control to virtual military occupation apparently in fear Bulgaria might attempt to break away from the Axis.

Flying Fortresses hammered the railway yards an a bridge at Dupnitsa, fifty miles south of Sofia, yesterday, Allied headquarters in Algiers announced, and a Berlin broadcast said 60 persons were killed and 100 injured. It added that the planes flew over Sofia, bombed several times before, but dropped no bombs.

Situation Clouded

The true political situation inside the country was clouded, with communications still severed.

The German-controlled Scandinavian telegraph bureau, however, said Sofia was raided with heavy damage and with loss of life, especially high because of lack of air-raid shelters. This same source added that the Turkish legation had moved to a town thirty-five miles south of Sofia and that foreign legations also were planning to leave the capital.

While rumors continued to circulate that the Government of Premier Dobri Bojoliv had been overthrown, an Associated Press dispatch from Istanbul quoted a traveler as saying Bojoliv was still in power when he left the country Monday, although the Government was severely shaken by powerful public pressure for repudiation of the Germans.

Effect Of Bombings

Allied bombings of Sofia have had such a strong effect on the population, he said, that the Germans have had to take over the administration of most of the city's affairs to prevent rioting.

An Associated Press dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, said the Bulgarian Government had shaken up its diplomatic staff, naming important political leaders to the Tokyo and Stockholm ministries.

Transfers Listed

St. Petrov Tchomakov, now Minister to Bucharest, was appointed to Tokyo, replacing Yanko Peev, while N. P. Nicolaev, former Minister of the Interior, was named to Stockholm, the dispatch said.

There was no official confirmation in London of reports that a pro-Allied *coup d'etat* had already taken place. German broadcasts scoffed at this report.

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TITO'S PARTISAN ARMY RECAPTURES NAZI HELD ISLAND

GREENE

LONDON, Jan. 5.—(AP) The Partisan army of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) asserted today i had recaptured the 35-mile long island of Pag in the northeastern Adriatic and scored fresh successes elsewhere on the irregular Yugoslav battlefront.

The Partisan communique countered reports issued from King Peter's headquarters that Tito's armies of liberation were badly mauled and on the verge of disaster.

Savage fighting was reported on a dozen or more sectors and the communique said the Partisans were battering the Nazis into retreat in the coastal region southeast of the Italian port of Fiume, crushing a German offensive in eastern Bosnia and seizing the initiative in western Bosnia.

Sanguinary street fighting continued in the five-day battle for Banja Luka, Croatian headquarters of the second German tank army. Nazi and mercenary reinforcements were reported joining the struggle.

Increasing air support was afforded Tito's warriors by the Allies. U. S. Flying Fortresses bombed railway yards at Dupnitsa, 50 miles south of the Bulgarian capital of Sofia, and Mitchell bombers struck a railway station and yards at Doboj, north of Sarajevo. Barracks and troop concentrations were bombed at Travnik.

Vlasenica, 30 miles northeast of Sarajevo, was captured along with a huge store of war gear, the Partisan communique said. Some 300 Germans were reported killed in Slavonia and Slovenia near Dvor and another 100 were slain at besieged Novo Mesto.

Nazis' Bosnia Drive Crushed, Slavs Say

London, Jan. 5 (AP)—Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced today that the prolonged German offensive in eastern Bosnia had been smashed and that Yugoslav forces had regained enemy occupied territory, including the important town of Vlasenica, thirty miles northeast of Sarajevo, where huge stores of war material were captured.

Tito's communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, said the Partisans were also on the offensive in western Bosnia along the strategic Bosansky Nove-Prijedor-Banja Luka railway, and that Yugoslav and German troops were still locked in bitter street fighting inside Banja Luka.

Airdrome Wrecked

The battle for this Croatian capital, headquarters of the Second German Tank Army defending the Adriatic sea coast against a possible Allied invasion from Italy, was now in its fifth day. Tito yesterday asserted that his troops had wrested half of the city from the defenders and that the nearby airdrome had been rendered useless, but today he admitted that German and Croat Quisling reinforcements had "filtered into the western sector of the town."

The Yugoslav war bulletin also revealed that the Germans were massing troops in Doboj, Derventr, Travnik and Sarajevo with the apparent intention of mounting much stronger offensive operations in central and western Bosnia.

Nazis Thrown Back

Partisans were reported trouncing enemy forces in Hercegovina, especially around Novo Varos, where, Tito said, they threw German and Chetniks back toward Priboj.

Tito announced the recapture of the Adriatic island of Pag, off the Croatian coast, and said that his forces had hurled the invaders back in the Chikvenica coastal sector, on the mainland southeast of Fiume. Further east, the communique said, Partisan units occupied the locality of Paucina.

POLISH LEADERS IN LONDON MOVE TO AVERT CLASH

O'D VINNIAN 6 1944

LONDON, Jan. 5.—(AP) The Polish government in London called on its underground in Poland today to give the right of way to the advancing Russian armies and to continue resistance to the Germans, but an order to cooperate with the Russian military commanders was withheld pending resumption of Polish-Soviet diplomatic relations.

In a declaration handed to all the United Nations with which it has diplomatic relations, the government moved to avert any clash of Poles with the Red army pouring across the pre-war Russian-Polish border, but it claimed the right to rule the country as soon as it is liberated.

"The conduct of the Polish nation in the course of the present war has proved that it has never recognized and will not recognize solutions imposed by force," the statement said.

"The Polish government expects that the Soviet Union, sharing its view as to the importance of future friendly relations between the two countries in the interests of peace and with the view of preventing German revenge, will not fail to respect the rights and interests of the Polish republic and its citizens.

"Acting in that belief, the Polish government instructed the underground authorities in Poland to continue and to intensify their resistance to the German invaders, to avoid all conflicts with the Soviet armies entering Poland in their battle against the Germans, and to enter into cooperation with the Soviet commanders in event of the resumption of Polish-Soviet relations.

"If a Polish-Soviet agreement such as the Polish government has declared itself willing to conclude had preceded the crossing of the frontier of Poland by the Soviet forces, such an agreement would have enabled the Polish underground army to coordinate its action against the Germans with the Soviet military authorities.

"The Polish government still considers such an arrangement highly desirable."

The declaration, which pointed-

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ly avoided a direct approach to the frontier question, called for "re-establishment of a Polish sovereign administration in the liberated territories of the republic of Poland."

While the declaration eased tension considerably, a full settlement of the frontier question was generally felt to be too complex a matter for any early or easy solution—especially on the eve of the war's biggest battles.

Regarded as significant, however, was the Moscow opinion voiced by a writer in the Communist party organ Pravda today that the question of the Baltic republics was a "domestic affair" and that "as for Finland and Poland, not to speak of the Balkan countries, the Soviet union will be able to reach an understanding with them."

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Soviet armies, by crossing the pre-war border, have entered that part of Poland occupied by the Soviet Union under the 1939 partitioning agreement with Germany.

POLES WILL AVOID CLASH WITH REDS

London, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—The Polish Government in Exile implied today that its underground would continue to resist German invaders and avoid all conflict with Soviet armies entering what it regards as Polish territory, but indicated there would be little co-operation with the Russians.

In a statement issued to all the United Nations the Polish Government said that on October 27 it had instructed its underground to co-operate with Red Army commanders in the event of a resumption of Polish-Soviet relations. It added that if an agreement had been reached between the two countries before the frontier had been crossed, the Poles would have co-ordinated their action against Germany with that of the Soviet.

"The Polish Government expects that the Soviet Union, sharing its view as to the importance of future friendly relations between the two countries in the interests of peace and with a view of preventing German revenge, will not fail to respect the rights and interests of the Polish republic and its citizens," the statement said.

Text of Statement

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—The text of a statement to the United Nations issued today by the Polish government in exile follows:

"The conduct of the Polish nation in the course of the present war has proved that it has never recognized and will not recognize solutions imposed by force.

"The Polish government expects that the Soviet Union, sharing its view as to the importance of future friendly relations between the two countries in the interests of peace and with a view of preventing German revenge, will not fail to respect the rights and interests of the Polish Republic and its citizens.

"Acting in that belief the Polish government instructed underground authorities in Poland, Oct. 27, 1943, to continue and intensify their resistance to the German invaders, to avoid all conflicts with the Soviet armies entering Poland in their battle against the Germans and to enter into co-operation with the Soviet commanders in the event of resumption of Polish-Soviet relations.

"If a Polish-Soviet agreement such as the Polish government has declared itself willing to conclude had preceded the crossing of the frontier of Poland by Soviet forces, such an agreement would have enabled the Polish underground to co-ordinate its action against the Germans with the Soviet military authorities.

"The Polish government still considers such an arrangement highly desirable."

Soviet Embassy Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—In a statement coinciding with the entrance of Soviet troops into old Poland, the Soviet Embassy declared today that in 1939, when Germany and Russia divided Poland, the Red Army liberated "Western White Russia and the Western Ukraine from the yoke of Polish usurpers."

This fresh indication that Moscow considers these areas of old Poland to be integral parts of the Soviet Union was contained in the embassy information bulletin.

Alluding to plebiscites which Moscow announced were held soon after the partition, the embassy bulletin said. "The people of Western White Russia themselves decided the question of the form their state was to take."

Reds Say U. S. Raids Help

London, Jan. 5 (AP)—American bombing of the Schweinfurt bearing works in Germany "reacted disastrously for Hitler on the Eastern front," a Soviet commentator said today in a Moscow broadcast.

"This was a hard blow to Hitler's war machine and it reacted disastrously for Hitler on the Eastern front," he said. "Allied bombers are raiding war industries with the result seen in the catastrophic retreat in the East."

Sixty United States bombers were lost in the Schweinfurt attack October 14.

Fortress Lands in Sweden

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Swedish radio reported today that a Flying Fortress made a forced landing in a ploughed field northwest of Trelleborg, Sweden, and that the ten crew members, all uninjured, were interned. It was the second American plane to land in Sweden in two days. Eighty-six American airmen are now interned there.

'Nazi Air Force Boosted'

London, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Germans' front-line fighter force—most of it concentrated in Western Europe—is 1,000 planes larger than a year ago, and the Nazis still have enough bombers to give Britain some "nasty smacks," an RAF commentator said today.

This commentator, whose name cannot be used, added that the Germans are not attacking Britain in force because of their policy of risking their forces only if there is possibility of substantial gain.

Remarkable Achievement

The commentator said Allied fighters' qualitative superiority over German bombers probably was just as great as in 1940. He noted that the 1,000 increase in German fighters was "a very remarkable achievement," considering the drain on the German air force and blows against production.

The increase was achieved by a production drive and a shift from an offensive bomber force to the more easily-made defensive fighter, he continued.

Technical Progress Slight

The actual state of the *Luftwaffe* is reflected in a plane-conservation program, as shown by refusal to oppose Allied secondary but nonetheless destructive attacks in order to build up a force against major attacks, and an invasion front.

The commentator said that aside from rocket "gadgets," the Germans had a singularly blank record of technical progress in 1943.

Says Rumania Ordered Bessarabia Evacuated

London, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Brazzaville (French West Africa) radio said today the Rumanian Government has ordered the evacuation of all inhabitants from Bessarabia. It credited this information to a Turkish source.

Bessarabia, lying between the Dniester and Prut rivers, is claimed by both Rumania and Soviet Russia. Red army troops are now less than one hundred miles from the Dniester.

Record Air Assault Of 1943 Is Disclosed

London, Jan. 5 (AP)—The heaviest RAF attack of 1943 was made the night of September 22 when between 700 and 750 heavy bombers dropped 2,500 tons of bombs on Hannover, an RAF commentator disclosed tonight.

The communique covering that action said the assault was "completed in thirty minutes," so bombs were poured on the city for a new record of just over eighty-three tons a minute.

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Cannonading in the Channel

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—A brisk ten-minute cannonading in the English Channel, apparently between light naval forces, roused residents of the English east coast before dawn today.

One 'Double' Is Limit In British Pubs Now

LONDON, Jan. 5.—(AP) Many pubs started rationing customers to one "double" a visit today after distillers warned that a 50 per cent cut was likely soon in Britain's liquor supply.

Describing the whisky situation as "acute," one distiller said exports to North and South America also would be cut in half. "No more liquor is being distilled and existing stocks are disappearing rapidly, he said.

Invasion Headquarters

Single U. S. Sentry Guards Building as Staff Goes to Work

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—An inconspicuous building whose entrance is guarded by a single American sentry has become Allied invasion headquarters in London.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower is not expected for a few days, although members of his staff already are at work in the new quarters.

The names of American and British officers are going up on doors of the building, but so far only one emblem—the shield of the United States—has appeared along with the names.

Malcolm Campbell Fined

$20 Penalty Paid in Use of Spring Gun That Cost Employee a Leg

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Sir Malcolm Campbell, the British racing driver, was fined £5 ($20) today for setting spring guns to guard his Three Bridges estate.

He was arrested in December after an accident which tripped one of the guns cost an employee's leg. The court commented that Sir Malcolm's offense was technical and expressed sympathy toward his plea that the grounds had been overrun by thieves and trespassers.

ANTI-NAZI DANE FOUND SLAIN

Kaj Munk, Poet And Pastor, Believed Gestapo Victim

Stockholm, Jan.5 (AP)—Kaj Munk, famed Danish poet and pastor who had openly fought the Nazis, has been found slain in a woods near the German military headquarters at Silkeborg, Denmark, dispatches from Copenhagen disclosed today.

The free Danish press service charged he was the victim of a Nazi-inspired political assassination.

The slaying of Munk, who had written many anti-Nazi books, articles and plays, stirred up among the Danes an indignation unmatched since the mass arrests of Jews early last October.

Removed By Gestapo

The pastor-poet's body was found Tuesday, dispatches to the Swedish telegraphic agency said, after four men believed to have been Gestapo agents went to Munk's home at near-by Vedersoe and drove away with him.

Silkeborg, near the center of the big Jutland peninsula, is the headquarters for Nazi Gen. Hermann von Hannecken, German military dictator of Denmark.

Known Abroad For Plays

Munk, 45, was among several prominent Danes arrested last September 1 as the Germans suddenly imposed military rule after a widespread Danish revolt against the earlier relatively milder Nazi overlordship.

He was known abroad for his plays, which included "En Idealist," "Cant," "Han Sidder ved Smeltediglen" and "Diktatorinden."

Death Laid To His Sermons

A traveler from Denmark said Danish Nazis, acting on orders of the Gestapo, were believed to have shot Munk to death because he delivered anti-Nazi sermons on Christmas Day and again last Sunday.

The traveler said Munk told parishioners of his little church at Vedersoe that American and British friends were coming to help the Danes rid themselves of the Germans.

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At the same time German soldiers in Jutland were reported under a state of alarm as the Danes generally awaited the invasion.

ANTI-NAZI DANISH AUTHOR MURDERED

Stockholm, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—Kai Munck, Danish author of many anti-Nazi books and articles, was found slain near Silkeborg in Jutland, Copenhagen dispatches to the Swedish Telegraph agency said today.

Four men, believed Gestapo agents, went to Munck's home at Vedersoe and drove away with him.

The body was found on Tuesday in woods near Silkeborg, which is the headquarters of Gen. Hermann von Hanneken, Nazi chief in Denmark.

NAZI CHANCELLERY REPORTED RUINED

Stockholm, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—A bomb-set fire that burned furiously for four hours after the heavy R. A. F. raid Monday virtually ruined Adolf Hitler's sprawling Chancellery and left scarcely a room usable, a traveler said today.

More than 100 firemen battled the flames and engaged in rescue work. The traveler, who left Berlin yesterday, said that he had heard nothing about the fate of persons reported trapped in a shelter under the Chancellery.

A storage tank in Berlin holding 50,000 gallons of fuel for the German Air Force was destroyed in the last raid, the Free Danish Press Service said.

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New Berlin Planned

Stockholm, Jan. 5 (AP)—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels has started competition among 150 of Germany's best architects to design "Europe's greatest city for ten million persons" on the site of devastated Berlin, it was learned here today.

Nazis Move Plants to Poland

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 5 (AP).—The German press said today "a great part" of the factories bombed out in western Germany had been rebuilt in Poland and now were in production. The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said pictures had been published showing plants built in Poland by the Todt organization.

Berlin 50% Destroyed, Swiss Paper Reports

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 5 (AP)—The *Basler National Zeitung* said today that Allied bombings so far had destroyed fifty per cent. of Greater Berlin, with another twenty-five per cent. badly damaged.

Much of the remainder of the city is without windows, and in many cases without roofs, the dispatch said, adding that an area of several square kilometers had been wiped out.

Well-developed air-raid shelters have kept the number of dead within "endurable" limits of 20,000 to 30,000, the newspaper said.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Basler Nachrichten* said Berliners' only hope to halt the air offensives lies in a secret weapon which has not yet appeared but which is touted as being capable of "putting England out of the war as an effective force."

Willkie Assailed By Soviet Writer As 'Political Gambler'

Moscow, Jan. 5 (AP)—Wendell Willkie, who was warmly received in Russia during his 1942 round-the-world trip, was attacked as a "political gambler" by a writer in the Communist party organ *Pravda*, and was scolded for having discussed the Polish and Baltic questions in a recent newspaper article.

The writer, Dmitry Zaslavsky, accused Willkie of "muddying the waters" in an effort to entice Presidential support from persons who do not trust the Soviet Union as well as win sympathy from those who do." He referred to an article Willkie wrote for the New York *Times*, entitled "Don't Stir Distrust of Russia."

Doesn't Need Willkie's Help

Taking particular offense at Willkie's discussion of the status of Poland and the Baltic states, the article said the Baltic question was the business of the Soviet Union and one in which "Mister Willkie should not interfere."

"As to Finland and Poland, without mentioning the Balkans, the Soviet Union knows how to deal with them and does not need the help of Mr. Willkie," Zaslavsky said.

[Willkie, in an article published in the New York *Times* magazine section of January 2 said "our principal objective must now be to persuade Russia to accept and give the guarantees of a general organization, in which she and we are both members, rather than to seek her own protection by political and military control over adjoining territories."]

"Peculiar Political Game"

Zaslavsky accused Willkie of playing "a peculiar political game" and "under the pretext of strengthening confidence in the Soviet Union he used words and phrases with the purpose of creating mistrust."

The Russian said the article was written by "Mr. Wendell Willkie, candidate for Presidency in the coming elections" and said "such a political gambler destroys confidence."

He quoted Willkie as saying that "the majority of our people do not want to use the Russian question in the political game" and wrote in comment: "It would seem that Willkie does not approve of such a political game. He probably wants to gain the confidence of the majority of the American people and could succeed in this by encouraging confidence in the Soviet Union."

Twice Dined With Stalin

In his visit to Moscow in September, 1942, Willkie had a two hour meeting with Stalin and was twice guest of honor at dinners given by Staiin.

In New York city today, Willkie had no comment to make concerning the *Pravda* article.

The *Times* article, entitled "Don't Stir Distrust of Russia," said in part:

"There are already forces at work in both parties preparing to take selfish political advantage of any move that Russia may make with regard to these smaller states. The theory of those in the Republican party is that the Republicans should sit tight and see what happens.

Expect Territorial Demands

"Mr. Stalin, they believe, will make ruthless territorial demands on the smaller states and these demands will produce a violent anti-Russian reaction among Americans who emigrated, or whose forebears emigrated, from those states. They take the position that by adopting a policy of suspicion toward Russia, the Republican party can capture not alone these but others who, for quite different reasons, are prone to be anti-Russian.

"For all this anti-Russian feeling they believe will inevitably react against Mr. Roosevelt to the advantage of the Republican party.

Democrats Equally Blamed

"This kind of approach appears to me dangerously irresponsible and almost totally destructive. . . .

"Yet such would-be Republican leaders are by no means the only offenders; on the contrary, the offenses of the Democratic party are equally glaring.

"The Roosevelt Administration apparently has its eye on votes in 1944. It, too, seems to be angling for, or anxious to retain, the support of some of the anti-Russian groups. . . ."

Willkie Assailed By Pravda

Moscow, Jan. 5 (AP)—*Pravda*, the official Communist party newspaper, today attacked Wendell L. Willkie because of an article he wrote for the New York *Times* dealing with Russia and the status of Polond and the Baltic States.

Dmitry Zaslavsky, a *Pravda* writer, accused Willkie of "muddying the water" in an effort to entice Presidential support from persons who do not trust the Soviet Union as well as to win sympathy from those who do.

"Destroys Confidence"

"Such a political gambler destroys confidence," the *Pravda* comment said, adding that the Baltic question was the business of the Soviet Union and one in which "Mr. Willkie should not interfere.

"As to Finland and Poland, without mentioning the Balkans, the Soviet Union knows how to deal with them and does not need the help of Mr. Willkie."

The writer accused Willkie of playing "a very peculiar political game." Zaslavsky said that "under the pretext of strengthening confidence in the Soviet Union, Willkie used words and phrases with the purpose of creating mistrust." He said the article was written by "Mr. Willkie, candidate for President in the coming elections."

(In New York city today, Willkie had no comment to make on the *Pravda* article.)

What Willkie Said

Willkie's story, entitled "Don't Stir Distrust of Russia," appeared Sunday in the *Times'* magazine section. In part, he said:

"There are already forces at work in both parties preparing to take selfish political advantage of any move that Russia may make with regard to these smaller states. The theory of those in the Republican party is that the Republicans should sit tight and see what happens. Mr. Stalin, they believe, will make ruthless territorial demands on the smaller states and these demands will produce a violent anti-Russian reaction among Americans who emigrated, or whose forebears emigrated, from those states.

Would Gain Advantage

"They take the position that by adopting a policy of suspicion toward Russia the Republican party can capture not alone these but others who, for quite different reasons, are prone to be anti-Russian. For all this anti-Russian feeling they believe will inevitably react against Mr. Roosevelt to the advantage of the Republican party.

"This kind of approach appears to me dangerously irresponsible and almost totally destructive. . . .

Democrats, Too

"Yet such would-be Republican leaders are by no means the only offenders; on the contrary, the offenses of the Democratic party are equally glaring. The Roosevelt Administration apparently has its eye on votes in 1944. It, too, seems to be angling for, or anxious to retain, the support of some of the anti-Russian groups.

"Its signal failure long ago to assume leadership of the new forces in the world was for no other apparent reason than that it did not want to antagonize strong elements in the Democratic party which are on the whole anti-Russian. And that failure of leadership has contributed greatly to the emergence of Mr. Stalin as the single most potent statesman in international affairs."

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Nazis Stress Party's Share In War Losses

Madrid, Jan. 5 (AP)—In an apparent attempt to show that the Nazi party is sharing fully in Germany's war losses, an article published in the December 31 issue of the Cologne *Zeitung* which was received here today said one fourth of the Hitler Youth leaders had been killed in the war and another one fourth had been wounded.

The article said that of the 6,500,000 Nazi party members, forty per cent. were in the army and six per cent. already had seen service at the front. These figures, the newspaper said, were of importance, as only forty per cent. of the party members were of the class of 1903 (35 years old) or younger.

Belgian Nazi Party Chief Dies

Madrid, Jan. 5 (AP) — Adolf Schultze, chief of the Nazi party in Belgium, died in Brussels December 29, a copy of the Munich newspaper *Neueste Nachrichten* received here today said. Circumstances of his death were not stated.

NAZIS REINFORCE LINES IN ITALY

GALLAGHER

Siegfried Line Being Built— Canadians Storm 'Point 59.'

By WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 5 — (AP) German engineers are rushing to completion an Italian "Siegfried line" several miles deep and as powerful as similar Nazi fortifications in Western Europe, German prisoners reported today as headquarters disclosed that Lt. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese, a tank expert, had taken over command of the British Eighth army in its drive up Italy's Adriatic coast.

Intent on keeping the Allies from Rome as long as possible, the Nazis were said to be installing their formidable new defense system only a few miles from the present battle line, with its strongest features located in the neighborhood of Cassino opposite the Fifth army and inland from Pescara, Adriatic seaport which Canadian forces are nearing.

Desperate Resistance

The desperate nature of German resistance in Italy in recent weeks possibly was dictated by the necessity of holding until the new line could be completed. Dr. Fritz Todt, German engineering genius who constructed similar "walls" in the West, was killed nearly a year ago in a plane accident, but the organization he built up is believed still functioning.

In addition to forging the new line, the Nazis were reported forming reserves of mobile defense units back of the fighting line and to be reinforcing their troops at the front with crack mountain regiments. An Allied officer said the enemy appeared to be preparing for a long war of attrition up the Italian leg.

Canadian troops celebrated announcement of the appointment of Lt. Gen. Leese as the new commander of the Eighth by storming and capturing "Point 59," a strongly-defended hill about three miles from Ortona and overlooking the coastal highway to Pescara. The advance, first of importance for the Canadians since a snow and wind storm hit the Adriatic sector last week end, was made after a heavy artillery and mortar barrage had churned the height.

The new commander of Britain's best known army is a 59-year-old six-footer who commanded a corps of the Eighth Army through the North African and Sicilian campaigns, and is second in popularity in that organization only to Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, whom he succeeds. Montgomery will direct British ground troops in the invasion of western Europe.

Leese, tall and straight with gray, thinning hair and good-humored weatherbeaten face, distinguished himself during the first World war as a member of the Coldstream Guards. He was seriously wounded and awarded the DSO. Just prior to the present war, he was a battalion commander in the Coldstream Guards regiment. His army corps made a great showing in the Sicilian campaign, and it was rumored at that time he soon would be given command of an army.

Indian troops fighting a few miles inland from the Adriatic were officially reported to have advanced several hundred yards under enemy machine-gun fire and seized a spur of a mountain ridge southwest of San Tommaso.

Fifth Army infantry of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark advanced over a mile west of Venafro to capture a 2,300-foot height in the Samucro ridge about two miles northwest of the village of San Vittore. An Allied officer said the Fifth Army now held all heights overlooking San Vittore, which is six miles from Cassino on the main inland highway to Rome.

While weather restricted air activity over the Italian front, Allied bombers ranged into Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to pound the enemy's Balkan communications. Flying Fortresses escorted by Lightning fighters smashed railway yards and a bridge at Dupnitsa, 50 miles south of Sofia, Bulgarian capital, and Mitchell mediums hit rail yards and a station at Doboj, 55 miles north of Sarajevo in Yugoslavia.

Other Allied planes strafed Nazi shipping off the west coast of Italy and attacked supply concentrations and transport in the battle zone. Two enemy craft were destroyed during the day. Every Allied plane returned to its base.

Headquarters disclosed that American, British and French troops are undergoing training throughout French North Africa for coming assaults across the Mediterranean against the Germans.

(This could indicate that landings are planned on the French Mediterranean coast to coincide with the well-heralded invasion of France and the low countries from England.)

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North Africa was described as "one vast training center" for invasion forces. The American and British troops are newly arrived in this theater.

Two Key Italian Hills Taken

MASSEK

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 5 (AP)—Allied armies in Italy have seized two commanding positions against fierce Nazi opposition, it was announced today, and bomber fleets reaching into Bulgaria and Yugoslavia dealt three hard blows to German Balkan communications.

Fifth Army troops advancing a little more than a mile west of Venafro stormed a 2,300-foot height in Sammucro ridge two miles northwest of San Vittore, gaining complete dominance of that bastion of the German winter line on the Rome road.

Indians Drive Ahead

Indian units of the Eighth Army seized a spur on a mountain ridge in pushing forward several hundred yards against enemy machine-gun fire southwest of Tommaso near the Adriatic.

The Indians advanced up the Ortona-Migliamico road almost to Tello in support of the push by Canadian troops up the Adriatic coast toward the strategic port of Pescara.

Rail Yards Bombed

United States Fifteenth Air Force Flying Fortresses meanwhile smashed railway yards and a bridge at Dupnitsa, fifty miles south of Sofia, capital of Bulgaria.

American Mitchells scored five hits on railway yards and the station at Doboj, fifty-five miles north of Sarajevo in Yugoslavia, and pounded barracks and troop concentrations at Travnik, thirty miles northwest of Sarajevo.

All Allied planes returned after bagging two enemy aircraft.

Lightning fighters escorting the small formation of Fortresses to Dupnitsa shot down a Heinkel-111 and a Gotha-242 glider which it was towing. The action came when the returning raiders swooped down to strafe locomotives, destroying two and damaging a train of forty cars.

"Surprised As Jerry"

"When we came to the glider and its towplane we were just about as surprised as Jerry was," said Major Harry L. Smith, Bethesda, Md., squadron leader. "However, it was another one of those things that fly, so the squadron broke.

"Skinner (Lieut. Claude A. Skinner, Pinehill, Ala.) took the right and I took the left. That Heinkel with a clay pigeon behind was a natural, and when our cannon started popping it came apart."

As the glider cut loose two men jumped out at 200 feet, but their parachutes failed to open.

Attacking a train Smith said "We poked a few hundred fifty-caliber holes into the locomotive boiler and the thing blew up with great clouds of steam all over the place."

The Mitchells straddled their targets with bombs at both Travnik and Doboj.

Other Allied formations shot up west coast shipping off Italy and attacked supply concentrations and motor transports over the front-line area. Bridges were bombed near San Vincenzo and near Balsorano, fifteen miles northwest of Cassino.

Nazis Build Up Reserves

Meanwhile, the Germans, apparently intent on keeping the Allies from Rome as long as possible, are building up reserves of mobile motorized troops and are reinforcing their thirteen or more divisions with mountain troops.

Prisoners said the Germans are working feverishly on new defenses several miles behind their lines.

especially in the areas covering Cassino and Pescara.

In the central sector, the Germans appear to be side-stepping northward to cover their defenses in the coastal area for a fight of attrition.

"If that's what the enemy wants," an Allied officer said, "he will be attrited before we are."

Sir Oliver Leese Is New Leader Of the 8th Army

Authority on Tank Warfare Montgomery's Associate Since Victory at Alamein

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 5 (AP).—Lieutenant General Sir Oliver W. H. Leese is the new commander of the British 8th Army fighting in Italy, succeeding General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, it was disclosed today.

Leese commanded a corps in the 8th Army during the march of Montgomery's troops from El Alamein, in Egypt, to Tunis, which drove the Germans from North Africa. Montgomery has gone to London as commander of British ground forces under General Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander for new invasions of Europe.

Actually, Leese has been in command of the 8th Army for several days, but the announcement was withheld until today. He is forty-nine years old and is a tank-warfare expert. His corps spearheaded the invasion of Sicily.

Leese was formerly a battalion commander of the Coldstream Guards, with whom he served in the World War. He was wounded three times in that conflict, was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and twice was mentioned in dispatches. After the war he served at the staff college at Camberley and in the War Office. He was graduated from Eton.

During the battle of France Leese was deputy chief of staff to Viscount Gort, in charge of British forces on the Continent.

Training

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 5 (AP)—American, British and French troops are undergoing training throughout French North Africa for coming assaults across the Mediterranean against the Germans, it was disclosed today.

North Africa was officially described as "one vast training center for troops destined for future operations," with camps scattered throughout Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

Realistic training in landing operations is being given at Mediterranean and Atlantic Coast centers, while, inland, troops are being trained in battle conditions in the mountains, muddy plains, bogs, swamps and heavy woods.

The Americans and British are newly arrived troops while the French are those recently rearmed.

Nazi Plane, Glider Felled

U. S. Lightnings Score Double Victory Over Bulgaria

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 5 (AP).—Lightning fighters escorting Flying Fortresses to Dupnitsa, Bulgaria, on Tuesday, shot down a Heinkel-111 and a Gotha-242 glider it was towing. The action came when the returning raiders swooped down to attack locomotives, destroying two and damaging a train of forty cars.

"When we came to the glider and its towplane we were just about as surprised as Jerry was," said Major Harry L. Smith, of Bethesda, Md., squadron leader. "However, it was another one of those things that fly, so the squadron broke.

"Skinner (Lieutenant Claude A. Skinner, Pinehill, Ala.) took the right and I took the left. That Heinkel with a clay pigeon behind was a natural, and when our cannon started popping it came apart."

As the glider cut loose, two Germans jumped out at 200 feet, but their parachutes failed to open.

U. S. Troops Donate $4,000 To RAF Escort

Cairo, Jan. 5 (AP)—American soldiers aboard a troopship in a Mediterranean convoy today chipped in $4,000 to express their gratitude to RAF fighter pilots who drove off two attacks by enemy planes.

The money will go to the dependents of any casualties among the air crews defending the convoy.

Soldiers Switch To Tito

Cairo, Jan. 5 (AP)—A number of regular Yugoslav officers and enlisted men have formed the nucleus of a movement to join the rival army of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) fighting the Germans in their homeland, it was learned today.

U.S. Typhus Commission Aiding AMG In Naples

Naples, Jan. 5 (AP)—The number of known cases of typhus in Naples has increased in the last ten days from 250 to almost 350 and an announcement today said a United States typhus commission had arrived here and was cooperating with Allied military government health officers in combatting the disease.

No cases of infection among Allied Fifth Army personnel has been reported.

Military dispensaries, however, are jammed with officers and men receiving inoculations and Naples still is out of bounds to all Fifth Army troops except those billeted here.

Africa Center Of Invasion

TWINING TAKES DOOLITTLE POST

Headquarters of the Fifteenth United States Air Force, Jan. 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Nathan F. Twining, who formerly commanded American Air Forces in the Solomons, has arrived here to command the Fifteenth United States Air Force which will hammer at Germany from the south in co-ordination with blows from Britain.

Gen. Twining met correspondents in the presence of the man he replaces, Major-Gen. James H. Doolittle, and said his job was simply that of increasing pressure on the German miiltary establishment, hitting "strategic targets within our range."

Capacity Of "Hump Air Line" Equals Burma Road At Peak

An American Air Base in Northeast India, Jan. 5 (AP)—The 600-mile "hump airline" into China is freighting as much gasoline, bombs and fighting materials across the mountains by four-engined transports as ever passed over the old Burma road at its peak, it can be revealed today.

For a year correspondents in India were not allowed to mention the operations "over the hump" for fear publicity would provoke a Japanese attempt to smash the route, but there no longer is much fear of that.

It still is a hazardous undertaking and the job is not very glamorous.

Some Shot Down

Occasionally the Japanese strike back and knock down a few transports, or a plane gives way from the strain of flying heavy loads at high altitudes and plunges into the jungle. But natives have developed such an efficient rescue service that crews forced to bail out over Burma have better than a three-to-one chance of returning. In November ninety-two per cent. were rescued.

The Army Transport Command's development of the line from a shoestring to a great industrial project in a year and a half is a story of initiative and familiar efficiency methods installed by former officials of civilian airlines in the United States, who have doubled and tripled the tonnage handled by the route.

Gas $20 A Gallon

Regular night flying was inaugurated in mid-October, immediately increasing the daily work of each plane by a one-way trip. In August a pilot's flying time averaged twenty-three hours. This is gradually being stepped up to fifty hours monthly.

The result of such improvements is that deliveries, measured a year ago in hundreds of tons monthly, now run into thousands of tons.

The effort and the cost that go into getting these supplies into China is almost incredible.

ATC authorities estimate that one gallon of gasoline delivered into China costs at least $20. About three planeloads of fuel must be carried across the hump to put one heavy bomber of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Fourteenth Air Force into the air for a single raid against distant Japanese targets. And for every gallon delivered into China, a transport uses more than a gallon—counting the return trip to India with a load of tungsten and other Chinese products.

Spare Parts A Problem

Spare parts are one of the most difficult problems. Now special supply planes are bringing these in a shuttle service between Miami and northeast India—in addition to regular deliveries by ship.

By ordinary means four days are needed to move any cargo from the port of Calcutta eighteen miles up the Ganges and then an additional month by rail and river into northeast India. Much material still comes that way, but emergency cargo is transported from Calcutta here in five hours.

Although the air route is getting materials into China, every effort is being made to push construction of the new Ledo road across northern Burma to join with the old road from Mandalay. This route already has pierced into the jungle more than fifty miles. Advance units of Chinese troops guarding the route are only a relatively short distance from the junction of the new and old Burma roads.

CHINA IS PREPARED TO OPEN OFFENSIVE

More Air Power Needed—Stilwell's Fliers Pound Lampang.

CHUNGKING, Jan. 5 — (AP) China's armies stand ready, even with available equipment, to spring a general counter-offensive this year, but such a campaign would be contingent upon Allied activities in other war theaters, Minister of Information Liang Han-Chao said today.

He declared that increased air power in China would be especially helpful to a Chinese offensive.

A communique meanwhile announced capture of all villages around Owchihkow on the Yangtze river above Tungting lake, and said the Chinese were pushing on into the suburbs of the city.

Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said U. S. 14th Air Force bombers with fighter escorts had pounded the Japanese base at Lampang in Thailand Monday with 10 tons of bombs, and fighter-bombers struck Pingka in western Yunnan province, starting many fires. All planes returned safely.

U.S. Bombers Rip Thailand Base

Chungking, Jan. 5 (AP)—Liberator bombers of the United States Fourteenth Air Force, accompanied by fighter escorts, thrust deep into Thailand Monday to unload ten tons of bombs on the Japanese base at Lampang, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Many hits were scored on the target and enemy installations apparently were burned out, although accurate observation of results was obscured by clouds, the announcement said. Lampang was last attacked by American raiders on December 31.

Pingka Attacked

Fighter-bombers of the Fourteenth Air Force, meanwhile, attacked the Japanese-held town of Pingka in western Yunnan province, hitting an ammunition dump and causing a large fire from which smoke rose 10,000 feet in the air, the communique declared.

The fighters then strafed the town and reported they left most of it in flames.

All planes returned safely from these missions, the bulletin said.

Yanks Put Japs On Defensive, Boni Says

Chungking, Jan. 5 (AP)—Chinese troops have captured all villages surrounding Owchihkow, the Japanese-held port on the Yangtze river north of Tungting Lake, and are advancing on the suburbs of the city itself, the high command announced tonight.

By William F. Boni

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 5 (AP)—On the basis of eyewitness observation of all amphibious landings which Sixth Army forces have made—at Arawe, December 15; Cape Gloucester, December 26, and Saidor, January 2—it is safe to say the Japanese are on the defensive throughout the Southwest Pacific. In fact, they're almost on the run.

With the exception of one diversionary raid at Arawe which suffered heavy losses, all invasions were accomplished virtually without opposition.

One Point Of Opposition

Since those landings, only the opposition at Cape Gloucester has been worth mentioning. There, today's advices from General MacArthur told of marines killing 200 enemy soldiers Monday in the Borgen Bay area. Approximately 1,500 Japanese have been slain at Cape Gloucester.

The character of the opposition reflects credit on the intelligence sections which chose the sites where the Japanese were expected to be weak.

The smoothness of each landing—they constituted almost perfect teamwork between the navy, army and air forces—left the impression, however, that each would have been successful even against a substantial defending force.

The reports today from General MacArthur were barren concerning Arawe, which was intended from the beginning as a diversion for the Cape Gloucester operation. But the trap for Japanese forces caught between Huon peninsula and Saidor on New Guinea began to close.

Lower Trap Jaw Moved

The lower jaw has been moved fifteen miles northward in three days by Australians who now are eighty airline miles from Saidor. The upper jaw at Saidor is a beachhead three miles deep and three miles along the shore, wedged into the enemy's coastal supply route.

Rabaul, the New Britain stronghold 265 miles northeast of Cape Gloucester, was kept on the defensive by two new Allied air raids, one a thirty-two-ton bombardment Sunday night and the other a midday strike Monday during which 11 of 30 enemy interceptors were shot down.

Marines Drive Ahead On Cape Gloucester

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Thursday*, Jan. 6 (AP). United States Marines have driven east of Cape Gloucester, New Britain, headquarters reported today.

Utilizing tanks, guns and planes, a strong force of marines, attached to the United States Sixth Army, pushed in the direction of Borgen Bay against stiff Japanese resistance.

It has been in the Borgen Bay area that the enemy has put up his principal opposition and several counterattacks have been repulsed there. Today's war reports told of quelling Japanese air and ground counterblows in the Cape Gloucester sector.

Holdings Extended

Westward on New Guinea at Saidor, where American forces have driven a wedge into the Japanese coastal supply line, American patrols moved inland and extended their holdings along the shore.

Five Nipponese planes were shot down while attempting to attack near-by shipping.

A bomber of the South Pacific Air Force scored a direct hit at Kavieng, New Ireland, on a cruiser. Two heavy cruisers were severely damaged, if not sunk, by South Pacific bombers in a carrier plane strike in that same area a few days ago.

Northwest of Australia at Koepang, Timor, Mitchells flown by the Dutch and Beauforts manned by Australians blew up two Japanese freighters.

Drive Launched Tuesday

The marine drive at Cape Gloucester toward Borgen Bay opened Tuesday. It was the first heavy attack launched by the Americans since the original landings December 26.

Meanwhile, the perimeter around the captured airdrome was expended and solidified by a juncture of invasion forces at Sag Sag, seven miles southwest of Cape Gloucester.

[At the time of the invasion, one force went ashore at Borgen Bay and split up, part of it holding off Japanese from the east and the other part moving on the Cape Gloucester airdrome. Apparently it was the airdrome force which moved to a junction with another group which invaded the cape December 26 on the southwest side.]

Target Hill Raided

Japanese resistance was directed at Target Hill in an effort to blind American observation. The enemy air force made four night attacks which caused minor casualties.

On New Guinea, Australians have pushed along the Huon peninsula coast to the vicinity of Cape King William, less than eighty air-line miles from the Saidor invasion forces to the northwest. Japanese jungle troops are caught between those two points. Cape King William is approximately forty miles north of Allied-held Finschhafen on the peninsula.

COL. KEARBY DOWNS 19TH JAPANESE PLANE

AN ADVANCED FIGHTER BASE, New Guinea, Jan. 3 — (Delayed)—(AP) Col. Neel Kearby, leading fighter ace now active in the southwest Pacific, painted another pair of Japanese flags on the fuselage today for a total of 19—one for each victim of his speedy Thunderbolt's guns.

Marshalls Hit, No U. S. Losses

Pearl Harbor, Jan. 5 (AP)—Bombers of the United States Seventh Air Force have raided Japanese installations on three atolls in the Marshall Islands, shooting down ten Zero fighters and returning with damage but no loss.

The raids announced by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz were staged Monday against Wotje, Maloelap and Jaluit atolls in the Central Pacific archipelago.

Enemy Increases Air Strength

Indicating increasing enemy plane strength on the Marshalls the enemy sent sixty planes to intercept the raiders. The bombers got eight for sure and probably five more out of thirty Zeros over Wotje, and two for certain and two more probables from another thirty over the Taroa airfield on Maloelap.

U. S. PLANES BATTER FOE ON MARSHALLS

Washington, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—American bombers battering Japanese positions in the Marshall Islands hit Jaluit twice and Mili once in a series of attacks on January 3 and 4.

One enemy cargo-transport vessel was struck twice by bombs at Jaluit, the Navy said in a statement prepared by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet. One American fighter plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire at Mili.

The announcement also told of raids by Japanese planes, without success, on American positions at Tarawa, Makin and Abemama in the Gilbert Islands.

The text of the navy announcement follows:

"Army Liberators of the Seventh Army Air Force bombed Jaluit on January 4. All of our planes returned.

"Army medium bombers scored two hits on a cargo transport at Jaluit on January 3. Army dive bombers escorted by Airacobras raided Mili on January 3. One of our fighters was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

"Enemy planes dropped bombs at Tarawa, Makin and Abemama on the night of January 3 and at Tarawa on January 4 without damage to our installations."

Australia Called U. S.-Asia Tie

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 6 (Thursday) (AP).—Dr. Allan Nevins, professor of history at Columbia University, now lecturing here at the invitation of the Australian government, predicted today Australia would be the link of future closer relations between America and Asia. After the war, he said, the United States would have to send many officials, business agents and social workers to China, and most of them would work in close conjunction with Australia.

ARGENTINA TAKES CONTROL OF PRESS

News Agencies, Correspondents Included In Decree

Buenos Aires, Jan. 5 (AP)—Drastic control of the Argentine press and foreign correspondents was imposed today by a Government decree prohibiting the publication of any news or editorial deemed contrary to the general national interest or jeopardizing public order.

The decree, issued by the office of President General Pedro Ramirez, declared all newspapers, magazines and news agencies were instruments of public interest, and hence must conform to regulations designed to permit them to carry out their functions.

The decree forbids the publication of anything which may "disturb the good relations the nation maintains with friendly countries"; be "prejudicial to public officials, private institutions and private citizens generally"; affect "Christian morality or decorum"; or "news totally or partly false or in such form that it may tend to deceive the people with prejudice to general or private interests."

Must Sign Editorials

The measure provides that all editorial comment must bear the signature of the author. Both writers and editors of publications are made equally responsible for the material printed.

The Under Secretary of the Press was instructed to withdraw from circulation "any publication, whatever its origin," which does not conform to provisions of the decree.

Publication of official communiques of information issued by the Sub-Secretary of the Press was made obligatory. Any publication edited in Argentina which receives direct or indirect subsidy aid from a foreign power is required so to inform the Under Secretary of the Press and receive his approval.

Another provision of the decree requires publishing houses to keep their accounts in accordance with the commercial code and to submit them annually to the Under Secretary of the Press, who may also exact monthly financial reports.

News Agencies Included

The decree was signed by Ramirez and Minister of the Interior Gen. Luis Perlinger.

It stated specifically that news agencies were included in its scope. News reporters will be required to register in an official register, which will be barred to those who are convicted of crimes or who "repeatedly violate the provisions of this decree." The registration will be required of editorial, business and mechanical employes and foreign correspondents.

Under the decree foreign correspondents and news agencies operating in Argentina are subject to the same restrictions on news they will be permitted to transmit as the Argentine press.

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NEW CANAAN FLIER MISSING IN ACTION

OTTAWA, Jan. 5 — (AP) Flying Officer George C. Bailey, whose father is V. N. Bailey of Trinity Pass, Pound Ridge, New Canaan, Conn., is reported missing on active service in a Royal Canadian Air Force casualty listed issued tonight.

Mr. Bailey said last night that he was recently notified by the Canadian government that his son was listed as "missing in action" after taking part in two November raids on Berlin.

Flying Officer Bailey, 19 years old, was attending school when he joined the R.C.A.F. about a year ago, and he received his flight training in Canada.

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'Germans Try Defeatists'

New York, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Moscow radio quoted a dispatch from Geneva today as saying that 1,000 Nazi railroad workers had been placed on trial on charges of "defeatism" and that 200 already had been sentenced to death.

The workers were arrested on orders of Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chieftain, said the broadcast, which was recorded by United States Government monitors.

HINT BULGARIAN CABINET CRISIS

London Hears Report of Coup D'Etat—Nazis Face Hard Choice.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — (AP) Reports of a cabinet crisis in Bulgaria point up the necessity of a quick German choice between two hard alternatives in the Balkans.

The Nazis can pull out of Bulgaria to save manpower, diplomats said, and thereby lose valuable Bulgarian fighting forces and supplies, or they can gamble men from their own thinning forces in an attempt to dig in and hold.

London has reported a coup d'etat in Sofia, and some dispatches intimate that a government more friendly to the Allies than that of Premier Dobri Bojoliv may have been set up.

The possibility that any Bulgarian government opposed by the Nazis could gain power at present is discounted here, but the reported crisis emphasizes the German quandary.

The Nazis undoubtedly would like to make other use of the divisions guarding the Balkan gate to the European fortress.

However, if the Germans choose what is considered the unlikely course of allowing Bulgaria to jump off the Axis wagon, opinion here is that the Nazis would be waving farewell to all southeastern Europe.

Bulgaria is providing the Nazis with a large amount of food and Bulgarian troops garrison southern Yugoslavia and northeastern Greece. Also, should Bulgaria desert the Axis, Germany would be effectively cut off from her forces in Greece, which could turn into a gigantic trap.

The blow to German prestige throughout Europe would be tremendous and such an admission of impotence would strike heavily at the German home front. Heavy repercussions in Rumania and Hungary would be a natural consequence if Allied troops reached Bulgaria.

And Allied air bases in Bulgaria would mean that rich Rumanian oil fields could be erased from the Nazi map.

There have been increasing indications that the Bulgarians, not at war with Russia, know they are on the losing side and would like to get out before the game is up. But there is no general belief here that the country can change sides before Allied troops reach her borders, if the Germans elect to stand and fight.

U. S. SUB IS LOST, SANK JAP SHIPPING

Submarine Pompano Has Been Operating Near Japanese Coastline.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — (AP) The submarine Pompano, which braved the home waters of Japan itself, sinking two warships and much merchant shipping, has fired her last torpedo.

The Navy announced today loss of the 1,330-ton raider without saying where she went down. It most likely was in the Pacific where the six-year-old submarine was a constant thorn to the Japanese.

Listed as missing was the skipper, Commander Willis M. Thomas, of Vallejo, Calif., holder of the Navy Cross and the Silver Star for his daring exploits.

The citation accompanying award of the Navy Cross told of the Pompano carrying out "an aggressive and successful submarine war patrol in the immediate vicinity of enemy Japanese coastline."

The citation added that the submarine on that particular patrol sank one Japanese destroyer, a 900-ton Japanese patrol vessel and 6,900 tons of enemy merchant shipping.

In a citation accompanying award of the Silver Star, his submarine was credited with inflicting severe damage on an aircraft carrier.

The Pompano, commissioned in 1937, carried a complement of approximately 75 men. Built at the Mare Island, Calif., Navy yard, she is the seventeenth submarine reported lost since the war started and the 138th American war craft listed as lost.

WANTS FRENCH ARMY IN INVASION FORCE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — (AP) The French hope that any Allied landing in France will include French units, Lt. Gen. Paul Etienne Beynet said today, but the decision when and where to employ French forces is up to the Allied High command.

At his first press conference here, the new head of the French military mission said liaison between French and other Allied forces has been well established at the top command level by the complete cooperation between Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud.

Connally Wants Unity On Foreign Policy

Washington, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today threw his support behind efforts to keep foreign policy issues out of the 1944 presidential campaign.

"The time has come for all responsible elements in the United States to unite in support of a thoroughly American foreign policy," Mr. Connally said.

Two Million Rosaries Sent To Armed Forces

Washington, Jan. 5 (AP)—Two million rosaries have been sent to Catholics in the United States armed forces throughout the world by the National Catholic Community Service.

The two-millionth was blessed today by the Most Reverend Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, apostolic delegate to the United States. It was sent in a new shipment of 50,000.

The community service, a member of the United Service Organizations, has shipped to fighting units since Pearl Harbor more than 11,000,000 religious articles, including 400,000 pamphlets on the history of the rosary and the rosary devotion.

268 LISCOMBE BAY SURVIVORS LISTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 — (AP) The Navy announced today that there were 268 survivors of the escort carrier Liscombe Bay sunk November 24 during the Gilbert is-

land operations. The number of casualties was not disclosed.

Capt. Leland P. Lovete, director of the Navy's bureau of Public Relations, said over-all casualties in the operations which won the Gilberts from the Japanese will be somewhat less than original estimates.

In operations such as the Tarawa and Makin landings, he said, men first reported missing, wounded or killed often turn up later, sometimes with other units which they join after being separated from their own.

'BOUNCING BETTY' HAS NASTY TEMPER

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — (AP) Her name is Betty, she's neither coy nor winsome, has only three teeth and a flat face, and she has been elected Public Enemy Number One by American doughboys in Italy.

She's not a pin-up girl, this "Bouncing Betty"—she's a pin-your-ears-back gal if you get too close.

Sardonic American humor gave this hilarious name to what the slogging foot soldiers have found to be the Nazis' most terrible weapon in hilly Italy—a small land mine.

The retreating Germans have been generous with these little weapons of destruction which have just about destroyed the G. I. faith in the old axiom—"anything I hear, I can duck." You can't hear Betty until she blows, then it's too late.

Col. William R. Blakely, of Laurens, S. C., brought back to the War department the tale of Bouncing Betty, which the U. S. forces rank even above tank fire as a hazard.

The mine— the Nazis call it their S-mine—is buried directly beneath the surface of the ground. Three tiny metal teeth protrude, and contact with any one sets off a small charge which throws the can five feet in the air. There the main charge goes off, spewing metal horizontally in all directions.

Only occasionally, a soldier can hear that first tiny, muffled pop and hurl himself to the ground to escape the hail sure to follow.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—The Navy Department today announced the names of 133 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

This list brings the total naval casualties since December 7, 1941, to 33,710, divided among the three branches of the service as follows: Navy, 24,860; Marine Corps, 8,411; Coast Guard, 439.

Included in the latest list are the following, with their next of kin:

NEW YORK.

DEAD

FAGER, JOHN JOSEPH, Jr., fire control man, third class, U. S. Navy: father, John Joseph Fager Sr., 7-15 119th street, College Point, Flushing.

KENNY, JOHN GEORGE, signalman, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Florence Veronica Kenny, 440 East 145th street, the Bronx; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kenny, 566 Eagle avenue, New York.

LUSTRI, ALFRED ARMOND, seaman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amato Lustri, 5024 Church avenue, Brooklyn.

WOUNDED

EDWARDS, JAMES V., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, James Edwards, 302 Norris avenue, the Bronx.

FISHBACK, ARLYN E., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Fishback, 5 Independence avenue, Middletown.

GALEASSI, ALBERT J., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; brother, James Galeassi, 1255 Broadway, Brooklyn.

GIOSO, JERRY M., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Gioso, 48-18 Vernon Boulevard, Long Island City.

KRYSTOPCHUK, EDWARD, private, U. S. Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Zelda Krystopchuk, 1027 East 157th street, New York; mother, Mrs. Anna Krystopchuk, 918 Freemar street, the Bronx.

LANE, SEAMAN F., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Dorothy A. Lane, 17 Laurel street, Poughkeepsie.

MAKOHON, VICTOR F., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Makohon, 1766 Park Place, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

DEAD

DREWES, HENRY C., major, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; wife, Mrs. Henry C. Drewes, 206 Linden avenue, Jersey City; mother, Mrs. H. F. Drewes, 43 Clifton Place, Jersey City.

WOUNDED

FENSKE, ALFRED E., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fenske, 71 Charles street, Carteret.

FERN, EDWARD A., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Fern, 43 West 11th street, Bayonne.

FREGA, DOMINICK N., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Jennie Frega, 37 Concord street, Jersey City.

MISSING

DIROMA, FRANK LEO, aviation machinist's mate, third class, U. S. Naval Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Diroma, 139 Eastern Parkway, Irvington.

CONNECTICUT.

WOUNDED

LANDOCH, MATHEW J., corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Annie Landoch, 26 Green street, Bridgeport.

Martin Asserts U. S. Must Help On Soldier Vote

Republican Leader Declares States Need Assistance; Backs Muster-Out Pay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Joseph W. Martin jr., House Republican leader, called today for Federal legislation to facilitate voting by service men and women—an issue which will confront the second session of the 78th Congress convening Monday.

The Senate, before the holiday recess, voted to leave the soldier voting problem to the states. "The states will do all they can," Representative Martin said, "but there is need for some assistance from the Federal government."

Returning to Washington from his Massachusetts home, Mr. Martin said in an interview that "the people back home are tax conscious, and they are growing irritated at the bureaucrats not cutting expenses."

He outlined what he considered as "must" legislation for the new Congress, as follows:

1. Soldier-vote legislation.

2. Muster-out pay for service men and women. "I hope legislation to this end will be first on the agenda."

3. Tax laws must be simplified.

4. Congress must dispose of the food-subsidy legislation (now pending before the Senate after the House voted to ban subsidies) and the new tax bill (passed by the House and now pending in the Senate).

5. Laws to govern post-war aviation.

6. Legislation to cope adequately with post-war problems.

Turning to discussion of taxes, he said the people are willing to pay taxes "but are not willing to pay for hobbies and unnecessary experiments" and are complaining loudly about complicated tax laws.

Army-Navy Request to States

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Secretaries of War and Navy asked state governments today to include in any service man voting legislation a provision for mailing ballots to voters outside the United States at least forty-five days before an election.

The recommendation by Secretaries Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox was sent to Frank Bane, executive director, Council of State Governments. The Secretaries outlined the extent of Army-Navy co-operation they considered possible in any plan permitting service men to vote.

The statement requested that ballots be mailed to men stationed within the United States at least thirty days before election, advocating "uniform legislation" by the states on mailing time and the following points:

1. That applications for a ballot be prepared and distributed officially by the War and Navy Departments, then sent to the various secretaries of state for referral to state election officials.

2. That state election officials accept, any time before election, applications for absentee ballots or war-time registration as a voter.

3. That voting material be designed for air carriage, not exceeding .8 ounce a voter and be placed in an envelope 4⅛x9½ inches, marked "official ballot."

4. That a service man's vote be acknowledged before a commissioned, warrant or noncommissioned officer not lower than a sergeant, or the equivalent Navy rating.

New Muster-Out Pay Plan Asks $85 Month Minimum

Ploeser Urges Payments for a Year, Plus $150 Bonus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—A new mustering-out pay plan to guarantee to discharged service men an average minimum of $85 a month for at least twelve months after their release was whipped into legislative form today by Representative Walter C. Ploeser, Republican, of Missouri.

Representative Ploeser revealed details of his proposal as Chairman Andrew May, Democrat, of Kentucky, announced that the House Military Affairs Committee would meet next Tuesday to take final action on a mustering-out bill. Numerous proposals are before the committee, the foremost one providing for a top of $300 upon discharge.

Representative Ploeser said his plan, in addition to the monthly payments, would give a flat payment of $100 to $150 to every person upon discharge.

"My proposal will provide subsistence for at least twelve months after distcharge," Representative Ploeser explained. "The payments are not so high as to remove any incentive the service man may have to obtain employment and reestablish himself in civilian life."

"I think that if we do a good job on this legislation there will not be much demand for a bonus later," he added.

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Conversion to Civilian Economy Difficult Job

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — (AP)

The two aspects of reconversion to civilian economy—how to head off mounting pressure for too precipitate action while war goods are still needed and how to make the change swift and effective when guns are stilled—are absorbing an increasing share of official attention.

The problem's dual phases were taken up separately today, the immediate one in a Chicago speech by William L. Batt, vice-chairman of the War Production board who predicted that 1944 changeovers will present more complex questions than those of the shift to war production, and the long-range aspect by Rep. Tolan (D-Calif) who offered a comprehensive program for blueprinting and directing the ultimate shift.

Batt told the Chicago Association of Commerce that great pressures for return to civilian production will be generated by availability of materials in some areas and of manpower in others, as stockpiling of certain classes of war goods permits cutbacks in their production.

Jobs with a postwar future, he said, will pull labor, and peacetime markets and profits not subject to renegotiation will attract management.

"Gravely Concerned"

"As I look further ahead and past the period of Germany's defeat," Batt said, "I am gravely concerned. The pulling and hauling which has characterized too much of our national habit in the years that are past, the pressure of individual groups for their own betterment without regard to the welfare of the country, the narrow little views that so many of us hold, seem wholly inadequate to meet the grave issues we inevitably must face."

Despite cutbacks in certain war goods lines, Batt said, war production should level off this year at 10 to 15 per cent above present rates. He named aircraft and components, radio and radar, naval vessels and certain specialized items as demanding increased emphasis.

There can be no reconversion in any industry, the WPB official emphasized, until war needs are fully met. He said a serious handicap to such needed production will result unless equitable plans are set up for orderly handling of such reconversion as can be allowed.

Tolan, chairman of the House Committee on Defense Migration, offered his program as the answer to "perhaps the most serious economic problem the country has ever confronted."

It was Tolan's committee which early in the war recommended centralization of the National Industrial effort and the appointment of a War Mobilization Director, to which post James F. Byrnes was named later.

Similarly, as the first item in a 10-point program, Tolan's plan provides for creation of a "reconversion czar" to take over the planning job immediately.

Other measures proposed:

A board of directors to supervise the Administrator's activities, comprising three members each from the House and Senate, and a representative each from industry, agriculture and labor.

An advisory council named by the 48 governors to correlate sectional needs and provide information on opportunities for unemployment relief.

Appropriation of funds for employment of technical experts to keep reconversion in step with the slackening of war needs.

A congressional committee to draft needed legislation.

Immediate local surveys to determine community and state unemployment and job prospects.

An agency similar to the small war plants corporation to help little industries in the changeover.

Use of draft boards as ex-servicemen's employment centers.

A long-range study of the business and job possibilities of new products, new materials and new inventions.

Exorbitant Profits Are Seen In War Contracts Changes

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Washington, Jan. 5 (AP)—Four Senators contended today that changes proposed by the Senate Finance Committee in the war contracts renegotiation law would give many war contractors a "free license to make exorbitant profits" and would "breed bitterness and resentment among the people."

Senators Walsh (D., Mass.), Connally (D., Texas), Lucas (D., Ill.) and La Follette (P., Wis.) made these assertions in a minority report on the pending $2,275,600,000 tax bill, which embraced the proposed renegotiation amendments.

Walsh Gave Some Facts

While the report only became available today, Walsh had disclosed some of its conclusions in a statement last night asserting the amendments would "open the way for a new crop of war millionaires."

Declaring the amendments would "seriously cripple effective profit control through renegotiation," the minority report says that, since the law went into effect April 28, 1942, it has saved the Government $5,300,000,000. Of this total, $2,500,000,000 represents cash the procurement agencies have recovered or expect to recover and $2,800,000,000 represents reductions in prices for future deliveries under existing contracts, it says.

The fourteen pages of printed text concludes with the words:

"Under the revised bill many will enjoy free license to make exorbitant profits out of war business and millions of dollars of public money will be paid back to a specially favored group who have already made and kept generous war profits.

"The bill sows the seeds of a new crop of war millionaires.

"It will breed bitterness and resentment among the people.

"As the representatives of the whole people, the Congress should not disrupt the machinery of effective wartime profit control.

"It would be more honest to repeal the Renegotiation Act altogether than to weaken it fatally by these amendments."

Army And Navy Have Power

The renegotiation law permits the army and navy to renegotiate war contracts which it appears will return the war contractors more than "reasonable profits."

The tax bill, with the controversial renegotiation amendments, is the first item of legislation confronting the Senate when it reconvents Monday.

The four Senators conceded that "a large part" of the $5,300,000,000 estimated savings would have reached the Treasury in the form of taxes without renegotiation.

F. D. R. MAKES NEW RAIL MOVE

Refers Overtime Pay Of Non-Operating Unions To Board

Washington, Jan. 5 (AP)—The War Department said today that reports received from all parts of the United States show railroad operations were normal on all lines during the first full week of army control, December 28 through January 3.

Washington, Jan. 5 (AP)—Non-operating railroad employes apparently won a new point today in their campaign for more pay as President Roosevelt resubmitted their claims to an emergency board in language that seemed to limit the issue to that of overtime.

The unions had contended that only this issue should be open to discussion; they had balked at re-opening a wage increase previously recommended for them.

The White House announced the case of the 1,100,000 clerks, shopmen and others who do not actually run trains, had been sent back to the board for consideration of "payments for or in lieu of overtime."

Unsettled Claims

The statement at another point mentioned "unsettled claims for wage adjustments of the non-operating employes which were not presented" at the ime the board made a previous report recommending sliding-scale increases in regular time pay ranging from 4 to 10 cents an hour.

Spokesmen of the unions said that language seemed to limit the board to consideration of overtime pay claims, but they said the actual Presidential order resubmitting the case was less specific.

The order recited the history of the negotiations, in which the fifteen unions at first refused the regular time increase, then accepted it at the time a year-end strike was called off, and at the same time presented the new claim for overtime compensation. It mentioned that the carriers and the non-operating employes had not been able to agree "with respect to such additional claims," and at another point said the special panel was recalled to consider "the unsettled claims for wage adjustments."

Issue Is Limited

The question in the minds of worker spokesmen was whether that language went as far as the White House statement in limiting the issue.

In calling off their strike, the unions offered to submit the overtime issue—and only that issue—to arbitration by President Roosevelt. The railroads, however, though they had accepted the regular time-pay order, contended that the whole issue should go to arbitration, including the regular time rates. In view of that disagreement, the case never reached the point of Presidential determination.

The President's order today called for recommendations from the special board as soon as possible, and at any rate within thirty days.

"Their (the board's) recommendations will become effective fifteen days after their report is filed," a White House statement said, "unless and except to the extent that the Economic Stabilization Director otherwise directs."

DRAFT OF RAILROAD MEN IS PROTESTED

JAN 6 1944

Washington, Jan. 5 (A. P.).—J. Monroe Johnson, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, protested today the drafting of railroad men, asserting that the armed forces should restore to the industry "every man they've got now to avert a transportation calamity."

Testifying at a Senate Interstate Commerce Committee inquiry into railroad equipment charges, Mr. Johnson said the railroads must continue to function at high speed to assure victory.

Senator Reed remarked that if the railroads were tied up by a strike "it would be damned near treason."

"It would be worse than treason, if anything could be worse than treason," Mr. Johnson said.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey lacks 1,057 workmen of the minimum required to provide proper freight service for war industries in the New York area, and, therefore, had to cancel seventy-seven crew assignments and delay thirty-eight metropolitan district freight trains for a total of 275 hours during the week of December 20-26, it has been reported by M. L. McElheny, general manager.

'42 M'ARTHUR NOTE REVIVED

AFL Magazine Capitalizes Statement Lauding Labor

Washington, Jan. 5 (AP)—The AFL's official magazine tonight indirectly injected words of Gen. Douglas MacArthur into the still steaming controversy over the relation of labor troubles to the war effort, but the Federation promptly disclaimed responsibility for the publication's action.

The *American Federationist*, published monthly, announced its next issue would quote General MacArthur as saying:

"Labor never has failed the army or the nation. May God bless you all for your splendid patriotism."

Statement Made In 1942

This identical statement was made by the general, and carried in news dispatches from Australia, April 1, 1942.

The *Federationist* avoided reference to the New Year's Eve statement by a high official, that the rail and steel troubles may have hurt the war effort by giving Hitler some propaganda fuel.

Philip Pearl, the AFL's press representative, said that "no one in authority" in the organization had issued any statement or release indicating that MacArthur had made a new or recent statement on the subject of labor. This particular statement by the general, in fact, was published in the *Federationist* of June, 1942, Pearl added. Pearl himself has no connection with the publication.

Circumstances Of Remarks

MacArthur's remarks were made in reply to pledges of labor's aid in the war effort by William Green, AFL president, and James Carey, of the CIO.

The magazine's announcement gave neither the date of the statement nor the circumstances evoking it. It said:

"This statement, sent to the American Federation of Labor by Four-Star General MacArthur—a fighting general—is being given most prominent display in the *Federationist*, as is a large photo of the general."

Laid By Green To Marshall

After the anonymous assertion about the rail and steel situations was made New Year's Eve, AFL President Green was the first public figure to attribute it to Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff.

Editors of *The Federationist* declined comment when asked whether the MacArthur tribute was revived in connection with Green's previous statement.

Abe Fortas Reappointed

Returns After Service in Navy to Department of Interior

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Abe Fortas, of Memphis, Tenn., received a recess reappointment by President Roosevelt today as Under Secretary of the Interior, a position which he left last fall to enter the Navy.

Fortas, who is only thirty-three years old, received a medical discharge from the Navy recently after serving only a month. The medical board which examined him said he never should have been accepted because of an eye ailment.

ACTION IS URGED ON GOP POLICY

JAN 6 1944

More Important Than Party Candidate, Baldwin Tells New York Club.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—(AP) Governor Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican, of Connecticut, said tonight he was not so much concerned who would be his party's standard-bearer in this year's presidential election as he was "in knowing what it says on the standard he is carrying."

He told the Kiwanis club of New York that the conference of Republican leaders at Mackinac Island four months ago adopted resolutions on national and international policy that he thought "made common sense."

"Nothing has been done about them since," he said. "I regret that, because I think the Republicans took a forthright stand. I wonder if they have been pigeon-holed by the high command of the Republican party. I hope not."

Not a Candidate

Gov. Baldwin, who was introduced as one who could give a good national administration, said in an interview later that he was "not a candidate for anything."

He expressed belief that the Connecticut delegation to the Republican National convention, which he will probably head, would be unpledged, but said there is "a great deal of sentiment in Connecticut" for Wendell L. Willkie.

Baldwin said that the nation "has to think in world terms now for our best interests."

"Only by thinking in World terms can we establish lasting peace," he said. "The other important thing is a job.

"We believe in the Nutmeg state that jobs must be found not by the dole, but through the enterprise and intelligence of Connecticut citizens. The men in the armed services don't want to come back to become wards of the government.

"Private enterprise thrives in an atmosphere of friendly government cooperation.

"In Connecticut we are trying to create conditions that help build job opportunities. The building of a post-war economy will depend on what the states do. Every state should have a program."

He said he had called a special session of the Connecticut Legislature for January 24 to amend the law so that soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines can vote.

"I hope the Federal congress is doing something to make this uniform," Baldwin said. "We in Connecticut can't wait. We must do everything we can to look out for ourselves."

George E. Stringfellow, executive Vice-President of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., of West Orange, N. J., who was installed as President of Kiwanis for a second term, said in introducing Gov. Baldwin: "People all over the nation are beginning to ask who could give us a better national administration than Raymond E. Baldwin—and that is a question difficult to answer."

Clippers Carried 16,000 Last Year

New York, Jan. 5 (AP)—Pan American Airways clipper planes carried 16,000 passengers across the Atlantic in 1943, the line announced today.

The forty-two-ton flying boats shuttled across 430 times, covering 2,276,000 miles. They carried 832,086 pounds of mail and more than 4,131,000 pounds of high priority express.

Special flights carried President Roosevelt to and from the Casablanca conference and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands from an East Coast port to the British Isles.

Flight Captain Joseph H. Hart crossed the South Atlantic twelve times in thirteen days and fifteen hours and on another occasion spanned the same body of water twice in twenty-four hours.

Flight Steward Gregory A. Shortell traveled between South America and Africa thirty times in forty-five days.

Major Edward Cragg Fails to Return to Base After New Britain Battle.

OLD GREENWICH, Jan. 5.—(AP) Fighter pilot of the P-38 Lightning, "Porky II" of the "Headquarters Squadron," Major Edward Cragg, Jr., who has 15 Japanese planes officially to his credit in the South Pacific, is listed as missing in action over New Britain, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cragg were notified here today by the War department.

Holder of the Distinguisher Service Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross with three Oak Leaf Clusters and the Air Medal with three clusters, Major Cragg was reported missing after an action on Dec. 26, his parents were told.

The major's parents last heard from him on Monday when they received a letter in which he mentioned having downed his 15th enemy plane.

Cragg has two brothers in the Army, both second lieutenants. Walter Cragg who lost a leg in the campaign in Italy and Ernest Cragg, 21, is a pilot in the air force, stationed in the United States.

Cragg's father, an insurance man in private life and well known as a scholastic football official, is a second lieutenant in the Connecticut State Guard.

The young pilot was well known in Danbury having been a star athlete in High school there in 1938.

JAN 6 1944

Brazilian Airmen Arrive in Florida

Miami, Fla., Jan. 5 (A. P.).—A group of Brazilian airmen who are bound for active duty on a fighting front overseas, arrived here today en route to the United States Army air base at Orlando, Fla., for final training. The fighter pilots and ground crewmen are the first sent from Brazil for active service in a war zone.

NO AXIS SABOTAGE IN U. S. FACTORIES

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—(AP) It's the "so-called American"—not the smooth but sinister Axis operative—who gums up the works and sabotages the home front, a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent believes.

Nat Pieper of the FBI told an advertising club today:

"We have had no sabotage perpetrated by foreign-controlled organizations or individuals, but just as destructive is the person who commits sabotage either because he is angry at a fellow employe, wants to 'get even' with his employer, or wants to make more money."

He said there recently had been a 100 per cent increase in convictions for theft of government property—"time after time x x x planes cannot go to the men who so badly need them because of theft of vital parts."

LONDON -- FIRST ADD AERIAL XXX SHOT DOWN.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD BOY WAS KILLED (BEALMEAR), WHILE HIS BROTHER, 6, AND A GIRL 14, WERE INJURED WHEN BOMBS WRECKED SEVERAL HOUSES IN A HOME COUNTIES VILLAGE.

A GOOD PORTION OF SLUMBERING LONDON WAS AWAKENED BY THE GREAT ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE WHICH MET THE FEW GERMAN PLANES THAT PENETRATED INLAND AND DROPPED FLARES OVER THE CITY.

A FLEEING RAIDER WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE JETTISONED HIS BOMBERS IN A SOUTHEAST COAST DISTRICT, BUT DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES WERE SLIGHT.

A SUPERIOR NUMBER OF ENEMY FIGHTERS NEAR NUENSTER FORCED THREE AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS TO A LOW LEVEL, BUT THEY MADE THE TRIP HOME SAFELY, AND GOT IN SOME GOOD LICKS BESIDES. JAN 6 1944

LT. JAMES W. WILKINSON, SWARTHMORE, PA., SHOT UP A GERMAN LOCOMOTIVE. LT. MANUEL S. MARTINEZ, MT.KISCO, N.Y., DESTROYED A MESSERSCHMITT 109 TRYING TO LAND AT A NAZI AIRDROME.

THE THIRD PILOT, LT. JOSEPH A. SCHEIBLER, 2349 66TH ST., JACKSON HTS., N.Y., HIT A HIGH TENSION LINE WHEN HE WAS CHASED BY A FOCKE-WULF 190, BENT HIS PROPELLOR AND DAMAGED HIS WINGS, BUT GOT AWAY WITHOUT FURTHER TROUBLE.

LT. PETER E. POMPEYER, 164 NORTH 61ST ST., PHILADELPHIA, BAGGED A FIFTH ENEMY FIGHTER AND BECAME AN ACE.

LT. QUINCY L. BROWN, JR., BRISTOW, OKLA., DOWNED TWO PLANES FOR THE DAY'S ONLY DOUBLE BAG.

FB1613AEW

LONDON, [illegible] - A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY BY PREMIER MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN AS BROADCAST TONIGHT BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

3o.24--11555

TO ARMY GENERAL VATUTIN:

TROOPS OF THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT ON JAN. 5, AFTER FIVE DAYS OF FIGHTING, CAPTURED BY STORM THE TOWN AND BIG RAILWAY JUNCTION AND ENEMY DEFENSE POINT OF BERDICHEV.

IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF BERDICHEV DISTINCTION WAS WON BY TROOPS COMMANDED BY COL. GEN. LESELIDZE, MAJ. GEN. VERKHOLOVICH, ARTILLERYMEN COMMANDED BY LT. GEN. KAROTILYI AND AIRMEN COMMANDED BY LT. GEN. OF AVIATION KRASSOVSKY.

THE FOLLOWING TROOPS PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES: 389TH INFANTRY DIVISION; 117TH GUARDS INFANTRY DIVISION; 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION; 395TH TAMAN RED BANNER INFANTRY DIVISION; 44TH GUARDS TANK RED BANNER BRIGADE; 12TH INDEPENDENT GUARDS TANK REGIMENT; 312TH GUARDS ANTI-TANK ARTILLERY REGIMENT; 493RD ANTI-TANK ARTILLERY REGIMENT; 69TH GUARDS OF NOVORISSISK ARTILLERY RED BANNER REGIMENT; 91ST GUARDS MORTAR REGIMENT AND THE 227TH ASSAULT AIR DIVISION. JAN 6 1944

TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF BERDICHEV WILL BEAR THE NAME OF BERDICHEV.

SOME OF THESE UNITS WHICH HAVE REPEATEDLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES ARE RECOMMENDED FOR THE ORDER OF SUVOROV SECOND CLASS.

JAN. 6 AT 1A.M. THE CAPITAL OF OUR MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND WILL SALUTE OUR GALLANT TROOPS WHICH TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF BERDICHEV WITH 20 ARTILLERY SALVOS FROM 224 GUNS.

FOR THE EXCELLENT OPERATIONS I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL THE

TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHICH TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF BERDICHEV.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE MOTHERLAND.

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS.

(SIGNED) MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION.

J.V.STALIN.

BY631PEW

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JAN. 5-(AP)-ACTING FLIGHT LT.JOSEPH ALBERT JONES OF SEATTLE, WASH., OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR SUCCESSFULLY PRESSING HOME A LARGE NUMBER OF ATTACKS AGAINST MANY TARGETS, PRINCIPALLY IN ITALY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EWT TODAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN.5)

EJ248PEW

(ADVANCE)--LONDON, JAN.5-(AP)-THE DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED ON PVT. THOMAS BELL, A NEGRO, OF CHARLOTTE, TENN., AFTER HIS CONVICTION BY A COURT MARTIAL OF A CHARGE OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON A GIRL, HAS BEEN COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT, U.S.. ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

JAN 6 1944

BELL WILL BE REMOVED TO A FEDERAL PENITENTIARY IN THE UNITED STATES. HE WAS ORIGINALLY WAS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED JAN.13.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:30 P.M., EWT TONIGHT WEDNESDAY, JAN.5.)

RP1007PEW

U.S.FLYING FORTRESS BASE IN BRITAIN, JAN.5-(AP)-THE FLYING FORTRESS "HANGOVER" FLEW ITS FIRST--AND LAST--MISSION DEC.31 IN THE RAID ON NAZI AIRBASES NEAR COGNAC, FRANCE, BUT THE CREW MADE IT A GRAND NEW YEAR'S EVE SPREE BY SHOOTING DOWN THREE GERMAN FIGHTERS AND PROBABLY DESTROYING FOUR OTHERS.

"HANGOVER," POCKED WITH 142 HOLES, WOBBLED HOME WITH ALL FOUR ENGINES DAMAGED, THE INSTRUMENTS SHOT UP, AND OUT OF GAS AT THE END OF THE JOURNEY. ONE GUNNER WAS WOUNDED.

WHEN THE NUMBER 2 ENGINE BURST INTO FLAMES PILOT LT.JOHN G. JELLISON OF RENO, NEV., SENT THE BOMBER INTO A STEEP DIVE TO EXTINGUISH THE FLAMES AND THEN ORDERED THE CREW GET READY TO BAIL OUT.

THE FLAMES DIED OUT AND THE PILOT THEN ORDERED HIS CREW TO RETURN TO STATIONS.

ALL THE WHILE THE BOMBER WAS BEING ATTACKED BY A FORCE OF GERMAN FIGHTERS. TOP TURRET GUNNER TECH.SGT.WAYNE M.AKERS OF NEWTON, KAS., SHOT DOWN ONE AND THEN WAS KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS WHEN A CANNON SHELL HIT HIS TURRET.

TECH.SGT.CLARENCE PETERSON OF ALBION, NEB., THE RADIO OPERATOR, AND JOHN E.WARE OF MONTEREY, CALIF., EACH KNOCKED DOWN ONE FIGHTER AND SCORED ONE PROBABLE.

JAN 6 1944

FINALLY THE CRIPPLED FORT WAS PICKED UP BY THREE SPITFIRES WHICH ESCORTED IT BACK TO A BRITISH AIRPORT, WHERE THE BIG PLANE WAS CONSIGNED TO THE SALVAGE PILE.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE LT.BILLY R.COLLINS OF VETERAN, WYO., CO-PILOT; LT.EDWARD BRACKEN, 1909 HOMEWOOD AVE., PITTSBURGH, BOMBARDIER; STAFF SGT.ARTHUR J.TITUS, 29 WALNUT ST., AUBURN, N.Y., WAISTGUNNER; SGT.WESLEY A.GOODMAN, VIDOR, TEX., BALLTURRET GUNNER; AND SGT.ARNOLD B.STONE, 923 STATE ST., HAMMOND, IND., WAISTGUNNER.

B1257PEW

3o. 24—11557

U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JAN 5-(AP)-CULLY)

ECKSTROM, 27, OF MINNEAPOLIS, FORMER NORTH DAKOTA BOXING STAR WHO WON THE FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1935, AND WHO HAS BEEN REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, WAS FLYING LOW OVER THE FRENCH COAST AND APPARENTLY IN NO TROUBLE WHEN LAST SEEN.

ECKSTROM, FLYING A P-47 FIGHTER HE HAD NAMED "NELL'S ANGEL," WAS LAST OBSERVED ESCORTING BOMBERS RETURNING FROM THE LUDWIGSHAFEN RAID DEC. 30 WHEN A NEW LONG DISTANCE RECORD FOR AN OPERATION BY AMERICAN FIGHTERS WAS SET.

AT THAT TIME HE WAS HEADING TOWARD ENGLAND IN HAZY WEATHER AND APPARENTLY OKAY, OTHER FLIERS SAID TODAY.

TWO DAYS LATER ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE THAT HE HAD BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR DESTROYING ONE ENEMY PLANE AND COMPLETING 40 MISSIONS. THE CITATION CALLED HIM "AN INSPIRATION TO HIS FELLOW FLIERS."

JAN 6 1944

PREVIOUSLY HE HAD BEEN AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL AND THREE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS.

ECKSTROM WAS THE OPERATIONS OFFICER OF A VETERAN FIGHTER GROUP AND THE FIRST MEMBER OF HIS GROUP TO SHOOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE.

ECKSTROM WAS THE OPERATIONS OFFICER OF A VETERAN FIGHTER GROUP AND THE FIRST MEMBER OF HIS GROUP TO SHOOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE.

CONFIRMATION OF ANOTHER VICTORY OVER AN ME-109 STILL IS PENDING.

ECKSTROM'S WIFE LIVES AT RYDER, N.D., AND HIS MOTHER AT 310 CLIFFTON AVE., MINNEAPOLIS.

(EDS FIRST GRAF READ JAN 5-(AP)-CAPT. CARL F. (CULLY) ETC ALSO FIRST GRAF READ XXX BOXING STAR WHO WON THE NATIONAL INTER-COLLEGIATE FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP XX (INSERTING NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIAT

BY HENRY B.JAMESON (280)

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, JAN 5-(AP)-A TERRIFIC AIR BATTLE WHICH MANY CREWS SAID EQUALLED THE GREAT ONE FOUGHT EN ROUTE TO SCHWEINFURT, WHEN 60 AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE LOST, TOOK PLACE TODAY AS STRONG FORCES OF FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS ATTACKED KIEL FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY.

CREWMEN REPORTED THEY MET MORE THAN TWICE AS MANY FIGHTERS AS ENCOUNTERED IN YESTERDAY'S MISSION.

"IT WAS SCHWEINFURT ALL OVER AGAIN," DECLARED LT. JACK P. FIRESTONE, 2627 NEWTON STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C., THE LEADING NAVIGATOR OF ONE COMBAT WING. "IT LOOKED AS IF THE GERMANS THREW ALL THE FIGHTERS THEY HAD AGAINST US."

MESSERSCHMITT 210S, 110S AND 109S, DORNIER BWQUS AND FOCKE WULF 190S WERE SEEN IN ACTION. THE NAZIS APPLIED ALL THE WELL-KNOWN FIGHTER TACTICS AND EMPLOYED ONE NEW ONE--TOWING ANTI-AIRCRAFT BOMBS ON WIRES BEHIND PLANES, FLIERS SAID.

"IT LOOKED LIKE ABOUT A 100-POUND BOMB TRAILING ALONG ON A CABLE BEHIND," SAID LT. D.G. BARNES OF EL PASO, TEX., PILOT OF THE FORTRESS, "FANNO." "ONE EXPLODED ABOUT 50 YARDS FROM MY SHIP."

JAN 6 1944

LT. CECIL PERKINS OF 452 PARIS AVE., TERRE-HAUTE, IND., PILOT, SAID A BOMB-TOWING PLANE SWEPT THROUGH HIS FORMATION AND THE BOMB EXPLODED WITH A BIG, WHITE SPLASH.

"IT WENT OFF JUST BEHIND AND ABOVE THE FORTRESS THEY WERE APPARENTLY GOING AFTER," PERKINS SAID.

THE NEW DEVICE ALSO WAS SPOTTED BY LT. M.C.HEMPHILL OF JACKSON, MISS. LT. RAY L. GRANT OF DURANT, OKLA., A BOMBARDIER, SAID THERE

WERE SO MANY GERMAN FIGHTERS IN THE AIR "OUR FIGHTER ESCORT WAS FAR OUTNUMBERED--BUT THEY DID A WONDERFUL JOB."

RETURNING PILOTS AGREED AN EXCELLENT BOMBING JOB WAS DONE. SMOKE WAS SEEN RISING FROM THE TARGET WHEN THE RAIDERS WERE 80 MILES OUT OVER THE NORTH SEA.

AERIAL BATTLES ALSO WERE FIERCE AT THE BORDEAUX END OF THE OPERATION WHERE FLIERS SAID ENEMY PALNES WERE KNOCKED DOWN.

"THE FLAK WAS HEAVY AND THEN 30 OR 40 FOCKE WULFS FOLLOWED US," SAID SGT. CLARENCE TEIFER, 21, FOSTORIA, O., WAIST GUNNER. "THERE WERE FIVE ATTACKS ON MY POSITION ALONE."

"I SAW NINE FOCKE WULFS GO DOWN," SAID STAFF SGT. JOHN L. DANIELS, 24, ADAIR, OKLA., "ALL FROM FORT GUNNERS."

"I GOT MY FIRST GERMAN TODAY," EXCLAIMED STAFF SGT. JOSEPH H. BASQUALE, 22, 541 SPALDING STREET, AKRON, O. "HE JUST CAME TOO CLOSE!"

JAN 6 1944

SGT. MARTIN SILVERAN, 23, 1309 CLINTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., A RADIO OPERATOR ON "WINGED FURY" SAID BOTH OF THE FORTRESS' WAIST GUNNERS GOT ME109'S.

SGT. EDWARD J. KNAPP, 26, VANDERGRIFT, PA., TOP TURRET GUNNER ON THE "SKYLARK," CLAIMED HE SHOT DOWN TWO FOCKE WULF 190'S.

"I'VE BEEN ON 19 MISSIONS, INCLUDING SCHWEINFURT, AND THIS WAS THE MOST DIFFICULT," SAID MAJ. THOMAS KENNY, 24, 166 WESLEY AVE., YOUNGSTOWN, O., A PILOT. "WE WERE ATTACKED BY 50 FIGHTERS ALL THE WAY FROM THE TARGET TO THE COAST."

"I PULLED THE FEATHERS OUT OF A ME109 AND DOWN HE WENT," REPORTED STAFF SGT. EBERT D. RAHN, 25, 239 RACE ROAD, CINCINNATI, O., WAIST GUNNER.

DY702PEW

BERN, JAN.5-(AP)-THE BUDAPEST RADIO HALTED ITS TRANSMISSIONS TONIGHT FROM SHORTLY BEFORE 10 P.M. TO 11:09 P.M., GIVING RISE TO SPECULATION THAT THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO AN AIR ATTACK. THE ANNOUNCER DID NOT EXPLAIN THE BREAK WHEN SERVICE WAS RESUMED.

A SIMILAR RADIO SHUT-DOWN OCCURRED IN BUDAPEST ON SEPT. 9, 1942, WHEN RUSSIAN PLANES ATTACKED THE CITY.

RP1020PEW

ADD MADRID XX YOUNGER

IN OTHER STATISTICS THE ARTICLE SAID THAT OF THE NEARLY 3,000,000 NAZIS IN THE ARMY, 1,250,000 HAVE BEEN DECORATED AND 237,000 OF THESE RECEIVED DECORATIONS FOR WOUNDS.

RP9PEW

MADRID, JAN. 5-(AP)-GEN. ADOLFO BRESCO, 89, DEAN OF SPAIN'S ARMY GENERALS, DIED TODAY ON THE EVE OF THE ANNUAL CEREMONY WHEN HE WAS SCHEDULED AGAIN TO REVIEW TROOPS AND RECEIVE CONGRATULATIONS FROM GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO. HE ENTERED THE MILITARY SERVICE 71 YEARS AGO.

JAN 6 1944

RP1115PEW

BY WADE WERNER

LISBON, PORTUGAL, JAN. 5-(AP)-THE EFFORTS OF LONDON AND WASHINGTON TO PROMOTE A SOLUTION OF THE RUSSIAN-POLISH PROBLEM WERE BEING WATCHED CLOSELY HERE TODAY AND WITH A NEW INTENTNESS SINCE SOVIET TROOPS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ENTERED PRE-WAR POLISH TERRITORY.

PARADOXICALLY PORTUGAL, WHICH OF ALL THE NON-BELLIGERENT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IS THE FARTHEST GEOGRAPHICALLY FROM MOSCOW, HAS BEEN THE MOST SENSITIVE TO ANY INDICATION OF A WESTWARD TREND OF SOVIET

30.24—11559

INFLUENCE.

LIKE POLAND, PORTUGAL IS A CATHOLIC COUNTRY AND THEREFORE KEENLY CONCERNED WITH DEVELOPMENTS IN EASTERN EUROPE LIKELY TO AFFECT THE FUTURE STATUS OF CO-RELIGIONISTS IN THAT REGION.

HER LONGSTANDING ATTITUDE OF ALOOFNESS TOWARD THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WAS ACCENTUATED IN 1936 WHEN THE LEFTIST TREND OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN REGIME AROUSED FEARS HERE OF A POSSIBLE ATTEMPT TO FORCIBLY ESTABLISH A SOVIET REGIME IN THE WHOLE IBERIAN PENINSULA. IT WAS THEN THAT THE GREEN SHIRT PORTUGUESE LEGION WAS ORGANIZED TO DEFEND THE COUNTRY AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

JAN 6 1944

NEVERTHELESS, PORTUGAL, FOLLOWING A POLICY OF NEUTRALITY UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PREMIER ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR, NEVER SIGNED THE ANTI-COMMINTERN PACT AND, UNLIKE FRANCE AND SPAIN, NEVER SENT VOLUNTEERS TO HELP THE GERMANS ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

ON THE OTHER HAND SALAZAR NEVER DISGUISED HIS ANTAGONISM TOWARD COMMUNISM AND HIS DISTRUST OF THE SOVIET REGIME, WITH WHICH PORTUGAL STILL HAS NO DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. AT THE SAME TIME HE REITERATED HIS ADHERENCE TO THE BRITISH-PORTUGUESE ALLIANCE AND RECENTLY EMPHASIZED THIS ADHERENCE WITH THE CONCESSION OF AZORES BASES TO THE BRITISH.

LISBON NEWSPAPERS REFRAINED FROM EDITORIAL COMMENT TODAY ON THE POLISH-RUSSIAN QUESTION BUT AFTERNOON PAPERS CARRIED PROMINENTLY THE NEWS OF THE POLISH CABINET MEETING IN LONDON AND THE PLAN OF STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, PREMIER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, TO GO TO WASHINGTON.

RP111QPEW

ADD NAPLES XX HERE

ELEVEN PUBLIC DELOUSING STATIONS HAVE BEEN SET IN OPERATION FOR ITALIAN CIVILIANS WHILE CREWS EQUIPPED WITH A MEDICATED POWDER CAPABLE OF KILLING TYPHUS-BEARING LICE ARE ON DUTY AROUND THE CLOCK IN RAILWAY AND BUS STATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES.

OTHER CREWS WITH DELOUSING EQUIPMENT WERE OPERATING IN AIR RAID SHELTERS AND IN THE MANY CAVES IN THE SANDSTONE CLIFFS WHICH HAVE BECOME DWELLING PLACES FOR PEOPLE WHO LOST THEIR HOMES IN THE FIGHTING FOR NAPLES. HEALTH OFFICERS SAID THE CAVES WERE PRIME INFECTION CENTERS.

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ADD CAIRO XX TODAY

CONFRONTED WITH AN UNPRECEDENTED SITUATION, KING PETER'S GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE HERE PERMITTED THE MEN TO RESIGN FROM THE ROYAL YUGOSLAV REGULAR ARMY AS FORMED IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE EXILE GOVERNMENT WAS SILENT ON THE SWITCH OVER. GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, KING PETER'S WAR MINISTER, HEADS THE EXILE GOVERNMENT'S FORCE IN YUGOSLAVIA.

JAN 6 1944

RPEWQPFW

ADD HDQTRS 15TH AIRFORCE (HEINZERLING) XX RANGE

"IT LOOKS LIKE A GOOD SETUP--HITTING THEM FROM BOTH SIDES," TWINING COMMENTED. HE OBSERVED THAT THE TARGETS HERE ARE CONSIDERABLY MORE SUBSTANTIAL THAN THOSE IN THE PACIFIC, WHERE THE OBJECTIVES USUALLY ARE A STRING OF JAPANESE HUTS, AIRFIELDS AND ENEMY SHIPPING.

A NATIVE OF WISCONSIN, TWINING WAS GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1918 TOO LATE FOR ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE LAST WAR, BUT WENT ABROAD EARLY IN 1919 AND SERVED WITH THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY. SINCE 1923 HE HAS SERVED WITH THE AIR FORCE, MOSTLY WITH FIGHTERS.

HIS WIFE, TWO SONS, 16 AND 10, AND A DAUGHTER, 8, LIVE AT CHARLOTTE, N.C.

DOOLITTLE, WHO GOES TO ENGLAND TO COMMAND THE 8TH AIRFORCE, PRAISED

HIS STAFF AND SAID HE REGRETTED LEAVING "THE BEST AIR FORCE IN THE WORLD." HE SAID THE 15TH ACTUALLY WAS BORN AT WASHINGTON A YEAR AND A HALF AGO WHEN HE ASKED TO FORM IT. INSTEAD HE WAS PLACED IN COMMAND OF THE 12TH AIR FORCE, SENT TO ENGLAND AND THEN TO NORTH AFRICA, WHERE HE BECAME COMMANDER OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE WITH A BOMBER COMMAND AND RAF UNITS UNDER HIM.

BY907AEW

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, JAN 5-(AP)-WHEN LT.-GEN.MARK W.CLARK SAYS "TAKE A LETTER," IT IS TAKEN BY A SMILING LITTLE WAC FROM THE SOUTH, CORP.GERALDINE HORNE OF LUCEDALE, MISS.

AND CORPORAL "GERRY," WHO WORKS IN A TENT HEATED BY A WOOD STOVE SEVEN DAYS A WEEK FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M. SAYS SHE LIKES ARMY LIFE--AS SECRETARY TO THE COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY.

THE BROWN-EYED SECRETARY HAS BEEN NICKNAMED "GENERAL" BY HER SISTER WACS. SHE HAS BEEN CLARK'S SECRETARY SINCE SHORTLY AFTER SHE ARRIVED IN NORTH AFRICA LAST SUMMER AFTER BASIC AND SPECIAL OVERSEAS TRAINING. BEFORE THAT SHE WAS A LUCEDALE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE WITH SECRETARIAL TRAINING WHO HAD BEEN SUPERVISOR OF CLERKS IN THE MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR FOUR YEARS.

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corp. horne said she was "both walking on air and scared to death" when she was picked as clark's secretary.

"i didn't know what to expect. i hadn't even seen the general. so i walked in and saluted just as smartly as i could and he saluted right back very smartly, which made me feel good. then he smiled and

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put out his hand. that made me feel better.

"gen clark gives dictation perfectly. all his sentences are concise and clear. he rarely changes a word.

in italy with the fifth army's other wacs since last november, gerry was a private until christmas morning, when she received a corporal's stripes in the [redacted] office tent which she had decorated with red and green paper and wreaths -- to keep her from thinking too much about lucedale.

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in a plug for the women's army corps, gerry said, "back home i hear girls hesitate to join because they worry about homesickness and army environment.

"actually these two things have been no problem at all. we are so busy we just don't have time to worry about anything else. the

environment is just what we hoped it would be. we get no special attention, yet everyone is very nice."

furthermore gerry has seen mount vesuvius and the ruins of pompeii and hopes to visit capri. #

BY KENNETH L. DIXON (240)

JAN 6 1944

AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIR BASE IN ITALY, JAN. 5-(AP)-THE INVADER PILOTS OF THE 12TH AIR SUPPORT COMMAND WROTE TWO NEW CHAPTERS IN THE COORDINATION OF AIR AND GROUND ATTACKS TODAY.

FIRST THEY COVERED A FIFTH ARMY ATTACK WHEN THE CEILING WAS ZERO. THEN THEY LAID DOWN A "ROLLING BARRAGE" AHEAD OF THE DOUGHBOYS.

FLYING THROUGH THE KIND OF WEATHER THAT USUALLY CANCELS ALL MISSIONS, THE A-36S CAUGHT THE GERMANS FLATFOOTED AND BOMBED AND STRAFED GUN POSITIONS AND TROOP CONCENTRATIONS ON MOUNT PORCHIA AND LA CHIAIA IN CENTRAL ITALY -- JUST AHEAD OF THE INFANTRYMEN DRIVING TOWARD CASSINO.

HOUR AFTER HOUR WITH CLOCKLIKE PRECISION THE INVADERS FLEW SORTIE AFTER SORTIE "ON THE DECK" UNDER THE HEAVY CLOUDS, STRIKEING AT ADVANCING TARGETS SELECTED BY A FORWARD CONTROLLER ON THE SPOT. EVERY PLANE AND EVERY PILOT RETURNED SAFELY.

THE DECISION TO TAKE A STAB AT SUPPORTING THE DOUGHBOYS DESPITE THE WEATHER WAS MADE BY LT. COL. HAROLD KOFAHL OF FELLOWS, CALIF., AND LT. COL. BORR E. NEWTON OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF TWO FIGHTER-BOMBER GROUPS.

ALL THE PILOTS COULD SEE WERE OCCASIONAL SCATTERING TROOPS AND

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SEVERAL LARGE BURSTS OF ORANGE FLAME, INDICATING BOMB HITS ON AMMUNITION DUMPS, BUT AT SUNDOWN FIFTH ARMY OFFICERS SENT WORD THAT THE EXPERIMENTAL OPERATION HAD BEEN "VERY SUCCESSFUL."

MISSION LEADERS INCLUDED MAJ. ROBERT J.KIRSCH OF BUFFALO, N.Y.; MAJ. JUSTIN C. GUNNISON OF SAN ANSELMO, CALIF., MAJ. JOHN W. HARSH OF ELDORADO TEX., AND LT. HARRY R. CASSLEMAN OF GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

RP1046PEW

ALGIERS, JAN.5-(AP)-RENE MASSIGLI, COMMISSIONER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, TOLD THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY TODAY THAT HIS DEPARTMENT WAS ENGAGED IN CHECKING ON THE ACTIVITIES OF FRENCH DIPLOMATS SINCE THE FALL OF FRANCE AND PROMISED THAT THOSE FOUND FUILTY OF COLLABORATING WITH GERMANY WOULD BE DISCHARGED.

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MASSIGLI'S STATEMENT WAS MADE DURING DEBATE ON THE 1944 BUDGET FOR HIS DEPARTMENT AND FOLLOWED A DEMAND BY ALBERT GUERIN, A FREE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE IN SOUTH AMERICA, FOR A PURGE OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

"LET'S BURN THE DIPLOMATIC LISTS," GUERIN SAID.

A MOROCCAN DELEGATE TO THE ASSEMBLY DEMANDED THAT MASSIGLI EXPLAIN HIS RECENT REGULATION THAT SERVICE UNDER THE VICHY REGIME AFTER THE ARMISTICE SHOULD NOT IN ITSELF BE CONSIDERED DISQUALIFITION FOR CONTINUED SERVICE.

ASSIGLI EXPLAINED THAT HIS DEPARTMENT WAS BADLY IN NEED OF PETENT PERSONNEL AND ADDED THESE PERSONS HAD PLACED THEMSELVES AT SERVICE OF HIS DEPARTMENT, HENCE HE BELIEVE IT WISE TO USE THEM.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT HEAD SAID THE RESULTS OF HIS INVESTIGATION "BASED ON FACTS, NOT RUMORS."

THE COMMUNIST DELEGATE, FLORIMOND BONTE, URGED SUPPORT OF THE DECLARATIONS OF THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN-BRITISH CONFERENCE AT TEHERAN. THE FUTURE FRENCH POLICY, HE SAID, SHOULD BE BASED ON CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE ALLIED NATIONS WHICH ARE WINNING THE WAR AND WILL GUARANTEE THE FUTURE PEACE.

(EDS--IN FIRST GRAF MAKE READ Y X X THOSE FOUND GUILTY OF X X XETC)

RP1227AEW

BY CHARLES A.GRUNICH

CAIRO JAN 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN INSIDE STORY BROUGHT HERE TODAY FROM YUGOSLAVIA IS THAT THE PARTISANS OF MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ (TITO) AWAIT LIBERATION THROUGH A MASSIVE SECOND FRONT ELSEWHERE RATHER THAN THROUGH IMMEDIATE ALLIED LANDINGS IN THEIR GUERRILLA BAILIWICK.

THIS IS THE VERSION OF A SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICER WHO ESCAPED FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP LONG AFTER HE WAS CAPTURED AT TOBRUK ON JUNE 21, 1942.

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IN A TWO MONTHS' TREK THROUGH TITO COUNTRY HE TALKED WITH MANY PEOPLE AND WAS CONVINCED THAT THE YUGOSLAVS HAVE PATIENTLY ACCEPTED THE NECESSITY OF CRUSHING GERMANY SUDDENLY FROM THE BEST VANTAGE POINT WITH THE GREATEST ASSEMBLED STRIKING POWER.

THE OFFICER IS MAJ.CHARLES BALLENTINE, 29, OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ENGINEERS CORPS WHO ESCAPED AFTER 11 MONTHS IN AN AXIS PRISON AND MADE HIS WAY TO CAIRO MOSTLY ON FOOT OVER A ROUTE TAKING HIM IN A FULL CIRCLE AROUND THE ADRIATIC.

HE WAS MUCH IMPRESSED WITH YUGOSLAV PATIENCE AND FORTITUDE UNDER THE MOST DIFFICULT CONDITIONS AS HE PASSED FROM FORMATION TO FORMATION.

THE YUGOSLAVS' MAIN REGRET IS THAT THE ALLIES DID NOT MAKE LANDINGS ACROSS THE ADRIATIC HIGH UP THE COAST AT A TIME WHEN THE PARTISANS WERE IN COMMAND AND THE GERMANS WERE CAUGHT FLATFOOTED.

"NOW THE YUGOSLAVS ARE MORE CONCERNED WITH THE REAL SECOND FRONT, REALIZING THE DIFFICULTIES OF LANDING ON THEIR OWN SHORES OVER-SHADOWED BY IMPASSABLE MOUNTAINS," THE MAJOR SAID. IN AND BEHIND THE MOUNTAINS ARE AN ESTIMATED 14 TO 15 GERMAN DIVISIONS.

XBASH-03PEW

JAN 6 1944

(ADVANCE)..AMERICAN AIR BASE IN NORTHEAST INDIA--FIRST ADD BURMA AIR ROUTE TOP ON AYE X X X BURMA ROADS. (GROVER)

CREDIT FOR THE IMPROVED PRACTICES GOES TO SUCH MEN AS C.R.SMITH OF DALLAS, TEX., FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN AIRLINES, NOW A BRIGADIER GENERAL HEADING THE ARMY TRANSPORT COMMAND, WHO WAS A RECENT VISITOR IN INDIA. SMITH SAID SOME 300 AIRLINES OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN DRAWN INTO THE ATC REACHING FROM AMERICA TO ALL THEATERS.

COINCIDING WITH THE ARRIVAL OF CIVIL AIRLINES EXPERTS AND THE BEGINNING OF THE UPWARD SPURT OF DELIVERIES OVER THE HUMP WAS THE APPOINTMENT OF REGULAR ARMY AIRMAN BRIG. GEN. EARL S. HOAG OF SIOUX CITY, IA., TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE INDIA-CHINA WING OF THE ATC.

THE MOST IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL ASSIGNMENT -- THAT OF ACTUALLY GETTING THE CARGOES OVER THE HUMP--WAS GIVEN TO AMERICAN AIRLINES OFFICIAL THOMAS O. HARDIN OF DALLAS, WHO WAS MADE A COLONEL AND WHOSE TECHNIQUE WAS IMMEDIATELY VISIBLE ON THE ROUTE.

COL. KENNETH E. MACGREGOR OF VIRGINIA COMMANDS THE WESTERN SECTION OF THE INDIA LINE WHICH PICKS UP THE MOST URGENT SUPPLIES AT KARACHI

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OR INTERVENING STATIONS AND DELIVERS THEM TO COL. HARDIN.

THEY HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE ARMY'S BEST-TRAINED PILOTS FOR THIS TYPE OF WORK. MOST OF THE PILOTS WOULD RATHER BE DROPPING THE BOMBS THAN DELIVERING THEM, BUT HAVE DEVELOPED A PHILOSOPHY ABOUT THEIR SHARE IN THE WAR.

AS LT. TIPP WATTS OF OKLAHOMA CITY, WHO PILOTED THIS CORRESPONDENT IN A NIGHT FLIGHT OVER THE HUMP RECENTLY, SAID, "WE PUTTEM OVER THERE AND THEY SHOOTEM."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 P.M. EWT TODAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5)

FB1219PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5.)

(ADVANCE)--CALCUTTA, JAN.5-(AP)-FOUR SERGEANTS WHO WERE AMONG THE FIRST AMERICANS TO REACH THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER ARE HEADING HOMEWARD AFTER AMASSING A TOTAL OF 3,550 HOURS IN THE AIR THE PAST TWO YEARS, FERRYING SUPPLIES TO INDIA AND CHINA.

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THEY ARE:

MASTER SGT. ROBERT BAILEY, 26; OF 1739 14TH NORTH, ARLINGTON, VA.; CREW CHIEF SGT. SPENCER HOLLAND, 27; OF 2225 GUILDFORD, BALTIMORE, MD.; SGT. SAM COHEN, 24, OF 3004 WEST ROOSEVELT, CHICAGO, ILL.; AND SGT. PAUL NADZAK, 26, OF FAIROAKS, PA.

ASKED WHAT THEY WANTED MOST WHEN THEY REACHED HOME, COHEN SAID: "I WANT TO SEE A DETACHMENT OF WACS. I'VE NEVER SEEN ANY WACS, WAVES, SPARS OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT NICE."

BAILEY WANTED TO HURRY HOME TO HIS WIFE AND A 21-MONTHS-OLD DAUGHTER HE HAS NEVER SEEN.

"SOME GOOD FOOD FOR A CHANGE," WAS HOLLAND'S ANSWER.

NADZAK WANTED MOST TO SEE HIS GIRL, LOIS SCHICKE OF 220 HORNE AVE., LEMAY, MO., A SUBURB OF ST.LOUIS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 P.M., EWT, WED., JAN.5)

WM746PEW

ADD ADV-ALL-H.Q.-N-GUINEA XXX PENINSULA

IN THE MADANG SECTOR, 55 AIRLINE MILES NORTH OF SAIDOR, LIBERATORS AND MITCHELLS ATTACKED ALEXISHAFEN AIRDROME AND MADANG TOWNSHIP TUESDAY.

THE JAPANESE STRONGHOLD OF RABAUL, ON THE OPPOSITE END OF NEW BRITAIN FROM CAPE GLOUCESTER, WAS RAIDED MONDAY BY FIGHTER PLANES FROM BOUGAINVILLE WHICH SWEPT OVER RAPOPO AIRDROME AND TANGLED WITH 20 ENEMY FIGHTERS. SIX OF THE JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS WERE DOWNED FOR CERTAIN AND FIVE OTHERS PROBABLY WERE BAGGED. TWO RAIDING FIGHTERS WERE LOST.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUSTRALIAN-MANNED CATALINAS BOMBED KAVIENG, 160 MILES NORTHWEST OF RABAUL.

XZ737PCW NM

BY WILLIAM F.BONI JAN 6 1944

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,THURSDAY,JAN 6 (AP)-THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE, DEFINITELY ON THE DEFENSIVE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALONG WITH OTHER ENEMY FORCES, IS PLAYING A CAUTIOUS, HESITANT GAME WHILE ALLIED AIRMEN CONTINUE TO TAKE A HEAVY TOLL OF NIPPONESE PLANES WHENEVER ENCOUNTERED.

OF THE THREE INVASION AREAS IN THIS THEATER, ONLY ARAWE, ON SOUTHWESTERN NEW BRITAIN, HAS BEEN UNDER PERSISTENT ENEMY AIR ATTACK. WHY THE JAPANESE HAVE SOUGHT TO OPPOSE AMERICANS WHO LANDED THERE LAST DEC.15 IS NOT CLEAR. THE ARAWE SECTOR IS THE

LEAST DIRECT THREAT TO THE ENEMY, FROM A STRATEGIC STANDPOINT. THE OPERATION THERE WAS TO DIVERT JAPANESE ATTENTION FROM CAPE GLOUCESTER, INVADED DEC.26.

GLOUCESTER HAS AN AIRDROME AND TWO AIRSTRIPS. CAPTURED IN A FOUR DAY ASSAULT BY AMERICAN MARINES, IT DEFINITELY POSES ANOTHER THREAT TO THE IMPORTANT ENEMY BASE OF RABAUL, 260 MILES DISTANT ON THE NORTHERN END OF NEW BRITAIN.

THE ALLIED INVASION LAST SUNDAY AT SAIDOR, ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA, NOT ONLY THREATENS THE ENEMY BASE OF MADANG BUT ISOLATES A CONSIDERABLE JAPANESE FORCE ON THE HUON PENINSULA, TO THE SOUTHEAST. AN AUSTRALIAN FORCE ADVANCING NORTHWARD IS PUSHING THE HUON JAPANESE TOWARD SAIDOR.

ENEMY AIR ACTION AT CAPE GLOUCESTER AND SAIDOR DID NOT DEVELOP UNTIL HOURS AFTER THE INVASION FORCES HAD LANDED AND PUT REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES ASHORE. IT HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY NEGLIGIBLE SINCE.

ALL IS GOING WELL AT ALL THREE INVASION POINTS ACCORDING TO LATEST REPORTS. THE HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE OF WEDNESDAY SAID THE MARINES AT GLOUCESTER HAD BEATEN BACK A SHARP COUNTERATTACK IN WHICH 200 OR MORE JAPANESE WERE KILLED. AMERICAN PATROLS WERE PUSHING INTO THE JUNGLES FROM THE SAIDOR BEACHHEAD, WHERE CONSOLIDATION OF POSITIONS WENT FORWARD.

THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT MENTION THE ARAWE SECTOR BUT A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION THERE.

RABAUL WAS HIT SUNDAY NIGHT BY AUSTRALIAN BOMBERS, WITH RESULTING EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES AT THE LAKUNAI AIRDROME. THEN AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMAND SWEPT OVER THE BASE ON MONDAY, DESTROYING ELEVEN, AND PROBABLY THREE MORE, OF THE 30 ZEROS WHICH GAVE BATTLE.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,NEW GUINEA,DEC 30 (DELAYED)-(AP)-GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY ANNOUNCED THE AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TO THESE OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION" FROM APRIL 4 TO NOVEMBER 15:

MAJ.MICHIEL DOBERVICH, IRONTON, MINN.; AND MAJ.AUSTIN C. SHOWER, SHELBYPILLE, TENN.

NEITHER THE ACTIONS NOR THE SECTOR WERE DISCLOSED, "FOR REASONS OF MILITARY SECURITY."

JAN 6 1944

6822JPCW NM

PEARL HARBOR,JAN.5-(AP)-HEAVY, MEDIUM AND DIVEBOMBERS OF THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE STRUCK AT THE MILI AND JALUIT ATOLLS OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS JAN.3 AND 4, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY, RESUMING THE DAILY SCHEDULE OF RAIDS ON THOSE STRATEGIC JAPANESE OUTPOSTS NORTH OF THE AMERICAN-HELD GILBERT ISLANDS.

THE NEW RAIDS COST ONE AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANE BUT TWO BOMB HITS WERE MADE ON AN ENEMY CARGO TRANSPORT SHIP IN THE JALUIT LAGOON. NO MENTION WAS MADE OF ENEMY INTERCEPTION, INDICATING THE JAPANESE MAY HAVE BEEN CAUGHT BY SURPRISE.

ATTACKS JAN.2 ON WOTJE AND MALOELAP ATOLLS, TO THE NORTH OF JALUIT AND MILI, HAD BROUGHT THE STIFFEST ENEMY OPPOSITION ENCOUNTERED IN A SINGLE DAY.

JAN 6 1944

MILI AND JALUIT, AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE MARSHALLS, NOW HAVE BECOME THE MOST-BOMBED ATOLLS OF THE CHAIN. THEY MAY BE MARKED FOR INVASION FROM THE GILBERTS, 300 MILES TO THE SOUTH,

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OR THE FREQUENCY OF THE ATTACKS MAY BE DUE TO THEIR PROXIMITY TO THE GILBERTS. BOTH HAVE AIR BASES.

IN THE LATEST STRIKE AT MILI, MADE MONDAY, AN AIRACOBRA FIGHTER PLANE OF THE DIVEBOMBER ESCORT WAS DESTROYED BY ENEMY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. IT WAS THE SIXTEENTH RAID ON MILI.

JALUIT, HIT BOTH MONDAY AND TUESDAY, IS SECOND ONLY TO MILI IN THE NUMBER OF RAIDS. AT LEAST 13 RAIDS HAVE FALLEN THERE. THE HITS ON THE ENEMY VESSEL WERE MADE BY THE MEDIUM BOMBERS WHICH STRUCK MONDAY. HEAVY LIBERATORS POUNDED THE ATOLL THE FOLLOWING DAY BUT ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ' ANNOUNCEMENT GAVE NO DETAILS.

JAN 6 1944

JALUIT APPARENTLY IS THE JAPANESE SHIPPING CENTER FOR THE MARSHALL AS AMERICAN PLANES HAVE FOUND MORE VESSELS IN ITS LAGOON THAN AT ANY OTHER POINT IN THE ISLANDS. ENEMY SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED THERE IN AT LEAST SEVEN DIFFERENT RAIDS.

THE LAGOON AT JALUIT IS 30 MILES LONG AND 12 MILES ACROSS, DEEP ENOUGH TO ACCOMODATE LARGE SHIPS AND SUITABLE FOR A NAVAL BASE. WHETHER THE JAPANESE HAVE A NAVAL BASE THERE NEVER HAS BEEN BROUGHT OUT.

AMERICAN POSITIONS AT TARAWA, MAKIN AND ABEMAMA IN THE GILBERTS WERE BOMBED BY ENEMY PLANES MONDAY NIGHT, THE NAVY SAID, WITHOUT DAMAGE TO OUR INSTALLATIONS. TARAWA ALSO WAS INEFFECTIVELY ATTACKED THE FOLLOWING DAY.

DV510PCW NM

1/4 DP BUENOS AIRES XXX PRESS

THE DECREE ESTABLISHES FOUR DEGREES OF PUNISHMENT FOR INFRACTIONS--A WARNING, SUSPENSION, REMOVAL FROM THE OFFICIAL REGISTER, CLOSURE AND SEIZURE OF THE FIXTURES OF THE OFFENDING PUBLICATION OR NEWS AGENCY

THE PREAMBLE STATES THAT THE PRESS IN ADDITION TO ITS INFORMATIVE FUNCTIONS "PARTICIPATES IN COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY" AND THUS "IS RELATED TO VARIOUS PRIVATE INTERESTS WHICH ARE ACCUSTOMED TO EXERCISE PRESSURE SO THAT SUCH INTERESTS PREDOMINATE OVER THE REAL ENDS (JOURNALISTIC) OF ITS MISSION."

THEU PREAMBLE ALSO NOTES "ARTICLE FOURTEEN OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION DECLARES THE RIGHT OF ALL INHABITANTS OF THE NATION TO PUBLISH THEIR IDEAS IN THE PRESS WITHOUT PRIOR CENSORSHIP" AND ADDS THAT THE SUPREME COURT, IN RECOGNIZING THE VALIDYT OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT, CONCEDED THAT IT "POSSESSES THE POWER, ACHIEVED BY VALID MEANS, FOR ALL ACTS NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH THE ENDS SET FORTH BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."

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SAN JUAN, P.R. JAN. 5-(AP)-COASTGUARDSMAN GARRETA SMITH OF MIDLAND PARK, N.J., THOUGHT HE WAS SITTING DOWN TO VIEW A ROUTINE TRAINING FILM.

JAN 6 1944

THAT'S WHAT THEY TOLD HIM WHEN THEY CALLED HIM TO THE THEATER. BUT THE MOVIE THAT FLASHED ON THE SCREEN WAS ONE OF HIS WIFE, BACK HOME, AND THE NINE-MONTHS OLD SON HE HAD NEVER SEEN.

THE SPECIAL SHOWING WAS ARRANGED BY MRS. SMITH AND DIRECTOR EARL CLARK OF THE SAN JUAN USO.

SAN JUAN HEIGHTS 1600 HSC 633PCW

QUEBEC, JAN. 5-(AP)-THE REGIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT WORKERS IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY OF QUEBEC PROVINCE HAVE BEEN GRANTED A FIVE-CENT AN HOUR INCREASE IN SALARY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED A SERIES OF TALKS AMONG REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OFPAPER WORKERS; THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, PAPER AND SULPHITE WORKERS; THE PAPER, PULP AND SULPHITE INDUSTRIES AND THE REGIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD. SALARIES IN THOSE INDUSTRIES AVERAGED FROM 45 TO 47 CENTS AN HOUR AND THE WORKERS WERE ASKING FOR SALARIES EQUAL TO THOSE PAID IN ONTARIO.

IT WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE BOARD WAS STUDYING DIFFERENCES IN WAGE SCALES IN PULP, PAPER AND SULPHITE INDUSTRIES OF BOTH PROVINCES AND THAT THE COST OF OPERATIONS IN QUEBEC AND ONTARIO WILL BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATIMNBEFORE DRAFTING A NEW WAGE SCALE.

THE FIVE-CENT AN HOUR INCREASE WILL STAND UNTIL A DEFINITE PLAN IS ANNOUNCED.

JAN 6 1944

EJ1012PEW

OTTAWA, JAN 5-(AP)-FLIGHT SGT.PAUL W.BRIES, WHOSE FATHER IS RAYMOND BRIES OF 274 SAWYER STREET, ROCHESTER, N.Y., IS REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT.

JP432PEW

NEW YORK, JAN 5-(AP)-SPANISH SOLDIERS ARE FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE GERMANS ON THE VOLKHOV FRONT IN NORTHERN RUSSIA DESPITE ASSERTIONS BY GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO'S GOVERNMENT THAT ALL SPANIARDS HAVE BEEN CALLED HOME, A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED TODAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS, QUOTED A CAPTURED SPANISH SOLDIER, JESUS PERES SANCHEZ, AS AUTHORITY FOR THE ASSERTION.

SANCHEZ, TAKEN PRISONER ON THE VOLKHOV FRONT LATE IN DECEMBER, 1943, TOLD INTERROGATORS, ACCORDING TO THE BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE, THAT THE SPANISH "BLUE DIVISION", AND THE "250TH DIVISION", REPORTEDLY ORDERED BACK TO SPAIN, HAD BEEN REFORMED INTO A SO-CALLED "SPANISH LEGION" WHICH ARRIVED ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1943. SEVERAL PRISONERS FROM THIS FORCE HAVE ALREADY BEEN CAPTURED, THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID.

MK338AEW

NEW YORK, JAN.5-(AP)-RUDOLF BLOHM OF BLOHM AND VOSS, GERMAN AUTHORITY ON SHIPBUILDING, HAS RESIGNED AS CHIEF OF THE NAZIS' CENTRAL SHIP-BUILDING OFFICE BECAUSE "HE REALIZED THAT THE YARDS WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO MANAGE THE WORK WHICH WAS EXPECTED OF THEM," THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, BEAMED TO NORWAY AND RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID BLOHM HAD RESIGNED AFTER RETURNING FROM A TOUR OF "ALL SHIPBUILDING YARDS IN GERMANY AND IN THE OCCUPIED AREAS" AND THAT MUNITIONS MINISTER ALBERT SPEER HAD TAKEN OVER HIS DUTIES.

RP858PEW

NEW YORK, JAN 5-(AP)-THE JAPANESE CABINET HAS APPROVED A BILL DESIGNED TO "EXPAND LAND TRANSPORTATION TO THE MAXIMUM", THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE BILL WAS INTRODUCED AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE CABINET YESTERDAY, SAID THE BROADCAST. IT GAVE NO DETAILS CONCERNING THE PROVISIONS OF THE MEASURE.

JAN 6 1944

MK637AEW

3.24— 11567

NEW YORK, JAN.5-(AP)-A TOKYO BROADCAST INTENDED FOR EUROPEAN CONSUMPTION SAID TODAY NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS HAD TOLD JAPANESE NEWSPAPERMEN IN BERLIN THAT THE AXIS COULD STILL WIN "IF THE JAPANESE AND GERMAN PEOPLES COOLY AND CALMLY TIDE THEMSELVES OVER THE CRISIS IN THE PRESENT WAR."

"THE PRESENT WAR MAY LAST FOR MANY MORE YEARS," GOEBBELS SAID, ACCORDING TO THE DOMEI TRANSMISSION, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE U.S. FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. "WE MUST, HOWEVER, FIGHT THE WAR TO FINAL VICTORY, OTHERWISE SUCH A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY WILL NOT VISIT US FOR MANY CENTURIES."

TOKYO RADIO, IN REPORTING GOEBBELS' STATEMENTS IN A BROADCAST TO JAPANESE AREAS, OMITTED HIS REFERENCE TO A CRISIS AND QUOTED HIM AS SAYING THAT IF GERMANY AND JAPAN "LET THE PRESENT MOMENT PASS BY," THEY WOULD NEVER HAVE "THE OPPORTUNITY OF CRUSHING THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN."

AFTER HOLDING UP THE PICTURE OF BOMB-BATTERED BERLIN AS AN EVIDENCE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE'S WILL TO CARRY ON THE WAR, GOEBBELS, THE DOMEI AGENCY REPORTED, DISMISSED RECENT GERMAN AND JAPANESE RETREATS AS UNIMPORTANT IN VIEW OF THE VAST TERRITORIES ACQUIRED EARLIER IN THE WAR.

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"THEY MAY RETREAT FOR STRATEGICAL REASONS UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES IN SUCH VAST REGIONS," GOEBBELS WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "BUT THIS WILL NOT IN THE LEAST AFFECT OUR CHANCES OF VICTORY."

RP1025PEW

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WUX NEW YORK, N.Y., 122P JAN 5 1943
ASSOCIATED PRESS NYK

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR OLIVER LEESE WHO SUCCEEDS GENERAL MONTGOMERY AS COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY FOUGHT UNDER "MONTY" ALL THE WAY FROM EL ALAMEIN TO ITALY. HE LED THE 30TH CORPS ONE OF THE EIGHTH ARMYS HARD-STRIKING TANK UNITS. LEESE BEGAN HIS MILITARY CAREER WITH THE COLD STREAM GUARDS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR SETTING AN ALMOST UNEQUALLED RECORD FOR BRAVERY IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM. THRICE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED HE WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

THE 49 YEAR OLD LEESE THEN SERVED AS A BRIGADE MAJOR WITH THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND FROM 1929 UNTIL 1932.

HE WAS FOR A TIME QUARTERMASTER GENERAL IN THE LONDON DISTRICT AND LATER WENT TO THE WAR OFFICE AS A GENERAL STAFF OFFICER.

WHEN WAR BROKE OUT IN 1939 LEESE THEN A COLONEL WAS AT THE QUETTA STAFF COLLEGE INDIA, BUT WAS GIVEN COMMAND OF AN INFANTRY BRIGADE IN APRIL 1940, AND A MONTH LATER WAS MADE A MAJOR GENERAL AND SENT TO FRANCE. LEESE WAS MADE A COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOR HIS WORK WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCES. IN SEPTEMBER 1942, HE WON HIS PRESENT RANK AND WAS SENT TO THE MIDDLE EAST TO TAKE OVER THE 30TH CORPS COMMAND.

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

XX-233 PEW.

UNDATED AERIAL

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 6 1944

ALLIED PLANES RESUMED THEIR VIOLENT ATTACKS ON THE FRENCH INVASION COAST TODAY AFTER A DAY AND NIGHT IN WHICH BOMBS WERE CAST UPON THE GERMAN CITIES OF BERLIN, KIEL AND MUENSTER AND ON BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA, ITALY AND FRANCE.

PROBABLY MORE THAN 3,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES WERE DROPPED YESTERDAY ON THE NAZIS BY FLIGHTS OF 3,000 PLANES FROM BRITAIN ALONE.

U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS SET GREAT FIRES AT KIEL, NORTHWEST GERMAN NAVAL

AND SUBMARINE BASE, AND TANGLED RAILWAYS 200 MILES SOUTHWEST AT MUENSTER, A COMMUNICATIONS BOTTLENECK ESSENTIAL TO HITLER FOR DEFENSE AGAINST THE COMING INVASION. THE GERMANS ADMITTED HEAVY DAMAGE AT KIEL AND TOLD OF A GREAT SHROUD OF SMOKE HANGING OVER THE CITY.

WAVE AFTER WAVE OF PLANES SPANNED THE CHANNEL YESTERDAY IN ONE OF THE GREATEST DAYLIGHT OPERATIONS OF ALL TIME. THE ALLIES LOST 25 PLANES, INCLUDING 18 HEAVY BOMBERS, AND DESTROYED AT LEAST 17 GERMAN FIGHTERS.

WOODEN MOSQUITO BOMBERS GAVE BERLIN ITS THIRD RAID OF THE YEAR LAST NIGHT, IN LIGHTER MEASURE THAN THE SUCCESSIVE 1,000-TON BLOWS WHICH USHERED IN 1944. NO PLANE WAS LOST. JAN 6 1944

FLYING FORTRESSES OF THE 15TH U.S. AIR FORCE STRUCK A RAIL BRIDGE AND YARDS AT DUPNITSA, 50 MILES SOUTH OF THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL OF SOFIA. THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU SAID SOFIA ALSO WAS RAIDED AND THAT HEAVY DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE RESULTED. AN EARLIER GERMAN REPORT SAID THE PLANES MERELY HAD FLOWN OVER THE CAPITAL.

MEDIUM AMERICAN BOMBERS HIT RAIL YARDS AT DOBOJ, 55 MILES FROM SARAJEVO IN YUGOSLAVIA, AND ATTACKED BARRACKS AND TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AT TRAVNIK.

BAD WEATHER CURTAILED FLYING IN ITALY, ALTHOUGH FIGHTER-BOMBERS WERE ABLE TO STRIKE AT A GASOLINE DUMP NEAR CHIETI AND A RAIL BRIDGE AT BALSORANO.

IN ALL OPERATIONS IN BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND ITALY, THE ALLIES DESTROYED TWO GERMAN PLANES WITHOUT LOSS. MAJ. GEN. NATHAN F. TWINING REACHED ITALY TO ASSUME COMMAND OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE.

THE RUSSIANS DECLARED THAT THE AMERICAN BOMBING OF THE SCHWEINFURT BALL BEARING WORKS ON OCT. 14 HAD "REACTED DISASTROUSLY FOR HITLER ON THE EASTERN FRONT."

"ALLIED BOMBERS ARE RAIDING WAR INDUSTRIES WITH THE RESULT SEEN IN THE CATASTROPHIC RETREAT IN THE EAST," RADIO MOSCOW ADDED.

DY1040AEW

UNDATED WACS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN RADIO BOASTED TODAY THAT THE RESPONSE TO REQUESTS FOR VOLUNTEERS IN THE WACS AND OTHER WOMEN'S SERVICES "HAS BEEN TOTALLY INADEQUATE."

BERLIN SAID THAT TIME MAGAZINE HAD QUOTED COL.OVETA CULP HOBBY, WAC COMMANDER, AS SAYING THAT REQUIREMENTS CAN BE FILLED ONLY BY COMPULSORY RECRUITING.

(MRS.HOBBY WAS QUOTED IN TIME DEC.27 AS SAYING: "NOTHING LEADS ME TO BELIEVE THAT WE ARE GOING TO GET A VOLUNTARY ARMY OF 400,000 OR 500,000 WOMEN. WE'VE NEVER BEEN ABLE TO GET A VOLUNTEER ARMY OF MEN THAT BIG.")

JAN 6 1944

XB255PEW

WASHINGTON, JAN.5-(AP)-ALBERT SPALDING, FAMED AMERICAN COMPOSER AND CONCERT VIOLINIST, WILL ABANDON HIS MUSICAL CAREER FOR THE WAR'S DURATION TO ASSIST THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION IN ITALY.

THE OWI ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SPALDING HAS CANCELLED HIS SPRING CONCERT TOUR. HE WILL SOON BE SENT OVERSEAS AS ASSISTANT TO THE CIVILIAN HEAD OF THE PWB IN ITALY. SPALDING WAS EDUCATED IN FLORENCE, AND HAS AN INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

IN THE LAST WAR, SPALDING JOINED THE AVIATION CORPS AND SERVED IN ITALY.

LT701PEW

30.24—11569

WASHINGTON,JAN.5-(AP)-A JOINT COMMITTEE REPRESENTING UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN AIR-SEA FORCES RECOMMENDED TODAY ADOPTION OF A NEW LIGHT WEIGHT WATERPROOF EXPOSURE SUIT FOR ALL MEN FLYING OVER WATER.

TESTS CONDUCTED OFF CANADA, THE NAVY REPORTED, DEMONSTRATE THAT THE SUITS CAN PROTECT THEIR WEARERS "FROM THE SOMETIMES FATAL SHOCK OF IMMERSION IN ICY WATERS."

VOLUNTEERS FROM THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TESTED THE SUITS. FLIERS WEARING REGULATION FLYING EQUIPMENT PLUNGED INTO ICY WATERS. THEY HAD TO BE "RESCUED" ALMOST IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE OF THE COLD. AT THE SAME TIME, MEN WEARING THE NEW TYPE SUITS "WERE ABLE TO WITHSTAND BENUMBING WATER AND AIR FOR HOURS ON END WITHOUT COMPLAINT," THE NAVY SAID.

JAN 6 1944

LT7PEW

WASHINGTON,JAN. 5-(AP)-AN APPEAL FOR AN EXPRESSION OF POPULAR SUPPORT UPON WHICH THE STATE DEPARTMENT COULD BASE A REQUEST TO GREAT BRITAIN TO LIFT THE SHIPPING EMBARGO SUFFICIENTLY TO LET RELIEF GO TO THE YOUNGSTERS OF THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES WAS MADE TONIGHT BY REPRESENTATIVE ROCKWELL (R-COLO).

"IF SOMETHING IS NOT DONE AT ONCE," ROCKWELL SAID OVER THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, "THE ALLIED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE WILL BE AFFLICTED BY A GENERATION OF STUNTED AND DISEASED CHILDREN AND BY THE DISTORTED, SUBNORMAL MINDS THAT FOLLOW."

"NEITHER WELL POPULATED CEMETERIES NOR MISSHAPEN, UNDER-SIZED CHILDREN WITH SUBNORMAL MINDS AND TWISTED PERSONALITIES ARE FIT MATERIAL WITH WHICH TO RECONSTRUCT DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE," HE COMMENTED. "HITLER'S PROUD BOAST THAT THE GERMANS ARE A SUPERIOR RACE WOULD THEN BE TRUE."

THE PLAN WOULD NOT AID THE ENEMY, ROCKWELL CONTENDED, STATING "OUR OWN STATE DEPARTMENT IS AUTHORITY FOR THE FACT THAT THE GERMANS DO NOT TAKE ANY OF THE 19,000 TONS OF FOOD GOING TO GREECE EACH MONTH, AND THAT THE OPERATION IS OF NO BENEFIT TO THE AXIS ECONOMY."

BUT IF THEY DID TAKE IT, THE SPEAKER SAID, SUCH ACTION WOULD IMMEDIATELY BRING THE OPERATION TO AN END "AND AT LEAST WE SHOULD HAVE TRIED."

VXNROVPEW NM

JAN 6 1944

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,JAN 5-(AP)-AWARD OF THE SILVER STAR TO FOUR ENLISTED MEN, ONE POSTHUMOUSLY, FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION IN ITALY, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THEY WERE: EMITT C.OWEN, TECH.4TH GRADE, OF ROUTE 3, KONAWA,OKLA.; EDWARD CUMMINGS, TECH. 5TH GRADE, 739 REVERE AVE., BRONX,N.Y.; THEODORE S.BRUNT, PRIVATE 1ST CLASS, BOX 515 PAWHUSKA,OKLA., AND GEORGE E.DOWNEY, PRIVATE,(POSTHUMOUS), NEXT OF KIN, MRS.EVA SOLURI, SISTER, 315 WEST MAIN ST., WATERTOWN,N.Y.

OWEN WAS CITED FOR ACTION IN ITALY WHEN ENEMY ARTILLERY AND MACHINE GUN FIRE FORCED A RECONNAISSANCE PARTY TO SEEK COVER. OWEN, HOWEVER, REMAINED IN HIS VEHICLE AND CONTINUED TO RELAY VALUABLE INFORMATION TO DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

THE CITATION FOR CUMMINGS SAID THAT WHEN HIS RECONNAISSANCE PARTY WAS FORCED TO COVER HE, WHILE EXPOSED TO ENEMY FIRE, DRESSED THE

WOUNDS OF INJURED MEN AND MOVED THEM TO COVER.

BRUNT'S CITATION SAID THAT WHEN THE NEED OF EVACUATING BADLY WOUNDED MEN BECAME ACUTE HE VOLUNTEERED TO LEAD THREE AMBULANCES BACK TO THE COLLECTING STATION OVER THE ONLY ROAD LEADING REARWARD, ALTHOUGH I WAS UNDER FIRE.

DOWNEY'S SILVER STAR WAS AWARDED BECAUSE WHEN AN INFANTRY PLATOON WAS ADVANCING AGAINST GERMAN POSITIONS MINUS A REGULAR AID MAN HE VOLUNTEERED HIS SERVICES. "WITH UTTER DISREGARD TO HIS OWN SAFETY AND WHILE UNDER FIRE, HE ADMINISTERED FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED UNTIL HE WAS KILLED."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY,JAN.6)

JAN 6 1944

FR430PEW NM

WASHINGTON,JAN 5-(AP)-UPON THE ASSUMPTION THAT GEN.GEORGE C. MARSHALL WAS THE ANONYMOUS HIGH OFFICIAL WHO DECLARED THAT AXIS PROPAGANDA, BASED ON AMERICAN LABOR DISPUTES HAS PROLONGED THE WAR AND COST ALLIED LIVES, CONGRESSIONAL AND PUBLIC SPOKESMEN HAVE COME TO THE SUPPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

COL.EDWARD V.RICKENBACKER, NOTED FLIER AND EASTERN AIR LINES PRESIDENT TOLD THE ADVERTISING CLUB YESTERDAY THAT IF THE ARMY CHIEF MADE THE STATEMENT, "THANK GOD FOR MEN LIKE MARSHALL WHOSE MAIN THOUGHT IS SAVING THE LIVES OF YOUR BOYS AND MINE."

"THE NEXT PRESIDENT," HE ADDED, "SHOULD BE A MAN OF MARSHALL'S TYPE WHO WOULD ADD A FIFTH FREEDOM TO THE ATLANTIC CHARTER--THE FREEDOM OF OPPORTUNITY."

CHAIRMAN ANDREW MAY (D-KY) OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE SAID HIS COMMITTEE DOES NOT PROPOSE TO QUESTION MARSHALL OR ANYONE ELSE CONCERNING THE STATEMENT, AND, REFERRING TO STRIKE THREATS AMONG RAIL AND STEEL WORKERS, HE ASSERTED:

"I DO NOT KNOW WHETHER IT WAS GENERAL MARSHALL OR SOMEONE ELSE WHO MADE THE STATEMENT BUT REGARDLESS OF WHO IT WAS, I AGREE THAT SUCH A (STRIKE) MOVE WAS CALCULATED TO GIVE HOPE AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO HITLER AND HIS SATELLITE NATIONS AND ESPECIALLY TO PROVIDE A RICH SOURCE OF EFFECTIVE PROPAGANDA FOR HITLER."

THE DAILY WORKER, OFFICIAL COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN, DECLARED EDITORIALLY IN YESTERDAY'S EDITION THAT "IT CAN NOT BE HONESTLY DENIED THAT THE STRIKE THREATS DID HAVE THEIR EFFECT ON THE WAR EFFORT, BOTH ON THE MORALE AND IN ITS MATERIAL EFFECTS. BY THREATENING STRIKES, UNION LEADERS ARE ACTUALLY ENCOURAGING THE VIOLATION OF LABOR'S NO-STRIKE PLEDGE. X X X

"INSTEAD OF MAKING THE GENERAL THE BUTT OF THE ATTACKS," THE EDITORIAL CONTINUED, "LABOR'S BEST BET IS TO RESTORE ITS NO-STRIKE PLEDGE AND TO TAKE THE LEAD IN FIGHTING THE FOES OF THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WAR PROGRAM, INCLUDING REAL ECONOMIC STABILIZATION."

'EDS: IN SECOND GRAF ABOVE, READ X X X TOLD THE BOSTON ADVERTISING CLUB X X X ETC)

JAN 6 1944

HY5 W NM

No. 24— 11571

Russians 10 Miles Inside Poland, Sweep Ahead Toward Rumania; A. E. F. Smashes Into San Vittore

RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON RAIL LIFE LINE SUPPLYING ENEMY

Moscow Forces Within 39 Miles of Warsaw-Odessa Railway.

LONG

NAZIS LOSSES HEAVY

3,000 German Troops Slain During Retreat, Reds Say.

JAN 7 1944

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 7.—(AP) The Red army swept 10 miles into old Poland yesterday with the capture of Rakitno, killed 3,000 more of the enemy's retreating troops, and also plunged southward to within 39 miles of the Warsaw-Odessa rail lifeline to the German Dnieper bend army.

Berlin intimated early today that part of Germany's huge Dnieper bend army, estimated at between 500,000 and 750,000, already was fighting for its life against a Soviet pincers movement by the Red armies of Generals Nikolai F. Vatutin and Ivan S. Konev.

Rakitno Captured

A Moscow communique last night announced the capture of Rakitno in a fanwise sweep by General Vatutin's army, which Berlin said numbered 750,000 men besides "the reserves that still are moving up."

But Berlin broadcasts said the Soviet army pushing toward central Poland mostly was "marking time." Axis commentators were far more concerned, it appeared, with the massive swing southward toward Rumania and southeastward into the Dnieper bend.

German broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press frankly said that General Vatutin's forces plunging beyond Belaya Tserkov toward the Cherkasy sector now were being aided by "a new major offensive" begun by General Konev's Second Ukraine army inside the Dnieper bend.

A 65-mile gap separates the two Russian armies, and Berlin said the Germans in the upper part of the Dnieper bend now were being hit from both the east and west. Axis broadcasts also reflected alarm over the rapid Soviet progress toward the Warsaw-Odessa railway in the sector above Zhmerinka. Seizure of that rear supply artery might bring disaster to all the German forces in southern Russia.

Nazi Losses Heavy

A midnight Moscow bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor from a broadcast said "advancing Soviet units are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy" in describing the accelerated drives into old Poland and toward Rumania, and the wheeling movement back into the Dnieper bend.

Eighty-three German tanks, 81 guns, 200 mortars, 175 trucks and 180 carts were declared destroyed in the day's fighting, and 16 armored cars, 63 guns, 1,000 rifles, 120 machine-guns, and eight ammunition dumps were captured. "A considerable number of prisoners was taken" also, the communique said.

On the front above Nevel another Soviet army captured "advantageous positions" in its offensive north and west toward the Baltic states, and west of Propoisk on the White Russian front a raid by a Red army ski battalion resulted in the killing of many staff officers at the headquarters of a German infantry division, the bulletin said.

17-Mile Advance

In taking Rakitno inside old Poland, the Russians under General Vatutin drove 17 miles along the Kiev-Warsaw railway from Olevsk, a town on the Russian side of the old frontier which fell Monday. The immediate Soviet goal in this thrust was Sarny, only 25 miles away. Sarny is a junction on the north-south Vilna-Rowne line.

Although Moscow dispatches on Monday had announced that Soviet spearheads were across the former frontier in the lower Pripet marshes, this was the first time a communique mentioned a specific locality. Moscow, however, did not mention the frontier, a subject of dispute.

It described Ragitno as a "district center of the Rovno region." Rovno, or Rowne, is one of the principal cities in the western Ukraine in territory acquired by Poland after the first World war and lost to Russian occupation in 1939.

The Russians were sweeping toward central Poland on a 32-mile front. At the lower end they captured Gorodnitsa, about a mile from the old frontier, the communique disclosed. Gorodnitsa is on the punctured Sluch river line 20 miles northwest of Novograd-Volynski.

85 Villages Occupied

The broadcast-communique recorded by the Soviet monitor said the Russians ran through a total of more than 85 villages and hamlets during the day in their steady slashing of German supply or retreat railways, and one Axis military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, said in a broadcast: "The Soviet winter offensive now is in full swing on an ever-enlarging front."

Germany's greatest danger lay in the roll of the Red army toward the Rumanian frontier. The communique announced the capture of Lipovets, 25 miles east of the immediate rail junction objective of Vinnitsa, and 39 miles from the Warsaw-Odessa railway running through Zhmerinka, 20 miles below Vinnitsa. Zhmerinka itself is only 45 miles from the Soviet column which took Lipovets.

There still was no indication, however, that the German Dnieper bend forces, estimated at between 500,000 and 750,000 men, had begun to withdraw from their precarious positions.

In addtion to seizing Rakitno, inside old Poland and Gorodnitsa, other Russian units were converging on Shepetovka, an important rail junction farther south. The communique announced the capture of Miropol rail station, 45 miles northwest of Berdichef, which was taken Wednesday, and only 28 miles from Shepetovka.

Nearby Novo-Miropol, Stary-Miropol, Pechanovka, three rail stations, and the town of Chudnov were overrun in the drive on Shepetovka, wheer the Korosten-Tarnopol and Kazatin-Kowel lines meet.

On the southeastern side of the 250-mile bulge created in Field Marshal Gen. Fritz von Mannestine's shattered lines, the Red army announced the capture of the rail stations of Tomilovka and Sukholesy, 10 and 15 miles, respectively, southeast of Belaya Tserkov.

This Russian thrust was already boring into one flank of the German Dnieper bend forces in the Kanev sector. The other enemy flank is anchored far to the east on the lower Dnieper, and three other Red armies besides General Vatutin's are waiting to spring at the first sign of a German crack-up.

Thirty-eight miles due south of fallen Belaya Tserkov, other Russian units were said to have captured Zhashkov, the eastern terminus of a railway running to Kazatin. The seizure of this Kiev district center gave the Russians entire possession of that railway.

The prize objective on the Russian timetable is the Warsaw-Odessa line in the Zhmerinka area. Its seizure would knock out the last major German supply line north of the Carpathian Mountains, leaving the enemy dependent upon less useful roads running westward into Rumania from Odessa.

Gain in Nevel Sector

In the Nevel sector General Ivan C. Bagramian's Baltic Army still was moving ahead, converging on Novosokolniki, a rail junction fifteen miles above Nevel and ten miles west of Velikie Luki. The communique said that this drive, aimed eventually at Latvia, had resulted in the capture of additional localities.

Steady Russian pressure on almost encircled Vitebsk, upper White Russian stronghold, also was reported, and Berlin said General Constantine Rokossovsky's army farther south was attacking in the Propoisk sector northeast of menaced Zhlobin.

A Berlin broadcast said General Vatutin was employing fifty infantry divisions and at least nine tank corps, in addition to the oncoming Red Army reserves.

Nazis Form New Line On Pripet Marsh Edge

JAN 7 1944

CASSIDY

Moscow, Jan. 6 (AP)—The German army of Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein has retreated into the Pripet marshes and reformed for another stand along the pre-war Polish frontier west and south of Olevsk, a customs station which the Soviets captured Monday.

This stiffened resistance on the main route from Kiev to Warsaw developed as the massive drive of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukraine Army swept southward toward the Dniester river, the pre-war Rumanian border, at an accelerated pace following the capture of Berdichev, a pivotal rail center twenty-five miles south of Zhitomir.

Marshes Protect Flank

Advices from the front said Mannstein had taken up positions favorable for defense, with his left flank protected by the marches, and was making a determined stand west of Olevsk along the railway leading to Kowel, a city 130 miles inside the former Polish border, and also in the region southward between Gorodnitza and Novogorod Volynski. Capture of the latter town, less than twenty miles from the pre-war border, was announced Tuesday.

Bridges Blown Up

After his own forces had retreated to their present positions, the Nazi commander had an opportunity to destroy the bridges over two tricky water barriers in this area—the Ubort river, which flows just west of Olevsk, and the Sluch river, which swings northwestward from Novogorod Volynski.

A dispatch to the Moscow *News*, English-language weekly, said the Reds had broken through the German defenses along the Sluch.

35 Miles Inside Poland

Previous reports had placed the Russians across the pre-war Polish border in the area between Olevsk and Sarny, a town thirty-five miles inside the old frontier.

It was evident that a growing battle was in progress in this sector and that the Russians were bringing new pressure against the Germans in the Dnieper bend southward as well as conducting a large-scale offensive northward around Nevel.

Nazis Report Heavy Battles

(The German communique broadcast by Berlin today said heavy battles were in full swing northwest of Berdichev, where the Soviets have attacked "with unabated violence."

(The Germans also said the Russians had resumed attacks north of Krivoi Rog and east of Kirovograd, and had renewed attempts to break through southeast and northwest of Vitebsk.)

Head For Vennitsa

The Russian drive southward picked up momentum as the result of the capture of Berdichev, and a dispatch to *Izvestia* reported fierce fighting in the villages along the highway to Vennitsa, an important rail center on the Bug river. Another objective of the Red army was Zhmerinka, twenty miles beyond on the Odessa-Lwow railway.

There was every indication that the Germans had fortified both places and would make a desperate effort to hold them.

Tarascha, south of Ki[illegible] the Soviets closed in on a thirty-five-mile corridor which the Germans hold between Kanev, the region around Smela and south of Cherkasy. Reports said the Germans' upper defense line to their positions in the Dnieper Bend was rapidly crumbling.

Dispatches said little about the Baltic Army's operation north of Nevel beyond the fact that it was a large-scale operation and assuming more importance daily.

War Situation Is Critical, Press Tells German Nation

JAN 7 1944

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 6—(AP) The Berlin press openly acknowledged today that the situation in Russia was "very critical," as the bomb-smashed German capital was rife with theories that a British-American invasion of the west might be timed to coincide with the peak of the Soviet winter offensive.

The present Russian onslaught has not yet reached full scale because of unfavorable weather, German military commentators conceded, implying to the public that worse news is to follow the German retreats already in progress.

Risk Greater Losses

The Berlin correspondent of the Swiss paper Tribune de Geneve wrote that the German propaganda effort was to orient public opinion gradually to realization and acceptance of the retreats. He said military men already had announced taking all necessary means to "moderate" the Russian advance but that if these failed, the Germans risked "to lose all the territory gained in the bloody fighting" since 1941. While this is one of the most direct statements on the fighting yet permitted to come out of Germany, German papers still contended, even while stressing the crisis, that "the situation is not lost, for all that," saying reserves and courage still were strong throughout the Reich.

However, in connection with German manpower, the Berlin correspondent of the Swiss paper Basler Nachrighten said the German military commentators acknowledged territory was being yielded "every place there is danger of being outflanked or encircled."

Rommel Tours Lowlands

While Germans speculated on when the Allies would invade in the west, the Berlin radio announced that Marshal Erwin Rommel had just completed a tour of defenses in the Netherlands, where, it was stated, "alarm practices and maneuvers carried out with live ammunition, again proved the high standard of training and that the divisions are ready for the attack."

Other "invasion" items included:

The BBC broadcast in the name of the Allied command asking Belgians to stay at home when military operations began, lest they obstruct Allied air forces attacking German communications. The Belgians were advised to dig slit trenches and shelters for themselves.

The French National committee in Algiers decreed mobilization of youths 18 and 19 effective Feb. 15 and voted to form a second expeditionary force to participate in the invasion of Europe from the west or south.

The British radio, in a broadcast recorded in New York by CBS, advised Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary to "break with Germany now" if they wanted "to escape the worst consequences of Germany's defeat." They were told they could take decisive action now but that in a short time nothing they did would "make any difference to anybody."

A report from German-held Zagreb, Yugoslavia, said strong units of the U. S. Seventh and British First armies were concentrating at Bari, Italy, for an invasion of the Balkans.

Nazis Try to Soften Blow.

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—The German press, apparently realizing that it is now impossible to conceal the true Nazi position on the Russian front, revealed to the German people today that the situation there is very critical. The Berlin correspondent of the Tribune de Geneve wrote that Nazi propaganda is gradually attempting to orient public opinion to the German Army's rereat.

Military circles have announced to the Germans that all necessary measures have been taken to "moderate the Russian advance," but the Tribune correspondent said that if the Germans failed now "they risked to lose all the territory gained in the bloody fighting" since 1941—the most pointed reference to come from Germany thus far on the seriousness of the present battles.

One German newspaper emphasizing the crisis said, however, that "the situation is not lost for all that, as reserves of men and munitions and above all the courage and desire to win the war are still great in all Reich territory."

Other Berlin dispatches said the capital teemed with excited discussions over the possibility that the Allied invasion of the Continent would be timed to coincide with the height of the Russian winter offensive.

Berlin military commentators acknowledged that the offensive which already has Germany's Eastern armies in retreat has not yet reached its full momentum because unfavorable weather is handicapping the Soviet's "specially trained winter army."

The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Basler Nachrichten quoted the commentators as saying that "the Germans are giving up territory every place where there is danger of being outflanked or encircled."

PILLBOX DEFENSES SLOW OFFENSIVE AIMED AT CASSINO

MASSOCK

Enemy Fiercely Resists New Attack by Fifth Army.

JAN 7 1944

PLANES BOMB FOE

Dive-Bombers Scatter Germans, Blast Gun Emplacements.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 6.—(AP) American and British infantry, plunging forward in a new offensive on a 10-mile front in the mountain maze before Cassino, advanced an average of a mile with the first momentum of their assault and are smashing into concrete pillbox defenses guarding the Germans' new Italian "Siegfried line," headquarters announced today.

All along the rugged front from Venafro to Rocca D'Evandro [illegible] astraddle the via Casilina to Rome the Nazis fiercely resisted the attack which was launched in a cold, driving rain before yesterday's daybreak.

British in Battle

American doughboys of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army bore the brunt of the assault north of the via Casilina, while British infantry struck south of that main traffic artery to Cassino and the Eternal City, 70 miles beyond.

"The Germans are fighting bitterly for every inch of ground in their customary style, but have been driven back at least a mile in most places," an Allied spokesman said. The Nazis poured thousands of rounds of artillery and mortar shells into the advancing Allies, and fire blazed from hundreds of enemy machine gun nests.

An Allied officer said the only way to reduce the Germans' concrete pillboxes—the first encountered by Allied forces in Italy—was to charge into them frontally and peg hand grenades into the gun holes, killing the crew. In some cases a single crew was found operating two or three machine-guns covering approaches to the heights.

From noon yesterday, when the clouds lifted, waves of American A-36 Invader dive-bombers roared low over the front at 300 miles an hour, strafing and bombing the enemy's emplacements and in some instances causing the Germans to scatter wildly.

Violent hand-to-hand fighting was in progress through the ruins of the village of San Vittore, six miles from Cassino, headquarters said, with American troops in possession of approximately half the place. Gen. Clark's men first probed into this nest of German resistance a week ago after having flattened it with artillery fire.

Ending a lengthy lull, the renewed drive toward Rome began after a night of torrential rain which bogged the front and multiplied the difficulties of the foot soldiers. The many mountain streams again were at flood level.

The British centered their attack at a point just west of Rocca d'Evandro, where the Garigliano river bends westward, and in their first rush bagged 47 Nazi prisoners, most of them youths of about 20.

Canadian forces on the Adriatic coast consolidated their positions on "Point 59," an elevated strongpoint about three miles north of Ortona, from which they evicted the Germans Tuesday night in a stiff fight that cost the enemy many dead, 19 prisoners and all their weapons and equipment. Rain, driven by a wind of gale force, limited the Canadians to patrol activity yesterday.

Lt. Gen. Oliver William Leese, newly-appointed commander of the British Eighth army, told his first press conference that "we are up against the enemy's winter line now, and he is fighting like hell."

Supporting the Eighth's hard struggle up the Adriatic coast, the British destroyers Jervis and James steamed in close and shelled the port of Pesaro, an important supply point for German troops fighting below Pescara.

Yank Forces Sweep Into San Vittore In New Drive

GALLAGHER

JAN 7 1944

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 6 (AP)—Mud-caked American troops, opening a long-awaited Fifth Army offensive with British troops on a ten-mile front in driving sleet and rain, have smashed their way inside San Vittore, where they are fighting the Germans hand to hand for possession of the remaining half of the town, headquarters announced today. The American and British ground forces, supported by American Invader dive-bombers which twisted through low clouds to lay salvos of bombs on the enemy's gun positions, advanced an average of a mile in the first day of their offensive, headquarters said.

British Drive Ahead

The advance was on a front five miles wide on either side of the Via Casilina, the main road to Cassino and Rome.

The British surged forward in the five-mile southern half of the sector from a point west of Rocca, while the Americans swept down from the heights around San Vittore on the north side of the road.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's offensive started under dripping, wind-swept skies Tuesday night.

Turned Into Fortress

San Vittore, six miles from Cassino, had been converted into a fortress with every house a pillbox and with the Germans dug into wine cellars where the terrific battering of Allied artillery could not reach them. The entire town was a system of fortifications and tank traps.

But by noon Wednesday the Americans had driven through the outer defenses and taken half the town.

Dispatches from the front said the Germans opened up the fiercest artillery and mortar fire in many weeks as the British and Americans rose from their positions and began their offensive.

Nazis Fight Bitterly

"The Germans are fighting bitterly for every inch of ground in their customary style, but have been driven back at least a mile in most places," a military spokesman said.

The Allied difficulties were increased by rain which swelled the watercourses again, by snow in the mountains and by sleet which threw a clammy blanket on expected air support.

But despite the hazards the American A-36 Invaders roared in under the clouds, skipping just above the grounds at 300 miles an hour to strafe and bomb the enemy's emplacements.

Germans Dispersed

Because of their speed the Invaders were unable to observe accurately the damage they did, but Capt. James H. Cooper, of Rutherford, N. J., who led one mission, reported seeing German troops scatter wildly.

None of the Invaders was lost.

The taking of San Vittore would open the way to Cassino, the main Allied objective in western Italy for many weeks, and the breaking up of defenses at Cassino would open the path to Rome through a broad valley where armored forces could deploy.

British troops, in the southern half of the sector, captured forty-seven German prisoners as they advanced on the bend of the Garigliano river.

Height Is Captured

To the northeast in the Eighth Army sector, Canadians took a height overlooking the village of Torre Mucchio. Fighting was severe along the Adriatic coast, while inland British artillery shelled German transport near Orsogna.

Making one of their deepest penetrations of the Adriatic, the British destroyers Janua and Jervis, 1,690-ton sister ships, tossed between 200 and 300 shells into German communications at Pesaro, south of Rimini.

American Spitfires bombed shipping and port installations at oft-hammered Civitavecchia, northwest of Rome, and at Port Ercole, near Orbetello, on the western coast.

Battle For San Vittore Described

JAN 7 1944

By DON WHITEHEAD

With the Fifth Army Near San Vittore, Jan. 6 (AP)—A house-to-house battle for San Vittore raged through the second day today, with youthful Nazis fighting desperately to hold the battered little town.

One of the officers whose men are fighting through the streets as this is written described San Vittore as a miniature Stalingrad, with opposing troops neither asking nor giving any quarter. Doughboys were slowly fighting their way from one shell-wrecked house to another.

Each house has been turned into a small fortress by the Germans. They were barricaded inside and fighting with machine guns, pistols and hand grenades.

Yanks Hold Half Of Town

This afternoon the Americans held half the town and were slowly edging farther into a cluster of gray stone buildings which protect the defenders. The fighting was so close that neither the Americans nor Germans were able to use artillery or mortar fire for fear of hitting their own troops.

But around the town shells crashed—and in the valley before San Vittore, American armor moved into the open under heavy shelling.

Hand Grenades Fly

One attacking column entered from the northeast. Hand grenades began to fly from the windows and battle was on. All night long the fighting continued, with the doughboys slipping up to toss grenades onto the strongholds.

"The boys used up most of their ammunition and grenades before dawn," said Lieut. Louis Hauser, of Philadelphia. "They tossed hundreds of grenades during the fight and when they had almost run out they had to stop attacking and just hold on until another unit entered the town from the southwest to support the attack."

In the first thrust the doughboys took twenty prisoners, but fighting was so intense they had to herd them into a building under guard without evacuating them.

All day long the fighting continued and it was still under way today while other troops made assaults on heights in San Vittore.

Cassino Drive Savage One, Says Eyewitness

By Don Whitehead

JUL 29 1943

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Jan. 5 (AP—Delayed)—Savage fighting flared suddenly on the Fifth Army front today in a renewal of the Allied drive toward Cassino on the road to Rome.

The infantry attacked under the heaviest enemy artillery and mortar fire seen on this front in many weeks.

For the first time doughboys were beginning to encounter the enemy's concrete machine-gun emplacements -- pillboxes built by forced Italian labor. An officer said the only way to reduce the nests was to storm them head-on and toss grenades into the gun aperture to destroy the crew.

Streams At Flood Level

The thrust came after a night of torrential cold rain which bogged the front in mud and increased the difficulties of the foot soldiers. Streams which had subsided during the past few weeks suddenly rose to flood levels and impeded progress.

Low-hanging clouds in the morning kept Allied air power shackled, but at noon the clouds lifted, permitting fighter-bombers to roar in on three missions and pound the German guns emplaced on the hills.

As soon as the American and British troops moved out of their positions the Germans turned loose a heavy concentration of mortar and artillery fire. The thrust moved forward into the face of this intense thunder of explosions, and once again the Fifth Army was battering at the line of strong defenses guarding the approaches to Rome.

Nazis Concentrate On Roads

The Germans concentrated their fire on the roads leading to the front line and kept up a steady pounding.

The sudden Allied thrust quickly brought a bag of prisoners, many of whom appeared to be youths under 20.

The Germans seem to have many machine guns in this area. In some cases one crew was found operating two or three guns covering strategic approaches to heights which the doughboys and Tommies must capture to control Cassino and break the enemy defenses.

IN HEAVY RAIDS

RAF Planes Roar Across Channel in Two-Hour Procession.

HERCHER

BERLIN OFF THE AIR

Nazis Feinted Out of Position as Big Bombers Pound Stettin.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 7.—(AP) R.A.F. bombers roared toward Europe again early today, crossing the moon-lit channel in a staggered two-hour procession.

Shortly afterward the Berlin radio left the air, indicating that the flyers were heading for Germany.

Baltic Port Attacked

The new attack came 24 hours after the R.A.F. feinted the Germans out of position with a light force of Mosquito bombers which jabbed at ruined Berlin while the main force of giant Lancasters and Halifaxes attacked the Baltic port of Stettin, 75 miles to the northeast with more than 1,000 tons of bombs.

The Air ministry disclosed that the Germans fell for the scheme, rushing their fighter packs to protect what is left of Berlin and leaving the route wide open for the heavy bombers to get through to Stettin. The city is one of the chief supply centers for German armies on the Leningrad and Finnish fronts.

The bombs, falling through a clear, moonlit sky, left broad areas of Stettin aflame. Tail gunners reported that en route home they could see the fires merging in a red glow visible a half-hour's flight away.

Protect Berlin First

"Judging from what happened," said one R.A.F. station commander, "the Germans have become so rattled that whenever our bombers approach, Berlin comes first and the rest of the country is a long, long way behind."

The Air Ministry itself said the Germans seemed hopelessly confused by the Mosquito stab at the capital since the route taken by the main force was such that at almost any point it could have been directed at Berlin.

"When we turned we could see a long line of fighter flares stretching 50 miles ahead, toward Berlin," one pilot reported. "There were no flares on our course to Stettin."

The German fighters came racing to Stettin just as the last bombs were dropped.

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15 Planes Lost

Success of the subterfuge was credited with holding the British losses down to fifteen in both attacks and in other light Mosquito raids on western Germany and northern France.

Stettin last was raided April 20. The big night fleet took off early in the evening and did not return until dawn from the 1,300-mile round trip.

Danish broadcasts said anti-aircraft guns at Copenhagen fired on the raiders as they passed, and a Stockholm dispatch said the armada droned over southern Sweden for more than four hours early today and was fired upon by Swedish gunners. One bomber with a crew of seven Canadians ran out of gas and landed near Kalmar on Sweden's east coast. The crew was safe but the plane was burned.

The Nazis recently boasted that the British were afraid to come over on moonlight nights, but the Stettin attack showed the RAF could penetrate German anti-aircraft defenses on clear nights as well as cloudy ones.

During daylight today the aerial offensive was continued against northern France by R.A.F. light bombers escorted by R.A.F. and Allied fighters. Three enemy planes were shot down and two of the Allies' failed to return. The targets were designated merely as "military objectives."

The Vichy radio went off the air tonight, indicating another possible night bombing raid.

Stettin, Berlin Hit By British Bombers

HILL

London, Jan. 6 (AP)—Stettin, Germany's biggest port on the Baltic, was blasted by the RAF heavy bombers last night and Berlin was bombed by Mosquito raiders in a double-edged assault calculated to disrupt the emergency supply system of Berlin and shatter an important maritime lifeline to the Russian front.

The Air Ministry, in announcing the Stettin attack, said it was made in bright moonlight on a heavy scale, with the bombs well concentrated on the objectives.

Besides hitting Berlin for the second night in a row, the Mosquitos directed other blows at targets in western Germany and Northern France.

Fifteen Planes Lost

Fifteen aircraft were lost in the attacks, including the 1,300-mile round trip raid on Stettin.

The latter port, seventy-five miles northeast of Berlin, was last hit on April 20 when ninety buildings of a fifty-one-acre chemical factory were destroyed and severe damage done to edible oil factories, barracks, military depots and ammunition stores.

Besides being an important marine and railroad terminal, Stettin also produces many submarines and small ships.

Traffic Disrupted

With extensive damage in the last few weeks to communications into Berlin and the disruption of the commercial center of Leipzig to the south recently, it was likely, too, that much emergency traffic into Berlin had been diverted to routes through Stettin.

Reports from Switzerland yesterday said the German capital was now half destroyed and that another twenty-five per cent. of the city was badly damaged.

The RAF took off early in the evening and did not get back until dawn. But the losses were appreciably less than last April when Stettin and Rostock were raided and thirty-one bombers were lost in the joint attack.

Danes Open Fire

Danish broadcasts said Copenhagen anti-aircraft batteries opened fire as the planes passed overhead.

The operation was the RAF's third big raid in five days of January and the fourth in eight days—a record pace for what normally is the year's worst weather period.

Meanwhile, the Stockholm *Aftontidningen* reported that the arsenal and the important Deutsche Werke naval shipyard at Kiel were almost completely destroyed in yesterday's heavy bomber raid, in which airfields at Bordeaux and Tours in France and other industrial targets in western Germany were hard hit.

The big American bombers and their escorting fighters—both American and British—were credited officially with shooting down ninety-five Nazi planes. The raids, which extended over a record 800-mile front over France and Germany, cost a total of twenty-five heavy bombers and twelve fighters.

The attack on Kiel was the second by American heavy bombers in as many days. To reach their targets, the Americans knifed through strong defenses which included rocket planes and fighters towing what appeared to be a new type of anti-aircraft bomb.

Returning flyers said that the bombs seemed to be about the size of 100-pounders and were towed on forty or fifty feet of cable. One American said he saw a bomb-towing twin-engined Messerschmitt streak through his formation and that the bomb exploded with a white puff of smoke just over a Flying Fortress.

1800 ARE KILLED IN TWO KIEL RAIDS

Stockholm, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Fires were still burning in Berlin at 4 P. M. yesterday as a result of the previous R. A. F. raid, and thousands of evacuees, carrying their meager belongings, jammed trains and highways out of the city, the Aftontidningen said today. Food shortages have developed in many sections of the battered capital.

Three hundred persons were reported to have been extricated from an air raid shelter beneath Hitler's damaged Reich Chancellery after they had been trapped for thirty hours.

Dispatches to the Stockholm newspaper said also that a Nazi Navy shipyard, wharves and an ammunition factory had been destroyed during the two-day American heavy bomber assault on Kiel. A thousand persons were killed on Tuesday and 800 more died in Wednesday's follow-up, the newspaper said.

The American precision bombers found their targets accurately despite a smoke screen the Nazis laid in a futile attempt to hide the port city.

50% Of Berlin Homes Destroyed

Stockholm, Jan. 6 (AP)—Every other family in Berlin has been bombed out by the "terrible destruction" wrought by the RAF, exceeding all damage caused heretofore from the air, Sven Hansson, Berlin correspondent of the *Malmoe Skanska Dagbladet*, wrote today.

"After ten heavy raids neutral experts estimated the damage at forty per cent. of all houses and flats and the last five raids certainly brought the total to fifty per cent.," said Hansson, who recently returned to Sweden.

Forty thousand Berliners were estimated to have been killed.

PARTISANS CLEAR GERMAN TROOPS OUT OF VALLEY

LONDON, Jan. 6—(AP) Yugoslav Partisans have driven the Germans out of the entire 60-mile long valley of the Cetina river, which flows into the Adriatic sea at Omis, 15 miles below the Nazi-held port of Split, the headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced today.

JUL 29 1943

The communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio said "bitter street battles" were continuing in Banja Luka, the Croatian base of the Second German tank army.

"Our units are taking one block of buildings after another in the face of stubborn resistance," the communique said.

Fighting for the town of Novomesto in Slovenia also is continuing and the Partisans declared they had killed 50 German soldiers who had tried to break through their encirclement.

The bulletin asserted that during December the guerrillas had slain more than 600 enemy soldiers in Macedonia, wounded several hundred others, and captured or destroyed large quantities of war material.

An armored train on the main railway between Zagreb and Belgrade was derailed and the locomotive and seven cars destroyed, the communique said.

Scattered fighting at various points in Bosnia and Hercegovina also was described.

A dispatch from Barcelona said recent arrivals from northeastern Italy had corroborated current reports of an unsuccessful revolt by 2,000 Italian soldiers against their German officers at Fiume Dec. 30. The travelers said the Italians had rebelled as they were being loaded into railroad cars routed to Yugoslavia to fight alongside the Germans, but that the outbreak had been quelled by Nazi reinforcements.

TITO DRIVING FOE FROM BANJA LUKA

London, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito) Yugoslav Army of Liberation announced today that his forces were steadily driving the enemy from Banja Luka as the sixth day of bitter street fighting raged in that Croatian base of the Second German Tank Army.

"Our units are taking one block of buildings after another in the face of stubborn resistance," said the broadcast communique.

All enemy units were declared driven from the valley of the Cetina River which courses through the Dalmatian plains and empties into the Adriatic just south of Split.

The bulletin said trapped Germans had attempted to break out of the encircled town of Novomesto in Slovenia, but a stout ring of Partisans threw them back and killed more than fifty.

Elsewhere only routine fighting was reported.

BRITISH BOMBERS BATTER GERMANY

Full Polish Underground Government Is Disclosed

JUL 29 1943

London, Jan. 6 (AP)—Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk asserted in a broadcast to Poland tonight that a fully organized Polish Government exists underground in Poland, headed by a resident deputy premier answerable to the exiled Cabinet in London.

Speaking in connection with the Russian advance against the Germans across the pre-war frontier of Poland, the Premier did not refer to the Polish-Russian disagreement over where that border may be, but simply treated the whole disputed area as if it always had been and still was a part of Poland.

"We should have preferred to meet Soviet troops not merely as allies of our allies fighting against the same common enemy, but as our own allies as well," said Mikolajczyk.

Hails Russian Advance

Regardless of how the territorial question is settled, however, he had this to say abou the Soviet advance:

"It inspires us with hopes of prompt liberation and brings nearer the moment of our final reckoning with the Germans, which will come irrespective of the political situation."

Throughout his speech, Mikolajczyk emphasized the theme that the Polish Government existed without interruption since the German attack September 1, 1939.

"The Polish state never ceased to exist," he said. "All that happened was that its organizations had to become secret under the pressure of events, with the exception of those which had to remain in the open for the purpose of carrying on their duties outside the country."

Exist "At All Levels"

He said the secret organization in Poland existed "at all levels of state administration—political, military, social and economic."

The identity and official residence of the deputy premier in Poland may soon be made known, he added.

He repeated instructions to the underground to continue independently the uninterrupted fight against the Germans and declared:

"Strong with the imperishable right of Poland to independence, and with the declarations of obligations of our allies and of the United Nations, we demand respect for the rights and interests of the Polish republic, its supreme authorities and its citizens in any war situation and at any stage of development in the international political situation.

Respect For Rights Claimed

"We are carrying out our duty and claim recognition and respect for our rights—that is all.

"Acting as we are, we are entitled to believe firmly that in the struggle in which we are facing hate, violence, murder and robbery—while we have on our side the eternal principles of morality, justice and law as well as those of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms—Poland will find strength, freedom and independence."

Mikolajczyk, who is to go to Washington soon to confer with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, is expected to meet with President Edouard Benes of the Czecho-Slovak government-in-exile before departing.

Benes Back In London

Benes returned to London today from Moscow. There was some speculation that he might seek to help Poland and Russia arrive at some sort of understanding. Whether that can be done remains open to question, but the Czech-Russian pact which Benes signed in Moscow left a door open for Poland.

Meanwhile, there has been disagreement between Polish and Czech leaders over which party should initiate talks that might bring Poland into the Czech-Russian pact.

British Appoint Franklyn Head Of Home Forces

General Succeeds Paget; B. B. C. Instructs Belgians on Their Invasion Role

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—General Sir Harold E. Franklyn tonight was named commander in chief of British Home Forces in place of General Sir Bernard Paget, who has been transferred to the Middle East Command.

General Franklyn formerly was commander of British troops in Northern Ireland, where he welcomed the American Expeditionary Force and later directed joint maneuvers of the Americans, British and Canadians.

In his new post, General Franklyn will be responsible for direction, preliminary training and organization of British formations in the United Kingdom as well as the defense of the country.

The job has no connection with the forthcoming western invasion of the Continent except that General Franklyn will train forces which eventually will pass to the control of the invasion commanders.

General Franklyn, now fifty-seven years old, served with distinction in the World War. He was with the British Expeditionary Force in France early in the present war.

In the name of the United Nations high command, the British Broadcasting Corporation radioed pre-invasion pleas today to the Belgians to remain in their homes when military operations get under way.

"If you are on the roads, you will obstruct the Allied air forces, which must be free to attack the enemy's communications," the broadcast said. "If, on the other hand, you hamper the movement of the Germans, they will shoot you down ruthlessly. Stay in your homes . . . anything is better than the roads."

The broadcast further advised the Belgians to dig slit trenches and build dugout shelters.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has completed a tour of German defense installations in Holland as a part of an inspection of the anti-invasion works of Europe's west coast, D. N. B., the German official news agency, said today in a Berlin broadcast.

"Alarm practices and maneuvers carried out with live ammunition again proved the high standard of training and that the divisions are ready for the attack," D. N. B. said.

REPORT ANGLO-U. S. BALKAN ARMY SET

London, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Strong units of the British First and the American Seventh armies are concentrating at Bari, on the Italian east coast, for an invasion of the Balkans, according to reports from Zagreb, Croatia, a Reuters dispatch from Zurich said today.

The British First Army, under command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir K. A. N. Anderson, played a prominent part in the campaign in northern Tunisia. The American Seventh Army, under command of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., took part in the conquest of Sicily.

Preliminaries To Invasion

Plea To Belgians

JUL 29 1943

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II

"Ready," Says Rommel

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"Alarm practices and maneuvers carried out with live ammunition again proved the high standard of training and that the divisions are ready for the attack," said the German news agency.

AGREEMENT NEAR ON CURRENCY PLAN

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 7.—(AP) The British and United States treasuries have reached provisional agreement on an international post-war currency plan which is a compromise between the Keynes and White plans "but considerably nearer the latter than the former," the Financial News said today.

In Washington yesterday Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said the two nations' monetary experts were closer to agreement on currency stabilization plans than they have been "at any time."

The Keynes plan—espoused by Lord Keynes, economist and adviser to the Exchequer—proposes to stabilize currencies through an international clearing union which would have no assets but would permit anticipation on the basis of each nation's world trade.

The White plan, drafted by Harry D. White, U. S. Treasury monetary expert, calls for an $8,000,000,000 stabilization fund definitely pegged to gold.

The article in the Financial News said the agreement—which is incomplete and excludes points on which there is wide divergence—will be discussed at an impending inter-Allied currency conference in Washington.

SEES CURRENCY ACCORD NEARER

Morgenthau Is Hopeful of Conference Soon.

Washington, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said today that American and British monetary experts are closer to agreement on plans for post-war international currency stabilization than they have been at any time.

He told a news conference that he was hopeful for an early monetary conference but that detailed plans for the meeting had not been worked out.

Mr. Morgenthau declined to discuss specific points at issue between the British and American plans. Heretofore, gold's part in currency stabilization has been the principal point of divergence, with the American proposal calling for an $8,000,000,000 fund definitely pegged to gold and the British suggesting a clearing union without a definite gold commitment.

The conference, in addition to discussing monetary stabilization as a means to unhindered post-war trade, also would consider a tentative Treasury proposal for a $10,000,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development.

Asked for comment on a proposal by Representative Knutson (R.-Minn.), to divorce the Internal Revenue Bureau from the Treasury, the Treasury Secretary replied, "I just remind myself that this is 1944."

Mr. Knutson advanced his proposal, he said, to "take politics out of the operation and enforcement of our tax laws."

Mr. Morgenthau said that the outlook for the $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan, which opens on January 18, is very good.

He said that it appeared the Treasury would do a better job than ever before both in house-to-house canvassing and in plant quotas to meet the goal of $5,000,000,000 in War Bond subscriptions from individuals.

FLIER CAPTURES 3 NAZIS

LONDON, Jan. 6—(AP) For demonstrating that it's not how hard you fall but how high you bounce, R.A.F. Pilot Officer Arthur Adams has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

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Adams, shot down by enemy flak in Tunisia, capitalized on his misfortune by capturing three German parachutists and holding them until Allied ground forces arrived.

Berlin's Zoo Reported Emptied

London, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Vichy radio said today that all the animals remaining in the once-famous Berlin Zoo had been removed after the last heavy raid on the German capital the night of January 2. Most of the animals were sent to Barcelona, said the broadcast.

BRITISH SUBS SINK 8 GERMAN SHIPS

London, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—British submarines have sunk eight German or German-controlled ships, including a large tanker, and have damaged two others in recent operations in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced today.

The tanker, the announcement said, was attacked and sunk in convoy in the Gulf of Genoa. The other vessels listed as sunk included a small naval auxiliary and three small cargo ships—including two ammunition carriers—destroyed off the French Riviera a medium-sized supply ship in the Aegean and two smaller merchant ships in the same general area.

Nazis Report Convoy Victory

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Berlin radio said today that German speedboats sank five ships and an escort vessel of a British convoy in an action last night off Cornwall, without loss to the Germans.

Convoy Leaves Gibraltar

London, Jan. 6 (AP)—About fifty Allied merchantmen have left Gibraltar along with a cruiser, destroyers and corvettes, the German DNB agency asserted today.

GERMANS TEST GUNS

LONDON, Jan. 6—(AP) The Berlin radio said tonight that the Germans are testing a new type of heavy shore battery designed both to shell targets at sea and to fire at approaching bomber formations with newly-constructed explosive shells at great range and altitude. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

Benes Returns To London

London, Jan. 6 (AP)—President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia has returned to London from Moscow, where he recently signed a mutual assistance pact with Soviet Russia on behalf of his Government-in-exile.

London, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Carole Landis and George Raft, film stars, arrived in Great Britain today, where they will join the USO in entertaining American troops stationed here.

Russians Mark Christmas Rites

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (AP)—Worshippers thronged the churches of Russia today on the eve of their Orthodox Christmas, with prayers for an early peace. Many homes sparkled with candle-lit Christmas trees. The principal religious service will be celebrated tomorrow morning by Patriarch Segrins, assisted by the Metropolitans or Bishops of the Orthodox Church.

Larger Poland Requested

Moscow, Jan. 6 (AP)—The newspaper *Pre-Free Poland* called for a post-war expansion of Poland to the west to provide a "strategic stronghold against the Prussians."

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In an article published yesterday, the newspaper also insisted that Poland must have a democratic government which would liquidate "all remnants of fossilized political and economic reaction."

(Although the dispatch did not make clear the affiliation of this publication, it may be the organ of a Russian-sponsored Polish organization in Moscow. The statement apparently implied that postwar Poland should annex sections of Germany or East Prussia.)

"The the east," the newspaper said, "the White Russian Ukraine will not forfeit on ethnological grounds (land) belonging to them even if certain Poles do not understand the rights of the Slav nations to the east on their united territories."

(This obviously was a reference to Polish territory occupied in 1939 by Red army forces and which Soviet troops again have penetrated in their chase after the Nazis.)

Danish Official Murdered

Stockholm, Jan. 6 (AP)—In Denmark's second political murder in two days, Dr. Willy Vigholt, Conservative city councillor in Slagelse, on the west coast of Zealand, was shot in his office today by an assailant who came for eye treatment, a Danish dispatch said the slayer escaped. This killing followed that of Kaj Munk, anti-Nazi Danish poet and pastor.

Danielle Darrieux Reported 'Condemned'

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 6 (AP)—The newspaper *Bir Hakeim*, which identifies itself as a clandestine French publication, said in a recent issue that the French motion-picture actress Danielle Darrieux was among those "condemned" as collaborators with the Germans.

Persons with good circumstantial evidence believe the paper, supposedly printed in France, is actually printed elsewhere. Its anonymous backers claim the support of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

O. K. For Nazi To Box Unfaithful Wife's Ears

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 6 (AP)—A Nazi court set aside an order imposing punishment on two soldiers for boxing the ears of unfaithful wives from whom they had won divorces, according to the Berlin 12 *Uhr Blatt* (twelfth hour news).

The court ruled that the order did not show "sufficient understanding of their feelings."

The newspaper quoted Nazi Justice Minister Otto Thierack as saying "a man who neglects his wife should not be surprised if she gradually goes her own way; but a wife who fails to remain true during the long hard separation of war should not be surprised if her returning husband treats her quite differently than he would under other circumstances."

FRANCO PRAISES YUGOSLAV TROOPS

FOLLOW-UP

MADRID, Jan. 6—(AP) Generalissimo Francisco Franco, speaking to leaders of the Spanish army at El Pardo palace today, pointed to the Yugoslav guerrilla forces fighting Germany as an example of valor.

(Franco, who long supported Germany and Italy, has recently moved from "non-belligerence" on the Axis side of the "neutrality" purported to favor neither side in the war. His government has also made some conciliatory gestures towards the Allies in recent months, including publication of Allied as well as Axis war news in Spanish newspapers).

Franco told his officers that "even today in contemporary times the Yugoslav guerrillas, after three years of difficult struggle, are respected and even recognized."

Franco then went on: "But what is any gesture of other Europeans to us before the many epics of Spanish soldiers?"

"Five years of war are too much weight for human spirits and already on all sides the weariness and bitterness of useless war is beginning to appear as the sterility of the struggle without a horizon becomes confirmed," he said.

Saying that in a union of Spanish air, land and sea armies lay the g[illegible] of Spain's future, [illegible]co told his generals:

"I assure you that we have more than enough means to oppose tanks and planes—the heart, spirit and strength of our army is capable of saving any contingency x x x."

(Franco did not explain the "contingency," but may have been again warning both Germany and the Allies that Spain would oppose any invasion of her territory.

Low For Centuries

Madrid, Jan. 6 (AP)—Year-end reports of Vatican activities, occupying several columns in the Spanish press today, showed there are now only forty-three cardinals, of whom twenty-six are Italian.

[illegible] cardinals has been fixed at seventy since the Papacy of Sixtus V in 1586. There always are a number of vacancies but the death of six cardinals within the last year had reduced the present membership of the Sacred College to its lowest point in centuries.

The position of dean of the college is shared by William Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, and Granito Cardinal Pignateli di Belmonte, of Rome, both of whom were created cardinals in 1911.

The Congregation of the Sacred Consistory in 1943 named eighty new bishops, created two new ecclesiastical provinces of Peru and Bolivia and made a new diocese in the United States.

Italians Revolt Against Nazis

Barcelona, Jan. 6 (AP)—Travelers recently arrived from northeastern Italy today confirmed reports that 2,000 Italian soldiers who had been incorporated into the German army in the Fiume sector had staged a successful revolt on December 30.

The travelers said the Italians, all wearing newly issued German uniforms and bearing German arms, rebelled as they were about to be loaded into railroad cars to join German forces fighting Yugoslav Partisans in southern Bosnia.

The Italian troops reportedly overcame German officers directing the train's departure, but failed to escape before hastily summoned Nazi troops arrived.

Escapees Join Guerrillas

However, in a five-hour battle on the outskirts of Fiume, 500 of the revolting Italians were said to have held the Germans at bay while their comrades fled northward into the hills near San Pietra. There they joined a company of Croat-Italian guerrillas with quantities of arms and ammunition taken from the troop train.

The Italians lost one hundred men in the battle, the travelers said, but they believed German casualties were higher, because the well-armed Italians barricaded themselves in buildings, most of which had to be taken by storm. Approximately 300 Italians were taken prisoner, the travelers said.

'6 Found Dead Near Nice'

Barcelona, Jan. 6 (AP)—The unidentified bodies of six persons, each bearing a placard reading "The National Anti-Terrorist Committee," were found on a hill above the city of Nice on the French Riviera last night, according to advices from France.

Within the past few days the bodies of six other persons have been found in various parts of France, including the city of Lyon, bearing the sam esigns, the advices said.

AMG Authorizes Italian Conference

Naples, Jan. 6 (AP)—Formal authorization to assemble a conference of the six democratic parties of southern Italy and Sicily at Bari on January 28 was handed to the party representatives by the Allied Military Government today.

It opened the way for the most important political action in Italy since the fall of the Fascist Government—the formal demand by a representative political gathering for the resignation of King Vittorio Emanuele.

December Session P nned

Originally the Naples committee of the six parties attempted to convene the assembly at Naples on December 2, but the gathering was banned on the ground that clashes with monarchists might arise.

The party representatives have notified the British and Americans that about ninety delegates would attend, that the meetings would be held in chambers and that the party heads assumed personal responsibility for maintaining order.

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He'd Play In Front Line

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 6 (AP)—Joe E. Brown, in a world tour of battlefronts, arrived in Algiers today for a month of shows in Italy, and loosed a critical blast at entertainers who, he said, play the back areas and do not go to the front.

"If they don't want to go to the front they had better go home," he declared. "The men at the front are the ones who need entertainment."

He also criticized the army's special services for scheduling shows for him around headquarters rather than starting him on an immediate tour of the front.

"I am not over here to play to a bunch of generals," he said.

The wide-mouthed comedian came here from a tour of China, India and the Middle East.

Algiers Moves to Recall Hoppenot as U. S. Agent

DeGaulle Wants Report on Washington Opinion

ALGIERS, Jan. 6 (AP).—Henri Etienne Hoppenot, previously reported about to be replaced as the French national committee's delegate at Washington, has been recalled to Algiers, ostensibly for consultations, it was learned reliably today.

The sources said Hoppenot would be asked for a report on Washington's attitude toward the committee's plan for a provisional government for liberated France, but they asserted most of the De Gaullists feel he does not properly represent them and hence may be replaced. Hoppenot is a veteran pre-war diplomat who left Vichy only after the Allied landings in North Africa.

French Prepare for Invasion

ALGIERS, Jan. 6 (AP).—The French Committee of National Liberation formally voted today for formation of a second expeditionary force to participate in the Allied invasion of Europe from the west or south. The commander was not announced. The committee also decreed mobilization of youths eighteen or nineteen years old, beginning Feb. 15.

MASS MURDER LAID TO NAZIS IN GREECE

1,000 Civilians Machine-Gunned, Cairo Reports

Cairo, Jan. 6 (AP)—Mass machine-gun slaughter of more than 1,000 Greek civilians by the Germans was charged today by the exiled Greek Government in a statement that also told of new guerrilla successes against the Nazis, including one battle that cost the enemy 600 casualties.

The Greek announcement said that in the town of Kalavrita on the Peloponnesus the Germans assembled all males over 12 years of age "to listen to a speech" and then cut them down with machine guns. Women and children of the town were concentrated in a school, which was burned, it said.

Monks Mistreated

The German soldiers then looted the town's [illegible]ouses and destroyed the ancie[illegible] convents of Mega Spileon and Agia Lavra, mistreating fifteen monks and throwing them into a ravine, the exiled Government reported.

In the northern Peloponnesus, guerrillas were declared to have derailed a German supply train and blown up a bridge between Katerini and Ayios Demetrios. One guerrilla band in that area was said to have raised its string of successes to date to 1,735 Germans killed, 27 trains wrecked, two bridges destroyed and two bauxite (aluminum ore) mines dynamited.

In the Epirus, guerrillas "bush-whacked" an invading German column and inflicted 600 casualties, the report continued.

In revenge the Germans then burned four Macedonian villages, shot sixty villagers and hanged sixty-one.

Massacre Of 1,000 Greeks Alleged

Cairo, Jan. 6 (AP)—The exiled Greek Government announced today that the Germans had massacred more than 1,000 residents of Kalavrita and destroyed the historic convents of Mega Spileon and Agia Lavra.

The Greeks said all males over 12 years old were ordered assembled in a large space outside Kalavrita on Peloponnesus, to "listen to a speech" which turned out to be the chatter of machine-guns. Later, the Greeks said women and children of the town were compelled to assemble in a school which was set afire. The statement said scores died in the panic.

Houses then were plundered by soldiers. The convents were said to have been set upon and fifteen monks were mistreated and thrown into a ravine, the statement said.

NEW WARNING TO BULGARIA

CAIRO, Jan. 6.—(AP) Soviet Russia was unofficially reported here today to have sent a new warning to Bulgaria against any further move by that Balkan partner of the Axis to assist the Germans in the war. Although Bulgaria is at war against the western Allies, Moscow and Sofia still maintain diplomatic relations.

An American Air Base in Northeast India, Jan. 6 (AP)—The brains, bravery and organization of Americans in the Air Transport Command have been largely responsible for the new 600-mile aerial supply route to China which is a worthy substitute for the Burma road.

Scores of flyers have been downed in the Burma jungles while helping to establish the route. Some have died and some have been rescued after incredible hardships, but due to the secrecy with which the ATC, surrounded the operations; the story of their heroism has been a closed book. Now that the route is firmly established some things can be told.

Courage Must Be Sustained

The story is not one of split-second bravery that develops under emergency in battle, but the kind of courage that must be sustained for many hours or days and sometimes many weeks.

Sometimes the planes do not make it and the crews must bail out. Sometimes Japanese pursuit planes dive from the Himalayan clouds to down such easy meat as a lumbering transport.

When anybody gets out of the jungle safe it's something of a miracle.

As an example, take the case of the plane piloted by First Lieutenant Ted R. Carmack, Brewton, Ala. Those with him in a plane loaded with gasoline included radio Corporal James King, Eugene, Oregon, and Corporal Muriel E. Sampson, Oakland, Cal.

A Japanese Zero attacked, forcing them to jump at 10,000 feet. One of the airmen landed in a native village and sent out patrols which brought all the others into the village within two hours.

Then began a thirty-five-day hike. On the seventeenth day they met an American missionary, Allen B. Cook, who fed and doctored them and turned them in the right direction. They reached an American air base in China December 9.

Air-Rescue Service

To handle such situations an elaborate air rescue service has been organized.

When a plane reports trouble or fails to arrive at its destination a search plane takes to the air. The

Yank Airmen Supply China Despite Dangers

JAN 7 1944

By Preston Grover

search continues until the party is found or the case is considered hopeless.

When flyers are found a series of messages are dropped along with instructions how to answer with a strip of parachute cloth. If no cloth is available the search plane drops several bolts, for it is useful in trading with the natives.

One of the messages dropped is "do you need a doctor?"

Airman Saved In Jungle

Sergt. Frank J. Kulikowski, of Chicago, was saved by such a procedure. Capt. William H. Spruell leaped from a rescue plane, treated the flier's fractured spine and leg, and accompanied him as natives carried him on a litter through the jungle.

The first medical officer to parachute on a mercy mission in Burma was Col. Don Flickinger of Long Beach, Cal., an ATC wing surgeon. He dropped into the jungle to mend the broken leg of Staff Sergt. Walter R. Oswalt, Ansonia, Ohio, a member of the party that included Eric Sevareid, radio correspondent.

$20-A-Gallon Gas Helps Hasten Tokyo Bombing

GROVER JAN 7 1944

An Advance United States Air Base in China, Dec. 22 (AP—By Mail)—Fighting at the end of the war's longest supply line, Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's bombers and fighters have paved with destroyed Japanese airplanes the first part of the road which will lead to that big moment when they start the bombardment of Tokyo.

Difficulties Everywhere

Operating with gasoline that costs more than $20 a gallon by the time it is delivered to them, Chennault's flyers have managed to knock down so many more Japanese planes than they have lost that the comparison is one of Tokyo's most painful pieces of reverse lend-lease propaganda. Japanese planes shot down by the various units range all the way from two or three to nearly a dozen to one.

Every advanced American air base is a picture of difficulties met and overcome or sidestepped. Every piece of equipment must be carried at least part way by air. That means that runways must be prepared without heavy American machinery. Hangars for the most part are unhead of. Spare parts are treasured like rubies. Gasoline, although becoming increasingly plentiful, is nevertheless so precious that pilots and crew members have several times risked their lives to drag out a few tins of gasoline from warehouses set afire by enemy action.

Fighting on this front has its weird aspects. There are no front lines of ground troops between the Japanese and American air bases, except in a few spots. The opposing air bases are within an hour's flight of each other. They are separated not so much by opposing armies as by terrain and the fact that neither side wants to put armies into this no man's land because of the supply problem.

Yanks Gain Advantages

Yet these forces hammer away at each other, with the Americans steadily piling up advantages, although the Japanese have a shorter supply line and can, at a few days' notice, multiply the number of planes they will have ready for combat in this area.

As a sample, one advanced American air base had four alerts in twenty-four hours. Not a bomb was dropped by the enemy bombers, which came in just close enough so American fighters in self-defense had to take to the air to meet them. The Japanese then new away. It was all part of their scheme of attempting to waste precious American fuel by compelling the fighter planes to take off repeatedly during the day.

Good Strategy Overcome

It was tricky strategy, but the Americans had the gas and the Japanese were not able to come in without the certainty of a fight.

On other fields that same day they did come in and bombed the runways, sometimes almost at the same hour that American bombers were smashing at the Japanese airdromes or even more vital targets such as the shipping lanes along the China coast or the dock areas around Hongkong.

600 JAPS KILLED ON NEW BRITAIN

CLEMENTS

Marines Engage in Fighting in Jul Cape Glou

ADVANCED A...

QUARTERS, New Guinea, Friday, Jan. 7—(AP) Six hundred Japanese have been slain during heavy fighting now in progress in dense jungle country at invaded Cape Gloucester, New Britain, as both sides brought up artillery and strafing American planes supported the attacking Marines.

Bringing total enemy losses to more than 2,000 since the Marines landed Dec. 26, the latest casualties were inflicted during a slow, arduous push against fierce resistance in the eastward direction of Borgen bay.

Bitter Fighting Reported

A spokesman for General MacArthur, in announcing today the preliminary results of the battle, said the bitterest type of fighting has been going on since the Marines swung to the offensive in that sector. Previously the Marines at Borgen bay had been on the defensive against sharp counter-attacks while other landing forces overran Cape Gloucester's two airfields and consolidated their cape position.

Covering developments through Tuesday, the spokesman said the Marines had made some advances against a strong force of Nipponese but that progress was limited and the battling severe.

In the air, today's reports told of a 253-ton bombardment of invasion-menaced Madang, New Guinea, the damaging of two Japanese destroyers during the third carrier plane strike since Dec. 25 at Kavieng, New Ireland, and the downing of between 10 to 15 enemy planes during the latest American fighter sweep over Rabaul, New Britain.

Along the New Guinea shoreline opposite the Cape Gloucester operation, Japanese positions on the coastal approach to Madang were deteriorating.

50 Miles from Madang

At Saidor, where U. S. Sixth army elements landed Jan. 2, contact has been made with the enemy at Cape Iris, 10 miles to the northwest. The Allies are less than 50 miles from the shipping and supply base of Madang.

Japanese caught between Saidor and the Huon peninsula to the southeast were squeezed into a narrowing trap. On the peninsula, Australian jungle fighters have moved four miles above Cape King William to within 67 airline miles of the Americans at Saidor. The Saidor invaders had helped cut down the distance by pushing eight miles southeastward.

The Madang area, now receiving almost daily aerial blows, was battered in the 243-ton attack Wednesday afternoon by Mitchells, Marauders and Liberators escorted by Lightnings and Thunderbolts. Alexishafen, an air base, was one target. Supplies and bivouacs were fired and shattered as far south as Bogadjim, Madang's southern outpost defense point.

Air Battle Over Rabaul

The day of the Kavieng raid, Solomon fighters, probably from Torokina field at Empress Augusta bay on Bougainville, swung over Rabaul and fought it out with 30 Japanese fighters. At a cost of one raider, the attackers downed 10 enemy planes for certain and probably bagged an additional five. These almost daily Rabaul raids have cost Japan more than 180 planes since late December.

On the northern end of Bougainville, Brig. Gen. William S. Mathewy, of Spokane, bomber commander in the Solomons, sent his Liberators against Buka, an enemy air base, spreading large fires. Col. Harry Wilson, famed All-America football player at West Point in the late '20s was on a Mitchell bomber in a strike by medium units at the same area. The raids occurred Tuesday.

On the same day, Australian Beaufighters strafed a Japanese schooner, loaded with troops, in the vicinity of Koepang, Timor, northwest of Australia. Tuesday night in the Madang, New Guinea, area, a United States Catalina sank a 1,500 ton cargo ship at Sarang harbor.

ALLIED FLYERS HIT JAPS HARD IN WIDE RAIDS

Bomb Cruiser and Sink Two Freighters—Shoot Down 17 Enemy Planes.

NEW LANDINGS ARE REPORTED

Berlin Says Australians Have Established Beachhead in New Guinea.

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan 6 (A. P.).—The destruction of seventeen Jap planes and two freighters, and a direct hit on an enemy cruiser rewarded Allied assaults ranging from Dutch Timor to New Ireland, a Southwest Pacific Command communique reported today. The Allies lost four aircraft.

[The Berlin radio broadcast a dispatch today by DNB, German official news agency, from Tokio, that Australian troops had made a new landing at Cape Gumbi on the north coast of New Guinea. The broadcast was heard in London.]

Marines on the eastern flank of their expanded invasion holdings at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, took the initiative against Japs in the Borgen Bay area, using tanks and artillery with aerial support to drive the enemy farther east. The Marines there had frequently withstood Jap attacks while other Leatherneck units which participated in the December 26 landing on the northwestern tip of the island had driven ahead to capture the airdrome.

The airdrome captors have extended their operations to make contact at Sag Sag, seven miles southwest of Cape Gloucester, with another Marine invasion force which had landed southwest of the cape.

[A Tokio broadcast heard today by Reuters in London said "our forces in New Britain now are inferior to enemy forces which have landed on the island."] JAN 7 1944

Halsey's Flyers Score.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said a direct bomb hit on a Jap cruiser off New Hanover, north of the enemy base at Kavieng, New Ireland, was scored by a bomber from Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific airfleet. It was in this quarter that two Jap cruisers and one destroyer were set afire by South Pacific carrier-based planes New Year's Day.

Catalinas manned by Royal Australian Air Force flyers bombed Kavieng airdromes' supply areas Monday night, starting many fires, and the next day American Liberator heavy bombers blasted shipping in the harbor there and shot down three of nineteen Jap interceptors.

Six enemy fighting planes were shot down over Rabaul, Monday, by South Pacific airmen. Five other of the twenty Jap fighters which attempted to prevent the strafing of Rapopo airdrome probably were destroyed. Two of the raiding planes were lost.

Troops of the American Sixth Army are patrolling extensively inland and along the coast from the invasion point established Sunday at Saidor, on the north coast of New Guinea. Jap aerial interference cost the enemy two bombers and three fighters. The Allies lost one plane.

An enemy fighter and a reconnaissance plane were destroyed by an American fighter patrol over Wewak, northwest of Saidor.

Dutch-manned Mitchell medium bombers and R. A. F. Beauforts blew up two enemy cargo ships of 2,000 and 4,000 tons and shot down a bomber in a raid on Koepang, on the coast of Timor Island northwest of Australia. One Allied plane failed to return.

Australian troops on Huon Peninsula, New Guinea, are nearing Cape King William in their thrust northwest along the coast to meet the Americans at Saidor. The two forces are about eighty miles apart.

Rabaul Air War Has 'Barely Started Yet'

HAMPSON

Advanced South Pacific Air Base, Jan. 5 (AP—Delayed)—The all-out air war against Rabaul, Japanese stronghold on New Britain, has "barely started yet," Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Mitchell, commander of the Solomons air force, said today.

"But it won't be long now," the New Britain (Conn.) marine officer added significantly.

Air Power Defended

Any island stronghold can be reduced from the air if hit hard enough long enough with enough planes, he said, and that goes for Rabaul.

That base, however, will be harder to knock out from the air than were the five enemy fields on Bougainville which were neutralized as preliminary to the land invasion at Empress Augusta Bay November 1.

"It took us about three months to make the Bougainville fields unusable," Mitchell continued. "It may take longer against Rabaul as the opposition, particularly anti-aircraft, is much heavier. But we can do it—the fields at Empress Augusta bring us close enough."

Rabaul, target of continuing attacks, has been raided from Allied airfields in New Guinea, by carrier-based planes and by aircraft from the new American fighte and light-medium bomber fields on Bougainville, some 250 miles away.

In any event, Mitchell predicted the Bougainville air bases would make Rabaul untenable for Japanese shipping, hard hit in previous assaults when the enemy still dared concentrate a large number of ships in the harbor there.

Bougainville Pattern

"It will follow the same pattern as Bougainville," the Allied commander declared. "After the Bougainville air fields were knocked out, the Japs ceased using the port for important shipping. When you knock out air bases it is coincidental that you also knock out near-by harbors."

General Mitchell was commander of the marine air arm in the South Pacific before succeeding Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining in his present office. Under him are elements of the Thirteenth Air Force, marine, navy and New Zealand air units.

Japs On New Britain Outnumbered: Tokyo

London, Jan. 6 (AP)—A Tokyo broadcast heard today by Reuters said "our forces in New Britain now are inferior to enemy forces which have landed on the island."

American troops are steadily pushing inland after winning two bridgeheads on the western end of this island. At the opposite end is the important Japanese base of Rabaul.

Old Destroyers See Heavy Pacific Action

By William F. Boni

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan. 6 (AP)—A number of old four-stack destroyers of World War I vintage are performing valiant duty in the South and Southwest Pacific.

Some of them, commissioned too late to see much action a quarter of a century ago, are now in the thick of things, being used primarily as transporters of assault waves against the Japanese.

1918 Four-Stacker

Take the 1918 four-stacker on which I rode with the men of the Thirty-second Infantry in the American landings at Saidor on the north coast of New Guinea last Sunday. For the officers and crew of the ship, it was the twenty-eighth such operation.

The series of landings in which the old destroyer participated began with Viru on New Georgia in the Solomons, continued through the Kula Gulf, Vella Lavella, Munda, Treasury, Choiseul, Bou-

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gainville and Cape Gloucester, New Britain.

"These ships are suited ideally for this work," said Commander Dominic Mattle, the skipper. "We can get in and out fast.

"We have space enough to carry supplies as well as troops, and we have accommodations and facilities to evacuate casualties.

"That for the work in the Mediterranean, old four-stackers received the Presidential unit citation, while in the South Pacific, Admiral Halsey paid the ships as fine a tribute as anyone ever got."

FLYERS DECORATED

Seventh Army Air Force Central Pacific Headquarters, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Willis Hale, commanding general of the Seventh Army Air Force, has decorated heroic officers and men who took part in aerial attacks on the Gilbert Islands, which were wrested from the Japanese last November.

Among those who received air medals were Second Lieuts. Nicholas J. Davis and Charles E. Luzon, both of Brooklyn, N. Y. An Oak Leaf cluster went to Lieut. Theodore J. Kamen, also of Brooklyn.

Air medals with oak leaf clusters were also awarded by Gen. Hale to the following New Jersey service men: Second Lieut. Kenneth K. Martin of Princeton, Second Lieut. Chaine Goodman of Toms River, Technical Sergt. Frank J. Maxwell of Little Falls, and Staff Sergt. Francis W. Kline of Stewartsville.

Boyington Bags 26 Japs To Tie Foss

JAN 7 1944

Guadalcanal, Jan. 6 (AP)—Major Gregory Boyington, of Okanogan, Wash., was officially credited today with shooting down his twenty-sixth Japanese plane to tie the record set by a fellow-marine, Major Joe Foss.

Boyington, a member of the former Flying Tigers in China, got his twenty-sixth in a raid on Rabaul, New Britain, three days ago. More than fifty fighters participating in the sweep over the Rapopo Airdrome shot down six of twenty intercepting Zeros, with five more listed as probables. Two Corsairs were lost.

Twenty-Fifth On December 26

The 30-year-old flyer, leading ace in both the South and Southwest Pacific sectors, brought down his twenty-fifth enemy plane December 26 over Rabaul. On December 28 he hit a Japanese plane, but it was listed only as a probable since it was not seen to crash.

Other members of his Black Sheep Squadron have expressed the belief that Boyington's score totals forty Zeros. However, only those seen to crash, explode or burn have been listed on his confirmed score.

Resigned To Join AVG

Boyington first joined the marines as an aviation cadet in 1935, a year after his graduation from the University of Washington, where he was a wrestling champion. He resigned his marine commission in 1941 to join the American Volunteer Group in China, with which he bagged six Japs. He arrived in the South Pacific last January.

He managed to roll up his impressive score, despite the fact that a broken leg which he suffered soon after reporting to the South Pacific, kept him out of the fight for seven months.

Five In One Battle

The first time he led his marine squadron into action, he shot down five Zeros in a single fight.

Another time, while leading a flight of six fighter planes over Bougainville, he ran into fifty Japanese planes. Boyington's half dozen took on the fifty and he knocked down three by himself—in sixty seconds.

As a result of this foray, Boyington returned several days later with a dozen planes, circled mockingly over the Kahili airdrome until twenty Japanese planes came up to fight. Twelve were shot down; Boyington's share again was three.

Attacks Destroyers

Once, forced down when his motor cut out after a strafing mission, Boyington landed at an emergency baes and the squadron proceeded without him. When his plane was fixed he characteristically made a beeline for Kahili and, only forty feet above the amazed Japanese on the landing strip, strafed a pair of bombers in their revetments. Before finishing the run home, he attacked an enemy destroyer and emptied his guns in a barge filled with Jap troops.

Soon May Be Grounded

"Pappy" Boyington is at the advanced age—for a fighter pilot—of 30, and is about ready for a staff job on the ground. His rank and seniority also make him aware that his fighting days may be numbered.

However, Boyington hopes against hope that his commanding general will retain indefinitely the same attitude that he voiced when the ace took a deserved rest a short time ago. The general put in a special request that "Pappy" be returned as a combat pilot.

"Hell," said the general, "with a man like Boyington around, the Japs won't dare to come off the ground."

ACE FIGHTER PILOT MISSING IN ACTION

JAN 1944

Major Boyington Was Tied for Top Honors With 26 Japs Shot Down.

OKANOGAN, Wash., Jan. 6. — (AP) The mother of Marine Major Gregory Boyington, whose downing of his 26th Japanese plane in the southwest Pacific was announced only today, received word from the Navy tonight that he was missing in action.

A dispatch from Guadalcanal only a few hours earlier told how the former Flying Tiger had made his 26th kill in a raid over Rabaul, New Britain, three days ago, to tie the current war record of Maj. Joe Foss and the first World war mark of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.

Major Boyington's mother, Mrs. E. J. Hallenback, reported the grim news with the assertion "I am confident he is all right and he will show up somehow somewhere."

The official notification said the details would be slow in arriving.

Major Boyington was known as "Pappy" because he is 30. Squadron members believe he has destroyed as many as 40 Zeros, but only those seen to crash, explode or burn can be credited.

He became a Marine aviation cadet in 1935. He resigned his Marine commission to become an American volunteer with the Flying Tigers in China in 1941, and arrived in the south Pacific last January.

Australian-American Exchange Advocated

Melbourne, Jan. 6 (AP)—Urging "a free interchange of people" to enable Australia and the United States to become better acquainted, Sir Keith Murdoch, president of the Australian-American cooperation movement, described as "a great tragedy lia's failure to interest W. Willkie in a visit there."

There is room in ships, he said, for worth-while people of both countries and there is no reason why an exchange of people in widespread spheres in both countries should not begin at once.

JAPANESE PREMIER FIGHTS DISCONTENT

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 — (AP) Premier Hideki Tojo of Japan has warned his top-ranking administrative officials that a feeling of "unhappiness and cheerlessness" is rising among the people and told them to watch what they say "so that fear will not be created among the people."

The Office of War Information reported this statement today in the translation of a speech Tojo made earlier in the week which was broadcast by the Tokyo radio.

"As the people's living conditions become more difficult during wartime and as hardships and sufferings mount one upon another, I feel more than ever the need that government officials contact the people with a spirit of self-sacrifice and diligence in the application of administrative policies x x x," Tojo said.

"Particularly in pushing forward the government measures, government officials must bear in mind that there are not a few cases in which a feeling of unhappiness and cheerlessness is rising among the people. During the present war situation, it is not permissible that these matters be ignored."

Tojo reminded the government officials they were "delegates of his Imperial majesty, the emperor."

Yesterday the premier "offered prayers for the consummation of the sacred war" before the Ise grand shrine, a Tokyo broadcast said.

"Makes Name For Self"

The Transocean dsipatch, directed to North America and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said:

"Darnand has made a name for himself as a leader of the fighting militia which has gone beyond the circle of his adherents and fighting followers. He fought the terror of his opponents by organized resistance and, as an old front soldier, breaks force by force."

Darnand was appointed by Puppet Premier Pierre Laval, according to the Vichy radio, "to preserve France from a civil war."

Death Reported

Vichy radio said today that Lucien Romier, who resigned December 30 as Secretary of State without portfolio in the Vichy Cabinet, "died suddenly last night of a heart attack."

The announcement of Romier's resignation was carried in the same Vichy broadcast last week, which announced Darnand's appointment. No reason was given for Romier's resignation.

Nazi Justice Strikes At Juvenile Absentees

New York, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Nazi Minister of Justice, Otto Georg Thierack, has ordered severe penalties for chronic cases of absenteeism among juvenile workers in Germany, the Nazi agency DNB said today in a dispatch distributed to the German press.

New York, Jan. 6 (AP)—Two German newspapers, echoing a new back-to-church order reportedly issued to the Gestapo and Storm Troops, have told the German people that they may fall back on religion to find solace and bolster their morale, the Office of War Information said tonight.

Darnand Is 'France's Himmler'

New York, Jan. 6 (AP)—The German Transocean Agency today quoted the Nazi party newspaper *Voelkischer Beobachter* as saying that Joseph Darnand, newly appointed Vichy "secretary general for the maintenance of order," would "break force by force."

Meanwhile, the Stockholm newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* declared that Darnand's appointment gave France "its own Himmler" who would "in realtiy become as much an interior minister under German control as Himmler is in Germany."

Super 'Rocket' Plane Without Propeller Is Perfected by Allies

JAN 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. — (AP)

Cloaked in high secrecy for years, a new "rocket" plane has emerged from British-American engineering laboratories, capable of extreme speeds at high altitudes without using standard propellers.

The disclosure was made today in a joint statement by the U. S. Army air forces and the R.A.F.

The plane is powered with jet propulsion engines. No details were given. Jet propulsion is generally considered in aviation circles to be a series of short, sharp explosions on the rocket principle, hurtling the plane forward. Aviation authorities have said that today's airplanes have just about reached their limits in speed at close to 500 miles an hour by use of propellers and that the jet propulsion or rocket principle is the next logical step to greater achievement.

The Luftwaffe has been reported experimenting with rocket devices on planes to give them additional power on take-offs or higher speed in emergencies.

Several hundred flights by the new British-American planes were made without a single mishap and quantity production is just around the corner, the Allied air chiefs declared. Research work on the idea started 10 years ago in Great Britain under Group Captain Frank Whittle of the R.A.F., and his preliminary engine ran successfully in 1937.

The joint statement issued in Washington by Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air forces, disclosed that the British Air ministry placed its first order for a plane using jet propulsion engines with the Gloucester Aircraft company, Ltd., in 1939, the engines to be built by Power Jets, Ltd., in a special factory in England. Capt. Whittle was loaned to this company.

"The first successful flight of this aircraft was in May, 1941," said the statement. "The pilot was the late Flight Lieut. P. G. Seyers, chief test pilot of Gloucester Aircraft company, and greatest credit should be given to Group Capt. Whittle for the fine performance and for the genius and energy that made it possible.

"Full information about this jet propulsion engine was disclosed in July, 1941, to the United States Army air forces who, like the British R.A.F. and Ministry of Aircraft Production, had the foresight to appreciate the tremendous possibilities of this new form of aircraft power unit. The U.S.A.A.F. at once asked for an engine to be sent to U.S.A., and the engine which had made the first flight was sent to the General Electric company in September, 1941.

G-E Built Engines

"As the result of close cooperation between the U.S.A.A.F., the R.A.F., and the A.A.F. materiel command, the Ministry of Aircraft Production and the General Electric company, a number of these engines were built.

"The first of these engines was ready for tests in less than six months. At the same time the Bell Aircraft company was given an order to build an aircraft suitable to operate with two of these engines and the first flight in the United States was made in less than 12 months. Several hundred successful flights have been carried out since then by American pilots in the United States and by British pilots with the British aircraft in England, many of them at high altitudes and extreme speed and all without a single mishap."

Gen. Arnold and the British "have directed that plans be made for the production of a sufficient quantity for training purposes both in the United States and in Great Britain," and the Army Air forces is allotting a number of the planes to the Navy for additional trials and experiments.

The maiden flight of the first experimental model in the United States occurred Oct. 1, 1942, with Robert M. Stanley, chief test pilot of the Bell company, at the controls.

The next day Col. Laurence C. Craigie, since promoted to brigadier general, became the first Army officer to fly the new type. Others who have flown it are Brig. Gen. B. W. Chidlaw, chief of the materiel division in the air staff, and Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, a veteran fighter pilot who formerly commanded the 4th air force.

Invented by R. A. F. Officer

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—The inventor of the first successful jet propulsion engine for fighter aircraft — Group Captain Frank Whittle—is a thirty-six-year-old R. A. F. officer who has been working on the idea for fourteen years.

His first engine ran successfully in 1937 when he was placed on the special duty list for research work. Previously he rose through the ranks of the R. A. F. serving in a fighter squadron. He was widely known as an acrobatic flyer.

Captain Whittle, who is married and has two young sons, interrupted his military career from 1933 to 1936 to win first-class honors in mechanical science at Cambridge.

So secret has been his work that his family first learned of his invention tonight.

New Glider Tested by Ford

DETROIT, Jan. 6 (AP).—A new glider capable of carrying thirty troops and with clearance to transport two jeeps was successfully tested at the Ford airport in Dearborn today.

The new ship, an experimental model, is a high-wing monoplane with plywood wings, of stressed skin design externally braced. Called the CG-13, it is basically an enlargement of an earlier type of Ford-built glider—the CG-4A—which had a carrying capacity of fifteen soldiers.

The new glider is designed to withstand a much higher towing speed than its smaller predecessor. It is equipped with the regular flight instruments and radio and has two landing gears—a conventional wheel gear with hydraulic brakes which can be dropped when desired and a pair of fixed skids for use where landing area is limited.

The experimental model was built at Dearborn. Others of the type are to be manufactured at Iron Mountain, Mich., by the Ford Company.

Roosevelt Puts American Aid To Allies at $18,608,000,000

JAN 7 1944

President Says Lend-Lease Has Increased Power of Our Offensives—Answers to Criticisms Noted in His Report.

Washington, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, in a report placing total lend-lease aid to America's allies at $18,608,000,000 through November 30, declared today that 1944 "will be a year of decisive actions in the war."

He said the United Nations had increased their powers to defeat the Axis and had "beaten back our enemies on every front." At the Allied war councils at Teheran and Cairo a few weeks ago, he added, plans were made for major offensives which will speed victory.

"With the closer unity there achieved," he asserted, "we shall be able to strike ever increasing blows until the unconditional surrender of the Nazis and Japanese."

He credited lend-lease with increasing the power of Allied offensives, emphasizing tremendous increases in shipments of munitions. It was his thirteenth report on lend-lease since the program began in March, 1941, and it was transmitted to the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House.

Outflow Decreasing.

Up to the end of November, the program, which was described as "an essential element of United Nations strategy," took 13.5 cents out of every dollar of American war expenditures.

Although the first eleven months of 1943 accounted for $10,356,000,000 of the total of lend-lease aid, compared with $7,009,000,000 in all of 1942, a table in the report showed that the flow had been lessening every month since a peak was reached last August.

The total includes money spent for such services as training combat pilots and repairing ships, as well as the value of goods to which title was transferred.

Exports, the assistance actively delivered to recipient nations, added up to $13,844,000,000 through October—more than one and a half times the sum for all of 1942. Munitions accounted for $4,674,000,000, an increase of 142 per cent over the corresponding ten months of 1942.

Russia got $3,550,000,000 of the exports and the United Kingdom $5,980,000,000.

An Answer to Critics.

A considerable part of the report apparently was designed to answer criticism—some of it by members of a globe-circling committee of five Senators who visited major war theaters.

One section, for instance, complete with reproductions of labels, hammered at the theme that lend-lease items are well marked to show that they originated in the United States of America. Some critics had said that the British were redistributing lend-lease goods under their own labels.

Another section evidently was aimed at reports that civilians in North Africa were burning up a lot of American gasoline while motorists in this country were compelled to skimp. It said all oil products, upon arrival in the area, are allocated by Allied headquarters and that essential civilian services in the first eight months of last year got less than a fourth of the gasoline normally consumed.

None of the fuel, the report said, was allocated for pleasure driving or non-essential services, and even essential users, like doctors, got less gasoline on the average than A-card holders in the United States.

Little Coal Moved Over.

The report noted that many private cars had been requisitioned in North Africa and added: "Since these cars in many cases are not clearly marked as military vehicles they may lead a casual observer to believe that more cars are using gasoline for civilian purposes than is the fact."

Only a minute fraction of 1 per cent of America's coal production has moved into lend-lease channels, the report said, and none has gone to Britain. Russia, it said, is the only country on the list for lend-lease butter and has received 33,500 tons. At the time, American forces in the Pacific got 8,250 tons of butter through reverse lend-lease from Australia and New Zealand.

From January through October, 1943, the report said the average American consumed eleven pounds of butter, whereas only six and two-fifth ounces per capita were lend - leased.

Lend - lease aid to Russia in the first ten months of last year was up 63 per cent over all of 1942, with aircraft, ordnance and other munitions constituting 56 per cent of the export value.

As to Aid to Russia.

"The lend-lease aid we have furnished," the report asserted, "has been effectively used in the Red Army's advances in the Ukraine and White Russia. Through October we sent to the U. S. S. R. neary 7,000 planes, more than to any other lend-lease country; more than 3,500 tanks and 195,000 motor vehicles, including trucks, jeeps, motorcycles and other vehicles."

Exports of foodstuffs to the Soviet Union included 343,000 tons of wheat and flour, 277,000 tons of sugar, 324,000 tons of canned meat, 441,000 tons of fats and oils, 136,000 tons of dried fruits and vegetables and 38,000 tons of dried eggs.

Munitions comprised 48 per cent of lend-lease exports to Britain in the first ten months of 1943. The report told how lend-lease planes and bombs are helping to devastate German industries and mentioned tremendous offensives to be launched from Britain.

Obviously taking cognizance of demands that have arisen in this country that America be allowed to retain airfields she has built abroad after the war, the report said lend-lease equipment installed in the fields would be taken into account in final lend-lease settlements.

"The question of the future use of airfields in all parts of the world, both for strategic and commercial purposes," it said, "involves many other factors besides lend-lease, of course. The final and complete answer can be found only through the continuing and successful collaboration of the United Nations in international commerce after the war and the development of a system of general military security in which the interests of both the United States and the other United Nations are fully protected."

Meantime, the ballooning Allied effort will mean a continued tight belt on the home front, the President indicated. He singled out the gasoline situation by saying that while Britain will bear the burden of supply in the Mediterranean theater, so much will be needed elsewhere that motorists needn't look for any increase in their rations this year.

Shipments Taper Off

In 33 months, to Dec. 1, 1943, Lend-Lease aid to the Allies has totaled $18,608,000,000, the report shows, reaching its peak last August and tapering off somewhat since.

Russia received through last October a grand total of 7,000 planes, 3,500 tanks and 195,000 motor vehicles which were "used effectively in the Red army's advances in the Ukraine and White Russia," the President declared. In addition the Soviets were sent 343,000 tons of wheat and flour, 277,000 tons of sugar, 324,000 tons of canned meat, 441,000 tons of fats and oils, 136,000 tons of dried fruits and vegetables, 38,000 tons of dried eggs, and 33,500 tons of butter.

Almost half of the aid to the British has been in munitions . . . Lend-Lease planes and bombs are scorching German-held Europe daily.

The report, reflecting strong optimism about the war, looked into the future. Mr. Roosevelt envisaged an international agreement which would give all nations equal access to the world's oil supply. The U. S., he said, also will take into account in the final Lend-Lease settlements its investments in airfields abroad, thus replying indirectly to some public comment that America should retain a grip on world-wide air bases for the sake of its own securi[illegible]

Replies to Critics

The President also turned the report into a general reply to some criticisms, especially those arising from the battlefront tour made by five senators. In this respect he said:

U. S. Lend-Lease items are well-marked to show they originated in the U.S.A. — countering a contention that the British distributed some as their own.

Oil and gasoline is allocated to civilians in North Africa only for essential purposes and then at a rate less than the A-card holder gets here.

There were no new figures given on the amount of reverse Lend-Lease. Mr. Roosevelt said however that the principal benefit has been that the equipment itself enabled America's Allies to strike crippling

World O[illegible]ol Envisaged

JAN 7 1944

Roosevelt Foresees International Pact With Equal Access for All Nations.

Washington, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—A post-war international agreement to accord all nations "equal access" to the world oil supply, based on the needs of each, was foreseen in the thirteenth lend-lease report forwarded to Congress today by President Roosevelt.

The report held out little hope for more liberal gasoline rations for American civilians. While asserting that a "much larger part" of Mediterranean war theater oil needs in 1944 will come from British-controlled sources, it said the increased over-all needs for greater offensives "will not therefore result in reducing the demands on our own petroleum resources."

"All available supplies of petroleum products," it added, "will be required for a speedy and complete victory of the United Nations over the enemy.

"In the future, as in the past, the petroleum resources of each of the United Nations will be utilized in its own direct war effort and the combined war effort, in production to the maximum ability of each to produce and efficiently deliver the petroleum products needed in the prosecution of the war."

The report foresaw new oil field discoveries and technological improvements to increase post-war oil production, but pointed out that some countries will have a surplus and others will have insufficient supplies to maintain their industrialized economies, adding:

"Agreed action by the nations of the world, as provided for in the master lend-lease agreements, for the expansion of production, the elimination of discriminatory treatment in commerce, and the reduction of trade barriers, will assure to the United States and other nations fair and equal access to the petroleum produced in all parts of the world."

Declaring that French North Africa with its 16,000,000 people and covering an area one-third the size of Continental United States is totally dependent on imported oil and gasoline, the r[illegible] said the Allies allocate p[illegible]um there to military and civ[illegible]n uses "strictly on the basis of need."

The report said the French pay for all American gasoline allocated for essential civilian uses.

Lend-Lease Weapons Aid Russians in Newest Drive

JAN 7 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. — (AP) President Roosevelt today credited Lend-Lease equipment from the United States with playing a major role in the savage Red army offensive which is hurling the Germans out of Russia, and in the devastation of German war centers from the skies.

It will be an equally big factor in

AMERICAN NATIONS TO DISCUSS ORIGIN OF BOLIVIAN COUP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — (AP) Agreement among the United States

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and eighteen other American nations to look into the origin of the revolutionary regime in Bolivia centered new attention tonight on the whole question of maintaining relations with Argentina.

The possibility of action against Argentina, including perhaps both trade and diplomatic steps, is already being discussed in diplomatic quarters.

The decision to inquire into the Bolivian coup was made in a resolution by the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, an inter-American agency in Montevideo, providing that the 19 American republics—excluding Argentina and Bolivia—confer before extending recognition to the Bolivian regime of Major Gualberto Villarroel.

Nazi Hand Seen

Suspicions have been voiced that Argentina, and perhaps Nazi agents, may have played an important part in the coup that installed Villarroel as president of Bolivia on Dec. 20.

In reply to the resolution, Secretary of State Hull said this government "will promptly engage in the recommended consultations."

Secretary Hull said the consultations would be to determine "whether external influences unfriendly to the Allied cause were chiefly responsible for this overthrow of the old (Bolivian) government."

Argentina is the only country which has recognized the Bolivian regime, and also the only American republic which maintains diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Secretary Hull was asked at his press conference whether the investigation of the Bolivian coup might not suggest that the United States reconsider its recognition of the Argentine government of General Pedro Ramirez.

The secretary replied that in justice to the public, he would not take that matter up until further development of the facts.

Should disaffection with Argentina reach the point of cutting off United Nations purchases there, this would strike hardest at Ramirez' authoritarian government, although it might force Americans to tighten their belts.

The most important United Nations import from Argentina is meat. Great Britain is in charge of the purchasing and the meat goes mainly to her own territories and American troops. Supplies to make up for normal purchases from Argentina would have to come at least in part from United States production.

BRITISH FIRM ONE OF THREE CITED IN SUIT

Imperial Chemical Linked to du Pont and Remington in Arms Cartel Case.

COMPANIES DENY CHARGES

JAN 7 1944

Du Pont President Says Accord With Foreign Industry Helped the Army and the Navy.

Washington, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—A civil suit charging E. I. du Pont de Nemours, the Remington Arms Company and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., giants of the United States and British chemicals and arms industries, with maintaining an international cartel agreement in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, was filed today by the Department of Justice.

Attorney-Geenral Francis Biddle said the complaint, filed in United States District Court in New York city, alleged restraint of trade in the manufacture of chemical products, fire arms and ammunition.

In addition to du Pont and Imperial Chemical Industries, the complaint named the following additional defendants:

Lammot du Pont, Wilmington, Del., chairman of the board of du Pont company, and Walter Samuel Carpenter Jr., Wilmington, its president; Charles Krum Davis, Fairfield, Conn., Remington president and general manager; Harry Duncan McGowan (Lord McGowan), president of the board of Imperical Chemicals, and Henry Mond (Lord Melchett), deputy chairman, and Imperial Chemical Industries (New York), Ltd., New York city, American agent of I. C. I.

Conspiracy Charged.

The complaint, said Mr. Biddle, charged that beginning prior to 1920 du Pont, I. C. I. and their individual officers named in the complaint, and from 1933 Remington and its president, have been "continuously engaged in a conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade and commerce in chemical products, arms, including war materials, and ammunition in the United States and foreign nations, and have been and are now parties to contracts and agreements in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act."

The complaint described du Pont as the largest manufacturer of chemical products in this country, with total assets of about one billion dollars, including the ownership of approximately 23 per cent of the stock of General Motors Corporation; Remington as the largest manufacturer of sporting arms and ammunition in the United States, and since 1933 controlled by du Pont, and Imperial Chemical Industries as having a virtual monopoly of the chemical industry in Great Britain.

Tells of Understanding.

It was alleged that some time prior to 1920 du Pont and I. C. I. reached an understanding with each other for the elimination of competition in the sale of explosives in all parts of the world, and that by this understanding du Pont was allocated the United States and Central America as its exclusive sales territory, and I. C. I. was allocated the rest of the world with the exception of Canada, Newfoundland and South America.

"Both companies were to refrain from manufacture in or export to each others exclusive markets, while Canada, Newfoundland and South America were to be shared by both companies on a non-competitive basis," the complaint stated.

"It was further agreed that profits from the sale of commercial explosives in South America were to be divided equally; and in Canada the firm of Canadian Industries, Ltd., jointly owned by both, would be utilized to eliminate competition between them."

Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the anti-trust division, called the suit a major blow against the cartel system, and said he hoped it would serve as a warning to American and foreign monopolists.

"The cartel system, which has plagued us with shortages of critical materials, a lack of know how and industrial skills during war, and unemployment and idle plants during peace, must not be tolerated in this country," he said in a statement.

Hard to Understand.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Walter S. Carpenter Jr., president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours, said today that the action of the Department of Justice in filing a suit against du Pont, Remington Arms Company and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., charging they maintained an international cartel agreement in violation of the anti-trust act, "is difficult to understand at this particular time in our war effort."

He added: "The existence of the agreements which are the subject of the present attack has never been concealed. Copies have been in the possession of Government agencies for approximately ten years. They have been before several investigatory committees of Congress."

The company, Mr. Carpenter added, "denies that it is now or ever has been a party to any cartel arrangement.

This agreement was said to have been "of the greatest benefit in giving to the American public products and processes which have materially raised the standard of living."

In his statement, Mr. Carpenter said:

"The Department of Justice announces it has begun proceedings against the du Pont company arising out of its relations over the years with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of England, and with other European chemical companies. Since no process has yet been served on the du Pont company, and since it is not familiar with the specific offenses with which it is charged, any statement at this time as to the legal aspects of the proceedings would obviously be premature.

Denies It Is in Cartel.

"The action of the Department of Justice again focuses attention on the existence of so-called 'cartels' involving American companies and European companies. The du Pont company denies that it is now or ever has been a party to any cartel arrangement using the term cartel in its generally accepted sense.

"The du Pont company has for years had an agreement with Imperial Chemical Industries providing for a mutual opportunity to acquire patent licenses and technical and scientific information relating to the chemical industry. It is asserted unequivocally that this agreement has been of the greatest benefit in giving to the American public products and processes which have materially raised the standard of living. Even more importantly in connection with the present war effort the knowledge resulting from this agreement and the products made available as a result of it have been of inestimable value.

"Agreements of a similar character but limited to specific chemical fields have been made from time to time with continental European companies. And again from the exchange of scientific data many valuable products have resulted for the use of the American public and necessary to our armed forces in this war. Du Pont chemists have materially improved and have further developed the scientific data growing from these contractual arrangements. The scientific and technical information stemming from these agreements has contributed substantially to American progress and to the success of American arms.

"Among the more important products which have resulted from these agreements and to which reference may be made without disclosing military secrets are the following: Developments incident to synthetic ammonia made from nitrogen extracted from the air without which we could not have smokeless powder and TNT in anything like the quantities needed; a process for manufacturing metallic sodium which is indispensable in making tetraethyl lead; the development of methyl methacrylate, the glasslike enclosure to be found on every combat plane; a new degreasing process vital to quantity production of aircraft engines, and a new plastic — polythene — which has gone into production of electrical items urgently needed by the Army and Navy; not to mention rayon, dyes, Cellophane, "zelan" water-repellent for military apparel, and many other products, all improved and perfected here but stemming originally from abroad. Nor has mention been made of the fact that the information obtained has lessened certain lines of research, releasing our chemists so they may concentrate on unexplored and promising fields.

"Surely it cannot be the policy of the Department of Justice to attempt to prevent the continuance and expansion of such immensely beneficial arrangements which have been a common practice in American industry. But if such be the policy the du Pont company asserts that it will defend its previous course of action in this regard, firmly believing such action to be in the public welfare and in the interest of national defense."

Explains Agreement.

London, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Lord McGowan, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., declared in comment today on the anti-trust suit filed by the United States Justice Department in New York, that co-operation between his company and E. I. du Pont de Nemours had proved beneficial both to the United States and Britain.

He added that the relations between the companies form a good pattern for post-war international agreements.

Polish-Soviet Row Felt At Front

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—Russia and the Polish Government in exile today appeared further apart than ever in their territorial dispute—settlement of which might speed the rout of German armies.

The breach, which gives added importance to the forthcoming visit here of Polish Premier Mikolajczyk, stems from the London-based Polish Government's contention that Russia should have guaranteed pre-war Poland's territorial integrity before her troops chased the Germans across the old Polish boundary.

Territory Claimed

That, in effect, was a restatement of the Government's unrelenting position that the territory belongs to Poland.

Moscow has been equally insistent that the contested territories are integral parts of White Russia and the western Ukraine. This attitude received its latest expression yesterday in an editorial in *Pravda*, Communist party organ, which declared that questions regarding Polish and other territories in which Russia is interested are domestic Russian questions, not subject to interference by outsiders.

"Liberated" From Poles

Pravda thus made it clear once more that the disputed Polish areas already are assumed to be part of the Soviet Union. Along the same line, the Soviet Information Bulletin issued here yesterday spoke of the Polish areas as having been liberated in 1939 "from the yoke of the Polish usurpers."

The effect of the dispute from a military angle is already being felt. The Russian pursuit of the Germans across Poland could be materially assisted by the Polish underground if that organization were directed to cooperate in sabotage and other guerrilla activities behind the German lines.

Underground Independent

However, the Polish Government in London announced yesterday that underground leaders had been instructed to give full cooperation to the Russians only if diplomatic relations were reestablished. Otherwise they continue an independent uncoordinated resistance to the Germans.

While the roots of the present trouble are deeply imbedded in history, the immediate difficulties date back to September, 1939.

Partioned With Germany

When Germany began the war by attacking Poland from the west Russia moved in from the east. Moscow and Berlin subsequently signed an agreement partitioning the country. Germany got more than 72,000 square miles and a population of about 22,000,000 persons; Russia got 78,000 square miles and a population of 13,000,000.

Subsequently the Russians held plebiscites in their area and announced an overwhelming vote to join the Soviet Union.

Interpreted Differently

In July, 1941, after Russia and Germany were at war, Russia and Poland signed an agreement in London by which Russia voided the 1939 partitioning agreement with Germany. The Poles claimed this new arrangement restored the old boundaries. The Russians interpreted it differently, arguing that the areas they had occupied already were a part of Russia.

JAN 7 1944

75 Believed Lost On U. S. Sub

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—The navy has reported the loss of the submarine Pompano, victor over at least two enemy warships and much merchant shipping. It was the seventeenth sub to be lost since the war began.

The navy did not disclose where the 1,330-ton raider went down, but presumably it was in the Pacific since many of the patrols of the 6-year-old ship had been near the Japanese coast line. Its normal complement was seventy-five men and next of kin of those aboard have been notified.

Listed as missing was the Pompano's skipper, Commander Willis M. Thomas, of Fresno, Cal. Thomas had won the Navy Cross and the Silver Star for daring exploits against the Japanese.

Nimitz Gives Medals to 19 In Surprise Coast Visit

2 N. Y. Sailors Among Group Getting Purple Heart

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 (AP).—In a surprise visit with wounded

men of the Navy, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, pinned the Purple Heart on nineteen of the men at a reception at the Naval Hospital at Oakland.

The Navy announced today that the admiral appeared here recently for the ceremony. It was known, too, that he passed part of the holiday season with his wife and family in Oakland.

The men decorated were wounded in the Tarawa landing, or in the sinking of the U. S. S. Liscome Bay, an escort carrier lost in the Gilbert Islands invasion.

Admiral Nimitz told the men the Order of the Purple Heart was "one of your country's most venerable honors," established by George Washington to honor the men who fought with him in the Revolution, and added, "so you join a distinguished company, you men who fought on Tarawa, on the Liscombe Bay and in the Marshalls. You bring fresh honor to that company."

Marines who received the award included Private William Kerr Vincent, twenty-three years old, of South Boston; Private First Class John J. Strycharz, twenty-five, of Easthampton, Mass.; Private First Class Anthony Crupi jr., of 3352 Barker Avenue, the Bronx, and Private First Class Alphonse D'Agosto, of 8617 Fifth Avenue Brooklyn.

Odds And Ends From The Front

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP) — More than maps, cold statistics and involved plans trickle into the War Department's nerve center from the fighting fronts, as witness:

From the Fifth Army in Italy—

The Thirty-sixth Infantry Division has captured Germans who, by wearing winter coats, tipped off that they had only recently been on the Russian front. Another prisoner, who was clad in summer duds, said he had asked for a winter uniform but was told by his Nazi superiors that if he hadn't received one up to this time, he wouldn't get one.

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One German was captured in Italy, fighting without a helmet. His head was too big, he explained. He had been rejected several times on account of it but more recently was conscripted.

—o—

From a North African hospital—

Sergt. John W. Palmer, of Flat, Texas, was convalescing with a fractured arm when he learned his division, the Thirty-sixth, was put on the alert for combat.

X-rays taken the next day showed his arm had healed miraculously, and he was permitted to leave for active duty. The medicos didn't know then that he had switched bandages from the injured arm to the good one just before the examination, so he could join his fighting buddies.

Hoax Message Reports Missing Officer Saved

Bride-To-Be of Lieutenant in Navy Is Victim

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Navy reported today that Lieutenant (j. g.) A. B. Hansen, of the destroyer Leary which was sunk Christmas Eve, was still missing despite a telephone message last night to his bride to be.

"I have a message for you from the Navy," a telephone caller told Miss Ruth Bender Hall, daughter of Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving, and Mrs. Hall. "Lieutenant Hansen has been saved."

The speaker identified herself as "Mrs. Wainwright, a secretary to a Navy official."

The Navy said it was unable to locate any secretary by that name and that Lieutenant Hansen still is missing.

Hansen had planned to arrive in the United States this week for his wedding in the Naval Academy chapel at Annapolis, where he was graduated last year. He so informed his mother, Mrs. H. Folmer Hansen, of Fargo, N. D., a few weeks ago.

Top U. S. Aces Listed

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—High-scoring American aces (flyers who have shot down five or more enemy planes) of this war on the basis of available records, are:

MAJOR JOE FOSS, Sioux Falls, S. D., Marine Corps, with 26 enemy planes.
MAJOR GREGORY BOYINGTON, Okanogan, Wash., Marine Corps, 26.
CAPT. RICHARD I. BONG, Poplar, Wis., Army Air Forces, 21 (plus 6 probables).
LIEUT. KENNETH WALSH, Brooklyn and Washington, Marine Corps, 20.
LIEUT. COL. JOHN L. SMITH, Lexington, Okla., Marine Corps, 19.
MAJOR M. E. CARL, Hubbard, Ore., Marine Corps, 17.
MAJOR THOMAS J. LYNCH, Catasauqua, Pa., army, 16 (plus 5 probables).
LIEUT. WILLIAM J. THOMAS, Eldorado, Kan., Marine Corps, 16.
CAPT. WALKER H. MUHURIN, Fort Wayne, Indiana, army, 14.
CAPT. JIM SWETT, San Meteo, Cal., Marine Corps, 14.
LIEUT. STANLEY VEJTASA, Circle, Mont., navy, 12.
COMMANDER J. S. THACH, Fordyce, Ark., navy, 7.
LIEUT. COM. EDWARD H. O'HARE, St. Louis, navy, at least 6.

[The navy does not keep official records on the number of planes shot down by individual pilots.]

ARMY CORPORAL SEIZED BY FBI AS JAPANESE AGENT

JAN 7 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — (AP) An Army corporal, described by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a soldier of fortune who once was a general in the Chinese army, was arrested in New York today on charges of acting as an agent of the Japanese government without notifying the State department.

The bureau, announcing the arrest, identified him as Arthur Clifford Read, about 40, a native-born American.

Director J. Edgar Hoover of the bureau said Read admitted receiving about $15,000 from Japanese officials in Hong Kong, Seattle, Wash., and New York for propaganda work, in addition to free trips to and from Japan and an automobile which was furnished to him to fill lecture engagements.

Mr. Hoover gave this account of the case:

Read began working for the Japanese in 1938 when he gave them information about the Chinese army. He then was in Shanghai but later returned to this country via Japan.

Back in the United States, Read lectured before civic groups in the middle west and in New York. While posing as a friend of the Chinese, he referred to the Chinese as "filthy, backward, and given to graft and corruption."

Read spent most of the last two years in New York and in the vicinity of Detroit. At the time of his arrest he was on furlough from Camp Croft, S. C., where he is an Army corporal.

Read received his preliminary education in Michigan and Illinois and enlisted in the Army in January, 1929. He served three enlistments, being discharged at Manila in 1935 after advancing to the rank of second lieutenant in the infantry reserve.

About two years after his discharge from the Army, he went to China where he obtained a position in the Chinese army which he described as comparable with the rank of brigadier general in our army. Read's wife was described as a White Russian who became a Chinese military nurse after fleeing from Russia. She and Read were married in Hankow in 1938.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 306 United States Army casualties in the various theaters of war. Included in the list are the following, with their next of kin:

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KILLED.

NEW YORK

Asiatic Area.

BERGEN, RAYMOND, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Rebecca Bergen, 704 East 52d street, Brooklyn.

Central Pacific Area.

FALLAT, FRANCIS, sergeant; sister, Mrs. Marie Maguire, 25-68 38th street, Astoria.
HOLUB, BASIL, private; father, Michael Holub, 64 Locust Hill avenue, Yonkers.
MONTGOMERY, GEORGE, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Priscilla Montgomery, 242 President street, Brooklyn.
RALEIGH, PATRICK J., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Ellen Raleigh, 154 East 88th street, New York.
SMITH, HUGH P., corporal; sister, Mrs. Catherine Dean, 2121 Saint Raymond avenue, Bronx.
SOLOCKI, EDWARD, pfc.; father, John J. Solocki, 532 East Sixth street, New York.

European Area.

GREENBERG, JERRY, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Joseph Greenberg, 2067 61st street, Brooklyn.
McAVOY, JAMES P., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Mary C. McAvoy, 450 West 57th street, New York.

Mediterranean Area.

CONDON, JAMES A., private; mother, Mrs. Florence Condon, 109 East 96th street, New York.
GAETANO, THOMAS, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Gaetano, 17 Rock street, Brooklyn.
GARCIA, JAMES C., private; wife, Mrs. Mary Garcia, 211 Eldridge street, New York.
HERZ, WILLIAM, private; uncle, Tsi Mayer, 1830 East 23d street, Brooklyn.
LIFSCHITZ, HARRY, private; wife, Mrs. Lee Lifschitz, 50 Jefferson street, New York.
MATTEL, NEIL W., private; mother, Mrs. Florence R. Mattel, 8 West 102d street, New York.
RAIA, FRANK S., private; mother, Mrs. Frances Raia, 132-21 60th avenue, Flushing.
SALVATORE, LEONARD A., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Salvatore, 28 River avenue, Patchogue.
STEIN, MARKELL I., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Henrietta V. Stein, 1651 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.
STEPHAN, CHARLES F., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Edna Stephan, 144-10 Sutter avenue, South Ozone Park.

Southwest Pacific.

ESPOSITO, FRANCESCO, technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Marie P. Esposito, 4612 Foster avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

Central Pacific Area.

GALLAGHER, EDWARD J., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Agnes Gallagher, 965 Boulevard East, Weehawken.
GUILMETTE, BERNARD E., pfc.; friend, Mrs. Helen Orden, 33 Mill street, Newton.
HOFFMAN, JOHN N., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Anna Hoffman, 129 Bright street, Jersey City.

Mediterranean Area.

CAPRIGLIONE, ANTHONY P., private; mother, Mrs. Maria E. Capriglione, 80 Hackensack avenue, Weehawken.
IRVINE, WILLIAM H., private; friend, Miss Kathleen Keeman, Kennedy Place, Iselin.
LAWSON, CLIFFORD M., private; mother, Mrs. Lerone Lawson, 216 First avenue, Linden.
LONGBINE, JESSE E., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Gladys L. Longbine, 635 West State street, Trenton.
MADDEN, ROBERT A., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Sara D. Madden, Ogdensburg.
McBRIDE, JOHN E., private; mother, Mrs. Myra McBride, 1814 Palisade avenue, Union City.
PAKOSKI, VINCENT J., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Viola Pakoski, 62 Joseph street, Newark.
STROINSKI, RAYMOND, corporal; mother, Mrs. Grace Stroinski, 69 North First street, Paterson.
WALSH, JOHN A., pfc.; father, William F. Walsh, 14 Lindsley avenue, Maplewood.
WALSH, THOMAS F., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Walsh, 353 Elm street, Kearny.
ZAJAC, MARION S., private; father, Stanley Zajac, 142 West 20th street, Bayonne.

CONNECTICUT.

Mediterranean Area.

WILBER, DOUGLAS M., private; brother, Malcolm Wilber, 147 Collingswood avenue, Bridgeport.

ONE POST-WAR POLICY ASKED

Frank Walker Urges Election Of Favorable Congress

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—Asserting that the Democratic party is going to "stand or fall on the job we do of winning the war and planning the peace," Frank Walker, national chairman, called today for election of a Congress pledged to "support an international policy that means something."

In an interview outlining his views on the issues of the political campaign, Walker criticized the Republican leadership for what he described as its failure thus far to display any disposition toward agreeing with the Democrats on a post-war foreign program.

"The important thing in this country right now is to adopt an international policy that is worthwhile and plan for the peace," he said.

Spangler To Reply

Advised of Walker's statement, Harrison E. Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said his address to Republican State chairmen and national committee members at Chicago Monday would constitute a reply. He withheld other comment.

Walker, who had said he does not know whether President Roosevelt intends to seek a fourth term, declared he regarded the election of a Congress determined to avoid the mistakes of the Versailles Treaty as equally important to the election of a President with the same views.

"Whoever is President ought to have the support of Congress for an international program on which the country is agreed," he said, adding: "I say that as an American who is interested in the future of his nation and not as a politician."

Win War, Plan Peace, Issue

Expressing belief that the country will "demand" that both parties fashion a uniform international program before the campaign is over, Walker said he could see no signs "that the opposition is showing any leadership in trying to bring this about."

"As for the Democrats," he said, "our party is going to stand or fall on the job we do of winning the war and planning the peace." Thus endorsing President Roosevelt's recent adoption of a "win the war" slogan, Walker hastened to make it plain that his party is ready to defend the policies of the New Deal, which Mr. Roosevelt recently said was a term that had been outgrown.

To Cling To Social Gains

"I do not mean that we are going to cast aside the social gains we have made," the party chairman added. "There is nothing comparable in history to those gains."

Walker's suggestion for an agreement on foreign policy paralleled proposals from both Democratic and Republican sources that the political parties get together on an identical plank covering this issue. However, leading members of Congress said this might be impractical from a mechanical standpoint, if for no other reason because only the party conventions meeting at different times, will have the final decision on the question.

LABOR POINTS TO 'HIGHER UP'

Marshall Acted On Threats Or Orders, Publication Says

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Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—*Labor*, weekly newspaper published by a group of railroad unions, asserted today that the high personage—widely reported to be Gen. George C. Marshall—who made the New Year's Eve statement about the cost of steel and railroad-strike threats acted on instructions from someone still higher in the Administration.

An editorial cartoon pictured James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, as saying to the President: "Listen, boss, I have another bright idea to cripple labor unions."

"Staged By White House"

The headline over the publication's news story of the incident was "Strangest of Propaganda 'Stunts' Staged by White House."

William Green, AFL president, and others have attributed the statement to Marshall. The personage, who asked to remain anonymous, told newsmen the strike threats had been put to propaganda use by Germany and had dimmed hopes of anti-Nazi revolts in occupied lands this winter.

"Why was General Marshall dragged into the rail-wage controversy?" an editorial in *Labor* asked.

"Surely the chief of staff has his hands full preparing for the approaching invasion of northern Europe. Why should the White House prompt this capable soldier to put on false whiskers and make an international 'incident' out of a dispute which could and should have been settled by the President of the United States in twenty-four hours on perfectly reasonable terms?

As To General Marshall

"Was it because the American people were beginning to ask highly embarrassing questions about the taking over of the railroads? Did the White House desire to avoid giving straightforward answers to those questions, and hoped to divert public attention from the main issue by launching the silly tale that the mere mention of a strike in the United States would prolong the conflict in Europe six months?

"We do not accept the contention that General Marshall did what he did on his own motion. He is not that kind of soldier. He got his instructions from higher up and those instructions were so definite he felt he had to obey. Anyone who candidly examines the facts cannot escape that conclusion."

RECONVERSION PACTS IN VIEW

Roosevelt Preparing Way for Industrial Changes.

Washington, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—The White House is expected to issue within the next few days a new standard clause, for inclusion in all Government war contracts, covering contract termination procedures.

Constructed out of a great va-

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riety of clauses presently in use by the War, Navy and other Government purchasing agencies, the new provision will be made a standard part of all new contracts, and negotiations will be undertaken by the Government to insert it in all old contracts.

The language was worked out by interested Government agencies and submitted to Bernard M. Baruch, President Roosevelt's post-war readjustment expert, who has undertaken to evolve a complete program for the reconversion of industry to peacetime production and employment.

Issuance of the clause is the first step in this program. It climaxes more than two years of work aimed at standardizing termination provisions and procedures. The over-all effect, Mr. Baruch and his associates hope, will be to simplify termination procedures for those companies which hold many war contracts from different agencies.

The new provision was not designed to solve any of the deeper problems of reconversion, such as disposal of surplus materials, protection for sub-contractors, payments to prime contractors or other adjustments between Government and private industry which will become acute as soon as the war ends.

Mr. Baruch has a governmental committee working on these problems, but its general report is not yet ready for submission to President Roosevelt. The termination clause was rushed to completion because it covers the initial technical procedures to be followed by private industry in seeking a settlement on terminated contracts.

JURY WILL PROBE LETTER HOPKINS DENIED WRITING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. — (AP) The Justice department today announced a grand jury investigation of a letter which Harry L. Hopkins has denounced as a forgery. The letter, bearing Hopkins' name, predicts Wendell L. Willkie will be the Republican presidential nominee this year.

The letter was made public by C. Nelson Sparks, former mayor of Akron, Ohio, and critic of Willkie. Hopkins, in repudiating the letter, called for an investigation by the FBI.

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark, in announcing that the grand jury investigation will begin here next week, probably Wednesday, said Sparks had refused to let G-men have the letter for examination.

Sparks wrote the Justice department, Clark said, that "he would be glad to bring it before any investigating committee or grand jury." He has been sharply critical of Willkie's 1940 nomination campaign in a book "One Man—Wendell Willkie," which quotes the disputed letter.

Subpoenas are to be issued for Sparks and for Dr. Umphrey Lee, president of Southern Methodist University, who is named as the letter's addressee. Lee has denied receiving such a letter and has said he does not know Hopkins.

No subpoena is planned for Hopkins, as it is the custom merely to invite government officials to appear. None is planned for Willkie, either, it was said, although he will be heard if he wishes to appear.

Clark said the grand jury will seek to determine whether there has been any violation of a section of the District of Columbia code which makes it an offense to make or publish a forgery with intent to injure another. Photographs of the disputed document, released by Sparks, were published in the Washington press, Clark noted. The code provides a penalty, upon conviction, of one to ten years imprisonment.

Commenting on the Justice department's announcement, Sparks told reporters:

"If Mr. Hopkins wants a grand jury investigation let's get on with it because I have implicit faith in the responsibility of the source from which I received the letter.

Quiz Welcome, He Says

"I am happy that a responsible body has been asked to investigate this matter. However, if after taking advice of counsel I conclude this is merely a plan to take the letter out of my possession for political reasons and for the duration of the coming national campaign I may find it necessary and insist on presenting the letter only in open court where it will be in the custody of court officials.

"Also, as I have said many times, I will gladly show the letter to responsible authority."

Sparks, who has been here on business, said he was leaving tonight for Akron and anticipated that a subpoena for his appearance before the grand jury would be served there.

Strikes in 1943 Double Average For 1927-1941

But Number of Man-Days of Idleness Was Slightly Below 15-Year Average

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—The number of strikes in 1943 was almost double the average for the fifteen-year period preceding America's entry into the war, a study of records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed today.

The 1943 total (with December roughly calculated on the basis of the preceding eleven months) was 3,737, compared with a 1927-'41 average of 1,945 and a 1942 total of 2,968.

The number of man-days of idleness in 1943, however, was slightly below the fifteen-year average, although the 1943 working force was much greater. This would indicate that last year's strikes were of much shorter duration.

The 1943 man-days of idleness totaled 13,947,273, a tremendous jump from the 1942 total of 4,182,557. The bureau estimated that the four coal strikes were responsible for almost two-thirds of that increase.

The number of workers involved also was up greatly—from 839,961 in 1942 to 3,337,091 in 1943—but this does not mean that 3,337,091 different workers were idle at some time in 1943. The total includes the large mine working force, multiplied four times because the same men struck four times.

The fifteen pre-Pearl Harbor years involve a smaller number of potential strikers than 1942 and 1943. They also include depression years when strikes were negligible. In years of business progression the number of strikes and man days of idleness substantially exceeded the 1942 and 1943 figures. For example, the man-days idle in 1937 were 28,424,857 and strikes reached a total of 4,740.

In 1942 the workers involved in strikes amounted to 2.8 per cent of the total employed, compared with 7.2 per cent in 1937.

Records show that strike idleness in 1942 amounted to 5-100ths of 1 per cent of the available working time. In 1941 it was 32-100ths of 1 per cent. The percentage is not available for earlier years.

PRODUCTION SLASH PREDICTED BY OWI

40 Per Cent Cut in Aluminum Output Anticipated This Year.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — (AP) Cutbacks in the production of small arms, bullets, non-combat planes and anti-aircraft equipment, plus a nearly 40 per cent slash in aluminum production, were predicted by the Office of War Information tonight.

The decreases will be more than offset by boosts in warplanes and some other munitions, OWI said, and "no considerable curtailments" for the purpose of resuming civilian goods manufacture can be scheduled for 1944 unless the European war ends by June or July.

Program Temporary

"Until then, whatever resumption of civilian production the War Production board permits must be considered purely as temporary and subject at all times to a return to military production when required," said the OWI report. The document was the first comprehensive account of production curtailment from official source.

Arms production in 1944 is to be 17 per cent greater than in 1943. This in itself is a cutback, since previous disclosures have estimated a gain of from 20 to 25 per cent.

The Navy alone, OWI disclosed, has made cutbacks amounting to $2,856,000,000 in the last six months. Much of this was merely on paper, representing cancellations of orders on which work had not been started.

Despite this trimming the Navy's 1944 program will be $16,000,000,000, one-third higher than in 1943, with production maintained at about the rate achieved last month.

Navy Expansion Continues

Without disclosing details of naval ship construction plans for this year, OWI reported that the Navy in the three years 1945-47 plans to build more than 500 combat vessels, 1,000 patrol and auxiliary vessels and more than 70,000 landing craft.

Both naval ships and naval planes will be delivered in greater volume this year than last, with shipbuilding alone reaching the record total of $8,000,000,000 in 1944.

"The consensus of the officials of the Army and civilian war agencies is that any return to civilian manufacture during the year (1944), beyond the two million electric irons and 50,000 bath tubs recently authorized by WPB will probably be in goods necessary to maintain the civilian economy," OWI said, explaining that this meant railway and motor transport and heavy industries would have first call on replacements and equipment as they become available.

"Indications also are that some electric refrigerators and stoves for war housing may be scheduled for 1944 provided the situation in metals continues to ease and further cutbacks in war items provide facilities for manufacture.

"However, if the United Nations should be checked during the year, if large-scale landings in Europe are repulsed, the current trend would be reversed abruptly."

Tentative production schedules for 1944 call for cutbacks in these principal categories: Small arms and ammunition, trainers and other non-fighting airplanes, artillery fire-control equipment, certain types of anti-aircraft equipment and tanks.

"More than offsetting this will be an almost doubled production of combat aircraft, with greatly increased emphasis on bombers, a tripled requirement for high-octane gasoline, and other expansions in merchant shiping, trucks (about 50 per cent), electronic equipment, heavy guns, heavy artillery shells, ground ordnance and signal items," OWI said.

A 40 per cent slash in production of bauxite—aluminum ore—will have been accomplished by the end of January, it was noted.

"Primary aluminum production will probably be curtailed nearly as much within the next few weeks," OWI stated, confirming indications that recent minor curtailments in aluminum plants were merely the forerunner of sweeping cuts yet to come. (The Aluminum Company of America already has disclosed it will curtail its privately-owned plants by as much as 40 per cent).

Food Stamp Plan Backed As Supplement to Subsidies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. — (AP) The War Food administration today endorsed a food stamp plan to give low-income families food at cheaper prices, but only as a supplement to President Roosevelt's price stabilization program embracing subsidies to keep retail food costs down.

Assistant War Food Administrator Grover B. Hill told reporters today that WFA believed it would be desirable to set up a stamp program along the general lines proposed in a bill by Senator Aiken (R-Vt).

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"Adoption of such a plan," Mr. Hill remarked, "should not be regarded in any way as a substitute for the Administration's price stabilization program. We believe it is clear that the program authorized by this bill would not prevent increases in food prices. On the other hand, it would at least partly compensate low-income families for recent or prospective price increases."

Estimates Cost

Earlier, the Senate Agriculture committee made public a letter from Mr. Hill estimating the cost of the program as outlined in the Aiken bill at $3,000,000,000 a year if all eligible families participated.

Food subsidy programs now in operation and others contemplated would cost about $1,000,000,000 more.

Mr. Hill explained that in making the $3,000,000,000 estimate the WFA did not intend to recommend the appropriation of any specific amount.

Under the stamp plan, eligible consumers would receive stamps from the government entitling purchases of designated foods at cut rate prices. The government would redeem the stamps from food distributors. The plan was used before the war to encourage consumption of surplus foods by low-income groups.

The Administration's food subsidy program, opposed by many farm state congressmen, is designed to hold food prices at levels of September, 1942. In cases where increased production costs necessitate paying farmers prices above the September, 1942, level, the government uses subsidies to compensate for those increases and forestall boosts in consumer ceiling prices.

The farm bloc is supporting the Aiken bill as a substitute for the government's food subsidy program. The measure, however, would prohibit subsidy payments and Mr. Hill, in his letter to the Senate committee, declared this provision was not in accord with the President's stabilization program.

CENSOR GAGS ACTOR MARCH

Refuses To Let Him Discuss Soldiers' Views On Strikes

New York, Jan. 6 (AP) — Film Actor Fredric March, who returned today from a 33,000-mile tour of military camps abroad, was prohibited by an army public relations officer from discussing with interviewers the opinions of soldiers concerning strikes on the home front.

The officer, Capt. Fred Driver, was stationed at the press conference to give army clearance on any statements March and Comedian Sammy Walsh made about their fourteen weeks' trip over five continents.

Strike Discussion Halted

During the conference, March was asked: "In your discussions with the soldiers did any of them mention the strike situation here in the States?"

March said "the men aren't in a mood to discuss anything unless you sit down and draw them out," and began to talk further but was interrupted by Captain Driver, who said:

"That will have to be stricken. It is a political matter."

On several other occasions March was stopped from making statements Captain Driver described as dangerous to the safety of Allied troops.

Censorship Offers Review

At the Office of Censorship in Washington, it was stated that there appeared to be no security angle involved in what March might have to report on soldiers' attitudes toward strikes "and we'll be glad to review (for publication approval) anything submitted."

However, the Censorship Office said it was not passing on March's possible remarks sight unseen and added that "if March had commitments with the army on what he could say and agreed to abide by them, that's the army's business."

65 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS CONSTRUCTED BY U. S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—(UP) Undersecretary of Navy James V. Forrestal revealed today that this

country has built 65 aircraft carriers of all types.

Some of these carriers—presumably of the escort type—were built for lend-lease purposes, it was disclosed by the Navy in Washington. Even so, with the three carriers remaining of the pre-Pearl Harbor fleet, the U. S. Navy is now the greatest sea-air power in the world, it was said.

TWO TANKERS COLLIDE OFF NEW JERSEY COAST

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—(AP) Two tankers collided at sea tonight 60 miles southeast of Cape May, N. J., the Fourth Naval district announced.

The extent of damage to both craft and the number of crew members aboard was not known, the Fourth Naval district said. Coast Guard patrol boats went to the scene of the collision after receiving a radio distress signal from one of the tankers.

Sees Spain as Sick Of Insecurity

New Orleans, Jan. 6 (A. P.).—Keith Unwin, commercial secretary at the British legation i Madrid for the past seven years said today that he believed th people of Spain would welcom any regime which they feel wil be stable.

Mr. Unwin, en route to Mexic City to take over the newly created post of commercial sec retary there, said that he believes the Spanish people are sick o insecurity.

Major General Allen Decorated

CAMP HORN, Ariz., Jan. 6 (AP) —The Legion of Merit award was presented today to Major General Terry de La Mesa Allen for outstanding service in commanding the 1st Infantry Division in Sicily. General Allen, who returned to this country several months ago, is commanding the 104th, or Timberwolf, Division, now training at this desert post.

U. S. SHOULD KEEP ISLES, SAYS SENATOR CHANDLER

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6—(AP) The United States should keep all mandated Pacific islands after the war, Senator Albert B. (Happy) Chandler (D-Ky.) told the Democratic Luncheon club today.

"We are taking those islands now at the cost of many American lives," he said, "and it would be absolute cruelty to give them up after the war only to be forced to retake them with further loss of lives at another date."

The senator is visiting his family here.

ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN - (LONG) XX RESERVES

IZVESTIA, SOVIET GOVERNMENT PAPER, REPORTED HEAVY FIGHTING FOR VILLAGES ALONG THE ROAD TO VENNITSA, BUG RIVER RAILWAY TOWN, WITH ZHMERINKA, 20 MILES BEYOND, ALSO A RED ARMY OBJECTIVE.

IT WAS CONSIDERED CERTAIN THAT THE GERMANS WOULD FIGHT DESPERATELY TO HOLD BOTH PLACES SINCE THEY ARE KEYS TO COMMUNICATION WITH THEIR FORCES STILL DEEP IN THE DNIEPER RIVER BEND, AND WITHOUT THE RAILWAYS THE PLIGHT OF THAT ARMY WOULD BE PRECARIOUS.

THE FIFTH SOVIET SOUTHERN DRIVE REACHED MORE THAN 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF RECAPTURED BELAYA TSERKOV, POUNDING THE RETREATING GERMANS DOWN THE ROAD LEADING TO ZVENIGORODKA.

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NOT SO SPECTACULAR BUT DECLARED BY THE RUSSIANS TO BE GAINING DAILY IN IMPORTANCE WAS THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE NORTH AND NORTHWEST OF NEVEL ON THE NORTHERN FRONT. THERE ADVANCED UNITS WERE REPORTED DRIVING DOWN THE VELIKIE LUKI RAILWAY BEYOND NOVOSOKOLINIKI. THIS RAILWAY LEADS EVENTUALLY TO RIGA, CAPITAL OF OLD LATVIA.

IT WAS ON THAT NORTHERN FRONT THAT THE GERMANS CLAIMED THE RUSSIANS HAD RENEWED ATTEMPTS TO SMASH THROUGH SOUTHEAST AND NORTHWEST OF VITEBSK, BUT THE RUSSIANS DID NOT MENTION IT.

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THE RUSSIANS ALSO CAPTURED GORODNITSA, ONE MILE EAST OF THE FRONTIER, BROADENING BY MORE THAN 30 MILES GEN.NIKOLAI VATUTIN'S ASSAULT FRONT ALONG THE BORDER.

RAKITNO IS A DISTRICT CENTER OF THE ROVNO REGION. MORE THAN 80 OTHER POPULATED PLACES WERE CAPTURED IN THIS DRIVE.

OTHER RUSSIAN ADVANCES BROUGHT THEM WITHIN 39 MILES OF THE WARSAW-ODESSA RAILWAY BY THE CAPTURE OF LIPOVETS AND REACHED OUT TO THE RAILWAY STATION OF MIROPOL, 45 MILES WEST OF BERDICHEV, AFTER CAPTURING THREE OTHER STATIONS IN ROUTE.

DURING YESTERDAY THE RUSSIANS DESTROYED 110 GERMAN TANKS ON ALL FRONTS, SAID THE BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

LONDON, JAN. 6-(AP)-THE RED ARMY HAS STORMED STRAIGHT INTO PRE-WAR POLAND ON THE ROAD TO SARNY, CAPTURING THE RAIL LINE TOWN AND STATION OF RAKITNO, 10 MILES WEST OF THE FRONTIER, THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

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IN THE NORTHERN UKRAINE WHERE THE RUSSIANS WERE PUSHING WEST TOWARD PRE-WAR POLAND AND SOUTH TOWARD RUMANIA, THE FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY CAPTURED GORODNITSA, SLUCH RIVER TOWN ALMOST ON THE POLISH FRONTIER. IT IS 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF NOVOGRAD VOLYNSKI.

THEY ALSO CAPTURED CHUDNOV, 22 MILES NORTHWEST OF CAPTURED BERDICHEV, JUST ABOVE THE RAILWAY LINE LEADING TO SHEPETOVKA, A RAIL JUNCTION NEAR THE PRE-WAR BORDER.

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WE449PEW

ADD LONDON - CURRENCY xx WASHINGTON

THE PAPER SAID IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE BRITISH HAD AGREED TO DROP SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE KEYNES PLAN--INCLUDING THE "BANCOR SCHEME". IT SAID "THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION WILL NOT CREATE CREDIT BUT SIMPLY RECEIVE FUNDS FROM THE PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS AND ALLOCATE THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE THUS RECEIVED TO COUNTRIES WITH ADVERSE TRADE BALANCES."

UNDER THE KEYNES PLAN, WHICH ITS ORIGINATOR CALLS AN INTERNATIONAL CLEARING UNION, THE UNION WOULD KEEP ITS ACCOUNTS IN A CURRENCY WHICH HE CALLED "BANCOR." THE UNIT UNDER HIS PLAN WOULD BE FIXED (BUT NOT UNALTERABLY) IN TERMS OF GOLD AND ACCEPTED AS THE EQUIVALENT OF GOLD BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNION FOR SETTLING INTERNATIONAL BALANCES.

THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL SUGGESTED A CURRENCY CALLED "UNITAS," WHICH WOULD HAVE A FIXED VALUE OF 10 GOLD DOLLARS.

TA1237AEW

ADD LONDON - ROCKET PLANE xxx TONIGHT

THE LATE FLIGHT LT. P.E.G.SAYER, (CORRECT) WHO FIRST LIFTED THE JET PROPELLED PLANE INTO THE AIR, WAS KNOWN AS ONE OF THE FINEST TEST PILOTS IN BRITAIN BEFORE HIS DEATH IN A FLYING ACCIDENT ON OCT. 22, 1942.

AS CHIEF TEST PILOT OF THE GLOSTER CO., (CORRECT) SAYER HAD TESTED HURRICANES AND TYPHOONS WHICH NOW ARE INTEGRAL PARTS OF THE RAF FIGHTING FORCE.

TA833PEW

ADD LONDON - INVASION xxx SHELTERS

THE BBC BROADCAST IN THE NAME OF THE ALLIED COMMAND ASKING BELGIANS TO STAY AT HOME WHEN MILITARY OPERATIONS BEGAN, LEST THEY OBSTRUCT ALLIED AIR FORCES ATTACKING GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS. THE BELGIANS WERE ADVISED TO DIG SLIT TRENCHES AND SHELTERS FOR THEMSELVES.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN ALGIERS DECREED MOBILIZATION OF YOUTHS 18 AND 19 EFFECTIVE FEB.15 AND VOTED TO FORM A SECOND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INVASION OF EUROPE FROM THE WEST OR SOUTH.

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THE BRITISH RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY CBS, ADVISED BULGARIA, RUMANIA AND HUNGARY TO "BREAK WITH GERMANY NOW" IF THEY WANTED "TO ESCAPE THE WORST CONSEQUENCES OF GERMANY'S DEFEAT." THEY WERE TOLD THEY COULD TAKE DECISIVE ACTION NOW BUT THAT IN A SHORT TIME NOTHING THEY DID WOULD "MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE TO ANYBODY."

A REPORT FROM GERMAN-HELD ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA, SAID STRONG UNITS OF THE U.S. SEVENTH AND BRITISH FIRST ARMIES WERE CONCENTRATING AT BARI, ITALY, FOR AN INVASION OF THE BALKANS.

I"34PEW

ADD LONDON - CHEMICAL SUIT xx AGREEMENTS

"FIRST IS THE PATENT PROCESSES AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH THE TWO COMPANIES (HE SAID) MAKE KNOWN TO EACH OTHER THE FRUITS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE LARGE RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DEFINED FIELDS OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE AND CROSS-LICENSE TO ONE ANOTHER FOR USE IN DEFINED COUNTRIES, PATENTS ARISING THEREFROM.

"SECONDLY, IT IS A JOINT INVESTMENT UNDER WHICH THE TWO COMPANIES

ARE MAJOR STOCK HOLDERS IN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN CANADA, THE ARGENTINE AND BRAZIL TO WHICH THEY MAKE AVAILABLE ALL THEIR TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE IN THE DEFINED FIELDS OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE. X X X

"I HAVE ALREADY MADE KNOWN THE COMPANY'S WILLINGNESS TO REGISTER ALL ARRANGEMENTS OF THIS KIND WHICH IT HAS MADE OR MAY MAKE IN THE FUTURE WITH THE APPROPRIATE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT."

JJ1215PEW

LONDON, JAN 6-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A DISPATCH TODAY BY DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, FROM TOKYO, THAT AUSTRALIAN TROOPS HAD MADE A NEW LANDING AT CAPE GUMBI ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA.

JJ1229PEW

JAN 7 1944

LONDON, JAN 6-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO QUOTED ADVICES FROM SOFIA TODAY AS SAYING THAT PREMIER DOBRI BOJILOV HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY THE REGENCY COUNCIL TO REPORT ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

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BOJILOV HAS BEEN REPORTED FACING A CRITICAL SITUATION AS THE RESULT OF GROWING OPPOSITION FROM ELEMENTS DESIROUS OF GETTING BULGARIA OUT OF THE WAR AS AN AXIS PARTNER. GERMAN QUARTERS, HOWEVER, HAVE STEADFASTLY DENIED REPORTS EMANATING FROM TURKEY THAT HE HAS BEEN OVERTHROWN.

MK709AEW

A U.S.FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JAN 6-(AP)-SOME SYMPATHETIC HAVE RAISED $2.05 HERE TO HELP GLORIA VANDERBILT DI CICCO MAKE ENDS MEET.

ELIMINATED

THEY SENT THE MONEY TO THE EDITOR OF STARS AND STRIPES--WHICH PUBLISHED AN ACCOUNT OF GLORIA'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES AS RELATED IN NEW YORK'S SURROGATE COURT--SAYING "OUR NATURAL AMERICAN SYMPATHIES X X X ARE STIRRED BY YOUR TALE OF A WOMAN WITH MEAGER INCOME OF $135,000 A YEAR WHICH IS NOT ENOUGH TO KEEP THE WOLF FROM THE MANSION DOOR.

"THAT ANYONE SHOULD HAVE TO HOCK $1,800 WORTH OF JEWELS X X X IS INCONCEIVABLE. SUCH THINGS ARE JUST NOT WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR."

SIGNERS OF THE LETTER INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING: SGT.CARMEN BORDONARO OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., CORP. GLENMORE G.LARKINS, JR., ST.LOUIS, MO., CORP.L.V.ADAMS, JR., SCHENECTADY, N.Y., SGT.HENRY L.FRANKENBURGER, RATON, N.M.

JJ1225PEW

AT A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND--ELIMINATE GLORIA VANDERBILT DI CICCO STORY. EX PARTE AND ERRONEOUS AS NOT IN CONFORMITY WITH SURROGATE COURT REPORT, WHICH WAS SIMPLY AN ANNUAL ACCOUNTING OF THE ESTATE.

THE AP

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XN1254PEW

ADD STOCKHOLM XX KILLED

"IF ONE TAKES AN ELEVATED TRAIN FROM THE FRIEDRICHSTRASSE STATION WESTWARD PAST LEHRTER, BELLEVUE, AND THE TIERGARTEN TO THE SAVIGNY-PLATZ STATION, ONE CAN TRAVEL TEN MINUTES WITHOUT SEEING A SINGLE BUILDING THAT HAS NOT BEEN DAMAGED," HE SAID.

THE ROUTE DESCRIBED TAKES ONE FROM THE CENTER OF BERLIN CROSS-TOWN TO THE WEST-END.

TA1042PEW

TRD MOSCOW - CASSIDY XX DAILY

30. 24— 11585

FALL OF BERDICHEV AFTER A BLOODY FIVE-DAY SIEGE GAVE GEN. NIKOLAI VATUTIN'S SOUTHERN WING THE GREEN LIGHT TO SPEED UP ITS MARCH TO THE DNIESTER RIVER, WHERE THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE RUSHING NEW DEFENSE FORTIFICATIONS. CAPTURE OF BERDICHEV WON A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY FROM PREMIER STALIN, AND 224 GUNS FIRED A 20-SALVO SALUTE TO THE VICTORY AT 1 A.M. TODAY.

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TANK AND INFANTRY COLUMNS WERE PUSHING ON TOWARD VINNITSA, 50 MILES DUE SOUTH OF BERDICHEV, FIRST STOP ON THE 100-MILE DRIVE TO THE DNIESTER RIVER BASTION OF MOGILOV PODOLSKI. CAPTURE OF VINNITSA AND ZHMERINKA, RAIL JUNCTION ON THE ODESSA-WARSAW RAILWAY 20 MILES FURTHER SOUTH, WOULD DEPRIVE THE HALF MILLION GERMANS INSIDE THE DNIEPER RIVER BEND OF A LARGE PART OF THEIR COMMUNICATIONS AND FURTHER NARROW THEIR ESCAPE CORRIDOR TO THE WEST.

(WHILE VATUTIN'S SHOCK TROOPS SWUNG DOWN THROUGH SOUTHWESTERN UKRAINE, LONDON RADIO QUOTED A BERLIN BROADCAST AS SAYING THAT ICE WAS FORMING IN THE LOWER DNIEPER AND SUGGESTED THAT FREEZING OF THE RIVER WOULD HELP THE RUSSIANS TO CLOSE THE TRAP ON THE REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN 6TH ARMY IN THE DNIEPER BEND).

TARASCHA, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BELAYA TSERKOV, AND KRIVCHUNKA, 37 MILES DIRECTLY SOUTH, WERE AMONG THE 60 OR MORE TOWNS CAPTURED IN VATUTIN'S THURSDAY ADVANCE, A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID. OCHERETNIA 27 MILES NORTHEAST OF VINNITSA, ALSO FELL TO THE RED ARMY ADVANCE GUARDS, AS DID VRUBLIEVKA, 20 MILES EAST OF POLONNOE IN THE SLUCH RIVER BASIN. THE GERMANS LEFT MORE THAN 4,000 DEAD AS THEY RETREATED SOUTHWARD.

FRONT DISPATCHES TO THE MOSCOW NEWS, ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEEKLY, DECLARED THAT THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES WEST OF KIEV CONSTITUTED A "VICTORY OF MAJOR STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE", AND THAT THE SITUATION HAD GROWN "TENSE" FOR THE DEMORALIZED GERMANS OF FIELD MARSHAL FRITZ VON MANNSTEIN'S ARMY.

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THE MOSCOW NEWS DISPATCHES SAID VATUTIN'S NORTHERN WING HAD ROLLED MORE THAN 90 MILES WEST OF RADOMSYL, STARTING POINT OF THE RED OFFENSIVE FROM THE KIEV BULGE.

(A 90-MILE ADVANCE DUE WEST FROM RADOMSYL WOULD PUT THE RUSSIANS ACROSS THE PRE-WAR POLISH BORDER AT KORTEC. PREVIOUS DISPATCHES REPORTED THAT THE RED ARMY HAD CROSSED THE BORDER WEST OF OLEVSK, A PRE-WAR CUSTOMS STATION 45 MILES EAST OF SARNY.)

THE RED ARMY WAS ALSO ON THE MOVE IN WHITE RUSSIA, WHERE TROOPS OF GEN. IVAN BAGRAMIAN'S BALTIC ARMY WERE ADVANCING NORTH ALONG THE NEVEL RAILROAD TOWARD NOVOSOKOLNIKI. MORE THAN 60 TOWNS AND VILLAGES WERE SWEPT UP IN THIS FAST DEVELOPING DRIVE, THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED, INCLUDING VLASYE, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF NOVOSOKOLNIKI, AND VLASIEVO, MIDWAY BETWEEN NOVOSOKOLNIKI AND PUSTOSHKA AND LESS THAN 60 MILES FROM THE LATVIAN FRONTIER.

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BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

MOSCOW, FRIDAY, JAN. 7-(AP)-THE RED ARMY, MAKING A FRESH ADVANCE THROUGH THE WESTERN UKRAINE, TOOK A FIRM FOOTHOLD TODAY INSIDE THE REVNO PROVINCE OF PRE-WAR POLAND.

A STRONG FORCE WAS ESTABLISHED AT RAKITNO ON THE KIEV-WARSAW LINE, 10 MILES WITHIN THE OLD FRONTIER, WHILE THE ADVANCE GUARD PRESSED ON EVEN FARTHER.

IN THE SOUTH OF THE UKRAINIAN BULGE THE RUSSIANS MOVED TO WITHIN

39 MILES OF THE WARSAW-ODESSA RAILROAD, ANAZI SUPPLY LINE TO THE DNIEPER BEND.

ANOTHER FORCE DROVE THROUGH GORODNITSI, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF NOVOGRAD VOLYNSKI, AND CHUDNOV, 28 MILES SOUTHWEST OF ZHITOMIR.

AFTER THE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS TEMPORARILY SLOWED DOWN THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE FROM OLEVKS AND NOVOGRAD VOLYNSKI, THE RED ARMY APPEARED ONCE MORE TO BE ROLLING WEST WITH POWERFUL MOMENTUM.

THE SOUTHERN THRUST CONTINUED WITH A 25-MILE ADVANCE FROM TARASHA SOUTHWEST THROUGH ZHASHKOV, WHILE A FORCE FARTHER IN THE REAR MOPPED UP NEAR THE WEST BANK OF THE DNIEPER. ONE COLUMN MOVED 12 MILES EAST OF BELAYA TSERKOV THROUGH UZIN.

RAKITNO WAS THE FIRST DISTRICT CENTER OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED AS TAKEN INSIDE ROVNO PROVINCE BY THE MAIN RED ARMY FORCES.

(EDITORS: THIRD NIGHT LEAD LONDON RUSSIAN MAY BE PICKED UP AT SECOND GRAPH AS DASH MATTER, EDITING TO CONFORM TO DATELINE.)

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TA1143PEW

MOSCOW, JAN. 6-(AP)-BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM J.DONOVAN, DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES, RECENTLY VISITED MOSCOW, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. AMERICAN AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN SAID THE VISIT WAS "A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE OF THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE."

TA1153PEW

GENEVA, FRIDAY, JAN. 7-(AP)-AN AIR RAID ALERT WAS SOUNDED IN GENEVA IN THE NIGHT. (THIS BRIEF DISPATCH INDICATED THAT ALLIED BOMBERS MIGHT HAVE STRUCK AT GERMAN TARGETS NEAR NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND IN SOUTHEASTERN FRANCE OR NORTHERN ITALY.)

TA1035PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD (CORRECT) ITALIAN XXX WESTERN COAST.

SOME OF THE MISSION LEADERS IN THE DIVE-BOMBING ATTACKS ON THE GERMANS IN THE SAN VITTORE AREA WERE MAJ. ROBERT J.KIRSCH, 4 ELGAS ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., MAJ.JUSTIN C.GUNNISON, 97 HAWTHORNE AVE., SAN ANSELMO, CALIF., MAJ.JOHN W.MARSH, 1016 NORTH LEE AVE., ELDORADO, TEX., CAPT.HAROLD L.BUFFENBAR OF OSBORN, O., AND 1ST LT.HARRY R.CASSELMAN, 1819 LAFAYETTE AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. #

BY DON WHITEHEAD (500)

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, JAN.4 (DELAYED)-(AP)-HIGH IN THE SNOW-COVERED PEAKS OF THE APENNINES THE GERMANS HAVE LEARNED TO RESPECT AND FEAR ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL FIGHTING UNITS ASSEMBLED IN WORLD WAR II.

IT IS A SPECIALLY TRAINED FORCE OF CANADIANS AND AMERICANS WELDED INTO THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT'S FIRST "INTERNATIONAL ARMY" WHICH WAS BROUGHT TO ITALY TO AID IN THE ALLIED DRIVE AGAINST NAZI DEFENSES ALONG THE ROAD TO ROME.

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RECENTLY THE ENEMY HAS LEARNED TO KNOW THE MEMBERS OF THIS UNIT WELL FOR THEIR ENDURANCE, DARING AND COURAGE IN STORMING MOUNTAINS WHICH SOME THOUGHT WERE IMPOSSIBLE TO CAPTURE.

SO FAR AS THESE TROOPS ARE CONCERNED, INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES HAVE BEEN OBLITERATED. IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE WHETHER A MAN IS FROM OTTAWA OR WASHINGTON, TORONTO OR TOLEDO, MONTREAL OR MOBILE--THEY WORK, PLAY AND FIGHT TOGETHER AS ONE TEAM.

THAT WAS THE IDEA BEHIND THE ORGANIZATION OF THIS SPECIAL UNIT.

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"IT IS ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE IN THIS OUTFIT," SAID MAJOR TOM CASSIDY OF 4734 BONIT AVENUE, ST.LOUIS, MO., A FORMER UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY FOOTBALL STAR.

AS LONG AS A MAN IS A GOOD OFFICER OR SOLDIER WE DON'T CARE WHETHER HE IS A CANADIAN OF AMERICAN," HE ADDED. "WE HAVE AMERICAN TROOPS UNDER CANADIAN OFFICERS AND CANADIAN TROOPS UNDER AMERICAN OFFICERS."

TIME AND TIME AGAIN AMERICANS AND CANADIANS, FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE, HAVE RISKED THEIR LIVES FOR EACH OTHER. THERE WAS A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF THIS COMRADESHIP IN THE FIGHTING UP ON AN ICY PEAK WHIPPED BY WINTERY WINDS WHERE THIS COMBINED FORCE IS MAKING AN ASSAULT ON THE MOUNTAINS.

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WE CLIMBED A ROCKY, SLIPPERY TRAIL UP A MOUNTAINSIDE NOT FAR FROM THE FRONT, AND ONCE WE STEPPED ASIDE TO LET A MULE TRAIN PASS. BEHIND THE ANIMALS CAME LITTER BEARERS CARRYING A WOUNDED SOLDIER LYING ON HIS STOMACH.

HIS PATROL FROM A UNIT LED BY CAPT.STEWART L.BYMOND, A CANADIAN LIVING AT 715 POWER STREET, HELENA, MONT., ENCOUNTERED A GROUP OF GERMANS ON A ROCKY MOUNTAIN LEDGE. THE GERMANS HAD THE ADVANTAGE BECAUSE THEY WERE ON THE UPPER SLOPE. SOMEHOW THIS LONE SOLDIER BECAME SEPARATED FROM HIS COMRADES AND WAS ONLY A FEW YARDS FROM THE ENEMY WHO CALLED TO HIM IN ENGLISH, POLISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN ORDERING HIM TO SURRENDER.

SHOUTING DEFIANTLY THE YOUTH HURLED A HAND GRENADE AND KILLED SIX OF THE SEVEN ENEMY TROOPS. BUT THE SEVENTH GERMAN OPENED FIRE WITH A MACHINE PISTOL AND WOUNDED THE AMERICAN IN THE BACK AS HE CROUCHED IN A ROCKY NICHE.

SGT. LINDSAY SCHARFE OF RENFREW, ONT., SAW HIS COMRADE'S PREDICAMENT.

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"I'M GOING AFTER HIM," SCHARFE SAID. AND ALTHOUGH HE WAS IN THE LINE OF FIRE, SCHARFE CRAWLED OUT AND DRAGGED HIS AMERICAN FRIEND TO SAFETY ENABLING THE FIRST AID MEN TO GET HIM QUICKLY TO THE DOCTORS WHO SAID THE WOUNDED MAN HAD A GOOD CHANCE TO LIVE.

ONE MORNING MEMBERS OF THE UNIT FOUGHT THEIR WAY UP MUDDY, STEEP SLOPES WHERE SOMETIMES THE MEN HAD TO PULL THEMSELVES OVER ROCKY LEDGES WITH ROPES. THE ATTACK CAUGHT THE ENEMY BY SURPRISE AND NAZI PRISONERS LATER SAID THEY HAD NOT BELIEVED IT POSSIBLE FOR AN ATTACK TO BE MADE UP THE PRECIPITOUS SIDES OF THE MOUNTAIN WHICH THE SPECIALIZED FORCE HAD ASSAULTED.

THESE MEN HAVE BEEN GIVEN SOME OF THE TOUGHEST OBJECTIVES ON THE ENTIRE FRONT TO CRACK AND EACH TIME THEY HAVE PRODUCED. THEY WERE SELECTED PRIMARILY FOR PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

THIS SPECIAL FORCE IS A COLORFUL, CONFIDENT OUTFIT PROUD OF ITS ABILITY TO DO FEATS OF GREAT ENDURANCE. REPLACEMENTS ARE CAREFULLY SELECTED ON A VOLUNTEER BASIS. OFFICERS OF THE UNIT ARE ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE CLOSE FRIENDSHIPS DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE TROOPS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES AND FEEL IT HAS BEEN AN INSTRUMENT FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. #

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN

ALGIERS, JAN. 6-(AP)-THE FRENCH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY APPROVED A 1944 BUDGET OF 42 BILLION FRANCS ($840,000,000) TODAY--MORE THAN 80 PER CENT OF IT EARMARKED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

"A CRISIS STILL EXISTS IN OUR ARMY," WAR COMMISSIONER ANDRE LETROCQUER TOLD THE ASSEMBLY SHORTLY BEFORE IT ACCEPTED THE BUDGET, PROPOSED BY THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION. HE SAID HE WOULD EXPLAIN THIS STATEMENT FULLY NEXT WEEK.

THE COMMITTEE ITSELF FORMALLY VOTED TO ORGANIZE A SECOND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE AND DECREED MOBILIZATION OF 18 AND 19 YEAR OLDS.

GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE COMPLIMENTED THE ASSEMBLY'S "DESIRE TO ENCOURAGE THE FRENCH WAR EFFORT."

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THE BUDGET, EFFECTIVE NEXT MONDAY, CONTEMPLATES ASSIGNMENT OF 35 BILLION FRANCS ($700,000,000) FOR THE MILITARY AND THE REMAINDER FOR CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

LETROCQUER TODAY FAILED TO ANSWER A CHARGE BY DELEGATE CHARLES VALLON THAT A FRENCH DIVISION IN TUNISIA WAS SO BADLY HOUSED AND TREATED THAT MANY WERE LEAVING TO JOIN OTHER ALLIED FORCES.

THE ASSEMBLY VOTED 54 MILLION FRANCS ($1,080,000) FOR A NEW FRENCH NEWS AGENCY, "PRESSE FRANCAISE ASSOCIE," WHICH INFORMATION COMMISSIONER HENRI BONNET PLEDGED WOULD BECOME A FREE INDEPENDENT CO-OPERATIVE TO BE OWNED BY NEWSPAPERS WHEN FRANCE IS FREED.

TA1159PEW

CAIRO, JAN 6-(AP)-WAC CAPTAIN JOSEPHINE T.BYER, OF LONDON TERRACE, 465 W. 23RD ST., NEW YORK CITY, LED INTO CAIRO TODAY THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF WACS EVER ASSIGNED TO DUTY IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE GROUP INCLUDED SGT. MAUDE TOMLINSON, OF CANTON, PA., SGT. GEORGINIA LARRABEE, OF EMPORIA, KAS., PVT. MILDRED LUZADER, OF BELPRE, O., SGT. JEANNE LUTZ, OF LAKEWOOD, O., PVT. YETTA SECHTER, OF NORWICH, CONN., PVT. CHARLOTTE MITCHELL SCHOLLSTREET, OF [redacted] BROOKLINE, MASS., SGT. JEANNE MERRICK, OF 2313 N. STUART ST., ARLINGTON, VA., SGT. DOROTHY EVANS, OF AUDUBON, IOWA, SGT. MARGARET SCHWARZ, OF 3473 BALDWIN AVE., DETROIT, AND LT. GRACE SHIRLEY REED, OF ST.LAMBERT, QUEBEC.

[redacted]

JAN 7 1944

ADD AMER- AIRBASE N.E-INDIA - (C-ROVER) XX CORRESPONDENT

THE SUPPLY WAREHOUSE FOR RESCUE OPERATIONS IS THE PRIDE AND JOY OF PRIVATE JACK KRAMER, OF 593 BLAKE AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., A FORMER NIGHT CLUB OPERATOR.

INCLUDED IS A STRANGE ASSORTMENT OF ODDS AND ENDS DESIGNED AS GIFTS FOR NATIVES WHO HELP THE FLIERS.

AT THE TIME THAT SGT.KULIKOWSKI BAILED OUT, CORP.FRANK J.O'REILLY, OF 3044 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, SAVED HIMSELF BY PARACHUTE ALTHOUGH THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT OF THEIR PLANE WAS KILLED.

O'REILLY WENT TO GET HELP FOR THE INJURED SERGEANT. HE RETURNED HOURS LATER, BUT KULIKOWSKI WAS MISSING. GETTING THIRSTY, HE HAD INCHED HIS WAY TO A STREAM AND WAS HIDDEN BELOW THE BANK. EVENTUALLY A NATIVE FOUND HIM.

NATIVES BUILT A STRETCHER AND DURING THE NEXT EIGHT DAYS CARRIED KULIKOWSKI 104 MILES. A SEARCH PLANE THEN LOCATED THE PARTY, RADIOED TO THE HOME BASE FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND A PARACHUTING DOCTOR. CAPT. SPRUELL CAME AND LEAPED TO THE RESCUE.

THE SAME DAY LT.R.J.WEGROCKI, 586 SANFORD AVE., NEWARK, N.J., REACHED

FLIGHT OFFICER MARION X.THOMAS, OF EMINENCE, KY., WHO HAD BEEN INJURED WHEN SHOT DOWN. WEGROCKI TRAVELED OVERLAND TO REACH THOMAS.

THE BITTEREST EXPERIENCE OF ALL THOSE RESCUED WAS THAT OF PRIVATE JAMES VAFFIS, OF FREMONT, OHIO, A RADIO OPERATOR. HE WAS IN A PLANE WHICH CRASHED LAST SEPTEMBER BEFORE ANY OF ITS OCCUPANTS COULD PARACHUTE.

THREE OTHERS OF THE CREW ERE KILLED: 1ST LT.THOMAS G.CALDWELL, THOMASVILLE,GA., THE PILOT; 2ND LT.ROBERT B.SAMUEL, 514 WEST COURT STREET, FLINT, MICH., THE CO-PILOT; AND 1ST LT.TIPTON TATE, WACO, TEX., THE NAVIGATOR.

VAFFIS DOESN'T KNOW WHAT HAPPENED WHEN THE PLANE CRASHED, BUT RESCUERS FOUND HIM BADLY BURNED AND THOUGHT HE MUST HAVE LAIN IN A POOL OF GASOLINE.

NATIVES RIGGED UP A LITTER AND FOR NINE DAYS CARRIED HIM TO A BRITIS OUTPOST FROM WHICH A SIGNAL FOR HELP WAS SENT. TO THE RESCUE WENT MAJ.RALPH L.DENSNUP, SALT LAKE CITY; LT.ORMAND JULIAN AND SGT. DOMINIC APATACINO, MEDICAL ASSISTANT. THEY FLEW PART OF THE CREW THAT HAD BAILED OUT OF ANOTHER PLANE. THE OTHERS HAD RUN ACROSS VAFFIS AND REMAINED WITH HIM. THEY WERE LT.JOSEPH B.WHELAN, WAUKON,IOWA, AND STAFF SGT. WALTER BOWMAN.

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ON THE WAY TO AID VAFFIS, JULIAN DEVELOPED BRONCHITIS FROM REPEATED SOAKINGS AND AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE BRITISH BASE DENSNUP AND APATACINO DEVELOPED MALARIA. ALTHOUGH ILL, THEY BEGAN TREATING AFFIS.

BLOOD PLASMA WAS DROPPED FROM A PLANE. THIS HELPED, BUT NOT ENOUGH. THEN A CALL WAS SENT OUT FOR LIVE BLOOD. BLOOD WAS TAKEN FROM [illegible] DONORS BACK AT THE BASE AND A PLANE RUSHED IT TO THE SCENE AND

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DROPPED IT BY PARACHUTE. VAFFIS SHOWED IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT.

IN THE MIDST OF THIS TREATMENT JAPANESE FIGHTERS BEGAN ATTACKING TWO AMERICAN TRANSPORTS IN THE VICINITY. BOTH CRASHED AND 73 CREW OF ONE WAS SAVED. VAFFIS ULTIMATELY RECOVERED SUFFICIENTLY TO BE TAKEN TO AN AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN INDIA.

CAPT. JOHN L. PORTER, OF TIFFIN, OHIO, WAS THE PILOT IN CHARGE OF THE AIR RESCUE SERVICE IN ITS EARLY DAYS, BUT EARLY IN DECEMBER HE FAILED TO RETURN FROM A ROUTINE RESCUE MISSION.

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LT. JAMES F. SPAIN, OF TAMPA, FLA., HIS CO-PILOT, WAS RESCUED WHEN THE BAIL-OUT WAS ORDERED, BUT NONE OF THE OTHERS HAVE BEEN FOUND.

MISSING BESIDES PORTER ARE SGT. HENRY W. HEIBLER, 789 SOUTH WAYNE AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO; STAFF SGT. HARRY B. TUCKER, PALMYRA, ARK.; MAJ. DENSNUP, WHO HELPED RESCUE VAFFIS; AND SGT. OSWALT. FOR OSWALT IT WAS THE THIRD TIME HE HAD BEEN DOWNED IN THE JUNGLE, THE FIRST TIME BEING WHEN HE BROKE HIS LEG BAILING OUT WITH SEVAREID AND THE OTHERS.

THE RESCUE UNIT HAS MAPPED OUT AREAS AS CONTAINING FRIENDLY, DOUBTFUL AND UNFRIENDLY TRIBES. REPORTS BROUGHT IN BY RESCUED PILOTS MAKE IT ONE OF THE BEST INTELLIGENCE SECTIONS IN THE INDIA THEATER.

THE INTELLIGENCE WAS ORGANIZED BY CAPT. JOHN W. NESBITT, 35, FORMER LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, AND FORMER NATIONAL BROADCASTING NEWS ANALYST. BORN IN INDIA, HE SPEAKS THE LANGUAGE FLUENTLY. SHORTLY BEFORE ENTERING THE ARMY HE BROADCAST FOR A TIME AT PITTSBURGH AND TAUGHT LANGUAGES AT GROVE CITY COLLEGE.

LIKE PRIVATE KRAMER, MESSITT WAKES AND SLEEPS RESCUE WORK.

THE ONLY USE THEY HAVE FOR RED TAPE IS TO STRAP UP GAUDY TRINKETS FOR THE NATIVES. WHEN IN A HURRY, KRAMER OFTEN HAS STRIPPED BLANKETS OFF BARRACKS BEDS TO MAKE UP A BUNDLE FOR A RESCUE PARTY.

AND SHOES LEFT UNDER A BED NEVER ARE SAFE.

EXPLAINS KRAMER UNGRAMMATICALLY:

"I CAN'T TELL A GUY OUT IN THE JUNGLE I CAN'T FIND NO SHOES."

EV-JR617AEW

JAN 7 1944

ADD ADV. U.S. AIR BASE CHINA-(GROVER) xx HONGKONG

AMONG THE HIGH SCORERS IN THIS SUMMARY OF SEVERAL MONTHS WERE COL. R. L. SCOTT OF MACON, GA., WHO HAS SINCE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AND WRITTEN A BOOK, "GOD IS MY CO-PILOT"; COL. BRUCE HOLLOWAY OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., AND COL. D. L. HILL OF VICTORIA, TEX.

HERE IS A PARTIAL SCORE SHEET OF ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN BETWEEN JUNE 3 AND DEC. 10. THE SCORE DOES NOT INCLUDE ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED IN BOMBING OPERATIONS AGAINST AIRPORTS. IT INCLUDES ONLY PLANES SHOT DOWN IN AIR COMBAT OR IN SOME INSTANCES IN GROUND STRAFING OPERATIONS WHERE THE DESTRUCTION WAS BY GUNFIRE.

- ADVANCED BASE BOMBER SQUADRON -

S/SGT. CHARLES H.COX OF PITTSBURGH,PA., ONE CONFIRMED, ONE PROBABLE.

1ST LT.RAYMOND S.MAZANOUSKI OF GREENSBURG,PA., ONE CONFIRMED.

1ST LT.SHERDON V.HOWARD OF THATCHER,ARIZ., ONE PROBABLE.

T/SGT.GEORGE W.GOULDTHRIE OF SPOKANE,WASH., FIVE CONFIRMED.

S/SGT. ROBERT C.APPLEBY OF FRESNO,CALIF., ONE CONFIRMED, ONE PROBABLE.

S/SGT. MARSHALL D.BARNHOUSE OF UNIONPORT,OHIO,ONE PROBABLE.

S/SGT. GOLDEN N.GALLUP OF KIRIE, IDAHO, ONE CONFIRMED.

S/SGT.MARINO R.GALLUZZO OF UNIONTOWN,PA., FOUR CONFIRMED, TWO PROBABLES.

S/SGT.ARTHUR D.SMITH OF WASHINGTON,D.C., ONE CONFIRMED, TWO PROBABLE.

SS/SGT. LOUIS L.STINER OF TYRONE,PA., ONE PROBABLE.

- ADVANCED BASE FIGHTING SQUADRON -

THE SCORE FOR THE FIGHTER SQUADRONS AT THE ADVANCED BASE TOTALLED: 256 CONFIRMED IN THE AIR; 31 CONFIRMED IN THE GROUND; 157 PROBABLES.

LT.H.H.STUART OF 327 E.DEWEY PL. SAN ANTONIO,TEX., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE CONFIRMED ON THE GROUND, ONE PROBABLE. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

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CAPT.R.A.O'NEILL OF 220 SO. 13TH ST., ALLENTOWN,PA., THREE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

LT.C.B.GRIFFIN OF 410 CINCINNATI AVENUE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES. (DECEASED)

LT.C.V.PYLES OF RFD NO. 4, ANACOSTIA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR. (DECEASED).

CAPT.AARON LIEPE OF 2067 BENNETT ST., DUBUQUE, IOWA, THREE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

LT.J.H.GRIFFIN,OF 311 S.WALNUT, PAUL VALLEY, OKLA., THREE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES.

LT.T.J.CLARK OF 210 E.MAIN ST., LIGONIER,PA., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR. (NOW IN INDIA.)

CAPT.H.H.WAYNE OF R NO. 3, YORKVILLE,ILL., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

CAPT.J.W.LITTLE OF FINCASTLE, KENTUCKY, SEVEN CONFIRMED IN THE AIR.

3o. 24-11591

(RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

LT.JOHN BREWER OF 3472 WALNUT ST., RIVERSIDE,CAL., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR. (SHOT PLANE FROM GROUND.)

LT.V.E.BREWER OF FAIRVIEW,OKLA., TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

CAPT.CHARLES TUCKER OF 2617 HAYFIELD AVENUE, LA CRESCENTA,CALF., TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

MAJ.E.W.RICHARDSON OF 317 NEGLEY AVENUE, BUTLER,PA., SIX CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, THREE CONFIRMED ON THE GROUND.

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CAPT.H.N.GORDON OF 639 BELMONT AVENUE, PUEBLO,COLO., FIVE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, THREE PROBABLES. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

LT.R.L.TEMPEST OF 305 FRANKLIN ST., DENVER, COLO., TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

CAPT.D.S.BROOKFIELD OF 616 PENBROKE ROAD, BRYN MAWR, PA., FOUR CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

LT.L.R.BARNEBY OF 3511 LAFAYETTE AVENUE, OMAHA, NEBR., TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

CAPT.E.H.CALVERT OF 1676 NO.HIGH ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO, TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

LT.L.R.LEWIS OF 407 W.MAIN ST., FRANKFORD,(6., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES.

LT.PETER MORELLO OF 13243 LIVERNOIS AVENUE, DETROIT,MICH., ONE PROBAB

CAPT.D.S.GLOVER OF 517 O'FARRELL AVENUE, OLYMPIA,WASH., TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES.

CAPT.P.M.BELL OF 126 ALTADENA DR., PITTSBURGH,PA., ONE CONFIRMED IN

.E AIR, ONE CONFIRMED ON THE GROUND.

CAPT.L.L.JONES OF BOX 362, MERCEDES, TEXAS, THREE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR.

LT.C.C.VAUGHN OF BOX 266, PEARSALL, TEXAS, ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

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CAPT.W.B.HAWKINS OF BOX 357, PIXLEY,CAL., THREE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

LT.S.J.BONNETT OF GUYMON,OKLA., TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES.

CAPT.T.O.JEFFREYS OF BOX 11, WINTERS, TEX., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR. (DECEASED)

LT.J.E.SPURGIN OF 5115 VANDERBILT, DALLAS, TEX., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE.

.M.G.ELLING OF 308 LINDEN ST., NORTHFIELD, MINN., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE.

LT.V.J.KRAMER, OF 1336 W 2ND., ST., APPLETON,WIS., TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES.

LT.V.A.TANNER OF 5030 MAPLE SPRINGS XBLVD., DALLAS, TEX., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR.

LT.J.R.BROWN OF STAR ROUTE NO.2, BAIRD, TEXAS, ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE

T.R.M.CAGE OF 316 SO.WEST., TIPTON, IND., TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR.

LT.J.T.GARRETT OF SANTA ANNA, TEXAS, ONE CONFIRMED ON THE GROUND.

CAPT.W.R.CROOKS OF 1191 SO.KENISTON, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

LT.M.S.VIDOVICH OF SACATON,ARIZONA, TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, THREE

PROBABLES.

LT.F.L.MERRING OF 11724 GRIGGS, DETROIT, MICH., TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE.

CAPT.J.M.WILLIAMS, OF 612-11TH ST., HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS, SIX CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO CONFIRMED ON THE GROUND, TWO PROBABLES.

CAPT.J.S.STEWART OF BOX 670, WORLAND, WYOMING, SEVEN CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE CONFIRMED ON THE GROUND, TWO PROBABLES.

CAPT.L.P.MANBECK OF BEACH CITY, OHIO, TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES.

COL.N.C.BONAVITZ OF 510 E. FRONT ST., MISSOULA, MONT., TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR. TWO PROBABLES.

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LT. GEORGE T. GROTTLE, STRATFORD, CONN., ONE CONFIRMED.

LT. JOSEPH F. O'CONNELL, MILTON, MASS., TWO CONFIRMED.

(ADVANCED BASE FIGHTER SQUADRON)

THE SCORE FOR THE FIGHTER SQUADRON AT THE ADVANCED BASE TOTALLED: 328 CONFIRMED IN THE AIR; 31 CONFIRMED ON THE GROUND; 137 PROBABLES.

LT. W.N. DRUHING, 60 MAPLE ST., BOSTON, MASS., TWO CONFIRMED. (DECEASED).

CAPT. R.E. TURNER, STERLING ROAD, SOUTH LANCASTER, MASS., ONE CONFIRMED.

LT. T.P. MENNETT, 103 EAST 4TH ST., MILFORD, DEL.; TWO CONFIRMED, THREE PROBABLES.

LT. R.S. CLAPP, 58 COUNTRY ROAD, IPSWICH, MASS., ONE CONFIRMED, ONE PROBABLE.

CAPT. W. GROSVENOR, "HILLTOP" RUSSLER AVE., NEWPORT, R.I.; FIVE CONFIRMED, THREE PROBABLES.

LT. R.N. SIBLEY, 30 CARPENTER ST., ATTLEBORO, MASS.; ONE CONFIRMED.

LT. H.B. KENDALL, 800 WATCHUNG AVE., GREYSTONE, N.J.; FIVE CONFIRMED, THREE PROBABLES.

CAPT. RUSSELL BARNUM, OLD LYME, CONN., THREE CONFIRMED, FOUR PROBABLES. (DECEASED)

LT.A.B.JARMON OF 430 E.WINDSOME ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, THREE PROBABLES. (DECEASED.)

LT.D.S.DOYLAN, OF 2011 CLIFTON AVENUE, LANSING, MICH., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR.

LT.R.J.TEMPLETON OF STEINAUER, NEBRASKA, TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR.

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LT.L.W.SMITH OF BOX 217, MONT BELVIEW, TEXAS, ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR.

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LT.R.T.GILBERT, OF 2004 COUNCIL CREST, MADISON, WIS., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE CONFIRMED ON THE GROUND. (MISSING IN ACTION)

LT.F.H.DEUK OF 6405 SAGINAW ST., MT.MORRIS, MICH., ONE CONFIRMED IN TWO AIR.

LT.L.O.GREGG OF BOX 413, LINCOLN ACRES, CALIF., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR.

LT.C.F.PRUETT OF 237 NO.GARFIELD PLACE, APPLETON, WIS., THREE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR.

LT.C.L.SCOVILLE OF 3006 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, KANSAS CITY, MO., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE.

LT.V.J.HENDERSON OF 915 HATFORD AVENUE, FRESNO, CALIF., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR.

LT.MAX HOFFNER OF COLUMBIA, IOWA, ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE.

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LT.B.E.BELL OF 314 FIGUERA ST., SAN LOUIS OBISPO, CAL., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR.

LT.P.H.DANIELS OF 6632 HAYZENHURST, VAN NUYS, CAL., FOUR CONFIRMED IN THE AIR. (MISSING IN ACTION)

CAPT.C.H.DUBOIS OF 7346 HOOVER AVENUE, RICHMOND HEIGHTS, MO., FIVE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

CAPT.D.A.GLINGER OF 316 SO. 13TH ST., LARAMIE, WYOMING, FOUR CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, SIX PROBABLES. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

LT.L.R.ZAVITZ OF 1603 SO.ST.LOUIS, TULSA,OKLA., THREE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR AND TWO PROBABLES. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

LT.H.C.HYNDS OF BOX 574, AUSTIN, TEXAS, TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR.

LT.H.S.CLUCK OF ERICK,OKLA., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE. (1931-'36)

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LT.H.L.KRIPNER OF 2810 E.60TH ST., SEATTLE, WASH., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR. (DECEASED).

CAPT.W.E.MILLER OF 115 WEST 10TH ST., NEILLSVILLE,WIS., THREE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

LT.H.A.MITCHELL OF 27 OVAL RD., OAKLAND, CAL., THREE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

LT.R.H.MOONEY OF 3330 AGNES ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES. (DECEASED).

LT.R.E.SMITH OF 3124 HARVARD AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, FOUR CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

LT.BRYANT OF 401 SO.6TH ST., MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, THREE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

COL.C.L.VINCENT OF 219 E.ROSEWOOD, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., SIX CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE CONFIRMED ON THE GROUND, FIVE PROBABLES.

COL.D.L.HILL OF 703 N.CRAIG, VICTORIA, TEXAS, (12 CONFIRMED WITH THE AVG); FIVE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO CONFIRMED ON THE GROUND, ONE PROBABLE SINCE WITH THE ARMY AIRFORCE.

MAJ.J.R.BRIGHT OF R.F.D. NO.2, READING,PA., TWO CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

LT.COL.H.M.PIKE OF 1004 DUNN ST., PORTAGE, WIS., ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE. (MISSING IN ACTION)

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MAJ.C.V.SAUER OF EMMETT, IDAHO, ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

MAJ.GRANT MAHONEY OF 151 DANIELS AVENUE, VALLEJO, CAL., THREE CONFIRMED IN THE GROUND. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

MAJ.J.D.LOMBARD OF 614 UNION ST., ION1A, MICH., SEVEN CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, TWO PROBABLES. (DECEASED)

CAPT.J.F.HAMPSHIRE OF 212 "A" ST., GRANTS PASS., OREGON, THIRTEEN CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE CONFIRMED ON THE GROUND, THREE PROBABLES. (DECEASED).

CAPT.J.O.WELLBORN OF HUGHES SPRINGS,TEXAS, ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

CAPT.H.N.BLACKSTONE OF 239 SO. MAPLE AVENUE, OAK PARK, ILL., THREE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, ONE PROBABLE. (RETURNED TO THE U.S.)

MAJ.R.L.LILES OF 603 KINGSBURY, ST.LOUIS, MO., FOUR CONFIRMED IN THE AIR, FOUR PROBABLES.

CAPT.J.H.HINTON OF 225 THEEDA DRIVE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, ONE CONFIRMED IN THE AIR. (IN INDIA NOW)

EV516AEW

ADD ADV. HQ.SOPAC-O. N. GUINEA - (CLEMENTS XX HARBOR

THE KAVIENG RAID TUESDAY BY PLANES TAKING OFF AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER OF ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S SOUTH PACIFIC NAVY ADDED TO AN APPARENTLY GROWING SHORTAGE OF ENEMY DESTROYERS IN THE KAVIENG-RABAUL AREA.

THE CARRIER MOVED WITHIN CLOSE FYING RANGE AND THE PLANES SCORED SEVERAL HITS WITH TORPEDOES AND BOMBS ON THE TWO DESTROYERS. THE JAPANESE DESTROYER SHORTAGE IS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT IN THE RABAUL AREA THEY HAVE BEEN USING SUBCHASERS AS ESCORT VESSELS.

TWO HEAVY CRUISERS AND A DESTROYER WERE HEAVILY SMASHED IN THE LAST PREVIOUS CARRIER PLANE STRIKE AT KAVIENG AND SINCE THEN A SOUTH PACIFIC PLANE HAS SCORED A HIT ON A CRUISER. #

ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC AIRBASE, JAN.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT. (JG) J.P.PROBIS, BUFFALO, N.Y., DOWNED A JAPANESE PLANE YESTERDAY DURING A FIGHTER SWEEP OVER RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, AND HELPED TO BRING THE SQUADRON'S TOTAL OF PLANES BAGGED TO 67 1/2.

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THE ENEMY LOST 15 PLANES FOR CERTAIN AND FOUR PROBABLES TO NAVY AND MARINE FIGHTERS IN THE ENGAGEMENT.

AMONG THE LEADING FLIERS IN THE SQUADRON TO WHICH PROBIS BELONGS ARE LT.CMDR.H. "MONK" RUSSELL, SCITUATE, MASS., CREDITED WITH FOUR PLANES DOWNED, AND LT.(JG) DAVIS A.SCOTT, INDIANAPOLIS, THREE.

FR106PCW

TOROKINA,BOUGAINVILLE,DEC.31-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.CMDR.GENE TUNNEY, FORMER WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION, WAS ABOARD THE UNITED STATES SUBMARINE WAHOO DURING PART OF ITS LAST VOYAGE.

(THE NAVY ANNOUNCED DEC.2 IN WASHINGTON THAT THE WAHOO, WITH A RECORD OF HAVING WROUGHT HEAVY DESTRUCTION AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING WAS PRESUMED LOST).

COMMANDER TUNNEY SAID HE ACCEPTED THE INVITATION OF THE WAHOO COMMANDER, M.C.MORTON, TO MAKE A RUN AND OBSERVE THE EFFECT OF UNDERSEAS SERVICE ON THE MEN.

LAST FALL, HE SAILED ON THE WAHOO FROM HONOLULU TO AN ADVANCED CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE. COMMANDER TUNNEY SAID HE PLANNED TO MAKE THE NEXT RUN WITH MORTON. BUT THE WAHOO NEVER RETURNED FROM ITS MISSION.

FJ531ACW NM

BY SPENCER DAVIS (2TO)

JAN 7 1944

TOROKINA AIRFIELD,BOUGAINV LLE,JAN 1 (DELAYED)-(AP)-ABOUT ALL THE "BLESSED EVENT" HAD LEFT WHEN SHE LIMPED AWAY FROM RABAUL WAS HER NAME AND A GRIN WILL TO LIVE.

ONE ENGINE OF THE BIG LIBERATOR HAD CONKED OUT, ANOTHER WAS VIRTUALL USELESS. HER LEFT RUDDER HAD BEENSHOT AWAY, THE LANDING GEAR BLASTED, THE RADIO AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS DISRUPTED AND THE INSTRUMENT PANEL PUNCTURED.

BUT LT.HARRY P.JOHN, CROWLEY, LA., 140-POUND PILOT OF THE 40-TON SHIP, FINALLY BROUGHT HER DOWN ON THE TOROKINA AIRFIELD WHERE SHE RASPED ALONG THE LANDING MAT AND CAME TO REST ON THE EDGE OF THE STRIP.

EIGHT OF NINE CREW MEMBERS WERE WOUNDED, AND THE TENTH MAN WAS DEAD.

TOGETHER, THEY HAD DOWNED FOUR JAPANESE PLANES AND PROBABLY THREE MORE IN A BLAZING 40-MINUTE FIGHT IN THEIR FIRST MISSION OVER THE ENEMY'S NEW BRITAIN STRONGHOLD.

THE NUMBER THREE ENGINE FAILED ABOUT FIVE MINUTES AWAY FROM THE

TARGET, LT.JOHN SAID, "BUT WE DECIDED TO GO ON IN." AT LEAST 20 ZEROS POUNCED ON THE CRIPPLED LIBERATOR. ONE BURST DEMOLISHED THE INSTRUMENT PANEL SO THE CREW COULDN'T TELL THEIR SPEED OR ALTITUDE.

SECOND LT.RAYMOND E.GREEN, SAYRE, OKLA., THE CO-PILOT, WHO WAS NICKED IN THE ARM, SAID THE ZEROS MADE MORE THAN 20 PASSES FROM ALL DIRECTIONS. SOME HURLED AERIAL BOMBS AT THE "BLESSED EVENT," BUT NONE HIT. THE BOMBER JETTISONED ITS LOAD AND TURNED FOR HOME.

STAFF SGT.JOHN E.LEMON, KENT, OHIO, TURRET GUNNER, BLAZED AT THE JAPANESE UNTIL HIS GUNS JAMMED, THEN CLIMBED INTO THE WAIT TO CONTINUE FIRING. HE WAS CREDITED WITH TWO ZEROS FOR CERTAIN.

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TO CONTINUE FIRING. HE WAS CREDITED WITH TWO ZEROS FOR CERTAIN.
ANOTHER GUNNER, STAFF SGT.D.T.RYAN, BOZEMAN, MONT., ACCOUNTED FOR ANOTHER CERTAIN AND TWO PROBABLES.

TAIL GUNNER JOE DISPENZA, BUFFALO, N.Y. BAGGED THE FOURTH ZERO WHILE IT WAS HEADING FOR THE "BLESSED EVENT."

"WE'RE BACK AT LEAST," GREEN SAID. "THAT'S ONE NEW YEAR'S DAY I'LL NEVER FORGET."

GG-ABACW

MELBOURNE,JAN.6-(AP)-AMERICAN PARENTS CAN STOP WORRYING NOW BOUT THEIR SOLDIER-SONS' AUSTRALIAN BRIDES.

THE GIRLS WILL BE WORTHY; CLOSE INVESTIGATIONS BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS PROVE IT IN EACH CASE, SAYS WILLIAM F.ENDERS, RED CROSS FIELD DIRECTOR.

INVESTIGATIONS ARE MADE BEFORE ANY UNITED STATES PERSONNEL RECEIVE PERMISSION TO MARRY AUSTRALIAN GIRLS, HE EXPLAINED. THE

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RED CROSS AUTHORITIES TALK WITH THE SERVICE MAN, THE GIRL AND HER PARENTS.

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THE RED CROSS, HE ADDED, ALSO HAS BEEN DEALING WITH MANY DISTRESSING CASES OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS. SUCH CASES ARE CAREFULLY INVESTIGATED AND WHERE POSSIBLE AN ALLOTMENT MADE FOR SUPPORT.

DV724PCW

GUADALCANAL,JAN.6-(AP)-MAJOR GREGORY BOYINGTON, FORMER FLYING TIGER, HAS DOWNED HIS 26TH JAPANESE PLANE TO TIE THE RECORD OF MAJOR JOE FOSS, A CONTEMPORARY PILOT, AND CAPT. EDDIE RICKENBACKER, AIR HERO OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE MARINE FIGHTER PILOT MADE HIS 26TH KILL IN A RAID OVER RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, JAN.3. MORE THAN 50 FIGHTERS TOOK PART IN THE RAID, SHOOTING DOWN SIX OF THE 20 ZEROS THEY ENCOUNTERED AND CLAIMING FIVE PROBABLES, AT A LOSS OF TWO.

BOYINGTON, KNOWN AS "PAPPY" BECAUSE HE IS 30, NARROWLY MISSED THAT RECORD LAST DEC.28; HE HIT A JAPANESE PLANE BUT IT WAS LISTED ONLY AS A PROBABLE. SQUADRON MEMBERS BELIEVE BOYINGTON HAS DESTROYED AS MANY AS 40 ZEROS, BUT ONLY THOSE SEEN TO CRASH, EXPLODE OR BURN CAN BE CREDITED.

THE OKANOGAN,WASH., FLIER BECAME A MARINE AVIATION CADET IN 1935. HE RESIGNED HIS MARINE COMMISSION TO BECOME AN AMERICAN VOLUNTEER WITH THE FLYING TIGERS IN CHINA IN 1941, AND ARRIVED IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC LAST JANUARY.

DV728PCW

BY NORMAN BELL (320)

AN ALEUTIAN BASE, JAN 6 (AP)-NAVY FLIERS OF FLEET AIR WING 4, WHO BLASTED THE JAPANESE ON PARAMUSHIRU ISLAND ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, BRAVED WINTRY NORTH PACIFIC SKIES AT NIGHT TO KEEP THE FIRST 1944 DATE WITH THE ENEMY ON ITS HOME SOIL.

IT'S COLD ON PARAMUSHIRU--COLDER THAN IN THE ALEUTIANS--AND THE CRASHING HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS ROUTED THE JAPANESE FROM THEIR WARM BEDS.

"NEW YEAR'S IS A BIG HOLIDAY IN JAPAN," SAID COMMODORE GENRES, (FIRST NAME UNGIVEN), COMMANDING THE WING, "AND WE WANTED TO HELP THEM CELEBRATE. WE STIRRED THEM UP, ALL RIGHT. WE COULD TELL BY THEIR EXCITED RADIO CHATTER."

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HE SAID 6,626 POUNDS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED, BUT, BECAUSE OF DARKNESS, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE DAMAGE RESULTS.

ALL OUR PLANES RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASE.

VICE ADMIRAL FRANK JACK FLETCHER, COMMANDER IN THE NORTH PACIFIC, AND MAJ.GEN.DAVENPORT JOHNSON, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY'S 11TH AIR FORCE AND TACTICAL COMMANDER OF THE COMBINED AIR TASK GROUP, EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH THE MISSION AS ACCOMPLISHING ITS PURPOSE.

LT.JOSEPH PETER WEIBLER, U.S.N.A.R., OF YAKIMA, WASH., WHO LED THE MISSION, REPORTED IT WAS SO COLD THE WINDSHIELDS ICED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE BOMBERS. THE BOMBERS WERE MET BY ANTI AIRCRAFT FIRE AND BY AT LEAST ONE NIGHT FIGHTER PLANE.

ONE OF THE BOMBERS WAS CAUGHT IN A CONCENTRATION OF JAPANESE SEARCHLIGHTS, BUT MANAGED TO ESCAPE INTO THE CLOUDS BEFORE ENEMY GROUND FIRE COULD BE CONCENTRATED.

COMMODORE GENRES DISCLOSED THAT ANOTHER MISSION, WITH NAVY CREWS, WENT OVER PARAMUSHIRU DECEMBER 22 AND DROPPED SOME BOMBS IN A FIRST NIGHT RAID THERE. BOMBERS OF THE ARMY'S 11TH AIR FORCE PREVIOUSLY MADE FOUR DAYLIGHT RAIDS.

LT.COMDR.J.AIKEN NORTON JR., U.S.N., OF BELTON, S.C., LED THE FIRST NAVY MISSION.

OTHERS PARTICIPATING IN THE FLIGHTS INCLUDED LT.(JG) DONALD PERRY NORTON, STEVENS POINT, WIS., WHOSE WIFE IS AT 536 MERIDIAN CIRCLE, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.; AND LT.(JG) ALAN APERSHAU, U.S.N.R., OF VIVIAN W.VA., WHOSE WIFE IS AT 6 MECHANIC ST., FOXBORO, MASS.

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BUENOS AIRES, JAN 6-(AP)-STRONG NEW CURBS BROUGHT THE ARGENTINE PRESS AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS UNDER STRICT CONTROL TODAY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT GEN.PEDRO RAMIREZ, WHO SEIZED POWER IN LAST JUNE'S MILITARY REVOLT.

A DECREE ISSUED YESTERDAY SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITED NEWS, EDITORIALS AND ADVERTISING WHICH MAY "ENDANGER PUBLIC ORDER", "DISTURB THE GOOD RELATIONS THE NATION MAINTAINS WITH FRIENDLY COUNTRIES", OR CONTAIN STATEMENTS "PREJUDICIAL TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS, PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND PRIVATE CITIZENS GENERALLY."

AT THE SAME TIME NEWSPAPERS WERE DIRECTED TO PUBLISH ALL GOVERNMENTAL COMMUNIQUES, AND A SEPARATE DECREE REQUIRED ALL MOTION PICTURE THEATERS TO DEVOTE AT LEAST EIGHT MINUTES OF EACH PROGRAM TO ARGENTINE PROPAGANDA REELS.

ENROLLMENT IN AN OFFICIAL REGISTER IS REQUIRED OF ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN ANY PHASE OF NEWS GATHERING AND PUBLISHING, WITH REGISTRY BARRED TO THOSE CONVICTED OF CRIMES OR WHO "REPEATEDLY VIOLATE THE PROVISIONS OF THIS DECREE."

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FOUR DEGREES OF PUNISHMENT FOR INFRACTIONS WERE SET UP -- A WARNING, SUSPENSION OF THE PUBLICATION, REMOVAL FROM THE OFFICIAL REGISTER OF ALL CONCERNED, CLOSURE AND SEIZURE OF THE FIXTURES OF THE OFFENDING PUBLICATION OR NEWS AGENCY.

THE DECREE SPECIFICALLY INCLUDED CORRESPONDENTS FOR FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS ASSOCIATIONS.

ISSUED UNDER THE SIGNATURES OF PRESIDENT RAMIREZ AND GEN.LUIS PERLINGER, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, THE DECREE AFFECTS THE PRESS IN ALL ITS FORMS -- NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, NEWS AGENCIES -- AND ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN ITS MANIFOLD ACTIVITIES FROM PUBLISHERS TO PRINTERS.

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BUSINESS AND MECHANICAL EMPLOYES MUST LIST THEMSELVES ON THE OFFICIAL REGISTER AS WELL AS EDITORS AND REPORTERS.

ALL NEWS ACCOUNTS AND EDITORIALS MUST BEAR THE NAMES OF THE WRITERS

THE UNDERSECRETARY OF THE PRESS WAS INSTRUCTED TO WITHDRAW FROM CIRCULATION "ANY PUBLICATION WHATEVER ITS ORIGIN" WHICH FAILS TO CONFORM WITH ALL PROVISIONS.

(A DISPATCH TWO WEEKS AGO FROM SANTIAGO, CHILE, SAID THE UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPER, LONG A WEAPON OF OPPRESSED PEOPLES IN NATIONS UNDER DICTATORIAL DOMINATION, HAD MADE ITS APPEARANCE IN ARGENTINA.

(THE DISPATCH SAID THE COMMUNIST PAPER EL SIGLO IN SANTIAGO RECENTLY PUBLISHED MAST-HEADS OF FOUR SUCH NEWSPAPERS WHICH IT SAID WERE GIVING THE PEOPLE OF ARGENTINA "THE FACTS.")

MVA ATW

MONTEVIDEO, U[illegible]AN. 6-(AP)-THE EMERGENCY ADVISORY COMMITTI FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT HAD RECEIVED ANSWERS FRO[illegible] ALL AMERICAN COUNTRIES EXCEPT ARGENTINA AND BOLIVIA, WHICH WERE NOT [illegible]

CONSULTED, TO ITS SUGGESTION THAT REVOLUTIONARY REGIMES BE STUDIED BEFORE RECOGNITION IS GRANTED.

THE GIST OF ALL THE REPLIES HAS BEEN SENT TO ALL COUNTRIES AND IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT NO AMERICAN COUNTRY REJECTED THE PROPOSAL.

SOME GOVERNMENTS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE SUGGESTED THAT THE PROPOSAL THAT AMERICAN NATIONS EXCHANGE INFORMATION AND START CONSULTATIONS BEFORE RECOGNIZING ANY NEW GOVERNMENT CREATED BY FORCE IN THE AMERICAS BE ACCEPTED ONLY FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR. OTHERS AGREED TO CONSULT, BUT DECLINED TO JEOPARDIZE THEIR FREEDOM OF DECISION AFTER THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WAS COMPLETED.

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TA1137PEW

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JANUARY 6-(AP)-UNIONS LEADERS AT FOUR MINES CONTROLLED BY THE PATINO INTERESTS SAID IN A STATEMENT TONIGHT THEY WERE UNABLE TO COMPREHEND "THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN DEFENSE OF THE DEPOSED REGIME" OF PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA, WHO WAS OUSTED IN A COUP D'ETAT DECEMBER 19.

THE UNION LEADERS, SAYING THEY SPOKE OUT "IN VIEW OF FOREIGN PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE REVOLUTIONARY REGIME" OF MAJ.GUALBETO VILLARROEL, NOW PRESIDENT, ASSERTED THAT PENARANDA'S REGIME "SIGNIFIED NATIVE FASCISTIC DICTATORSHIP."

THE REVOLUTION, THEY SAID, HAD PLACED IN POWER "UNCONTAMINATED YOUNG MEN WHO FIGHT ALWAYS FOR THE DEMANDS OF THE LABORERS." THEY SAID THE VILLARROEL ADMINISTRATION WAS "TRULY DEMOCRATIC AND CONSTITUTES THE HOPE OF THE WORKERS WHO GIVE THEIR LABOR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF WORLD DEMOCRACY."

TA1152PEW

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JAN. 6-(AP)-BOLIVIA'S NEW REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT TODAY SET UP A PRESS AND PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT TO HANDLE ITS NEWS AND RADIO ACTIVITIES AND TO "ORIENT" BOLIVIAN NEWSPAPERS.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT WILL REGISTER NEWS AGENCIES AND WILL TAKE OVER THE GOVERNMENT RADIO STATION ILLIMANI. IT ALSO WILL HAVE CHARGE OF CENSORSHIP.

AT THE SAME TIME A GOVERNMENT DECREE CREATED A COMMISSION TO JUDGE "ILLICIT ENRICHMENT AND CRIMES AGAINST THE HIGH INTERESTS OF THE NATION."

THE COMMISSION, TO BE MADE UP OF TWO CIVILIANS AND A MILITARY OFFICER, WILL RECEIVE ACCUSATIONS, INVESTIGATE THEM AND SUBMIT CHARGES TO THE COURTS.

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THE DECREE SAID PUBLIC OFFICIALS WHO DO NOT BRING FORWARD THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF SUCH WRONGDOINGS WILL BE TRIED AS ACCOMPLICES.

--DASH--

THE BOLIVIAN PRESS ARRANGEMENTS CAME AFTER A DECREE OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT WEDNESDAY REQUIRING ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN NEWS GATHERING OR PUBLISHING TO REGISTER WITH THE GOVERNMENT ACD PROVIDING CONTROLS AGAINST NEWS ENDANGERING PUBLIC ORDER, DISTURBING TO RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES OR PREJUDICIAL TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

SO FAR ARGENTINA IS THE ONLY NATION TO GIVE FORMAL RECOGNITION TO THE NEW BOLIVIAN REGIME OF MAJ.GUALBERTO VILLARROEL.

WF1122PEW

NORTH SYDNEY, N.S., JAN. 6-(AP)-THE ENTIRE CREW OF A UNITED NATIONS SHIP SURVIVED HER SINKING AFTER SHE WAS RAMMED BY ANOTHER ALLIED VESSEL OFF NEWFOUNDLAND NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, IT WAS DISCLOSED HERE TODAY WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE LOST SHIP'S CAPTAIN, EIGHT OFFICERS AND 43 CREW MEMBERS.

SOME OF THE CREW HAD A CLOSE CALL WHEN THEY WERE TRAPPED IN THE FORWARD PART OF THE SINKING VESSEL AFTER THE IMPACT BUCKLED THE FORECASTLE DOOR. WITH NO OTHER LIGHT THAN THE FLAME OF A CIGARET LIGHTER, THEY FINALLY FREED THEMSELVES JUST IN TIME TO MAKE THEIR ESCAPE.

DETAILS OF THE COLLISION WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

TA129AEW

OTTAWA, JAN 6-(AP)-SGT.HOWARD LEROY (CAP R) ANDERSON, SON OF R.L.ANDERSON OF 47 ST.JOHNS PLACE, BUFFALO, N.Y., IS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS, A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

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SN512PEW

OTTAWA,JAN.6-(AP)-FLYING OFFICER FLOYD PHILLIPS, SON OF S.B. PHILLIPS OF BELLINGHAM, WASH., WAS REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT.

FLIGHT SGT.W.E.ACKLAND, SON OF W.H.ACKLAND OF 1434 HARVARD STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS LISTED AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS.

WU506PEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 6-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT PIERRE LAVAL HAD NAMED PHILIPPE HENRIOT, VICHY RADIO COMMENTATOR, AS PROPAGANDA MINISTER.

HENRIOT REPLACED PAUL MARION, WHO BECAME SECRETARY OF STATE ASSIGNED TO LAVAL.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

TA1155PEW

30.24 — 11599

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 7-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER PRAVDA'S ATTACK ON WENDELL WILLKIE FOR "AN ARTICLE FRIENDLY TO RUSSIA" WAS "AN INAUSPICIOUS INTRODUCTION TO THE WHOLE RAPIDLY APPROACHING PROBLEM OF A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN EASTERN EUROPE."

REVEALING THAT THE ENTIRE TEXT OF WILLKIE'S ARTICLE, "DON'T STIR DISTRUST OF RUSSIA," HAD BEEN CABLED TO MOSCOW EVEN BEFORE PUBLICATION IN THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE SECTION OF JAN. 2, THE EDITORIAL SAID THE RUSSIAN ATTACK "WAS DELIBERATELY OPENING FIRE ON WHAT WE BELIEVE EVERY AMERICAN READER WOULD AGREE WAS AN EXCEEDINGLY FRIENDLY ARTICLE TO RUSSIA'S WHOLE POINT OF VIEW X X X."

WILLKIE'S ARTICLE DREW THE IRE OF DMITRY ZASLAVSKY, WHO WROTE IN PRAVDA THAT WILLKIE WAS "MUDDYING THE WATERS." HE TERMED WILLKIE A "POLITICAL GAMBLER" AND SAID HE WAS SEEKING TO ENTICE SUPPORT FOR A PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN FROM PERSONS WHO DO NOT TRUST THE SOVIET UNION AS WELL AS TO "WIN SYMPATHY FROM THOSE WHO DO."

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THE TIMES EDITORIAL SAID THAT "X X X THE FACT THAT PRAVDA HAS CHOSEN SUDDENLY TO BERATE MR. WILLKIE FOR EXPRESSING OPINIONS THOROUGHLY CONSISTENT WITH HIS OWN PAST VIEWS AND WITH THOSE OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS AN INAUSPICIOUS INTRODUCTION TO THE WHOLE RAPIDLY APPROACHING PROBLEM OF A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN EASTERN EUROPE.

"THE QUESTION FROM WHICH NONE OF US CAN ESCAPE IS WHETHER THAT SETTLEMENT WILL BE MADE BY RUSSIA UNILATERALLY, ON A BASIS OF FORCE, OR WHETHER IT WILL BE MADE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE WHOLE TREATY STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND IN THE SPIRIT OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER TO WHICH RUSSIA, POLAND AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE ALL SUBSCRIBED.

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EVEN IF RUSSIA CHOOSES THE FIRST OF THESE ALTERNATIVES, AMERICANS WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT AT RUSSIA'S SIDE BECAUSE THERE IS LITERALLY NO ISSUE WHICH CAN DIVIDE US FROM ALL ALLIES UNTIL OUR ENEMIES ARE BEATEN. BUT CERTAINLY A RESULT OF THIS KIND WOULD GREATLY DISCOURAGE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN ANY FUTURE ORGANIZATION TO UPHOLD THE POST-WAR SETTLEMENTS--INCLUDING RUSSIA'S POST-WAR SETTLEMENTS. CLEARLY THE SECOND COURSE IS THE ONE THAT WILL DO MOST TO FOSTER THE LONG FRIENDSHIP OF THE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN PEOPLE."

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY WILLKIE SAID HE WAS STANDING BY THE VIEWS HE HAD OUTLINED IN THE MAGAZINE AND EXPRESSED HOPE THAT "EVERYBODY WILL READ THE ARTICLE."

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TA1245AEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 6-(AP)-THE ITALIANS WERE THE FIRST OFFICIALLY TO ANNOUNCE SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS WITH A JET PROPULSION PLANE.

IN AUGUST, 1940, A SINGLE-SEATED MONOPOLANE BUILT BY THE CAPRONI COMPANY IN COLLABORATION WITH SECONDO CAMPINI, ITALIAN INVENTOR, MADE TEST FLIGHTS FROM THE TALIEDO AERODROME NEAR MILAN.

A LARGER MODEL WAS BUILT LATER AND, AFTER TESTS, FLEW FROM MILAN TO THE GUIDONIA RESEARCH STATION NEAR ROME ON DEC. 1, 1941. THE TIME ANNOUNCED FOR THE 168-MILE FLIGHT WAS SLOW, TWO HOURS AND 25 MINUTES, ALTHOUGH THE PILOT MAY HAVE FOLLOWED A CIRCUITOUS ROUTE IN PUTTING THE PLANE THROUGH ITS PACES.

THE ROME NEWSPAPER IL POPOLO DI ROMA PUBLISHED A DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANE THAT DAY SAYING IT WAS A MOTORLESS, PROPELLERLESS CRAFT

SHOT THROUGH THE AIR BY GAS.

THE NEXT DAY CAMPINI, IN AN INTERVIEW IN THE NEWSPAPER CORRIERE DELLA SERA, CHALLENGED THE IL POPOLO DESCRIPTION. HE SAID HIS PLANE TOOK OFF WITH AN ORDINARY MOTOR AND AN ORDINARY PROPELLER BUT IN FLIGHT ITS POWER WAS INCREASED FOUR TIMES BY A NEW GAS CHAMBER DEVELOPING ITS POWER FROM AIR, HEATED AND COMPRESSED BY THE REGULAR MOTORS.

CAMPINI'S EXPLANATION INDICATED THAT THE JET EXPULSION PRINCIPLE TOOK HOLD AT HEIGHTS AND SPEEDS AT WHICH THE PROPELLER LOSES ITS PULLING POWER DUE TO THIN AIR.

IRONICALLY GIOVANNIA CAPRONI, MANUFACTURER OF THE PLANE, WAS QUOTED BY THE CORRIERE DELLA SERA AS SAYING THE PLANE CONFIRMED ITALIAN AIR SUPREMACY.

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JANE'S "ALL THE WORLD'S AIRCRAFT" DESCRIBES THE SHIP AS A LOW-WINGED MONOPLANE.

"IN GENERAL AIRRANGEMENT IT RESEMBLES THE NORMAL AEROPLANE EXCEPT THAT IT LACKS THE USUAL PROPULSIVE AIRSCREW," JANE'S SAYS.

"THE BODY OF THE AIRCRAFT, FROM NOSE TO TAIL IS IN THE FORM OF A TUBE. AIR ENTERS A CIRCULAR DUCT IN THE NOSE AND IS EXPANDED AND PASSES INTO A COMPRESSOR WHICH IS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY IN LINE WITH TH LEADING EDGE OF THE WING.

"THE AIR COMES OUT OF THE COMPRESSOR WITH INCREASED VELOCITY AND TEMPERATURE AND IS FINALLY EJECTED FROM AN ORIFICE AT THE TAIL. THE EXHAUST GASES FROM THE COMPRESSOR DRIVE ALSO ARE EJECTED INTO THE BODY AND HELP IN HEATING THE AIR. THE KINETIC ENERGY THUS INDUCED AT THE EXHAUST ORIFICE, WHICH IS PROVIDED WITH AN ADJUSTABLE CONE TO ENLARGE OR REDUCE THE AREA OF THE OUTLET, GIVES AN EXTREMELY POWERFUL THRUST.

(EDS: IN ABOVE MAKE READ GIOVANNI CAPRONI)

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TA1050PEW

(REMBERT JAMES, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT HERE RECOVERING FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED HWILE COVERING THE AMERICAN ATTACK ON BOUGAINVILLE, FORMERLY WAS ASSIGNED TO ADMIRAL HALSEY'S FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC).

BY REMBERT JAMES

LOS ANGELES, JAN 6-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, HOME ON LEAVE FROM HIS SOUTH PACIFIC COMMAND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 16 MONTHS, SAID TODAY THAT "WHEN WE GET TO TOKYO -- WHERE WE'RE BOUND TO GET EVENTUALLY -- WE'LL HAVE A LITTLE CELEBRATION WHERE TOKYO WAS."

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"THE JAPS DON'T LIKE THE WAY WE'RE FIGHTING AND THEY'RE GOING TO MAKE IT LESS," HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE WHILE HERE FOR A SHORT VISIT WITH HIS WIFE.

THE ADMIRAL SAID HE ACCEPTS THAT THE EUROPEAN WAR MUST BE WON BEFORE HUGE AMOUNTS OF MATERIEL AND MEN CAN BE SENT TO THE PACIFIC, BUT ADDED THAT WHEN THAT TIME COMES, THE ARMY, NAVY AND MARINES, "ANXIOUS AND ITCHING TO GO, WILL DRIVE ON THROUGH JAPAN PROPER."

HE ESTIMATED 10 JAPS ARE BEING KILLED TO EVERY AMERICAN BOY LOST.

"THE JAPS ARE GOOD FIGHTERS," THE ADMIRAL ADDED, "BUT ANY BELIEF THAT THEY ARE SUPERMEN, POSSESSED OF EXTRAORDINARY BRAVERY AND ARE NOT AFRIAD TO DIE, IS NOT TRUE.

"IT'S FEAR, STUPIDITY AND MASS BRAVERY AT VARIOUS TIMES THAT MAKES THEM ACT LIKE THEY DO. THEY'RE JUST AS AFRAID TO DIE AS WE ARE.

"THE JAP PLANES ALSO ARE GOOD, BUT THEIR PILOT CALIBRE IS

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GOING DOWN HILL. AND AS FOR THEIR NAVAL GUNNERY, THE ONLY TIME WE SEE IT IS AT NIGHT. THEY LIKE TO PLAY AT NIGHT BECAUSE THEY'RE STRONG AT TORPEDO WORK. BUT WE'LL MEET THEM, DAY OR NIGHT."

ADMIRAL HALSEY APPRAISED GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AS "A SPLENDID SOLDIER," DECLARED THE AMERICAN FORCES IN THE PACIFIC ARE MORE INTERESTED IN FIGHTING JAPS THAN VOTING IN A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION BACK HOME -- "ONLY ONE IN 500 IS INTERESTED IN VOTING"--AND WHEN ASKED IF THE PACIFIC OFFENSIVE WOULD REACH ITS PEAK THIS YEAR, REPLIED: "I HOPE SO."

ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE WITH ADMIRAL HALSEY WERE VICE ADMIRAL J.S.MCCAIN OF WASHINGTON, D.C., DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR AIR, AND GEN.THOMAS HOLCOMB, FORMER COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS.

NN959PCW NM

UNDATED WAENTIG,

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 7 1944

PROF.HEINRICH WAENTIG, GERMAN PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AND PRUSSIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR FOR EIGHT MONTHS IN 1930, DIED TODAY AT THE AGE OF 74, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID.

PROF.WAENTIG TAUGHT IN A NUMBER OF GERMAN UNIVERSITIES BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER ENTERING POLITICS, AND WAS A PROFESSOR AT TOKYO UNIVERSITY IN 1909.

SW949AEW

NEW YORK, JAN 6-(AP)-THE HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY M.T.I. SAID IN A WIRELESS DISPATCH TO EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS TODAY THAT COUNT JOHANN ZICHY, E-WORLD WAR MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND A CATHOLIC CHURCH LEADER, HAD

DIED IN BUDAPEST AT THE AGE OF 76.

THE DISPATCH, WHICH WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID HE WAS A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND A PRIVY COUNCILLOR AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH.

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SW1154AEW

Reds Open Dnieper Drive, Gain 25 Miles; Americans Clear Nazis From San Vittore; Hull Hints External Aid in Bolivia Coup

JAN 7 1944 JAN 7 1944

NEW SOVIET OFFENSIVE DRIVES WEDGE 25 MILES DEEP INTO GERMAN LINE

LONG

Konev's Forces Surround Town Of Kirovograd. Vatutin's Army Sweeps 12 More Miles Into Old Poland And Captures Klesow

Rumania reported preparing to seek peace with Russia.... *Page 2*

London, *Saturday*, Jan. 8 (AP)—A new Russian offensive in the central Ukraine has broken through five German divisions on a sixty-two-mile front, has surrounded the Dnieper bend stronghold of Kirovograd and today was nearing a link with the unchecked northern Ukrainian drive, part of which was already twenty-two miles inside the old Polish border.

The new offensive by Gen. Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army began Wednesday and sent perhaps 75,000 Germans retreating in disorder, abandoning their military equipment and supplies, said the Moscow midnight communique.

Reds Advance 25 Miles

More than 120 towns and hamlets were captured in this breakthrough that advanced twenty-five miles in the first three days and netted large numbers of prisoners.

This new drive was less than fifty-six miles from the southernmost portion of the broad offensive arc of the First Ukrainian Army under Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin. The top of this arc, stretching more than 200 miles from northwest to southeast, reached Klesow in a twelve-mile advance inside old Poland. Red army units on the lower rim curled eastward to capture Rzhishchev, on the middle Dnieper below Kiev, linking with a long-established Russian bridgehead south of Pereyaslav.

Berlin went even further than Moscow and in a broadcast by Capt. Ludwig Sertorious said "it now appears as if Vatutin's left wing has contacted units of General Konev's army eastward and southward of Belaya Tserkov."

Junction Imminent

If the two armies had not already joined hands it appeared they would do so shortly, for the Germans seemed unable to stand against the two converging Russian armies.

Vatutin's forces alone reported 5,000 Germans killed in the last twenty-four hours, and in the last five days official Soviet count has placed German dead at 20,000 along the entire front.

Once joined, the two armies would not only seek to clear the Dnieper bend—the Germans' easternmost salient in Russia—of perhaps 500,000 to 750,000 men but batter the Nazis out of all southern Russia into Poland and Rumania.

Russians Force River

The late Soviet bulletin gave additional details of Konev's encirclement of Kirovograd, an industrial center between Smela, on the north, and Krivoi Rog, on the south. The town was expected to fall shortly.

The Russians forced the Ingul river, which runs north and south on the west side of Kirivograd, and cut the rail line which runs west to Novo Ukrainka.

"Developing their success, our mobile units captured the railway station of Lelekova (nine miles west of Kirovograd), and south of this station joined forces with troops advancing southwest of Kirovograd. By this maneuver our troops completely encircled the town of Kirovograd and German units defending it. The enemy is sustaining heavy losses."

INSERT

Vatutin's forces, the upper arm of which was pressing into Poland, were only thirteen miles east of the rail hub of Sarny in a virtually unchecked advance that captured more than seventy towns and hamlets from old Poland to the Dnieper. Sarny is a key junction on the Vilna-Rowne railway.

Drive for Odessa Railway

Among the towns captured were Yanushpol, sixteen miles west of Berdichev; Lipovets, whose railway station was captured last night, and Oratovo, twenty miles east of Lipovets.

The Russians at Lipovets were only twenty-six miles from a rail junction twenty miles north of the great German communications lines, the Odessa-Lwow-Warsaw railway. In this area, too, the Russians were nearest to the Rumanian frontier on the Dniester, eighty miles to the southwest.

The fighting in Old Poland was pressing through difficult country with few roads, many forests and "a multitude of lakes," a Moscow dispatch to the Russian Army newspaper "Red Star" said. Typical of the fighting was the capture of Rakitno on Thursday when the Russians left the railroad and cut behind the town, a German strongpoint, to sweep away Nazi defenses.

German reports of the fighting in Russia were gloomy, but the most striking indication of their plight came from a Tass Agency dispatch which said that out of eighty-nine armored units commanded by German Field Marshal Fritz von Manstein only fifteen were left intact and in one regiment companies were reduced to scattered survivors of six or eight soldiers each.

The German high command reported a strong Russian attack in the Dnieper bend around Kirovograd, where there has been steady but indecisive fighting. The Germans said the Russian attack was checked on both sides of the iron mine town, with fifty-one Russian tanks knocked out and thirty big guns captured.

However, farther north, where the Russians were advancing after capturing Berdichev, the Germans reported "heavy fighting of varying nature continues with numerically superior (enemy) forces."

Far to the north in the Nevel area the Russians were pushing down the railway to Polotsk and captured two lakes named Big and Little Ivan, Moscow dispatches said. The Germans were reported burning everything in retreat and even using flame-throwers to set ablaze peasant log houses and grain.

North of Nevel the Russians were nearing Novosokolniki, a rail station on a line from Velikie Luki into Latvia.

to the Germans' main lines leading to the Dnieper and the Black Sea.

Vatutin's advance increased the pressure on Germans in Kirovograd and Krivoi Rog in the Dnieper bend, but there were few specific reports from those sectors.

(The German communique said fifty-one Soviet tanks were destroyed in those sectors in intense fighting.)

Four Centers Imperiled

Four communication centers lay within striking distance of Vatutin's forces:

Rovno, about thirty-five miles inside the old Polish border and sixty miles west of Novograd Volynski. Both the Warsaw-Kiev highway and the Warsaw railway pass through there.

Shepetovka, thirty-five miles southwest of Novograd Volynski, one of the Ukraine's most important rail junctions.

Advance 25 Miles.

At the same time Gen. Vatutin's drive to the southwest toward Rumania covered twenty-five miles yesterday, moving from Tarasha through Zhashkov, the eastern terminus of a railway running to Kazatin. Enemy units along the west bank of the Dnieper were mopped up by a force in the rear.

[Berlin broadcasts, recorded by the Associated Press in London, said that German forces in the Dnieper bend already were battling a Russian **pincers movement by Gen. Va-**

tutin's troops and those of the second Ukraine Army under Gen. Ivan S. Konev, who, they asserted, had launched a "new major offensive" from the east.]

The Russian communique spoke of heavy losses being inflicted on the retreating Germans, and listed immense stores of war equipment left behind by the enemy.

Lipovets Captured.

Among the more than eighty-five towns and villages the Russians said that they swept up in yesterday's advances were Lipovets, twenty-five miles east of Vinnitsa and thirty-nine miles from the Warsaw-Odessa railway running through Zhmerinka, twenty miles below Vinnitsa. To the northwest other Russian units converging on Shepetovka, an important rail junction, overran the Miropol rail station and were less than twenty-eight miles away from the point where the Korosten-Tarnopol and the Kazatin-Kowel lines meet.

Vital Communication Centers Periled By Russian Drives

JAN 7 1944 CASSIDY

Moscow, Jan. 7 (AP)—Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's forces, gaining new momentum after smashing ten miles into pre-war Poland, sped forward today in a great fan-shaped offensive toward lifelines vital to German operations in the Ukraine and the Dnieper bend.

The Nazis appeared unable to halt the Russian machine.

Baltic Offensive Growing

Over a 175-mile front from the lower Pripet marshes near Rakitno, ten miles inside the old Polish border, to the steppe near Zhaskov, forty miles south of Belaya Tserkov, the First Ukranian Army was ripping the Germans to pieces and capturing huge stores of booty.

To the north, in the Nevel sector, Gen. Ivan Beframian's growing Baltic offensive swept deep into strong cores of resistance where the Germans also faced encirclement.

Pressure Is Increased

Snowfalls and blizzards aided advance patrols cutting behind Nazi lines and threatening the communications of the German forces before Leningrad, just as Vatutin's fast tanks and Cavalry were a peril

Vinnitsa, seventy miles south of Zhitomir and sixty miles from the Dniester, former boundary of Rumania.

North-South Link Periled

And Zhmerinka, twenty miles south of Vinnitsa on the Odessa-Warsaw line which the Germans must hold if they hope to remain any place east of Odessa.

The capture of Rakitno by Vatutin's First Ukraine Army was announced in a Soviet communique last night. His vanguards were said to be pushing on along the Kiev-Warsaw railway toward Sarny, twenty-five miles farther west. The fall of Sarny would endanger communications between German forces operating north and south of the Kiev-Warsaw line.

Fan-Like Front Widened

Vatutin's left wing, meanwhile, was plunging southward toward the Warsaw-Odessa railway, vital Nazi supply line to the half million or more German troops in the Dnieper river bend.

Spearheading columns drove through Gorodnitsi, twenty miles northwest of Novograd-Volynski, and Chudnov, twenty-eight miles southwest of Zhitomir, widening Vatutin's fan-like front against the Polish border.

San Vittore Captured By Yanks

By DON WHITEHEAD

San Vittore, Italy, Jan. 7 (AP)—American troops fighting from house to house in a bitter battle which raged for nearly forty hours captured the village of San Vittore at 3.37 P. M. yesterday, killing or capturing virtually all the German defenders.

Control of San Vittore put the Fifth Army a step nearer Cassino and wiped out German resistance in one of the toughest defensive points in the enemy's winter line.

More than one hundred prisoners were taken in the town alone during the battle through the gray stone houses, and at least an equal

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number were killed in the fighting that swirled through the streets, into houses and on rooftops.

Only A Few Escape

Only a scattered few Germans slipped through the ring of steel around the shell-smashed town.

While the battle roared terrified, hungry civilians crouched in dark cellars and caves where they lived for days.

The Germans had forced them from their homes to convert each house into a small fortress. Some 200 women and children crept into the sanctuaries to wait for the tide of battle to roll over.

They were too frightened to come into the open today, for the Germans were dropping shells among the already wrecked buildings to harass the Americans.

Reporters Enter Town

I went into San Vittore this morning with a small group of correspondents and cameramen. We walked two miles through the shrapnel-torn olive groves and slipped along walls to escape detection on the hill over the town.

On the slope of a hill outside the town doughboys were cleaning out the last German defenders in machine-gun nests, and the air vibrated with the crack of small arms and the whack of enemy mortar shells. Litter bearers trudged down the cobbled lane carrying out the wounded. Over everything was the pungent odor of death.

As we walked toward San Vittore our bombers dived to bomb and strafe slopes of the mountain beyond the town. Here, near the first line of buildings, our troops had brought up a 37-millimeter anti-tank gun to blast German snipers and machine-gunners.

3 Strongpoints In San Vittore Stormed

JAN 8 1944

MASSOCK

Allied Headquarters, Algiers Jan. 7 (AP)—With grenades, machine guns and small arms, American troops fought over the drenched stones of San Vittore and assailed three bitterly contested strong points in the fortified village today as the Fifth Army pressed its offensive all along the ten-mile front straddling the Via Casilina to Rome.

Forging ahead short distances through the snow-covered mountains, the Americans stormed the strong defenses built by the Germans to cover the key town of Cassino, six miles ahead of San Vittore. The Yanks captured the 3,500-foot peak of Monte Maio about a mile southwest of Viticuso and five miles northwest of Venafro.

Supply Road Cut

The seizure of Monte Maio under a hail of German artillery and mortar fire cut the German supply road from Cevaro to San Vittore near Viticuso.

The Americans who entered San Vittore from the northeast and southwest had taken more than half the town and now were driving on three clusters of grey tumbledown stone buildings where the Germans had barricaded themselves.

It was a no-quarter fight with the Germans refusing to give up.

British Also Gain

The doughboys had to creep up to the pillboxes, toss grenades through the apertures and wiped out the defenders.

San Vittore is about two miles up the road from the village of San Pietro, captured by the Americans December 18 after one of the bloodiest and fiercest battles of the Mediterranean theater.

While the Americans fought from one pillbox-converted house to another, the British on their southern leg of the ten-mile front pushed an attack at Rocca d'Envandro, capturing 79 more prisoners for a two-day total of 126.

Gun Nests Strafed

Cold weather with snow falling in the mountains and dense clouds obscuring the mountain tops impeded the movement of the Eighth Army on the Adriatic coastal front. Indian troops nevertheless made a short advance west of San Tommaso.

The weather grounded most Allied aircraft, but A-36 Invaders and P-40 Warhawks dive-bombed and strafed German gun positions and troop concentrations in the Cervaro and Aquino areas just behind the enemy on the Fifth Army front, and shot up the town of Fondi, northeast of Terracina as well as motor convoys and trains east of Rome.

Two Planes Bagged

Intercepting twenty German planes over central Italy, American Spitfires destroyed two for the only score of the day against enemy aircraft. No Allied planes were lost yesterday.

An officer whose men are fighting in San Vittore described the village as a miniature Stalingrad.

The Germans have turned each house, or what remains of it after steady Allied artillery shelling in recent weeks, into a small fortress and blaze away at the Yank attackers with machine guns, pistols and hand grenades.

FIFTH ARMY SMASHES ON FOR CASSINO

Americans Keep Up Fierce Drive to Wipe Out Nazis in San Vittore.

JAN 8 1944

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—American troops today fought with grenades, machine-guns and small arms over the drenched stones of San Vittore and assailed three bitterly contested strong points in that fortified village as the Fifth Army pressed its offensive all along the ten-mile front straddling the Via Cacilina, the road to Rome.

Forging ahead short distances through the snow-covered mountains, Americans stormed the strong defenses built by the Germans to cover the key town of Cassino, six miles ahead of San Vittore. Under a hail of German artillery fire they captured the 3,500-foot peak of Monte Maio, about a mile southwest of Viticuso and five miles northwest of Venafro, and thereby cut the German supply road from Cevaro to San Vittore.

The Americans, who entered San Vittore from the northeast and southwest, had taken more than half the town and were today driving on three clusters of gray tumbledown stone buildings where the Germans had barricaded themselves. It was a no-quarter fight—the Germans were refusing to give themselves up. The Americans had to creep up to each pillbox, toss grenades through the apertures and wipe out the defenders.

Meanwhile British troops of the Fifth Army, on the southern leg of the ten-mile front, pushed an attack at Rocca d'Envandro, capturing seventy - nine more prisoners for a two-day total of 126. At the Adriatic end of the Allied line across Italy, cold weather, with snow falling in the moutains and dense clouds obscuring the mountain tops, impeded the movement of the British Eighth Army. Indian troops of that army nevertheless made a short advance west of San Tommaso.

NON-RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIA HINTED

Hull Notes Evidence Of Outside Aid For New Regime

Bolivian miners charge deposed Penaranda regime with delaying U. S. recognition.....*Page 2*

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—Strong evidence that the United States will refuse to recognize the revolutionary Government of Bolivia came today from Secretary of State Hull in these words:

"Information now available here increasingly strengthens the belief that forces outside of Bolivia and unfriendly to the defense of the American republics inspired and aided the Bolivian revolution."

Only yesterday Hull announced that all American republics except Argentina and Bolivia have agreed to confer on the Bolivian coup.

Does Not Mention Argentina

While Hull did not mention Argentina in connection with the "forces outside Bolivia," his statement gave added point to the exclusion of Argentina from the international consultation.

Argentina stands alone in the Western Hemisphere in its continued relations with the Axis. It is the only country which has extended recognition to the revolutionary government of Bolivian President Gualberto Villarroel, who seized control after a six-hour revolt last month.

The State Department has conferred with British Ambassador Lord Halifax, it was learned, and it is believed that Britain will follow the United States' lead in this Government's position toward Bolivia and Argentina.

Since Britain is the United Nations purchasing agent in Argentina and buys a large proportion of Bolivia's exports, her cooperation would be essential if economic sanctions are imposed.

The text of Hull's statement:

"It is my information that by the consultation now in progress there is already taking place considerable exchange of information regarding the origin of the revolution in Bolivia. This assembling of facts should soon permit each government to reach its own conclusions. The information now available here increasingly strengthens the belief that forces outside of Bolivia and unfriendly to the defense of the American republics inspired and aided the Bolivian revolution."

BIG U. S. RAID COSTS REICH 42 FIGHTERS

STUDEBAKER

Twelve Bombers Lost. RAF Starts Out On New Night Attack

JAN 8 1944

London, *Saturday*, Jan. 8 (AP)—Forty-two German fighters were destroyed yesterday by hundreds of United States Flying Fortresses, Liberators and long-range fighters which attacked southwest Germany as more than 750 other Allied warplanes delivered day-long series of blows at northern France.

Shortly after the American bombers returned, RAF night bombers roared across the Channel in the dark headed for the Continent in a continuation of the Allied assaults.

[A Stockholm report identified the target of the raiders as the I. G. Farben chemical works at Ludwigshaven and Mannheim.

[Another Stockholm report said Mediterranean - based American planes bombed Wiener Neustadt near Vienna, site of an airplane plant.]

Twelve Bombers Lost

The cost of the heavy raid into Germany, which was conducted against generally weak Nazi fighter opposition, was twelve bombers and seven fighter planes, with the pilot of one fighter reported safe by the joint United States Air Force and Air Ministry communique. Swiss dispatches said one American bomber landed safely in Switzerland.

Capt. Bryant J. White, of Kingsport, Tenn., a group leader, said "it was the largest number of American planes I have ever seen on one mission."

With yesterday's bag the total number of German fighters knocked down so far this month in three major American raids stands at 149.

Six Were Escorts

Of the seven fighters lost, six were United States long-range escort ships which covered the attack the entire distance of some 800 miles round trip while the other was from RAF, Canadian and Allied supporting formations which covered the withdrawal.

The medium bombers, including a strong force of American Marauders, plus many squadrons of fighters, attacked undisclosed German targets on the French coast all day for the sixteenth day in the past eighteen. The Marauders suffered no losses. They have suffered none since December 20.

The Swiss radio reported Allied planes were over Hungary during the day but their point of origin and objective were not known.

day. The American Marauders all returned safely.

Swiss dispatches said Allies planes flew over Hungary and Switzerland itself had an air alert.

The Vichy radio and Berlin went off the air tonight, presenting the possibility that the Royal Air Force may be over the Continent again as a follow-up to last night's Mosquito raids on western Germany, the sixth night in succession that those swift, two-engined bombers have carried the assault to Germany in the round-the-clock offensive.

Meanwhile it was announced today that American Thunderbolt and Lightning fighters which

America's Heaviest Bombers Attack Southwest Germany

JAN 8 1944

Flying Fortresses and Liberators Carry Out Daylight Assault—Marauders Raid North of France.

London, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the Eighth United States Air Force today smashed into Germany's industrial southwest in their third heavy operation in seven days while American Marauders rocked the "invasion coast" of northern France for the sixteenth time in eighteen days, also by daylight.

The strong forces of Liberators and Fortresses, accompanied by fighter escorts, returned to the area previously attacked by the record-breaking force of 1,500 American heavy bombers and fighters nine days ago, when a target identified as the gigantic chemical and poison gas center at Ludwigshafen was blasted.

Returning flyers said that today's heavy raid was carried out through light fighter opposition and only moderate flak, and was "a good show." As usual, specific targets were not announced.

The Marauder attack on France was part of a great parade of Allied fighters, fighter-bombers and other craft that streamed across the Channel during the escorted heavy bombers in Wednesday's raid on Kiel destroyed eighteen Nazi aircraft without loss for a new American fighter record over Germany. The previous record was sixteen. The trip was described as the deepest fighter penetration yet made into northwest Germany—a distance of some 465 air-line miles.

JET PLANE DUBBED THE SQUIRT

London, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—When one of the new British-American jet-propelled planes first flew over the outer London area in an experimental flight many people rushed for shelter, thinking that a heavy

bomb was screaming down.

The mystery plane's arrival was heralded by a distant screech which grew in volume until it sounded like a giant whistling kettle. Then the rumble of its powerful engines was heard as the plane shot overhead.

The people soon came to know it, however, as the flights became more frequent, and they finally dubbed it "The Squirt."

Three Nazi Fighters Shot Down At Once

A United States Bomber Base in Britain, Jan. 7 (AP)—Three German fighters, poised for a pass at a squadron of Fortresses over Germany, were knocked down in a single swoop today by eighteen Thunderbolts which dove out of the clouds and back into hiding without ever leaving formation.

Lieut. M. C. Hemphill, of Jackson, Miss., pilot of the Fortress Sweater Girl, said three ME109s formed up behind him and he was beginning to get worried when the Thunderbolts struck.

GEN. BROWNING PROMOTED

British Parachute Invasion Chief Is Acting Lieutenant General

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The commander of Britain's air-borne forces, Maj. Gen. F. A. M. Browning, today was promoted to acting Lieutenant General—perhaps significant of the important role parachutists are to play in the coming Continental invasion.

Feverish activity was reported at command headquarters, where the arrival of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as Supreme Invasion Commander was awaited.

All commanders have been named except the field general for invading American troops. He has been chosen, but his name is being kept a closely-guarded secret.

Commenting on this Morley Richards, Daily Express military writer, said "the armies under his leadership will be considerably larger than the British."

British Home Forces Get New Commander

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—Gen. Sir. Harold E. Franklyn was placed in charge today of British home forces, a post in which he will direct preliminary training and organization of British formations in the United Kingdom as well as the defense of the country.

Formerly commander of British troops in Northern Ireland, he succeeds Gen. Sir Bernard Paget, who was transferred to the Middle East command. Franklyn's post has no direct connection with the forthcoming invasion, although troops he trains eventually will pass to the control of the invasion commanders.

U. S. Bomber Flyer, 26, Promoted To Colonel

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—Twenty-six-year-old Elliott Vandevanter, Jr., of Washington, youngest commander of a United States heavy bomber group in the European theater, has been promoted to a colonelcy.

As a member of the old Nineteenth Bombardment Group in the South Pacific, Vandevanter flew the last Fortress out of Java and participated in many operations in the Philippines, Java and Australia. He was awarded the D. F. C. by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in 1942 while in the Philippines.

Vandevanter has been in Britain for seven months and led his bombing group in the Schweinfurt raid October 14.

Nazis Stress Coast Guns

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Berlin radio, continuing its pep talks on Nazi preparations to beat off the expected Allied invasion, said today that the Atlantic rampart from the Pyrenees Mountains to Narvik in northern Norway bristled with "7,700 heavy guns."

These heavy emplacements, the broadcast went on, are in addition to more than 3,000 heavy anti-tank guns and "millions of land mines" strewn along the coast southward from the North Sea.

A broadcast last night described a new type of heavy shore battery designed to shell both sea targets and bomber formations.

The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet* said that Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel was directing many German divisions in anti-invasion maneuvers along the French coast.

He said also that the Nazi general was testing long-range heavy coastal batteries which fire explosive shells "having a devastating effect on airplanes flying in close formation."

Russians Broadcast Roosevelt's Report

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast the full text of President Roosevelt's lend-lease report to Congress tonight for publication in all newspapers in the Soviet Union.

In his report yesterday Roosevelt credited lend-lease equipment from the United States with playing a major role in the Red army offensive which is driving the Germans out of Russia.

Agreement Reported On World Money

London, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The British and United States Treasuries have reached provisional agreement on an international post-war currency plan which is a compromise between the Keynes and White plans "but considerably nearer the latter than the former," the Financial News said today.

The White plan, drafted by Harry D. White, United States Treasury monetary expert, calls for an $8,000,000,000 stabilization fund definitely pegged to gold.

The article in the Financial News said the agreement—which is incomplete and excludes points on which there is wide divergence—will be discussed at an impending Inter-Allied Currency Conference in Washington. The paper said it was learned that the British had agreed to drop some of the principal features of the Keynes plan—including the "Bancor scheme." It said "the proposed international institution will not create credit but simply receive funds from the participating governments and allocate the foreign exchange thus received to countries with adverse trade balances."

Russians Get Donets Basin Coal

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (AP)—Restoration work on more than 150 Russian coal mines in the Donets Basin is in full swing, Assistant Commissar Abakumoff said today, and the present output of the mines is already several times greater than it was at any time under the German occupation.

Red Push Gives Poles Hope:

Premier

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—Hailing Russia's advance across the old Polish border as inspiring Poles "with hopes of prompt liberation," Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk declared last night that a fully organized underground government in his homeland is ready to come into the open at the opportune time.

The secret organization, the Polish Premier said in a broadcast address, exists "at all levels of state administration — political, military, social and economic."

State Continued

In fact, he declared, "the Polish state never ceased to exist" despite the German attack in 1939 and subsequent occupation. He added:

"All that happened was that its organs had to become secret under the pressure of events, with the exception of those which had to remain in the open for the purpose of carrying on their duties outside the country."

Underground Director

A deputy premier, answerable direct to the exile Cabinet in London, heads the underground, Mikolaczyk said, and his identity and place of residence may be made known soon.

Touching only indirectly on the Polish-Russian disagreement over location of Poland's eastern border, the Premier declared that "irrespective of the political situation" the Russian drive "brings nearer the moment of our final reckoning with the Germans."

He added, however, that "we should have preferred to meet Soviet troops not merely as allies of our allies fighting against the same common enemy but as our own allies as well."

Stiff Front Hinted

His address embraced a strong hint that Poland would not yield easily, if at all, to Russia's claims.

"We demand respect for the rights and interest of the Polish republic, its supreme authorities and its citizens, in any war situation and at any stage of development in the international political situation," he said.

Want Rights Respected

"We are carrying out our duty and claim recognition and respect for our rights—that is all.

"Acting as we are, we are entitled to believe firmly that in the struggle in which we are facing hate, violence, murder and robbery—while we have on our side the eternal principles of morality, justice and law as well as those of the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms—Poland will find strength, freedom and independence."

Poles Predict Russia Will Jail Guerrilla Corps

Exiled Spokesman Expects Underground Fighters Will Be Taken Prisoners

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—"The Polish underground continues to fight the Germans, but its members will become prisoners of war when taken by the Red Army," a Polish spokesman declared here tonight as the Poles took a frankly pessimistic view of the possibility of reaching a reconciliation with Russia. The spokesman did not say whether he knew of any such cases already, but in response to an inquiry said he though Polish guerrillas would be taken prisoner when the Russians reached the territories in which the guerrillas were operating.

Although a Polish government declaration two days ago and Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's broadcast to the Polish underground last night intimated that Poland was willing to try for an understanding, the spokesman at London said Poland was unwilling to give up territory in the east in return for promises of compensation at Germany's expense in the west. The spokesman said the Polish government considered eastern and western territorial questions separately.

Russia has given many indications that she does not recognize the pre-war eastern border of Poland, but regards as Russian territory the eastern half of the country, which she occupied in September, 1939, in agreement with Germany. The question has become acute since Russian troops this week pushed across the pre-war border in pursuit of the retreating Germans.

Nazis Reported Gloomy Over Outlook In Russia

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—German reports of the fighting in Russia today were gloomy, but the most striking indication of their plight came from a Tass dispatch which said that out of eighty-nine armored units commanded by German Field Marshal Gen. Fritz von Mannstein only fifteen were left intact and in one regiment companies were reduced to scattered survivors of six or eight soldiers each.

From Stockholm came additional reports of German pessimism. The newspaper *Svenska Morgonbladet* quoted a German military spokesman as saying there was a possibility of the German army being forced to withdraw entirely from Russia. In London, however, this was considered an extreme view for propaganda purposes.

Nazis Curbing Poles, Report

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—Tass, Soviet news agency, said in a Moscow broadcast today that German authorities "have proclaimed martial law in Warsaw, Lublin, Radom, Jaroslaw and other Polish towns near the Soviet frontier."

The broadcast said the information came from Geneva, Switzerland.

Warsaw and Lublin are about fifty miles west of the German-Soviet frontier established across Poland in September, 1939. Radom is about 100 miles west of the line. Jaroslaw is only a few miles west of it.

Reds Said To Dislike Talk Of Polish Border

By EDDY GILMORE

Moscow, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Soviets do not welcome any discussions from abroad or from foreigners here about Russia's borders.

The best indication yet of this was the brushoff that *Pravda*, Communist party paper, gave Wendell Willkie two days ago on the subject.

The Russians consider that the borders of the Soviet Union are their own business, and as stated once before, are no more a subject for discussion by Americans than are the borders of California by the Soviets.

Discussion Held Unfriendly

One is unable from here to say of course, how much discussion there may be in the United States about these matters, but there is no doubt but that the Soviets consider raising the question as unfriendly.

The Soviets do not consider that the Red army has moved across any frontier or border in advancing towards Sarny or other points in Rovno province—and their maps, which have been hanging on my wall since I arrived in this country in 1941, do not show any border there. I have two large maps, and the Polish border does not begin on either until a considerable distance west of where the Red army is now fighting.

When the Red army crosses that frontier, plenty will be announced in Moscow about it, but right now the fighting is regarded just as it has been—for liberation of the fatherland from the German invader.

It is very clear that the Soviets do not intend to indulge even in any discussion of the matter.

Red Gain Averages 2 Miles Per Day

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—In driving the Germans back across the old pre-war Polish frontier the Russian army has advanced 775 airline miles from Stalingrad—approximately the distance from New York to Chicago—since last February.

The advance represents an average gain of about two miles per day.

Jo. 24 — 11605

Stockholm, Jan. 7 (AP)—A Berlin dispatch to the newspaper Svenska Morgonbladet today quoted a German military spokesman as saying there was a possibility of the German army being forced to withdraw entirely from Russia in the face of what he declared appeared to be a giant Soviet offensive along the whole front from Leningrad to the Black Sea.

It was pointed out here, however, that the Nazis sometimes overemphasize their difficulties in order to claim an accomplishment against overwhelming odds in the event of a successful counter-stroke.

LONG Reserves Called Nazis' Weakness

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—Slowness of the German high command in hurling adequate reinforcements into the old Polish border sector to plug the Russian breach in the Nazi eastern wall underscores Germany's great weakness of 1944—a potential basic factor for her total defeat.

That weakness is a lack of sufficient reserves for her colossal problem of defense.

Basis Of Allied Strategy

The whole Allied strategy as sealed at Teheran apparently is aimed at wresting victory through the exploitation of this factor by bringing maximum pressure simultaneously to bear on the greatest possible number of fronts.

As the hour nears for the great invasion from the west—anticipation of which is forcing the Germans to stand to arms in strength from Norway to southern France—the success of that strategy already is being reflected in the East.

300 Divisions In The Field

With five to seven million men under arms—including the air force and other services—Germany is estimated by London military sources to have from 300 to 325 divisions in the field. Russian Premier Stalin has said that 257 divisions—207 of them German and the remainder satellite troops—are facing the Red army.

The Russians alone probably equal Germany's total number of men under arms and clearly outnumber the Germans and their faltering satellites on the Eastern front.

Only One Big Force Risked

Only once since the Russian offensive began six months ago has Hitler risked lashing out with a really strong counter-attacking force. That was in the six-week battle of the Kiev bulge, which ended with Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's Nazi-advertised "armored avalanche" being blasted to bits by Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's spectacular breakthrough into old Poland.

Two great trunk lines across Poland—the Warsaw-Rovno-Berdichev and the Krakow-Lwow-Odessa railways—should have enabled the Germans to pour strong reinforcements direct into the battle zone had the reserve strength been available, or had the Germans been willing to send more men to the East.

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Executions Vs. Revolution

Stockholm, Jan. 7 (AP)—Signs of flagging morale in Germany have brought a wave of death sentences making it impossible for any group to organize a revolution, Christer Jaederlund, Berlin correspondent of *Tidningen*, said in a dispatch today.

"A collapse of the home front could be precipitated by doubt as to whether to go on fighting, but today doubters are punished by death," he wrote.

Defeatists Silenced

Numerous executions in recent months, Jaederlund said, have frightened the Germans, quieted defeatist talk and made the people suspicious of one another.

To overthrow the Nazis, the correspondent added, "a real revolution must be organized, but the German people have been stripped of all possibilities to organize a revolt.

"One of the leading Nazis close to Hitler told me that only the Hitler regime has a possibility of organizing a revolution. Even the slightest manifestation of organized opposition to the regime, or criticism, has been nipped by the all-powerful Himmler organization."

Allied Raids Crippling

Jaederlund said there is no danger of a food shortage and wrote that German officials say the Allies' total bomb war against the Reich now is the biggest home-front as well as military problem.

He indicated in his story, phrased carefully because he still is working in Berlin, that there is a question how much additional bombing the Germans can stand, especially during the winter months. He asserted that thus far Berliners have stood up under the attacks.

He told how Hamburg had been able to resume production within a few weeks after it had been practically knocked out in August.

Live In Factories

Workers were ordered to return under threat of being deprived of any place to live in the Reich. Now they work, sleep and eat in factories as well as in the cellars of their bombed-out homes.

Meanwhile Schwartz von Berk in Berlin's *Das Reich* reiterated a warning to the peoples of the occupied countries that an Allied invasion would not give them liberty but instead would bring "devastation to your countries, starvation and a deluge of explosives, fire and steel."

German officials confess, he said, that a certain percentage of imported workers in the country are engaged in sabotage and underground activities, but added, however, that the Nazis would not hesitate to conduct wholesale massacres in order to quell revolt.

Stettin Toll Set at 1,000

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 7 (AP)—An eyewitness to the Royal Air Force's attack on the German Baltic port of Stettin early Thursday morning said today that he heard reports within that battered city that 1,000 persons had been killed.

The traveler said extensive damage was done to the harbor area, an important feeder line to German forces in Finland and along the Baltic front.

Two huge storage tanks, one containing aviation gasoline and the other oil for ice breakers, received direct hits and were still burning when he left Stettin earlier today, this traveler related. He said that fires broke out in five anchored merchant ships.

The newspaper Morgon Tidingen had reported earlier that 60,000 persons had been left homeless.

Meanwhile Germany's Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels announced today the formation of an organization under the direction of the Nazi party and Storm Troopers for the "systematic clearing of Berlin."

An effort will be made to utilize everything salvaged. Iron, copper and other metals will go into the war melting pots. Building materials will be used to patch damaged houses and turned over to the homeless to build temporary quarters.

France's Violent Deaths 500 A Day

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 7 (AP)—French police estimate that 500 persons, Frenchmen and Germans, meet violent death every day throughout France, a Paris dispatch to the *Tribune de Geneve* said today.

These include the victims of road sabotage, bush fighting, political assassinations, Nazi reprisals and executions.

From Mont Belaird in the department of Doubs the newspaper reported that Partisans fought a German patrol and killed twenty-seven in releasing six Frenchmen imprisoned because they had printed a secret newspaper. Two women members of the guerrilla band were killed.

REDS OBSERVE YULE HOLIDAY

Russians Light Trees and Attend Church.

JAN 8 1944

Moscow, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Candle-lit Christmas trees sparkled in Russian homes today and worshipers turned out for church services in greater numbers than at any time since 1917 as Russians celebrated their Orthodox Christmas fifteen days after its observance by the Western World.

Except for the special church services, however, the Russians put in a wartime working day as usual. There was no provision for a civil holiday, and the munitions factories maintained their usual production quotas. Young people and a scattering of Red Army men on leave were noted in the congregations.

Prayers for an early peace were said at masses celebrated by the Patriarch Sergei, assisted by Metropolitans of the Orthodox Church. The Patriarch was scheduled to deliver a special message today giving thanks for the rise of the church during the last year and urging continued support for the Soviet Union's campaign for victory over the Germans in 1944.

White Christmas.

To some 175,000,000 Russians, Serbians, Greeks, Rumanians and other communicants of the Eastern Orthodox Church today is Christmas Day and services were held at the independent churches, notably at the Holy Virgin Protection Procathedral, at 59 East Second street, recently acquired as the seat of the Most Rev. Metropolitan Theophilus, primate and ruling bishop of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America. Services were also held at the Russian Cathedral in East 97th street, of which the ruling prelate is Archbishop Nicholas.

Last night Christmas Eve services were held at both those churches and at the Church of Christ the Saviour, Madison avenue and 121st street, and several other houses of worship, including the Serbian Orthodox Church St. Sava, 20 West 26th street. In some churches there was a midnight service known as "Bozichna Yutrenya," with the floor of the church covered with straw, recalling the Manger. The communicants greeted each other with "Merry Christmas, Christ is born today," and the reply was "Peace of God, indeed, He is born today."

In Russia Santa Claus is known as Father Frost and he is attended by Snow Drop. Gifts are given, but in some instances they are not supposed to be opened until New Year's Day—January 14.

RED CROSS PLEADS FOR WAR CAPTIVES

Urges Belligerents Against Reprisals On Prisoners

Geneva, Jan. 7 (AP)—The International Committee of the Red Cross has appealed to all belligerents not to modify the status conferred by international agreements on war prisoners and civilian internees.

The appeal, communicated December 30 to the belligerent powers and made public today, reminded them that a 1929 convention expressly forbids reprisal measures against captives in enemy hands."

Appeals Against Reprisal

It said, "whatever views the belligerent powers may hold on the legal possibility of prosecuting war prisoners for offenses committed prior to their capture and allegedly imputable to them, these powers should never resort to such prosecutions by way of reprisals."

The committee added, "this would appear more imperative" for such acts "would encounter grave difficulties in the establishment of the facts and the determination of accused persons' individual responsibility."

Steady Aggravation Noted

The committee "earnestly entreats all belligerent powers to abstain from reprisals against prisoners of war and interned persons of all categories who ceased to participate in the hostilities or have never done so and whose captive condition deprives them of every means of self-defense."

The appeal observed with "great increasing disquiet" a steady aggravation of the methods of warfare affecting civilian lives and property devoid of military importance.

British Bomb Rhodes; Ships Sunk In Aegean

Cairo, Jan. 7 (AP)—RAF heavy bombers attacked the port of Rhodes during January 5-6, an Allied Middle East communique said today, and RAF and American long-range fighters have sunk a number of loaded sailing ships, "a type of shipping on which the enemy is now forced largely to depend" in supplying the occupied Aegean islands.

The communique said that continuing bad weather made difficult the detection and destruction of enemy shipping in the Aegean, but two vessels were sunk during the operations reported and three others were set afire or left in a sinking condition.

The attack on Rhodes damaged harbor facilities, the communique said, adding that the bombing was "well concentrated." Two Allied planes were missing.

Allied Specialist Units Land In Yugoslavia, Reports Say

JAN 8 1944

London, Jan. 7 (AP)—Roundabout reports reached Stockholm today that Allied specialist troops had landed at several strategic points on the coast of Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile dispatches from Allied headquarters in Algiers called "completely erroneous" a report that "crack Allied divisions" had landed in Yugoslavia. This account was carried by Reuters, quoting the *Stockholms-Tidningen*, which in turn was said to have credited its information to reports from Zagreb, capital of puppet Croatia. A qualified but unofficial source in London said the report "probably was planted by the Germans as a feeler."

Roundabout Report

The story that Allied specialists had reached Yugoslavia also was roundabout, reaching Stockholm from Zagreb by way of Budapest, and likewise must be considered with reservations.

These reports gave no indication of the size of the forces, or whether they were American or British, but American and British officers and liaison missions have been reported active with Yugoslav guerrillas for several weeks. Some of these apparently are supply officers.

Fighting Reported

The Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said the Americans and British were engaged in "heavy fighting" with Germans and Ustachis (Croat puppet troops).

Zurich dispatches to London yesterday said Zagreb residents were "suffering from invasion nerves" and mentioned a report circulating in the Croat capital that strong units of the British First and American Seventh Armies—neither of which has been engaged in active fighting as a whole since the invasion of Italy—were concentrating on the Italian east coast at Bari for a Balkan invasion.

One highly placed British observer said, however, that there undoubtedly was considerable passage of Allied officers across the Adriatic as part of the close liaison with Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), but discounted the idea that there had been any troop landings in force.

The British First Army was commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir K. A. N. Anderson in Tunisia and the American Seventh Army was commanded by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., in Sicily.

Abandon Banja Luka

Meanwhile headquarters of Marshal Broz announced that Yugoslav

Partisan forces attacking Banja Luka, Croatian base of the second German tank army, had withdrawn after six days of furious street fighting in which heavy losses were inflicted on the Nazis.

"After successful conclusion of their allotted tasks units of the Fifth Corps have withdrawn from Banja Luka," a broadcast communique said.

680 Reported Dead

The bulletin listed German losses as 680 dead, 700 wounded and 720 prisoners—including 26 officers. Much war material was said to have been captured.

Twenty miles to the north, meanwhile, other Partisan forces launched what Tito described as a "successful" attack on the Sava river town of Bosanska Gradiska, its suburb, Stara Gradiska, on the north bank of the river, and Nova Gradiska, a town on the Zagreb-Belgrade railway a few miles further north.

25 Quislings Killed

Detachments from the Croat brigade named Radic Brothers" meanwhile concluded a successful engagement at Varastinski Breg by killing twenty-five Quislings and wounding forty others, the bulletin said. They captured an ammunition dump and several trench mortars, the communique declared.

Slovenian Partisans continued their guerrilla operations in the Drave Valley in northeastern Slovenia, where they severed the Zagreb-Fiume railway at several points and derailed a train which toppled into the Drave river, killing several Nazi troopers.

Novo Mesto, rail-river junction town in central Slovenia, was still under siege by the Partisans who have frustrated all attempts by the German garrison to break through their lines, Tito's communique declared.

Allies Deflate Reports On Yugoslavia Landings

Some Specialists Sent, No Big Movement Attempted

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Reports tracing back to Axis-controlled Zagreb said today the Allies had landed "in force" in Yugoslavia, but Allied headquarters at Algiers denied it, and a highly placed British source suggested all the smoke came from a spark of fact: that for some time small parties of Allied officers and specialists have been going into Yugoslavia to help the Partisans.

The periodic landings of little groups of Allied liaison officers scarcely could be called troop movements, London quarters commented.

Sofia Evacuation Reported

New York, Jan. 7 (AP)—Bulgaria's Foreign Minister has "ordered the members of the diplomatic corps in Sofia to leave the city because of the danger of air raids," the British radio said today in a broadcast recorded here.

Fascist Treason Trial Set For Tomorrow

New York, Jan. 7 (AP)—Trial of Count Ciano and other members of the Fascist Grand Council who voted for the ouster of Premier Mussolini last July 25 will begin tomorrow at Verona in northern Italy, the Berlin radio said today.

All are charged with treason by Mussolini's puppet regime.

Early Sentencing Expected

The broadcast said Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law and former Italian Foreign Minister, would be the first to face the court and that sentences were expected to be pronounced within a few days after the opening of the trials.

Verona, a city of more than 100,000, was declared to be intensely interested in the trials.

The radio report, recorded here by the Associated Press, said Ciano is imprisoned in a scantily furnished cell.

Five Others Under Arrest

Only five others of the nineteen members of the Grand Council who voted against Mussolini have been arrested, the broadcast said. These are Marshal Emilio de Bono (who was reported by the Swiss radio December 23 to be seriously ill); Tullio Cianetti, former Minister of Corporations; Carlo Pareschi, former Minister of Agriculture; Giovanni Marinelli, former head of the Fascist Militia, and former President of the Fascist Industrial Association Ballela. All are in prison at Verona.

The other defendants, including Count Dino Grandi, one-time Ambassador to London, are to be tried *in absentia*, according to previous German accounts.

Army Paper Points To Results Of Poll On Soldier-Vote Issue

Algiers, Jan. 7 (AP)—The *Stars and Stripes*, published for several hundred thousand American soldiers in this theater, declares in an editorial to appear in Saturday's issue that soldiers polled by the army newspaper are overwhelmingly in favor of participating in United States elections this year and calls upon Congress to enact a uniform balloting law.

The two-column editorial, a rarity in the *Stars and Stripes*, expresses disappointment in a Senate-approved measure which leaves soldier-balloting up to the States.

"We Have Little Time To Spare"

Soldiers believe, it says, that "they would be unable to make proper use of the franchise unless Congressmen passed some kind of uniform law making it simple for citizen soldiers to vote.

They asked the question, "Can you imagine what percentage will actually vote if each has to proceed through various State methods, most of them not even knowing the requirements of their respective States; the process takes months, and we have little time to spare."

The editorial continues, "The writers, members of a single battalion representing every section of the nation, said 'soldiers on the front want to fight, and they want to vote. . . . We on the front are determined to use bullets and ballots.'

Varga Girl Comment

"The theme of other letters has been that men and women in uniform are under the same obligation to exercise the franchise as civilians."

The editorial quotes the majority of soldiers as feeling that a Congressman's remark that they were more concerned with the fate of the Varga girl than with voting was "in bad taste" and that the vote issue was "too fundamental to be made the subject of a wisecrack."

Referring again to its poll, the paper says soldier letters and statements "indicate that they are primarily concerned with the right to vote for its own sake and reflect the belief that members of the American citizen army, even if outside the continental limits of the United States, retain the basic rights and privileges of citizenship.

"A Simple Right"

"They do not feel they are asking Congress for any special privileges. They feel they are asking for a simple right."

It adds that the nearer the soldiers have been to the fighting, the more strongly they feel on the subject, as the Naples edition has received more mail about it than the African editions.

2 States Pass Soldier Vote

Georgia and West Virginia yesterday became the first and second States, respectively, to pass voting legislation for members of the armed forces.

The Georgia measure was signed by Gov. Ellis Arnall. The West Virginia bill was sent to Gov. M. M. Neely.

De Gaulle Plans Two Expeditionary Forces

Algiers, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The French Consultative Assembly has set aside 35 billion francs ($700,000,000) for the French war effort in the coming year, including maintenance of at least two expeditionary forces which will join in the invasion of Europe.

That amount was earmarked for the military in a 1944 budget of 42 billion francs ($840,000,000) approved yesterday. The remainder will go for civil administration.

RUMANIA SAID TO SEEK PEACE

JAN — 8 1944

O'BRIEN

Reported Set To Let Maniu Deal With Russia

Istanbul, Turkey, Jan. 7 (AP)—As Gen. Nikolai Vatutin switched the main weight of the First Ukrainian Army's offensive to the southwest, a highly placed Balkan informant declared tonight that Rumania, directly in the path of the Soviet drive, was ready to rally behind Juliu Maniu to make peace with Russia.

This informant declared that Maniu, Rumanian anti-Nazi leader, is delaying action only because of lack of a clear guarantee from the Allies, including Russia, that Rumania's future existence is assured.

Reds Only 80 Miles Off

The Russians last were reported to be approximately eighty miles away from the Rumanian frontier on the Dniester river. There were reports of repercussions in other Axis satellite Balkan countries as a result of the Red army drive.

Maniu was pictured as being able to rally the Rumanian army and practically all members of the present Government and all ranks of the public for peace with Russia and the western Allies. The nation under him was pictured here as being willing to accept the cession of Bessarabia to Russia if the return of Transylvania from Hungary is certain. Germany presented Transylvania to Hungary.

King Mihai Reported Acting

Neutral diplomats in London said that young King Mihai of Rumania has gone into hurried conferences with Maniu amid indications that his Balkan kingdom is attempting desperately to shake loose from the Germans.

A Swiss dispatch quoted the Budapest radio as reporting a virtual ban on civilian train travel on all main lines in Rumania, obviously in connection with withdrawal and defense plans of the country, since Rumanian troops still are fighting beside the Germans in Russia.

Private sources in Switzerland further said that the formal evacuation of Bessarabia had begun. The extent of the train restrictions, these quarters said, indicated that the Rumanians were reckoning on the necessity of a westward withdrawal into the mountains.

Jap New Britain Stand Stiffens

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 7 (AP)—In the bitterest kind of jungle warfare, Japanese defenders of New Britain Island have lost another 600 dead in their stiffening resistance to the marines who landed at Cape Gloucester twelve days ago.

General MacArthur reported today that marines pressing eastward toward Borgen Bay from the Cape Gloucester beachhead have encountered fierce opposition and only slight advances have been made.

Both sides have wheeled up their big guns and American planes are supporting the marines by strafing Japanese lines and gun positions.

Jap Dead Total 2,000

The 600 Japanese dead reported in today's communique raised to more than 2,000 the number of enemy fighters killed thus far in the Cape Gloucester action.

Aerial warfare against the Japanese centered at Madang, New Quinea, 180 miles west of Cape Gloucester, where American airmen delivered a 243-ton bombing; at Rabaul, on the northeastern tip of New Britain, where a fighter sweep knocked ten Japanese planes out of the sky, and at Kavieng, New Ireland, where two destroyers were hit and probably sunk.

Yanks Nearer Madang

American forces which landed at Saidor, New Guinea, January 2, have moved ten miles northward to contact the enemy and now are less than fifty airline miles from Madang.

Japanese forces cut off in coastal jungles by the Saidor landing are being steadily driven into a shrinking pocket by Australian veterans on the Huon Peninsula who now are within sixty-seven air line miles of their American Allies at Saidor.

Carrier-based planes from Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific forces roared in over Kavieng harbor Tuesday and sent three torpedoes into one destroyer and one into the other.

One Allied Plane Lost

The fighter sweep over Rabaul by more than fifty planes Tuesday continued the almost daily Allied raids that already have cost the Japanese more than 180 planes during the past two weeks.

The American fighters, possibly based at the new Torokina airfield at Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville Island, 250 miles southeast of Rabaul, were challenged by thirty Japanese interceptors. One fighter failed to return.

Nimitz Back at Pearl Harbor

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 7 (AP).—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz has returned to Pearl Harbor after routine conferences at San Francisco, his Pacific Fleet headquarters reported today. No details of the conferences were disclosed.

have been singing this song around a decrepit upright piano in the mess hall.

It follows:

A Marine Christmas Carol

(Tune: Jingle Bells)

The war was fought on Monday, in Tojo's own back yard.
The Marines were playing fullback, the Navy playing guard.
The Nips were in the bleachers; my gosh, how they did yell
When Navy scored a touchdown, our boys did yell for hell:

(Chorus)

Hold that Jap, hold that Jap—the Navy's back of us.
We can't go wrong, singing this song, if Knox is in with us.
We hit 'em hard; we hit 'em fast; the battle's just begun.
Marshalls, Carolines, and Wake—we'll free from the Rising Sun.
The Marines will start the show and it won't be long from now.
He-X said we couldn't take Tarawa; ha!—we showed him how!
The Japs are falling back; the Marines are moving in.
The Navy's right beside us, with everything to win.

(Second Chorus)

We got that Jap; we got that rat—we are the red, white, and blue.
Navy, Marines, are clearing the way, just like we always do.
We sank the sun, the Rising Sun, and raised the starry blue.
And here's a greeting from us all coming straight to you.

3 Tarawa Marines Write Song For Buddies Who Died

JAN 8 1944

The following dispatch, distributed by the Associated Press, was written by Staff Sergeant Richard J. Murphy, Jr., of Chevy Chase, Md., a marine combat correspondent.

Aboard a Transport in the Central Pacific (Delayed)—Three marines who fought in the opening offensive in the Central Pacific have written a song "in memory of the boys who died on Tarawa."

The three are Gunnery Sergeant Michael Fondanova, New York city; Pfc. William E. Richmond, Utica, Mich., and Pfc. Edwin P. Martin, Guerneville, Cal.

Their Song

All were in the unit that waged the closing battles with the Japs, securing the island. Aboard this ship, bound for a rest base, they

[A—The Japanese admiral who commanded the island is reputed to have said that the Tarawa atoll could not be taken by a million men.]

Chinese Advance In Upper Burma

New Delhi, Jan. 7 (AP)—American-trained Chinese troops have crossed to the east bank of the upper Chindwin river in a fresh offensive to clear the way for the steady advancement of the new Burma road, it was disclosed today.

The operation was supported by a four-day attack of fighters and fighter-bombers of the United States Army Air Force starting January 1, a communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters stated.

Exact location of the drive was not given, but it was announced that the Chinese had thrown the Japanese from the west bank of the river in the Yupbang area and occupied some positions on the east bank. The scene is in rugged northern Burma in the Hukawng valley area, approximately one hundred miles northwest of the Japanese base at Myitkyina, terminus of the Mandalay railroad.

Target For Bombers

A continuing drive eastward could unite the Chinese in Burma and in Yunnan province in southwest China.

Myitkyina itself was a target for American bombers which scored many hits on the airfield, the communique said.

Meanwhile it announced that United States heavy bombers raided the Japanese-held port of Akyab January 2, followed by an RAF night attack on the Heho airfield and Prome railway yards, and the Allied planes carried out both strategic and tactical attacks on rail, road and river communications in much of Burma.

Northwest of Akyab, in the Mayu Mountains, Allied ground forces made further unspecified progress after beating off a Japanese counterattack.

Lisbon Paper Lashes Jap Timor Occupation

Lisbon, Jan. 7 (AP)—Timor is Portuguese and Portugal's sovereignty over it must be restored immediately, the *Jornal do Comercio* declared today in a violent editorial attack on the Japanese Government for not withdrawing from the Pacific island, which was occupied shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Calling the island, which is half Portuguese, half Dutch, a "bleeding wound in the conscience of the nation," the newspaper added, "Portugal must unite like one man and act according to whatever decisions the Government takes in order to restore Portuguese sovereignty in Timor."

JAPS RAMMED RAFTS

New Delhi, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Survivors of an Allied merchantman torpedoed by a Japanese submarine said today that many of the crewmen were killed when the submersible began methodically ramming and machine-gunning lifeboats and rafts.

The sixteen British and Indian survivors were afloat three days before reaching shore.

Bolivia to "Demand Proof"

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 7 (AP).—Jose Tamayo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared tonight that if information which Secretary Hull said "increasingly strengthens" the belief that foreign forces aided the recent Bolivian revolution is made public, the Bolivian government "will demand concrete and precise proof."

Replying in an interview to Secretary Hull's statement that it now appears the Bolivian coup d'etat of Dec. 19 was "inspired and aided" by forces "unfriendly to the defense of the American republics," Tamayo said he was "unable to comprehend to what foreign forces Mr. Hull referred."

He said he "regretted greatly" that Mr. Hull had "fallen into the error of giving credit to sources interested in falsifying the real purpose of the revolution and the consequent formation of the nta."

19 Nations Study Bolivian Shift

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—Nineteen American nations bent on rooting out Axis political influences in this hemisphere began an exhaustive joint study today of the forces that put a revolutionary government in power in Bolivia on December 20.

A full exchange of information began among Washington and the eighteen other capitals regarding the suspected influences which may have contributed to the accession of the new Bolivian President, Major Gualberto Villarroel.

To Decide On Recognition

On the basis of this information, and acting through the Inter-American Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, the American nations, which include all sovereign States except Bolivia and Argentina, will then decide whether to accord the government at La Paz friendly recognition or to take measures which, in effect, would isolate Bolivia from its neighbors, both politically and economically.

Similarly stern procedure unquestionably will be applied to Argentina, where a revolutionary regime was set up last June, if it is found that Argentine influences were instrumental in bringing about the overthrow of the old government in Bolivia.

May Reexamine Relations

Even without such evidence, the methods applied to Bolivia may bring a joint re-examination of diplomatic relations with Argentina, since that country is now the only one in this hemisphere maintaining a policy of "neutrality" toward the Axis powers.

Chilean officials only last month asserted, with thinly-veiled references to Argentina and Bolivia, that "neighboring" nations had plotted to instigate a revolution in their country and set up an anti-democratic government.

Didn't Break With Axis

The United States recognized the new Argentine Government in the expectation that Buenos Aires would reciprocate by breaking relations with the Axis. This Buenos Aires has not done.

Questions have been raised as to whether the joint international action to examine the origins of the new Bolivian regime constitutes a major development in the good neighbor policy of non-intervention.

Secretary of State Hull has denied emphatically that that is the case. Hull explained recently that a preliminary study of the Bolivian or any other American government is an emergency measure necessitated by the interests of all the Americas in winning the war.

ARGENTINE PAPER STOPS PUBLICATION

JAN 8 1944

Buenos Aires, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The Socialist newspaper La Vanguardia announced today that it was ceasing publication because of the impossibility of freely complying with its social duty. The daily, which has been closed down many times for its crusading policy, was preparing to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

A front page editorial today said that the decision was the result of a Government decree of January 5 strictly controlling the Argentine press, and that it was taken voluntarily and conscientiously. La Vanguardia added: "After the dissolution of political parties and the imposition of theological dogma on the schools and people, regulation of the press, radiotelephony and cinemas definitely creates an irrespirable atmosphere for a social newspaper that uses its pen as a medium of spreading truth and illuminating and inspiring consciences."

Democracy Will Stay In Chile, Rios Declares

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 7 (AP)—President Juan Antonio Rios said today that "Chile is and will continue democratic."

The statement was construed as a declaration to other democratic nations in the hemisphere, particularly the United States, that Chile stands firmly with the democracies.

U.S. Captives in Japanese Camp Go Without Mail for 20 Months

But Survey by Red Cross Shows That Most Aspects of Prison Life Are Satisfactory, With Food, Medical Care and Recreation Adequate

JAN 8 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—In one Japanese prisoner camp where 1,174 American soldiers are interned, there has been no mail since May, 1942.

But the International Red Cross, reporting on the visits of its representatives to this and two other camps, describes conditions as "satisfactory."

The reports were made public today by Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, chairman of a special Senate committee on war prisoner treatment, to whom they were sent by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

"Undoubtedly," said the secretary, "the camps reported on . . . are 'show' camps. Nevertheless, there is some comfort to be derived from the fact that at least a few of our men are faring no worse."

Christmas dinner for the prisoners was being planned at the Shanghai camp when the report was made, Dec. 15.

"Owing to high cost of commodities and difficulties of securing supplies, the celebration will be on a smaller scale than last year," the report said. "Planning dinner consisting of good soup, pot roast with vegetables, pies, fruit, coffee and cigarettes."

Clothing Being Supplied

"Conditions generally very satisfactory, . . . health good," said the Shanghai report, remarking that while winter clothing was needed, it probably would be available in the January relief shipments. Heating, the report said, will be limited, but the condition is shared by all residents of Shanghai. An effort was being made to compensate by increasing hot meals and hot tea.

The men, says the report, are housed in three new two-storied brick buildings, with separate hospital, canteen, bathhouse and utility buildings. The barracks are heated and electric lighted, fitted with bunks and straw mattresses, supplied with blankets, sheets, pillow case and cover, with mosquito nets in summer.

Foods include flour, cornmeal, fish, fat, vegetables, soyabeans, apples, tangerines, salt, some spices and tea, to provide 3,800 calories for patients, 4,120 for laborers, as compared with 3,457 for Japanese soldiers. The prisoners, the report said, are satisfied with the fod but find the diet, in the long run, somewhat monotonous.

"Upon arrival, 700 to 800 (of all prisoners) were very sick," says the report. "Thanks to special efforts Kwangtung Army headquarters, General Army Hospital, Red Cross Hospital, health greatly improved, can be considered very good now." Daily medical examinations, dental care is available and all prisoners have been inoculated against diseases.

The prisoners work each day but Sunday and national holidays at camp maintenance and administration, in factories as cobblers, tailors, in metal and wood working shops. They are paid.

Four Cigarettes a Day

At the canteen four cigarettes a day are available for enlisted men, also sweets, toilet articles, stationery. Profits are expended by the prisoners. Anglican church services are held each Sunday.

A full sized outside sports grounds is available for exercise and games.

A report from the Haiphong-road camp also described conditions as "highly satisfactory in every respect."

Conditions at the Hoten (Mukden) Manchukuo camp, where there are sixteen American officers, 511 non-commissioned officers and 647 privates were reported in considerable detail. Most of these men were transferred from the Philippines, particularly Batan and Corregidor.

Prisoner representatives appeal for articles for mental recreation, educational books of any sort, particularly for learning languages, also mechanical, agricultural, medical text books. Musical instruments and clocks have been bought from contributions from the Vatican.

Privates may mail three cards a year, others more according to rank. Major Hankins, prisoner representative at the camp, told the Red Cross observer that the Americans had received no mail since May, 1942, but have received five replies to radiograms.

JAP FLEET WAITS CHANCE, KNOX SAYS

JAN 8 1944

Assumption It's Afraid Described As Foolish

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—Secretary Knox said today it is "foolish" for anyone to assume that the Japanese fleet is afraid to fight—it probably remains in hiding "because the time doesn't suit their purpose."

He added that the enemy presumably is "waiting for a time they will have a better chance, they hope."

"But while they remain cooped up, our ships, men, planes, are growing and when they do come out there can be only one ultimate result."

Knox made his statement after reviewing recent activity in the South and Central Pacific areas.

American army, navy and marine flyers are "continuing complete domination," he said, and bombing planes have raided the Marshalls, northern Solomons, New Britain and New Ireland areas during the past week.

"Uniformly enemy losses conservatively run better than six to one," he remarked.

Losses Compared

The Navy Secretary added that "the little barges" which the Japanese are using to move men and supplies "are getting knocked off pretty regularly" by American planes and motor-torpedo boats.

Knox also mentioned that Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the South Pacific area, who is now in the United States, is expected to come to Washington for a few days of discussions. He quoted an estimate made by Halsey that ten Japanese have been killed for every American lost in the Pacific area.

"I have been doing a little figuring," Knox said, adding that Halsey's figures might be low. He cited the operations in which American forces captured the Cape Gloucester area. There, he said, 2,100 dead Japanese have been counted, while only 117 Americans have been killed, or a ratio of "almost 20 to 1."

He also cited the land operations on Guadalcanal, saying that the Japanese dead there in land operations alone totaled 17,330 while American total dead in land operations, including airmen, totaled only 1,950.

DRAFT CHANGE CLEARS DOUBTS ON ELIGIBILITY

New Physical Examination System Ends Screening by Local Boards.

GIVES THREE WEEKS' NOTICE

Separate Quotas Will Be Set Up for Army and Navy---To Start February 1.

JAN 8 1944

Washington, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—A plan for eliminating uncertainties among draft eligibles concerning whether they are physically acceptable for service, and to provide a minimum of three weeks' notice of induction, was announced by selective service headquarters today.

This will be done by:

Abolishing the present system of screening examinations by local boards.

Giving pre-induction (final) examinations at least twenty-one days before the induction date.

Doing away with all post-induction furloughs, now three weeks in the Army and one week in the Navy.

The new system does not apply to registrants ordered to report for induction before February 1,

but local boards will begin at once to order a substantial number of men now in class 1-A to report for the pre-induction examinations, in addition to taking enough men in the old manner to meet their January quotas.

To Build Up Pool.

At first these men may be inducted twenty-one days after passing their physical, but this interval will be gradually lengthened as a pool of physically acceptable men in build up. If a registrant passes his physical and still has not been inducted ninety days later, he must be given a new pre-induction physical before being called.

Although the local screening is to be abandoned, any registrant who believes he has an obvious disqualifying defect may request and be given an examination by a local board physician and be rejected there without having to undergo the complete pre-induction physical by the armed forces.

The pre-induction tests to be given at the induction stations by Army and Navy doctors was established to comply with the wishes of Congress.

Three Classifications.

The examining doctors will classify acceptable men in three groups—Army general service, Army limited service and Navy (including Marines and Coast Guard).

Local boards hereafter will receive Army and Navy quotas instead of one general call for men as heretofore. The boards will fill their Army quotas from men classified for the Army by the examining doctors, and Navy quotas in the same way.

Generally, only registrants in class 1-A will be ordered to report for pre-induction examinations.

However, any registrant may request his local board to send him for such an examination, and if the local board determines that he is due to be called up shortly, even though he may not be in 1-A, it is authorized to order the examination.

If a registrant wishes immediate induction he may sign a request before taking a pre-induction physical, and if he passes the physical he will be inducted at once instead of waiting twenty-one or more days.

To Call More Fathers.

Col. Arthur V. McDermott, the New York city selective service director, announced this afternoon that pre-Pearl Harbor fathers comprised 13 per cent of the New York city men accepted for service during December at the Grand Central Palace induction center. The percentage for both October and November was about 7 per cent.

Col. McDermott explained that, for security purposes, selective service headquarters could not make public the number of men inducted last month.

The New York city draft director stated, however, that the percentage of fathers drafted during January may show an increase.

"We cannot tell how sharp the increase might be," he commented.

Army Furlough Plan Reported Now Under Way

Congress Hears Units in Alaska, Caribbean and Iceland Receive Leaves

JAN 8 1944

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Amid reports that the Army is moving to relieve troops in isolated outposts, Senate Democrats and Republicans joined today in urging the establishment of a furlough system for battle-weary men long overseas.

Congress has heard informally that the Army already has acted to replace many of its garrisons in Alaska, the Caribbean, Iceland and other outposts in this hemisphere.

Some service men in Sicily, Italy and the southwest Pacific also have been returned to the United States, but the percentage is said to be extremely small.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, told a reporter he believed the War Department should make some provision for short furloughs for men who had seen at least two years of foreign service. He suggested the possibility of a rotation system which would let one man out of four in a designated unit come home for a month or more. On his return, another would receive leave.

Senator George L. Radcliffe, Democrat, of Maryland, said he, too, felt that arrangements could be made for furloughs that would not interfere with the war effort.

Members of Congress said their mail is full of appeals from parents for furloughs for their sons, but most legislators thought no attempt would be made to enact legislation on the subject. The general disposition was to leave the decision to the high command.

Senator Taft said his proposal for a furlough after two years of overseas fighting probably would affect few troops in the European theater, but might give relief to a large number in the Pacific.

Both Senators Taft and Radcliffe said the chief problem was use of shipping that otherwise might be carrying troops or supplies. Senator Taft added that there also was the question of whether experienced fighting units should be broken up.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, declared that he would like to see some arrangements made for furloughs, but "when they can be spared is a matter for the military authorities to decide."

WARNS SERVICE MEN

Washington, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Service men and women should keep an individual, personal record of all medical attention given them, no matter how slight, Representative Sparkman (D.-Ala.) suggested today, in order to help validate any claims they may have later for disabilities.

Mr. Sparkman, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, said that many men who saw service in the last war had great difficulty in proving the legality of their claims for benefits because official records had been lost or destroyed.

"Although the military services attempt to keep accurate records of the treatment given," Mr. Sparkman said, "these records sometimes are accidentally destroyed, or misplaced. Each individual, to safeguard his own interests, should supplement the official record with a personal notation of his own."

BLOOD PLASMA USED FOR TREATING BURNS

Two Navy Doctors Declare New Medicated Solution a Success

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Comdr. Melvin D. Abbott and Lieut. John R. Gepfert of the Navy have developed a new surface treatment for burns which they say is better than any of the many methods in vogue during the past two years.

The method involves application of a medicated solution of human blood plasma directly to the surface of the burn.

In the Naval Medical Bulletin the two medical officers said that they had employed plasma in surface treatment after reviewing these observations:

Whenever the human body suffers a surface burn, nature seeks to compensate for the damage by causing the body to give off serum—the main constituent of human plasma.

Blisters are formed, with the serum inside them providing a protective covering for surviving tissue beneath and allowing it to regenerate.

Even if the blisters are broken, the serum spreads and covers the injured surface, serving as a protective and soothing layer of insulation.

But the doctors said the usefulness of this protective mechanism of nature had been limited so far because the body made no provision to protect against infection that might set in. So they went nature one better.

They took some donated human plasma (to provide the serum needed) and added to it a 5 per cent solution of sulfanilamide, a potent killer of bacteria. A thickening substance was added to make the solution easy to apply to the surface of burns.

ROCKET PLANE MAY USHER IN NEW SPEED ERA

Fighter Ship Just Revealed by Allies Uses Jet Propulsion.

JAN 8 1944

HAS PASSED MANY TESTS

Engines Were Designed by R.A.F. Captain—Production in Quantity Due Soon.

Washington, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—New vistas of rocket plane travel were opened today with the disclosure that a fighter plane using jet propulsion has been developed and pronounced a success.

The new plane, visions of which awakened scientific research years ago, was announced jointly last night by the Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force. It already has completed several hundred test flights without mishap, and quantity production will begin soon.

Today's planes of orthodox design have about reached their speed limits, and jet propulsion has been regarded by engineers as the logical next step.

Jet propulsion—commonly called rocket propulsion—eliminates the propeller. Instead of a propeller biting into the air to pull the plane forward, a series of powerful explosions not unlike those of a Fourth of July skyrocket pushes it ahead.

The propeller performs satisfactorily at speeds up to 400 miles plus, the present maximum of the fastest war planes, but the limit is believed to be something substantially below 500 miles.

Because of wartime secrecy, few details of the new American-British fighter can be expected until it has gone into actual combat and its secrets are known to the enemy, but the formal announcement that the plane operates at high altitudes and extreme speed can be taken to mean that the United Nations have a secret weapon. The only other detail announced was that it is a twin-engined plane.

Italians Were First.

The Italians are reported to have made the first flight in a jet-propelled plane, flying an experimental craft a considerable distance several years ago. The plane then disappeared from the scene, presumably because the Italians lacked the facilities to carry on the development.

The Junkers' laboratories in Germany also have been reported working on a jet-propelled plane and German experiments with rockets to assist take-off and increase emergency speed have been reported. The celebrated German pilot, Ernst Udet, killed while testing a secret weapon, is believed to have died at the controls of a rocket or jet plane.

The new plane announced by the A. A. F. and the R. A. F. uses engines designed and developed by Group Capt. Frank Whittle of the R. A. F., who, as far back as 1939, was reported to be working with blower-type rotary compressors, the rotar bearing and the compressor being liquid cooled. The kind of fuel Capt. Whittle's engines use was not disclosed, but one advantage of jet engines—in theory, at least—is their ability to utilize any fuel that produces high temperatures.

Another aeronautical development, which also has intrigued scientists for years, is the flying wing.

Dr. H. L. Dryden, aerodynamics expert of the Bureau of Standards, predicted recently that a flying wing may emerge from the laboratory stage in the not distant future.

Various groups, all well financed, have been working on the wing principle and have found the problem of distributing weight one of the major difficulties.

A flying wing is, in fact, all wing. The tail is eliminated entirely. The advantage here is the elimination of air drag caused by the tail.

To Be Made in Quantity.

Last night's announcement, issued here by Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, said that General Electric Company and Bell Aircraft Company had played important roles in the developments on this side of the Atlantic.

He said:

"Full information about this jet propulsion engine was disclosed in July, 1941, to the United States Army Air Forces who, like the British R. A. F., and Ministry of Aircraft Production, had the foresight to appreciate the tremendous possibilities of this new form of aircraft power unit. The U. S. A. A. F. at once asked for an engine to be sent to U. S. A., and the engine which had made the first flight was sent to the General Electric Company in September, 1941.

As the result of close co-operation between the U. S. A. A. F. the R. A. F. and the A. A. F Materiel Command, the Ministry of Aircraft Production and the General Electric Company, a number of these engines were built.

"The first of these engines was ready for tests in less than six months. At the same time the Bell Aircraft Company was given an order to build an aircraft suitable to operate with two of these engines and the first flight in the United States was made in less than twelve months. Several hundred successful flights have been carried out since then by American pilots in the United States and by British pilots with the British aircraft in England, many of them at high altitudes and extreme speed and all without a single mishap."

Gen. Arnold and the British "have directed that plans be made for the production of a sufficient quantity for training purposes both in the United States and in Great Britain."

To Change Civilization.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker said here today that "if the war lasts another five years" the new British-American jet-propelled airplane will change the whole course of civilization with respect to transportation and travel.

"It has brough us fifty years farther than we would have been had the war not occurred, the world war I ace declared.

Capt. Rickenbacker said that he doubted that the plane would become a great factor in winning the war. He said he thought the war would be over before various problems connected with it were solved.

The same thing applies, he declared, to Germany's purported new secret weapon. The aviator expressed confidence the Allies "are qualified to match any weapon the Germans produce."

Externally, the plane looks very much the same as those in use today, and only the absence of propeller and its distinctive sound will reveal it to the Luftwaffe as the first "secret weapon" to come to life, according to British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, who stated today that jet propulson may prove to be the biggest step forward yet made in aviation. Stressing the many advantages they also disclosed that in spite of the use of kerosene instead of high octane gasoline, the new plane is able to travel at terrific speed at the highest altitudes.

85,946 PLANES BUILT IN YEAR

JAN 8 1944

December Output Falls Short Of 9,000 Estimate

30. 24 — 11609

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—December warplane output was 8,802, thirteen more than in November, the Aircraft Production Board reported today.

Military and production officials had expected a December output of 9,000 planes. A hint of explanation for the failure to reach that mark was contained in a statement by Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board, who referred to a "lag in deliveries of airplanes over the Christmas holidays."

85,946 Planes For Year

The December output brought the year's total to 85,946 military planes of all types, compared with 1942 production of 47,873.

Manufacture of heavy, four-engined bombers surpassed the delivery schedule, Wilson disclosed, and over-all production was ninety-five per cent. of schedule.

339 A Day In December

"This represents an average production of 339 airplanes for each working day in December, which continues the upward production trend of the past year, particularly in terms of airplane weight delivered," said Wilson, who combines his WPB job with the chairmanship of the Aircraft Production Board, made up of army, navy and WPB representatives.

While the production gain in 1943 over 1942 was eighty per cent. in numbers, the proportion of heavy combat types delivered rose to such an extent that the tonnage of the aircraft increased 127 per cent., from 37,000,000 pounds monthly at the start of 1943 to 84,000,000 pounds in December.

VANDENBERG ASKS WHY WALKER WAITS

Recalls Mackinac Invitation to Democrats to Agree on Post-War Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg today challenged Frank Walker, Democratic national chairman, to take the initiative in accepting what the Senator called an invitation from Republicans to eliminate the foreign policy issue from the Presidential campaign.

Mr. Vandenberg told a reporter that Mr. Walker's statement yesterday that the important thing for this country now was "to adopt an international policy that is worth while and plan for the peace" should be followed by action on the part of the Democrats.

"It would be very interesting if Mr. Walker would implement his wishful thinking by indicating where, when and how the Democratic party either has spoken as definitely on foreign policy as the Republicans did at Mackinac or whether he or it has or will move to accept the invitation extended to him there last September," the Michigan Senator declared.

Mr. Vandenberg referred to a foreign policy resolution, adopted by a committee he headed, which was subsequently ratified by the Republican post-war advisory council. It pledged the party to support "responsible participation by the United States in post-war cooperative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world."

He called attention to the resolution's invitation to "all Americans to adhere to the principles here set forth, to the end that our place among the nations of the world and our part in helping to bring about international peace and justice shall not be the subject of domestic partisan controversy and political bitterness."

Willkie Gives O. K. To Chicago As Site For GOP Convention

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Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie's expressed willingness to hold the 1944 Republican nominating convention in Chicago cleared the way tonight for that city's selection; party members are already warming up on platform discussions.

The only other possible stumbling block to harmony at next week's convention-planning meeting of the party's National Committee in Chicago, as seen here by some party chieftains, is the method of setting up an arrangements committee.

Senator Taft, of Ohio, has said that certain unidentified individuals may try to force election of this group through the National Committee rather than the national chairman, who usually makes the choices.

Willkie Has No Objections

Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential choice at Philadelphia, made his no-objections-to-Chicago statement in an interview today at New York. Heretofore his supporters have opposed Chicago on the ground that it was a pre-war isolationist center; Willkie and the Chicago *Tribune* share a mutual dislike, largely because of foreign-policy differences.

"A large number of Republican national committeemen have asked my opinion as to what city I thought would be the best location for the meeting of the Republican National Convention," Mr. Willkie said. "Also, if I had any objection to Chicago.

"I told them, as I have told everyone else who has inquired of me about the matter, that I don't have the slightest objection to the convention meeting in Chicago. For I know that the delegates will be wholly unaffected by the attitude of the Chicago *Tribune* both as to the platform and the candidate nominated. That, as a matter of fact, the attitude of that newspaper would probably have just the reverse effect from what it might intend.

Does Not Want Taint Of Policy

"I did tell them, however, that I thought, from the standpoint of the Republican party, it would be helpful in the coming election if there was not even a suggestion of the taint of that newspaper's editorial policy either on its candidate or its platform.

"I understand that several other cities have been suggested but that none of them intend to make a bid for the reason that their hotels are crowded. And that Mr. Eastman (Joseph Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation) for war-transportation reasons, desires that the convention be held in Chicago."

Foreign policy matters are in the forefront of platform talk now.

To Call Group Together

Replying to queries by a Willkie supporter as to whether the "Mackinac Charter" adopted by the Republicans' Post-War Advisory Council in September has been pigeonholed, Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, a council member, said that it is far from dead.

The Senator, chairman of the council's committee on foreign policy, said he would call a meeting of his committee in advance of the National Convention to "bring down to date" the plank's phraseology.

This and pronouncements on domestic questions will be turned over to the convention's resolutions committee for their consideration in framing a 1944 platform.

Chairman Harrison E. Spangler was in Chicago today to arrange for the two-day session. More than 200 Republican leaders have been asked to attend.

Interested In Platform

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, a Willkie supporter, raised the question about the Mackinac agreements. He said he was less concerned about who his party's standard-bearer would be than "in knowing what it says on the standard he is carrying," and then added:

"I thought that we drafted at Mackinac some resolutions on national and international policy that made common sense. Nothing has been done about them since. I regret that, because I thought the Republicans took a forthright stand. I wonder if they have been pigeon-holed by the high command of the Republican party. I hope not."

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Spangler Suggests GOP Streamlined Convention

Chicago, Jan. 7 (AP)—Chairman Harrison Spangler, of the Republican National Committee, today suggested a "streamlined" convention for his party, and figured it would be held in the early part of the summer if tradition is observed.

Spangler said Chicago and New York were the principal cities in the running. Referring to Chicago's proffer of only $75,000, he added:

"Although a convention usually has cost $100,000 to $150,000, the wartime convention should be streamlined and cut down."

Asked about Democratic suggestions for a short campaign, Spangler replied: "It has been Republican tradition to meet in late June or early July before the Democratic National Convention."

"The opposition," he charged, "is conducting their campaign now."

Bricker Calls Bureaucracy Election Issue

Tells Michigan Party Rally Nation Must Halt 'March Toward Totalitarianism'

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (AP).—Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, aspirant for the Republican Presidential nomination, said today the election issue would be whether to have a government "subservient" to the people or a people "subservient" to the government.

In an address before a rally of Republicans in his neighbor state of Michigan, he said America and her Allies were fighting the war to destroy tyranny in the world and added: "A Republican victory (in next fall's election) will be an assurance that, in freeing the world from tyranny, we shall also free our people of unnecessary governmental domination."

Victory for the Republicans Governor Bricker said, will mean that the "policy-making power of government will be taken from the bureaucrats and placed in the hands of the elected representatives of the people."

"The question for America to decide, simply stated," he said, "is this: Shall government direct the lives of our people or shall the people direct the government so that it may aid them, individually and hopefully, to find their own way?

"Are we going to continue our march toward totalitarianism or are we going to preserve the free atmosphere which our people have breathed since our country was founded?

"Shall we maintain a great governmental structure to which people are subservient or shall we maintain those conditions which have led to the development of a great self-reliant people to whom the government is subservient?"

Governor Bricker said the "greatest discouragement for the future lies in the fear of people that the burdens of government may not be lessened when the war is won and that arrogant bureaucracy will not be curbed."

"Let no one be misled to believe," he said, "that the attack on business in this country, the subordination of local government, the suppression of the individual, the growth of bureaucracy, are solely a part of the war program. They are essentially a part of the New Deal philosophy."

The Ohioan made a sharp reference to President Roosevelt's recent remark about the Democrats' "Win the War" Administration, as distinguished from the "New Deal."

"Every American citizen today has the right," he said, "to resent any political leadership that assumes to take unto itself credit for winning the war. The motto 'win the war' became the motto of every real American on Dec. 7, 1941."

In his closest approach to a statement on post-war foreign policy Governor Bricker said: "Military victory is not enough. America must collaborate with those who want a world at peace."

Grip Keeps Roosevelt Away From His Office

Washington, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, still confined to his quarters after an attack of grip, worked today on his budget recommendations for the fiscal year beginning July 1. He continued work, too, on his annual message to Congress. His only appointment was with Budget Director Harold Smith.

Not until he consults with congressional leaders will the President fix the date for presenting the annual message, in person if he feels like it. Secretary Stephen Early said the message would not go to Congress on Monday, the day it reconvenes. The budget message usually follows the annual message by a day.

Mr. Early said that Mr. Roosevelt was pretty well over the grip but that his physician, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, still was taking no chances because he wanted a "flare back."

Treasury Plans Monetary Parley

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Treasury has sent to forty-four nations invitations to an international monetary conference to consider post-war reconstruction and trade.

Specifically, the conferees will consider tentative Treasury proposals for an $8,000,000,000 currency stabilization fund and a $10,000,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development.

Officials said enough acceptances had been received to assure success of the conference, but added that no date had yet been set. The conference is expected to be held in some other locality than Washington. Pinehurst, N. C., has been mentioned as a possible site.

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Sellers Is Expected To Get War-Food Job

Washington, Jan. 6 (AP)—A Government attorney and former Texas county prosecutor—Ashley Sellers—may get the job of dividing the nation's wartime food supplies among civilians, military forces, Allied nations and other claimants.

Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, is expected to announce soon the appointment of Sellers, a native of Grand Bay, Ala., as director of the food distribution branch of the WFA, a post to be relinquished January 15 by Roy F. Hendrickson, former Washington newspaperman.

Hendrickson has accepted a post with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

CAMP HONORS SIGNAL HERO

New Caledonia Post Is Named for Sergeant A. A. Bormann

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The name of Master Sgt. Alfred A. Bormann will be remembered in the southwest Pacific. The Army announced today the naming of Camp Bormann in New Caledonia in honor of the Scotch Plains, N. J., signal corpsman, who was accidentally electrocuted while voluntarily working late at night in an attempt to establish radio communication with a newly established island base.

In notifying Mrs. Helen Bormann of Myrtle Avenue, Scotch Plains, of the honor paid to her son, Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, the Adjutant General of the Army wrote:

"This is but a small indication of the admiration and love which Master Sergeant Bormann's fellow soldiers hold for his memory, and it will live as a symbol of his unselfishness and devotion to the service to our country."

Major Zeamer Gets Congressional Medal

Washington, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Major Jay Zeamer Jr., 25 years old, of 56 Ridge street, Orange, N. J., has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military decoration, for conspicuous gallantry as pilot on a mission he saw through to the end despite a broken leg and gunshot wounds in both arms and legs.

With his parents looking on, Major Zeamer received the decoration yesterday from Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces, in a ceremony at the War Department. The mission involved the photographic mapping of fortified Japanese positions in the vicinity of Buka in the Solomon Islands on last June 16.

Another Fake Message On Missing Servicemen

Washington, Jan. 7 (AP)—The War and Navy departments, saying that another Washington family was given a false telephone report on the safety of a missing serviceman today, reemphasized that next of kin should believe only what comes from official scurces by telegram.

The latest incident affected Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Mueller, of suburban Brentwood, Md., whose son was reported Wednesday to be missing in action. Subsequently, they reported, a telephone caller identifying herself as "Miss Wainwright" told

them their son was safe.

Earlier in the week, Miss Ruth Renner Hall, fiance of Lieut. A. B. Hansen, of Fargo, N. D., who was reported missing after the sinking of the destroyer Leary, said she had received a telephone message from "Miss Wainwright" that he was safe.

Both telephone reports proved false, the War and Navy departments said, adding that they had been called to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Honor Roll

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan. 7 (A. P.)—The Navy Department announced today a list of 132 casualties from the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

DEAD

NEW YORK.

CRITCHLEY, WALTER G., pfc., U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Alice Critchley, East Norwich.

FAHY, JOHN M., private, U. S. Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Fahy, Gondola Gardens, North Sea Road, Southampton.

GAVIGLIA, VICTOR J., pfc., U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gaviglia, 25-65 48th street, Astoria, L. I.

MAURIELLO, UGO, sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Anna Mauriello, 20-11 23d street, Astoria, Long Island City.

NEW JERSEY.

COURTLEIGH, RICHARD W., pfc., U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Edna Courtleigh, 337 Briar Cliff Road, West Englewood.

DRUCKER, MAURICE J., pfc., U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Drucker, 400 Highland Terrace, Orange.

GETZ, ALLEN K., corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Nellie La Plante Getz, 21 Church street, Dunellen.

Corporal Held As Jap Agent In $10,000 Bail

New York, Jan. 7 (AP)—An army corporal, said by the FBI to have been at various times a radio commentator, department-store floorwalker, Chinese army general and United States Army second lieutenant, was held under $10,000 bail today on charges of being an unregistered agent of the Japanese.

The man, Arthur Clifford Read, 32, American born, was arrested while on furlough from Camp Croft, S. C., yesterday. United States Commisioner Garret W. Cotter held him for Federal grand jury action.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said in Washington that Read admitted getting $15,000 from Japanese authorities in Hong Kong, Seattle and New York for propaganda work.

WAC Choice Of Post Okayed In 2nd Area

New York, Jan. 7 (AP)—Army recruiting headquarters of the Second Service Command announces that WACs now may designate their choice of post, camp or station within the command to which they will be assigned after training. The plan includes all but air WACs.

Within the Second Service Command, which covers New York, New Jersey and Delaware, there now are 700 openings for specific jobs for WACs.

French Official's Wife Killed

New York, Jan. 7 (AP)—A Tokyo broadcast recorded today by United States Government monitors said Mrs. Jean de Coux, wife of the Vichy-appointed Governor General of French Indo-China, was killed yesterday in an automobile accident near Saigon.

NAVAL OFFICER FACES INQUIRY

He Is Accused of Striking Brooklyn Coast Guard.

Miami, Fla., Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The Navy today undertook a full investigation of reports that a Coast Guard enlisted man was struck by a naval officer at St. Augustine, Fla., after reprimand for improper salute.

Headquarters of the Seventh Naval District said the accused officer was summoned before a board of inquiry where he gave the name of Lieut.-Commander S. P. Mahoney, attached to the naval air station at Jacksonville.

The enlisted man was identified by the Navy as Peter F. Lynch, seaman first class, attached to the Captain of the Port office, St. Augustine. His home address was given as 161 Milton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Orders Inquiry.

Rear Admiral W. R. Munroe, Seventh Naval District commandant, personally ordered the investigation.

"The Navy has nothing to hide," he said.

Jacksonville's naval air station was asked to conduct the inquiry, Admiral Munroe explained, because of its proximity to the scene of the incident.

H. P. Gadbury of the St. Augustine Record's advertising department said that he witnessed the incident and reported it to the Coast Guard. He said that the officer reprimanded the sailor for improper salute. Ordered to come to attention, the sailor fled, pursued by the officer. Mr. Gadbury said the officer overtook the man and struck him with his fists.

Mrs. Bridget Lynch, mother of Coast Guardsman Lynch, had neither read nor heard of the incident concerning the improper salute. She said that her son is 22 years old and before joining the Coast Guard, about a year ago, he was employed by an insurance firm.

Halsey Sees Tokio Razed

Predicts in Los Angeles U. S. Will Have Party Where Jap Capital Once Was.

Los Angeles, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—When American troops get to where Tokio now stands, there'll be a "little celebration where Tokio was," says Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific.

The comment prefaced Admiral Halsey's appearance at the Army-Navy war conference which begins today with discussions by Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army Air Forces chief, and other military officials with West Coast civic and business leaders.

Holding his first press conference since his secret return to the mainland on New Year's Eve, Admiral Halsey refused to predict when the Tokio celebration would take place. But, speaking of his operational area, he added:

Praises Allied Troops.

"We have the finest representatives of American manhood ever assembled, and they're fighting as one team. The Japs don't like the way they're fighting—and they'll like it even less."

Admiral Halsey said that it was natural that American boys, many of them brought up in cities, should feel out of place in the jungle at first, but he declared they had proved to be better jungle fighters than the Japanese ever were and are killing the enemy at a ratio of ten to one.

"Yes, Jap torpedo planes are good," he remarked, "but ours are better. The Jap pilot caliber is going down steadily—no question of that."

Admiral Halsey said that the Marine Corps and the Seabees have done tremendous things under difficult conditions.

The Admiral declined comment on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's political possibilities, replying only: "He's splendid soldier." He also evaded a question on the soldier vote in the next national election, declaring "our boys are interested in killing the Japs."

Admiral Halsey said that British warships have operated in concert with his forces and that American and British planes used carriers of both flags during combate operations.

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Arnold Sees Planes Toppling Nazi Rule

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 7 (AP)—Berlin has been three fourths destroyed "and we haven't called off the dogs yet," Army Air Forces Chief General Henry H. Arnold said here last night.

The Germans "know they've got to stop us or they've lost the war," he said. "They've tried the orthodox methods and they're springing something new all the time. So far we've been lucky enough to outguess them."

He added:

"With our bombers increasing in number every day, and in conjunction with the RAF, we expect to give Germany twenty-four-hour 'bombing service' from 360 degrees. If our bombers keep going into Germany, it won't take long. There won't be much fight left when the time for invasion comes."

Only 377 Japanese Taken Prisoner by U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP).—Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, announced at a press conference here today that only 377 Japanese prisoners have been taken by American forces. He said he was making public the figure to illustrate the difficulty of the job of defeating Japan.

"We know the Japanese will defend themselves with fanatical zeal against our assaults," he added. "That fanaticism is attested to by the small number of Japanese prisoners we have taken."

U. S. Urged To Keep Pacific Islands

Los Angeles, Jan. 7 (AP)—Senator Albert B. Chandler (D., Ky.) says this countrty should retain all mandated Pacific islands after the war.

"We are taking those islands now at the cost of many American lives," he told the Democratic Luncheon Club yesterday, "and it would be absolute cruelty to give them up after the war only to be forced to retake them with further loss of lives at another date."

Now visiting his family here, Chandler will leave next week for Washington.

Service Men's Vote Bill Made Law in Georgia

Poll Tax Not a Requisite for Absentee Ballots; West Virginia Votes Bill

ATLANTA, Jan. 7 (AP).—Governor Ellis Arnall signed today extraordinary legislation intended to assure Georgians in armed service the privilege of voting in primary and general elections.

Action of Georgia's General Assembly, accomplished in a five-day special session, made the state first in enacting a soldier-vote measure since agitation for such laws began in Congress.

While Georgians in military units previously could exercise voting franchise by absentee ballots, the new law eases requirements and eliminates physical obstacles which might have prevented wide use of postal votes. Here's how the new law works:

The voter may request a registration form, or request may be made in his or her behalf by a friend. Forms are mailed by county tax commissioners, registrars and county ordinaries. After registration and receipt of an absentee ballot the voter indicates candidates of his choice and returns the ballot to his home county. Requirements for having the vote witnessed or notarized, previously required, is eliminated.

Relieved of Poll Tax

The new law specifically relieves service men and women of paying the $1-a-year poll tax, previously a prerequisite to voting.

If already paid, the poll tax covering any period in service will be returned. Duty of checking eligibility of service voters in party primaries and in general elections is left, as traditionally, in hands of local registrars.

A powerful five-man ballot commission, headed by the Governor, is provided with wide discretionary authority to determine law and procedure.

Candidates in the general election must be qualified at least ninety days before the voting. Thus Georgia's Democratic primary, tantamount to election, will be advanced from September to August. Georgia has no Republican primary, and no Republican has held statehouse office since the Reconstruction.

Georgia last year extended voting franchise to eighteen-year-olds. These men and women are exempt from payment of poll tax whether in or out of armed service until after their twenty-first birthday.

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Detroit FBI Head Put In 1A By Draft Board

Detroit, Jan. 7 (AP)—John S. Bugas, agent in charge of the Detroit office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has been classified 1A by Draft Board 23. Board members said the Federal Government waived the right to ask an occupation deferment.

Bugas, who is 35 and has two daughters, recently announced he planned to accept a position with the Ford Motor Company, but his resignation has not yet taken effect.

STRIKERS ASK NAVAL SEIZURE

Cramp Shipbuilders Put Condition on Return.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—A work stoppage halted production of invasion ships for the Navy at the vast Cramp Shipbuilding Company yards for the second day today, with leaders of 17,000 workers asserting that operations would be resumed if the Navy takes over the plant.

The yards' gates, closed early yesterday, were thrown open today while a crowd of about 6,000 workers milled outside. Only a few walked in, however, and union spokesmen said they took the position that they were locked out, and "are going to stay locked out until this thing is settled."

The company termed the stoppage a strike.

Admiral Denounces Strike.

In a message addressed "to whom it may concern," Rear Admiral Bryson Bruce, supervisor of shipbuilding at the yard, said: "The present stoppage of work . . . is directly contrary to the contract between the union and the company; is not to the best interests of any one, except the enemy, and is particularly harmful to our fighting Navy and other armed forces.

"The gates of the Cramp Company are open for workers, have never been closed, and will not be closed."

A statement by union officials that it was high time for the Navy to seize the plant was greeted with wild cheering at a meeting of more than 2,000 employees who voted yesterday to stay away from work until all grievances against the company are settled.

The strike, entering its second day, halted all production at the huge shipyard which is engaged in building vessels for the United States Navy. Strike action by the workers was the result of a dispute involving forty-two painters.

"If the Navy takes over the yards, everybody will go back to work immediately," said Herbert Moyer, executive secretary of Union Local 42, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (C. I. O.) "If any one refuses we will drive him back with a club, if necessary."

Full information on the dispute was being sent to the Navy Bureau of Ships at Washington, Whitney C. Colby, the company's director of industrial research said.

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William F. Schaffer, local president, charged that 8,500 workers were locked out yesterday. Mr. Colby denied the charge, and Commander J. M. L. Joslin, labor relations director for the Fourth Naval district, agreed that the shutdown was not a company lockout.

Demand $1.80 an Hour.

Union members said that the walkout started when the company discharged forty-two painters who insisted on working with brushes at $1.20 an hour rather than with spray guns at $1.31. The union said the men demanded $1.80 for spray gun work, the rate being sought in a contract now before the War Labor Board.

Company officials said this dispute was being settled when 218 painters walked out yesterday. The company then refused to arbitrate until the men returned.

Mr. Colby said the fundamental issue is whether or not an employee must carry on his assigned duty.

Union officers claim that in addition to the present dispute a considerable number of grievances regarding assignments and other matters are still hanging over from the disputes that closed the yard for a few days last fall.

C. I. O. MOTOR UNION OPENS WAGE DRIVE

Chicago, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—The executive board of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers Union (U. A. W.-C. I. O.) met today in what its president, R. J. Thomas, described as an effort to "put some steam behind" a drive to break the Little Steel wage formula. Mr. Thomas, whose union claims about 1,400,000 workers under contract in about 1,200 plants throughout the nation, contended that the cost of living had advanced 26 or 27 per cent since January, 1941, but the Little Steel formula permitted wage increases of only 15 per cent.

The union, he said, will "try to break the Little Steel formula" and obtain wage raises of approximately 12 per cent, the difference between the 15 per cent allotted and the 26 to 27 per cent claimed as the cost of living increase.

The drive already has started in plants of General Motors, Chrysler and Ford, where contracts already have expired and have been extended temporarily pending negotiations.

Mr. Thomas estimated that workers' pay ranged from 70 cents to $2 hourly for highly skilled workers and that it averaged about $1.15 in the Detroit area. He added, however, that "we think $1 is only worth about 80 cents under present conditions."

Comment by Wright

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 7 (AP).—Orville Wright, co-inventor with his brother, the late Wilbur Wright, of the first successful airplane, said today he believed the new jet-propelled plane announced by the Army Air Forces never will compete with the conventional motor-driven type.

He believes, however, that the jet-propulsion idea has a very definite place in American Air Force plans.

"Its greatest advantage," he said, "is the fact it produces a great amount of power for a few seconds."

Widespread use of the jet motor, Mr. Wright said, "is still an awful long way off."

Enemy Aircraft Pictures Rival Pin-ups

Camp Polk, La., (A. P.).—A reconnaissance company is divorcing pin-up art in favor of homemade posters of enemy aircraft, the idea being that they are more likely to come in contact with a Focke-Wulfe than with Betty Grable, and that not even a Focke-Wulfe in sheep's clothing can fool the man who's sketched and painted one.

Said company Commander Gerold E. Griffin of Hartford, Conn.:

"These full-color paintings are plastered all over our diggings, and when the men relax evenings with their smokes and cokes, they play a regular game of identifying one another's pictures. They learn more in a week that way than we could teach them in a month of lecturing."

Third Beckley Paper Editor Enters Army

Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 7 (AP)—Eugene L. Scott, the third editor of the Beckley *Post Herald* to go into the army within two years, was inducted yesterday at the Huntington induction center.

Previously taken into the service were Editors Ted McDowell, now a major, and John Bridge, now a lieutenant.

Scott is married but has no children.

Soldier's Child Dreams Of Dog; O.P.A. Sends One

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Girl, 10, Writes to Roosevelt, Gets 'Spanyal' Puppy

STONEHAM, Mass., Jan. 7 (AP)—Little girls often dream but this one did something about it—so today the dream of ten-year-old Ann Gilcreast is a reality.

Ann dreamed of having a fluffy cocker spaniel to keep her mother and herself company while her father, Lieutenant Alden C. Gilcreast, was fighting with the Navy overseas. But cocker spaniel puppies cost money and her mother told her they couldn't afford one. So Ann sat down and wrote a letter to the President.

The letter read:

"Dear Presedent Rozevelt: My name is Ann Gilcreast and I live at Nine East St., Stoneham, Mass. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade.

"Since you are Presedent and head of the United States, I would like it very much if you would reduce the prices of cocker spanyal puppies. We would like one very much but with prices the way they are now we cannot afford one. Will you please write me a letter back and tell me if you are going to reduce the prices.

"My father is in the Navy and is in Africa. So you see we would like a puppy very much to keep us company these cold winter nights. I would thank you very much if you would reduce the prices.

"Sincerely yours, Ann Gilcreast.

"P. S. Don't forget to write to me and tell me if you are going to reduce the price of cocker spanyal puppies. Ann."

The President turned the letter over to the O. P. A. and that agency discovered a Federal employee, about to leave Washington, who was trying to dispose of a cocker spaniel puppy.

The O. P. A. moved into action and today Ann has her spanyal—and for free.

Mrs. Luce Calls Roosevelt Era Years of Blood and Failure

Los Angeles, Jan. 7 (A. P.).—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.) says that history will record the Roosevelt administration as "years of humiliating failures which rivers of blood—American blood—are now seeking to redeem for us."

"Whatever Franklin Delano Roosevelt's own fate at the polls in 1944," she told a Republican rally last night, "this era of his will be remembered by history as the tragic era. The Roosevelt era is the bloody and depressed era of American failure and frustration—failure and frustration for everyone and everything except, of course, for Mr. Roosevelt himself, and his own personal ambitions, which have strangely enough prospered exceedingly."

Beginning a nationwide speaking tour, she declared: "History will record that at a time when this America of ours was the greatest and strongest and richest in the world's nations, there nevertheless was allowed to come upon us the costliest and bloodiest war in all history.

"Under the tender ministrations of old Doctor New Deal, America slowly became a nation of hypochondriacs and introverts. Forgotten in a mounting fever of many imaginary ills, and many self-induced miseries, was the Japanese cancer that was growing in the Pacific. In the end, it reached to our very vitals."

The Republican party was said by the Congresswoman to be "historically the party of the Pacific."

"Wendell Willkie has spoken cogently and eloquently of the vast reservoir of good will which has been stored up abroad, especially in Asia, for America," she added. "It was not stored up there by Henry Wallace's kind of international handouts, nor Rooseveltian promises of impossible-to-fill freedoms. It was stored up by realistic and idealistic Republican statesmen at the turn of the century."

Earlier, Mrs. Luce told a press conference that she has no plans to stump expressly for Mr. Willkie, but would support the Republican convention's nominee whoever he may be.

Locomotive for Russia 'Launched' at Eddystone

Is First of 800 To Be Built by the Baldwin Works

EDDYSTONE, Pa., Jan. 7 (AP).—Eleven Russian officials, Brigadier General C. D. Young and William L. Batt, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, were present today at the "launching"—complete with champagne—of the first of a fleet of 800 locomotives to be built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the Soviet government.

Shouting "Hail to victory," General L. G. Rudenko, of the Red Army, broke a bottle of champagne against the front of the locomotive after several trial spins.

Others in the Russian group were Vasili A. Sergeev, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Trade, Colonel G. V. Shibalov and Professor I. I. Nikkolaev.

The locomotive is a modernized version of the old decapod type built by Baldwin for Russia during the World War. It has a five-foot track gauge and ten driving wheels.

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Former Yacht Noparo Is Sunk; 3 Seamen Die

Patrol Ship Once Owned by N. B. Woolworth Goes Down in Atlantic Collision

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7 (AP).—The Navy patrol ship St. Augustine, once a $1,250,000 yacht, sank in the Atlantic Ocean sixty miles southeast of Cape May, N. J., last night after a collision with a merchant ship, the 4th Naval District announced today.

Three bodies and twenty-nine survivors were landed today at Cape May Naval Base Hospital and three more boatloads of survivors were expected, Lieutenant Daniel J. Bergen, of the 4th Naval District Public Relations Office, said at Cape May.

The survivors included Lieutenant George Howell, thirty-five years old, of Chester, N. J., and Seamen Charles Sprague, eighteen, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Harold Faulkenberg, twenty-four, of Rahway, N. J.; James Anabila, of Jersey City, N. J., and Stanley Matecki, eighteen, of Trenton, N. J.

The extent of damage to the merchant ship, not otherwise identified, was "undetermined," the Navy said.

"Clear weather prevailed at the time of the accident," the announcement added, "but both ships were blacked out."

"Lloyd's Register of American Yachts," an unofficial publication, says the St. Augustine was a 1,300-ton, 272-foot vessel built in 1929 by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company and sold by George Fales Baker jr., of New York, to Norman B. Woolworth, New York realtor, who named it the Noparo. Barbara Hutton, heir of F. W. Woolworth, chain-store founder, was a frequent passenger aboard the yacht. Mr. Woolworth is a cousin.

The ship carried a peace-time crew of twenty-three. Her complement was increased after the Navy acquired her for $180,000 on Dec. 2, 1940. She was refitted at the Boston Navy Yard.

Boyington Reported Missing

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Mother Hears Marine Ace Didn't Return From Raid That Netted 26th Jap Plane.

Okanogan, Wash., Jan. 7 (A. P.).—By a tragic twist of fate, Major Gregory Boyington was reported missing in action only a few hours after this northern Washington farming community rejoiced at the news of his entry into the Marine Corps hall of fame by downing his twenty-sixth Japanese plane in combat over Rabaul.

The 31-year-old former Flying Tiger joined Marine Major Joe Foss of Sioux Falls, S. D., and Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker of world war I fame as co-holder of the twenty-six-plane record of aerial kills for United States flyers. He did it in a sweep over New Britain four days ago. His achievement was reported yesterday from Guadalcanal.

But Greg (Pappy) Boyington did not come back from his triumph.

To Mrs. E. J. Hallenbeck, his mother, came the grim Navy Department telegram last night: "We regret to inform you. . . ."

His Life's Ambition.

The mother expressed faith that Greg would come through safely. "I am confident he is all right and he will show up somehow, somewhere," she said.

She had recalled proudly in an earlier interview how her son had told her upon his 1935 enlistment in the Marine Corps for air service: "Mother, nothing will stop me. . . . This is what I have wanted to do all my life. . . . This is the only thing I'd ever want to get up before breakfast for—to fly."

She recalled the letter he wrote to her December 15: "The Japs are getting pretty scarce out here, and I doubt if I will be able to beat Joe Foss's record before I am sent home."

She recalled the philosophical note in a December 20 letter to his stepfather, a county employee here:

"As you have always taught me, there is nothing worth while unless you earn it. . . . You taught me that the faith that I held could beat anything in the world.

"I have learned that many things have to be used to achieve a good purpose. I have had to send men to their deaths. I have had to write to their mothers and fathers; to young wives with children.

"The ony consolation I have is that I led my boys into everything they went into."

Led Blacksheep Squadron.

Greg Boyington led his men, too, on that sweep from which he failed to return, the Guadalcanal report said. More than fifty fighters participated in the flight and shot down six of twenty intercepting Zeros, with five more

isted as probables.

Other members of Boyington's Blacksheep Squadron expressed belief that the Major destroyed forty Zeros in all, despite being out of action several months with a broken leg. However, only those seen to crash, explode or burn are listed in the confirmed score.

Major Boyington was born at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. His parents were divorced when he was a year old. The father, Dr. C. B. Boyington, is a dentist at St. Maries, Idaho. His mother married Mr. Hallenbeck when her son was 3.

Major Boyington is the father of an eight-year-old boy and two younger girls. His own marriage ended in divorce while he was a Flying Tiger. Two of his children now are with his mother here. A four-year-old daughter is with his sister-in-law at Seattle.

27 ~~Army~~ Men Die as Bus and Freight Collide

9 Others of 36 Returning From Gunnery Range in Arizona Critically Hurt

KINGMAN, Ariz., Jan. 7 (AP).—Twenty-five aviation cadets, a gunnery instructor and their bus driver, an Army private, were killed last night in a collision of an Army bus and a fast Santa Fe freight.

In addition to the twenty-seven dead, Kingman Army Airfield officers reported that nine other cadets were critically injured and that none of the thirty-six service men aboard the bus escaped injury.

The collision came at 9 p. m. near the entrance of the field as the bus was returning the young flyers to the base from a gunnery range across the railroad tracks after a night gunnery mission.

Five minutes after the crash more than 1,000 service men at the base had volunteered their blood for the cadets. A message appealing for donors was flashed on the screen of the base theater and the rush to exits was so great military police had to be summoned to maintain order.

The only known witness of the crash, an Army guard who was the crossing watchman, is in a hospital with a complete breakdown.

A public relations officer gave this version of the crash as told C. L. Hickey, Needles, Calif., engineer of the train:

The flagman at the crossing waved down the bus, which appeared to stop and then plunged out of control into the path of the train going at the "usual speed of about forty-five miles an hour."

The Army issued this casualty list:

DEAD

BRITTON, ALTEMONT R. Jr., second lieutenant, Hamilton, Ala.
JOHNSON, ROBERT L., son of Irvin Johnson, Pottstown, Pa.
KAHN, SEYMOUR, son of Morris Kahn, 3965 Sedgwick Avenue, the Bronx.
KELLER, DONALD B., son of Francis B. Keller, Minot, N. D.
KIRK, KENNETH L., son of Michael F. Kirk, Sioux Falls, S. D.
KITE, ALFRED M., son of Mrs. Ethle E. Kite, Waynesboro, Va.
KNAPP, ROBERT, J., twenty, son of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Knapp, Davenport, Iowa.
KNAPP, ROBERT W. Jr., father lives at St. Louis, Mo.
KUBIAK, JOHN H., twenty-two, son of Mrs. Constance Kubiak, Olean, N. Y.
KULPA, CHESTER 6., husband of Mrs. Lorrayne R. Kulpa, Chicago.
JUSNEREK, DONALD, twenty-one, son of Louis B. Jusnerek, Little Falls, Minn.
LEAP, NORMAN F. twenty-four, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Leap, Riverside, Calif.
LEAVITT, ARLO Q., twenty, Bunkerville, Nev.
LEWIS, HERBERT A., son of Mrs. Iva May Lewis, Box 218, Route 58, Schenectady, N. Y.
LEVINE, NORMAN, son of Benjamin Levine, 144 Seventy-second Drive, Flushing, Queens.
LIDDELL, JOHN P., son of Mrs. Clement Wechter, 35 Martin Road, Bethlehem, Pa.
SMITH, FRANK E., private, twenty-six, son of Fred A. Smith, West Point, Iowa.
STILTZ, JOH NH. JR., twenty, son of Mrs. Ethel Stiltz, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
STINE, GEORGE T., husband of Mrs. Doris Jean Stine, Aliquippa, Pa.
STOLLE, WILLIAM M. Jr., twenty-three, father lives at St. Louis, Mo.
SWAGNER, WILLIAM F., son of Mrs. Margaret B. Swagner, Indianapolis.
TAYLOR, JOSEPH C., son of Cecil M. Taylor, Atlanta.
TEES, ALFRED H., son of Mrs. Lorraine, Philadelphia.
THOMPSON, LOUIS M. Jr., Hollywood.
THORNELL, WILLIAM R., twenty-one, son of Mrs. Daisy H. Thornell, 913 Middlesex Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.
VOGLEY, FRED C., husband of Mary Jane Vogley, Canton, Ohio.

CRITICALLY INJURED

KENNEDY, FRANCIS J., mother, Mrs. Rena V. Kennedy, 532 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn.
KING, JOHN B., Sacramento, Calif.
LONG, MILES E., son of Mrs. Florence Long, Bethlehem, Pa.
MALONE, JAMES J., father, James Malone, 2515 Davidson Avenue, the Bronx, New York.
M'CLAIN, JOE V., St. Louis, Mo.
TABBERT, MELVIN J. wife, Mary Jane Tabbert, Detroit.
TAMBLYN, ROBERT L., Nevada City, Calif.
TINGLEY, ROBERT K., wife, Doris K. Tingley, Marshall, Ill.
TUCKER, William C., Waxahachie, Tex.

Bodies and wreckage of the bus were scattered for about 100 feet along the railroad right of way.

LONDON-O'QUINN
ADD XX GERMAN.

MOSCOW REMAINED SILENT TODAY, AND THE ONLY SUGGESTION OF THE SOVIET ATTITUDE CAME FROM THE LATEST DECLARATION OF THE MOSCOW-SPONSORED "LEAGUE OF POLISH PATRIOTS," FAVORING RUSSIAN RETENTION OF THE WESTERN UKRAINE, FORMERLY UNDER POLAND.

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RUSSIAN PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN, SO FAR AS IS KNOWN IN LONDON, IS INSISTENT ON SETTLING BOUNDARY DISPUTES ONLY AFTER MILITARY VICTORY.

IN THIS CONNECTION THERE WAS SOME SUGGESTION THAT THE BORDER QUESTION COULD BE IGNORED FOR THE PRESENT IN SOME ARRANGEMENT PERMITTING COOPERATION AGAINST THE GERMANS BY THE RED ARMY AND THE POLISH UNDERGROUND.

"FULL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE POLISH AND RUSSIAN GOVERNMENTS WOULD NOT BE A CONDITION OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GERMANS, WHICH IS STILL GOING ON AND WILL CONTINUE, BUT WOULD BE ONLY THE BASIS FOR COMPLETE COORDINATION BETWEEN THAT STRUGGLE AND THE RUSSIAN ACTION," SAID THE SEMI-OFFICIAL POLISH DAILY PAPER "DZIENNIK POLSKI."

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AN AUTHORITATIVE POLISH SPOKESMAN SAID NEVERTHELESS THAT HE WAS PESSIMISTIC ABOUT CHANCES FOR AN AGREEMENT STEMMING FROM A PROJECTED MEETING IN THE NEXT DAY OR SO BETWEEN PREMIER MIKOLAJCZYK AND PRESIDENT EDOUARD BENES OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE.

IT WAS LEARNED TODAY THAT BENES TALKED TO MIKOLAJCZYK BEFORE HIS RECENT TRIP TO MOSCOW TO SIGN A CZECH-RUSSIAN TREATY. HE IS TO SEE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN BEFORE SEEING MIKOLAJCZYK AGAIN.

POLAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER, TADEUSZ ROMER, SAW EDEN YESTERDAY.

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LONDON-LONG - ADD XXX POLAND

A GERMANY ON THE DEFENSE STILL HOLDS AN ADVANTAGE IN HAVING COMMUNICATION LINES DIRECT TO THE EASTERN BATTLEFRONT FOR A COUNTER-ATTACK--AND MAY YET ATTEMPT ONE--WHEREAS THE RED ARMY HAS BEEN MOVING UP OVER BLISTED BRIDGES, SHELL-TORN ROADS AND BROKEN RAIL LINES.

TWO GREAT TRUNKLINES ACROSS POLAND--THE WARSAW-ROVNO-BERDICHEV AND THE KRAKOW-LWOW-ODESSA RAILWAYS--SHOULD HAVE ENABLED THE GERMANS TO POUR STRONG REINFORCEMENTS DIRECT INTO THE BATTLE ZONE HAD THE RESERVE STRENGTH BEEN AVAILABLE, OR HAD THE GERMANS BEEN WILLING TO SEND MORE MEN TO THE EAST.

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MEANWHILE, AS HITLER VACILLATES, THE RUSSIANS ARE DRIVING SWIFTLY UP THE NORTHERN TRUNKLINE TOWARD ROVNO AND ARE SWEEPING SOUTH TO WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THE SECOND. LOSS OF THIS ARTERY WOULD DOOM HITLER'S LAST HALF MILLION TROOPS IN THE SOUTHERN UKRAINE TO A RETREAT INTO RUMANIA OR THE DIFFICULT TASK OF ATTEMPTING TO FIGHT ON, SUPPLIED ONLY BY A FEW SINGLE-TRACK SECONDARY RAILWAY LINES ACROSS BESSARABIA.

LONDON-LONG- INSERT AFTER LOSSES

IN ONE DAY ALONE 28 GERMAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED AND THE GERMANS LOST 13 ARMORED TROOP-CARRIERS AND MORE THAN 40 BIG GUNS.

THE RUSSIANS ALSO CAPTURED KANATOVO, SIX MILES NORTHEAST OF KIROVOGRAD, ADZHAMKA, 10 MILES EAST, AND NOVGORODKA, 18 MILES SOUTHEAST.

THE FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY IN THE NORTH CONTINUED ITS SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE ROUTING GERMAN UNITS DEFENDING YANUSHPOL, 16 MILES WEST OF BERDICHEV. TWENTY-SIX GERMAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED IN THIS AREA ALONE. IN OTHER AREAS 200 GERMAN BIG GUNS AND MORE THAN 300 TRUCKS WERE WRECKED WHILE 92 GUNS AND 34 STORES OF MILITARY SUPPLIES CAPTURED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

3.24 — 11613

LONDON, JAN.7-(AP) GROUP CAPT. FRANK WHITTLE, 36-YEAR-OLD INVENTOR OF THE JET PROPULSION ENGINE FOR FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, TODAY WAS PROMOTED TO A WING COMMANDER IN THE RAF.

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE NEW TYPE CRAFT WAS BEING MANUFACTURED FOR ALLIED USE WAS MADE SIMULTANEOUSLY YESTERDAY IN LONDON AND WASHINGTON.

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WHITTLE WAS 14 YEARS DEVELOPING HIS IDEA. HIS FIRST ENGINE RAN SUCCESSFULLY IN 1937.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN.8(AP)-TWO FIGHTER-PLANE PILOTS, WHO PARTICIPATED N THE ALLIED RAID ON SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY YESTERDAY, JOINED THE SELECT GROUP OF "ACES--AIRMEN WHO HAVE SHOT DOWN FIVE OR MORE ENEMY PLANES.

THE NEW ACES WERE LT.JESSE W.CONNON OF VERONA, ILL., AND CAPT. JAMES A.GOODSON, 25 SULTAN STREET, TORONTO, FORMERLY WITH THE RAF.

CONNON BAGGED THREE NAZI FIGHTERS AND GOODSON ONE.

LT.COL.DONALD J.M.BLAKESLEE OF 529 SEVENTH ST., FAIRPORT HARBOR, OHIO, A FORMER EAGLE SQUADRON ACE, LED A GROUP OF WHICH HE HAD JUST BEEN NAMED COMMANDING OFFICER AND DESTROYED ONE ENEMY PLANE.

MAJ.GEORGE SHACKLEY OF GREENWOOD LAKE, N.J., SAID "I DIDN'T SEE ANY ENEMY FIGHTERS ALL DAY BUT THE BOYS IN BACK SAID 70 OR 80 WERE HANGING AROUND AND SOME MADE ATTACKS ON THE REAR OF THE FORMATIONS."

LONDON, JAN 7-(AP)-AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT AND LIGHTNING FIGHTER PLANES WHICH ESCORTED HEAVY BOMBERS IN WEDNESDAY'S ASSAULT ON THE GERMAN U-BOAT AND SHIPBUILDING CENTER OF KIEL DESTROYED 18 NAZI AIRCRAFT WITHOUT LOSS FOR A NEW AMERICAN FIGHTER RECORD OVER GERMANY. THE PREVIOUS RECORD WAS 16.

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THE U.S. AIRFORCE ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID THE HARD-HITTING FIGHTERS WERE LED BY MAJ.JAMES R.HOWARD, OF 20 CRESTWOOD DRIVE, ST.LOUIS, MO.

FIFTEEN ME109S TWO DO-207S AND AN FW-190 WERE KNOCKED FROM THE SKIES, AND SEVERAL OTHER GERMAN CRAFT WERE DAMAGED.

THE TRIP WAS DESCRIBED AS THE DEEPEST FIGHTER PENETRATION YET MADE INTO NORTHWEST GERMANY--A DISTANCE OF SOME 465 AIR LINE MILES.

LONDON, JAN.7-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN ARMY'S RELENTLESS DRIVE TOWARD THE RUMANIAN BORDER HAS SENT YOUNG KING MIHAI INTO HURRIED CONFERENCES WITH JULIU MANIU, RUMANIAN ANTI-NAZI LEADER, AMID INDICATIONS THAT HIS BALKAN KINGDOM IS ATTEMPTING DESPERATELY TO SHAKE LOOSE FROM GERMANY, NEUTRAL DIPLOMATS SAID TODAY.

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MIHAI'S RECENT DEPARTURE FROM THE CAPITAL TO TAKE UP QUARTERS AT ARAD, NEAR THE HUNGARIAN BORDER, HAS "CAUSED THE WIDEST POSSIBLE SPECULATION," THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER TIDNINGEN SAID.

LITTLE WEIGHT WAS ATTACHED, HOWEVER, TO EARLIER REPORTS FROM TURKEY THAT MIHAI PLANNED TO FLY TO LONDON TO SEEK PEACE TERMS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN.8-(AP)-A CONVOY HAS REACHED BRITAIN CARRYING REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CANADIAN ARMY IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

(A DISPATCH FROM AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT SAID THE CONVOY WAS MADE UP LARGELY OF AIRMEN AND INCLUDED LT. PHIL SHAUGHNESSY OF MONTREAL SON OF FRANK SHAUGHNESSY, INTERNATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE PRESIDENT, AND LT. TERRY REARDON OF WINNIPEG, FORMER NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYER.)

LONDON, ONT., JAN.7-(AP)-DANIEL LINCOLN ROSE, BERIBBONED 20-YEAR-OLD VETERAN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, AND A NATIVE OF COLUMBUS, O., ENLISTED IN THE CANADIAN ARMY HERE TODAY AND SAID HE HOPED TO BECOME AN INFANTRY REINFORCEMENT "BECAUSE THAT'S WHERE YOU SEE THE REAL FIGHTING."

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ROSE WAS SITTING ON A PORCH, EATING AN APPLE, WHEN THE FIRST JAP BOMBS OF THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK FELL.

"I NEVER DID FINISH EATING THAT APPLE," HE SAID TODAY. A FEW MINUTES LATER HE WAS A BOMBING CASUALTY. HE WAS DISCHARGED FROM THE U.S.ARMY IN JULY, 1942, BUT SINCE THEN HIS PHYSICAL CONDITION HAS IMPROVED SUFFICIENTLY TO MEET CANADIAN ARMY STANDARDS.

LONDON, JAN.7-(AP)-MOVIE ACTORS GEORGE RAFT, LOUISE ALBRITTON AND JUNE CLYDE WERE IN LONDON TODAY ON A U.S.O. TOUR, AND AN AIDE SAID IT HAD NOT BEEN DECIDELY DEFINITELY YET WHETHER THE TRIO WOULD ENTERTAIN U.S. SOLDIERS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OR "BE SENT SOMEWHERE ELSE."

A PREVIOUS REPORT ERRONEOUSLY SAID ACTRESS CAROLE LANDIS HAD ARRIVED HERE ON A U.S.O. TOUR.

LONDON, JAN.7-(AP)-TWO STICKS OF DYNAMITE EXPLODED TONIGHT AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE 15TH CENTURY OXFORDSHIRE INN WHERE SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, PRE-WAR BRITISH FASCIST LEADER, AND HIS WIFE ARE STAYING, BUT NO ONE WAS HURT AND NO DAMAGE WAS DONE, THE DAILY MIRROR SAID.

THE MIRROR COMMENTED IT WAS JUST THE METHOD CHOSEN BY SOME OF THE VILLAGERS OF SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD TO SHOW THEY RESENT THE PRESENCE OF THE MOSLEYS, INTERNED IN MAY, 1940 BUT RELEASED LAST NOVEMBER BECAUSE OF HIS ILLNESS.

TOWNSPEOPLE SPOKE OUT BITTERLY AGAINST THEM WHEN THE MOSLEYS MOVED

INTO THE SHAVEN CROWN INN ABOUT A MONTH AGO BUT THERE HAD BEEN NO SIGNS OF VIOLENCE.

SHIPTON IS 70 MILES NORTHWEST OF LONDON IN THE HEART OF THE COTSWOLD HILLS.

US BOMBER BASE IN BRIT - JAMISON - ADD STRUCK

"I WAS TURNED TO THE FIGHTERS' FREQUENCY ON MY RADIO AND JUST THEN I HEARD A THUNDERBOLT PILOT SAY 'COME ON DOWN BOYS. I'VE GOT A PRESENT FOR YOU,'" HEMPHILL SAID.

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"QUICK AS A FLASH A FLOCK OF THUNDERBOLTS POURED OUT OF THE SKY LIKE HAILSTONE. THEY BLOTTED OUT THOSE JERRIES LIKE MAGIC."

HEMPHILL'S CO-PILOT, LT.K.N.MARSHALL OF JASPER, TEX., SAID IT WAS A BETTER SIGHT THAN ANY MOVIE THRILLER. "AND IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THEM WE'D HAVE SURE CAUGHT HELL," HE ADDED.

THE CREW OF ANOTHER FORTRESS TOLD HOW ALLIED FIGHTERS "ALMOST RAN OVER EACH OTHER" TO SURROUND A BOMBER WHICH SIGNALLED FOR HELP AFTER FLAK TEMPORARILY KNOCKED IT OUT OF FORMATION.

STOCKHOLM, JAN 7-(AP)-ALLIED SPECIALIST TROOPS HAVE BEEN LANDED AT STRATEGIC POINTS ALONG THE ADRIATIC COAST OF YUGOSLAVIA AND ALREADY ARE ENGAGED IN BATTLES WITH THE GERMANS, ACCORDING TO REPORTS REACHING BUDAPEST TODAY FROM ZAGREB.

THE REPORTS GAVE NO INDICATION OF THE SIZE OF THE FORCES OR WHETHER THEY WERE AMERICAN OR BRITISH, OR BOTH.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN AIDING THE PARTISAN FORCES OF MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ (TITO) IN THEIR RESISTANCE TO THE NAZI INVADERS BY ATTACKING GERMAN-HELD PORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

STOCKHOLM, JAN.7-(AP)-A SWEDISH-GERMAN TRADE TREATY FOR 1944 WHICH WILL PERMIT RESUMPTION OF SAFE CONDUCT FOR SWEDISH SHIPS TRAVELING TO AND FROM SOUTH AMERICA WILL BE SIGNED EARLY NEXT WEEK, THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID TODAY.

THE TREATY, ALREADY AGREED UPON, REDUCES THE AMOUNT OF GOODS SWEDEN WILL SEND GERMANY, INCLUDING VITAL HIGH GRADE IRON ORE, THE NEWSPAPER SAID. FIGURES SHOWED THAT THE TRADE EXCHANGE IN 1943 WAS NOT AS GREAT AS ANTICIPATED, IT WAS EXPLAINED, AND SWEDEN IS BUILDING UP AN EXPORT RESERVE FOR THE POST-WAR WORLD MARKET.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT NOTIFIED SWEDEN LAST OCT.2& IT WAS NO LONGER ABLE TO GRANT SAFE CONDUCT FOR THE SWEDISH VESSELS "DUE TO MILITARY DISPOSITIONS IN THE SKAGGERAK." ABOUT FIVE SHIPS A MONTH HAD BEEN PLYING TO AND FROM SOUTH AMERICA BRINGING OIL, WOOL, COTTON AND FOOD TO SWEDEN.

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN 7-(AP)-AN AMERICAN BOMBER IN TROUBLE OVER SWITZERLAND WAS GUIDED TO SAFETY TODAY BY SWISS AVIATORS, THE NEWSPAPER DER BUND SAID.

THE PLANE, WHICH FIRST CAUSED AN AIR RAID ALERT HERE, ENDEAVORED TO LAND NEAR BERN BUT THE AIR FIELD WAS TOO SMALL. SWISS FLYERS RECOGNIZING THE DIFFICULTY SIGNALED TO THE AMERICANS AND A SWISS ESCORT PLANE GUIDED THE BIG BOMBER TO A BIG FIELD NEAR ZURICH, THE NEWSPAPER REPORTED.

ON JAN. 1 THE SWISS SHOT DOWN A GERMAN PLANE WHICH FAILED TO OBSERVE LANDING SIGNALS.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN 7-(AP)-A NUMBER OF FACTORY WORKERS AND MANAGERS IN GERMAN-HELD MILAN HAVE BEEN ORDERED COURT MARTIALED FOLLOWING A NEW SERIES OF ITALIAN STRIKES AND LABOR DEMONSTRATIONS, THE NEWSPAPER BASLER NACHRICHTEN SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM CHIASSO.

THE ARTICLE QUOTED THE MILAN PRESS, AS SAYING UNOFFICIALLY THAT SEVERAL WORKERS WOULD BE SENTECED TO DEATH. JAN 8 1944

THE DISPATCH SAID THE SITUATION IN MILAN WAS TENSE DESPITE SEVERE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GERMANS, THE TROUBLE STARTING WHEN SEVERAL THOUSAND STRIKING WORKERS DEMANDED BETTER FOOD, HIGHER WAGES AND BETTER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 7-(AP)-THE BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT RUMANIA HAS ORDERED A VIRTUAL BAN ON CIVILIAN TRAIN TRAVEL ON ALL MAIN LINES, OBVIOUSLY IN CONNECTION WITH WITHDRAWAL AND DEFENSE PLANS IMPELLED BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY'S STEADY ADVANCES TOWARD THE RUMANIAN BORDER.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN 7-(AP)-AN AIR ALARM SOUNDED IN BERN THIS AFTERNOON. (THIS COULD INDICATE THAT ALLIED BOMBERS HAD PASSED OVER SWITZERLAND ON BOMBING MISSIONS TO SOUTHWEST GERMANY OR NORTHEASTERN FRANCE).

MADRID, JAN.7-(AP)-ADD TO GERMAN INVASION SPECULATION:

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER MADRID SAID TODAY THAT MANY GERMANS BELIEVED ALL OF THE 'SECOND FRONT" TALK WAS A BLIND AND THAT "2,000,000 OR 3,000,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS" WOULD SUDDENLY APPEAR ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

THE CORRESPONDENT WROTE THAT THIS REPORT HAD SNOW-BALLED SINCE THE SINKING OF THE NAZI BATTLESHIP SCHARNHORST BY THE BRITISH HOME FLEET DEC. 26 WHILE MAKING A FUTILE ATTEMPT TO ATTACK AN ALLIED RUSSIAN-BOUND CONVOY, WHICH HE REPORTED WAS THE LARGEST CONVOY OF TROOPS AND WAR MATERIAL YET SENT TO RUSSIA.

(THERE HAVE BEEN NO ALLIED REPORTS OF ANY TROOP CONVOYS TO RUSSIA).

MADRID, JAN.7-(AP)-GERMAN NEWSPAPERS THIS WEEK PUBLISHED AN INTERVIEW WITH A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, KARL HAMPE, WHO SAID HE FOUND HIS NATIVE BERLIN JUST AS MUCH IN THE FRONT LINE AS THE RUSSIAN FRONT ITSELF BECAUSE OF RAF ATTACKS.

"DURING THE BOMBARDMENT I MIGHT AS WELL HAVE BEEN BACK IN THE TRENCHES," HE WAS QUOTED. "OUTSIDE AN AIR RAID SHELTER IT WAS HELL."

JAN 8 1944

MOSCOW - CASSIDY - ADD xxx MEET

NORTH OF NEVEL, IN THE AREA ABOVE WHITE RUSSIA, GEN.IVAN BAGRAMIAN'S BALTIC ARMY WAS PUSHING STEADILY WEST TOWARD THE LATVIAN FRONTIER. "ADVANTAGEOUS POSITIONS" WERE CAPTURED YESTERDAY, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ACTIVITY ALSO FLARED IN WHITE RUSSIA, WHERE RED ARMY SKI TROOPS RAIDED A GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION HEADQUARTERS WEST OF PROPOISK, WIPING OUT THE POST, AND KILLING MANY OFFICERS AND MEN, THE BULLETIN ADDED.

SAN VITTORE ITALY - WHITEHEAD xxx GUNNERS

CLAMBERING THROUGH THE WRECKAGE I FOUND THE COMMAND POST OF LT. IRWIN HALL OF CENTRAL SQUARE, N.Y., WHOSE UNIT WAS THE FIRST TO ENTER SAN VITTORE TUESDAY NIGHT WHEN THE ATTACK BEGAN.

THE HEADQUARTERS WAS A DARK ROOM WITH A STRAW COVERED FLOOR, A BARE TABLE, TWO CHAIRS AND A BUCKET WITH GLOWING RED CHARCOAL. SEVERAL SOLDIERS LOUNGED ABOUT THE ROOM RESTING AFTER HOURS OF FIGHTING. LT. JOHN ORTH OF 1601 JAMES STREET, BELLINGHAM, WASH.,

DUSTED OFF A CHAIR AND TALKED OF THE FIGHT.

SUDDENLY THERE WAS THE UNEARTHLY SCREECH OF APPROACHING SHELLS--FROM THE GERMANS' SIX-BARRELLED "SCREAMING MEEMI."

INVOLUNTARILY I DUCKED FORWARD. THERE WAS A TERRIFIC BLAST WHICH BLEW OPEN THE DOOR AND PITCHED ME ONTO THE STRAW. THE ROOM FILLED WITH DUST AND CORDITE FUMES.

THEN THROUGH THE DOOR RUSHED A STREAM OF MOANING, CHATTERING, TERRIFIED MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO HAD BEEN HURRYING FROM ONE SHELTER TO ANOTHER WHEN THE SHELLS HIT. "MAMA MIA!" "MAMA MIA!" THE WOMEN SOBBED WHILE THE CHILDREN WHIMPERED IN FRIGHT.

BY WES GALLAGHER

JAN 8 1944

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN.7-(AP)-THE FORTRESS VILLAGE OF SAN VITTORE, JUST SIX MILES FROM CASSINO AND THE FLAT PLAINS LEADING TOWARD ROME, FELL TO GEN. MARK W.CLARK'S FIFTH ARMY AT 3:37 P.M. YESTERDAY AFTER THREE DAYS OF DESPERATE, NO-QUARTER STREET FIGHTING WITH A GERMAN GARRISON.

MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN AND AT LEAST THAT MANY WERE SLAIN AS THE STRONG POINT IN THE GERMANS' WINTER LINE WAS OVERWHELMED, DON WHITEHEAD, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT REPORTED FROM THE WRECKED TOWN.

SAN VITTORE WAS CAPTURED AFTER BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS HAD THREATENED TO OUTFLANK IT ENTIRELY IN THEIR MARCH TOWARD THE ITALIAN CAPITAL.

AMERICAN FORCES TO THE EAST OF CASSINO HACKED THEIR WAY FORWARD FOU MILES TO STORM 3,900-FOOT MT.MAIO, CUTTING THE GERMAN SUPPLY ROAD FRO CERVARO TO SAN VITTORE. MEANWHILE BRITISH TROOPS PRESSING UP THE GARIGLIANO RIVER FROM THE SOUTH REACHED THE EDGE OF THE CASSINO PLAIN, WHERE THEIR TANKS MIGHT GO INTO ACTION FOR THE FIRST TIME.

GERMANS DEFENDING THE CRUMBLED REMAINS OF SAN VITTORE WERE IN IMMINENT DANGER OF BEING TRAPPED AND CUT OFF BY THESE CONVERGING ALLIED COLUMNS. THE AMERICANS WHO SEIZED MT.MAIO WERE LESS THAN FOUR MILES FROM CERVARO, WHICH LIES IN THE CASSINO PLAIN THREE MILES ABOVE SAN VITTORE AND BETWEEN THAT VILLAGE AND CASSINO.

ALTHOUGH THE FIFTH ARMY'S 10-MILE WIDE OFFENSIVE HAD GAINED FROM ONE TO FOUR MILES SINCE THE JUMP-OFF EARLY WEDNESDAY MORNING, THERE YET WAS NO INDICATION OF A SUBSTANTIAL BREAKTHROUGH. THE GERMANS WERE RETREATING FROM ONE DEFENSE LINE TO THE NEXT AFTER MAKING THE ALLIES PAY THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

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PARTICULARLY BITTER WAS THE FIGHTING IN SAN VITTORE, SIX MILES FROM CASSINO. AMERICAN TROOPS HAD TAKEN MORE THAN HALF THE TOWN AND WERE DRIVING ON THREE CLUSTERS OF RUINS IN WHICH THE NAZIS HAD BARRICADED THEMSELVES. IT WAS A MATTER OF KILLING THE LAST GERMAN IN EACH WINE CELLAR AND PILLBOX, FOR THE NAZIS REFUSED TO SURRENDER AND FOUGHT SAVAGELY TO THE LAST. NEITHER SIDE COULD USE ARTILLERY FOR FEAR OF HITTING ITS OWN MEN.

AMERICAN FORCES ATTACKING ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE FIFTH ARMY OFFENSIVE ENDURED HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE AS THEY SCALED MT. MAIO IN A RAIN AND SLEET STORM. THIS IS THE HIGHEST PEAK YET CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES IN ITALY. IT REARS ABOUT A MILE SOUTHWEST OF VITICUSO AND FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF VENAFRO.

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BRITISH TROOPS AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ACTIVE FRONT PUSHED STEADILY NORTHWARD FROM ROCCA D'EVANDRO AND CAPTURED 79 MORE PRISONERS FOR A TWO-DAY BAG OF 126.

THE FULL STRIKING POWER OF THE ALLIES HAD NOT YET BEEN BROUGHT INTO PLAY, AS THE TACTICAL AIR FORCES HAD BEEN HAMPERED BY BAD WEATHER SINCE A-36 INVADER DIVE-BOMBERS SUPPORTED THE FIRST DAY'S ADVANCE. GROUND PROGRESS LIKELY WILL SPEED UP WHEN THE SKIES CLEAR. JAN 8 1944

ONLY A FEW INVADERS AND P-40 WARHAWKS WERE OVER THE FRONT YESTERDAY, DIVE-BOMBING AND SHOOTING UP ENEMY GUN POSITIONS AND TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AROUND CERVARO AND AQUINO, JUST BEHIND THE BATTLE LINE, AND BLASTING MOTOR CONVOYS AND TRAINS EAST OF ROME. TWO NAZI PLANES WERE DESTROYED OVER CENTRAL ITALY. THE ALLIES LOST NONE.

SNOW AND COLD CONTINUED TO RETARD THE PROGRESS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY ON THE ADRIATIC END OF THE LINE, THOUGH INDIAN TROOPS MADE A SHORT ADVANCE WEST OF SAN TOMMASO.

(A GERMAN BROADCAST REPORTED THAT LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY, HAD MOVED HIS HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY AND WAS BRINGING UP HEAVY RESERVES IN PREPARATION FOR A "LARGE-SCALE OFFENSIVE" AGAINST NAZI DEFENSES. THE BROADCAST DID NOT LOCATE CLARK'S NEW HEADQUARTERS, BUT THE IMPLICATION WAS HE HAD MOVED CLOSER TO THE FRONT LINES.)

ISTANBUL - O'BRIEN - INSERT AFTER DRIVE

MOBILIZATION OF ALL BOYS OVER 12 YEARS OF AGE AND GIRLS OVER 16 FOR LABOR ON "PROJECTS CONCERNED WITH THE NATION'S DEFENSE AND ECONOMIC LIFE" HAS BEEN ORDERED BY THE HUNGARIAN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, A BUDAPEST DISPATCH STATED.

(BULGARIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER HAS "ORDERED THE MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN SOFIA TO LEAVE THE CITY BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF AIR RAIDS," THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS.)

BY FRANK L. MARTIN JAN 8 1944

NEW DELHI, DEC. 23--(DELAYED)--(AP)---INDIA AND CHINA ARE BEING PREPARED TO BASE A MIGHTY ALLIED ARMY SUPPORTED BY POSSIBLY THE LARGEST AIR FORCE EVER ASSEMBLED.

ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN SOUTHEAST ASIA; FIELD MARSHAL LORD WAVELL, VICEROY OF INDIA; GEN. SIR CLAUDE J.E. AUCHINLECK, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF INDIA; AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ARE COOPERATING IN THE PREPARATIONS.

SOMEWHERE ON THE PLAINS OF CHINA JAPAN'S CONTINENTAL ARMY MUST BE MET AND DEFEATED. IT IS UNLIKELY, HOWEVER, THAT ANY MAJOR THRUST CAN BE LAUNCHED FROM INDIA AND CHINA UNTIL GERMANY CRIES FOR PEACE AND THE BULK OF THE EUROPEAN LAND, AIR AND SEA STRIKING FORCES CAN BE MOVED EAST.

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IN THE MEANTIME, AMERICAN, BRITISH, CHINESE AND INDIAN SOLDIERS WILL CONTINUE TO ~~XXXXX~~ HIT BURMA, SIAM AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA IN LIMITED STRENGTH TO KEEP THE JAPANESE FROM OBTAINING THE MAXIMUM BENEFIT FROM THE COUNTRIES THEY HAVE OCCUPIED. JAN 8 1944

TODAY MOUNTBATTEN'S PRIMARY JOB IS TO KEEP HITTING THE JAPANESE WITH HARD LEFT JABS AND TO HELP PREPARE CHINA TO RECEIVE POWERFUL LAND ~~XXXXX~~ AND AIR FORCES FOR THE KNOCKOUT.

WHEN THE GIGANTIC AIR FORCE IS ESTABLISHED—WITH FORWARD BASES IN CHINA AND A REAR ECHELON IN INDIA—HER LONG-RANGE BOMBERS WILL ATTEMPT TO REDUCE JAPAN TO AN ISLAND OF ~~XXXXX~~ ASHES AND CRIPPLE HER MAINLAND ARMY.

HIS SECOND TASK IS TO DESTROY JAPAN'S MANUFACTURING AND RESERVE SUPPLY BASES IN CHINA FROM MANCHURIA TO HONGKONG. THEN WHEN JAPAN'S MILITARY LEGS ARE SHAKY HE CAN THROW AGAINST HER THE FULL WEIGHT OF THE ALLIED LAND FORCE WHEREVER JAPAN CHOOSES TO FIGHT IT OUT.

TO CARRY OUT THIS PROGRAM, GOOD, FAST LAND AND AIR ROUTES TO CHINA FROM INDIA ARE NOW BEING DEVELOPED TO SUPPORT THE HUGE ALLIED ARMY AND ITS POWERFUL AIR FORCE.

FOUR JAPANESE-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES—BURMA, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND MALAYA—NOW ARE WEDGED BETWEEN INDIA AND THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CHINA. THEY STAND AS A BARRIER TO THE OPENING JAN 8 1944 OF AN ALLIED SEA-LAND ROUTE TO CHINA.

WITH AN ALL OUT INCREASE OF GROUND FACILITIES IN BOTH INDIA AND CHINA AN AIR ROUTE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND TRANSPORT PLANES PER DAY CAN BE ESTABLISHED BUT ~~XXXXX~~ EVENTUALLY A SEA-LAND ROUTE MUST BE DRILLED BY FORCE THROUGH ONE OR MORE OF THESE ~~XXXXX~~ BLOCKADE COUNTRIES.

THE OPENING OF THIS LAND ROUTE MAY HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL THE END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR OR AT THE LEAST, MANY MONTHS. THE NEAREST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE IS ACROSS BURMA WHICH, WITH ITS THICK WILD JUNGLES AND SERIES OF FORMIDABLE MOUNTAIN RANGES, FORMS A NATURALLY TOUGH BARRIER.

A CREEPING CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE JUNGLES, BUILDING A SUPPLY ROAD BEHIND THE ADVANCE, AND HILL-TO-HILL FIGHTING MIGHT TAKE YEARS. A WATER THRUST, SKIRTING THE JUNGLES AND MOUNTAINS, TO

RANGOON, BURMA'S PRINCIPAL SEAPORT, MAY PROVE EASIER WHEN SHIPS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THIS THEATER. TRANSPORT FACILITIES TO CHINA AN ALLIED LANDING ON THE KRA NECK OF THE MALAYA STATES AND THE CAPTURE OF SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK MAY PROVE A SHORTER AND MORE FEASIBLE PASSAGE TO CHINA. ROADS ALREADY EXIST FROM BANGKOK THROUGH SIAM TO CHINA AND WITH SINGAPORE IN ALLIED HANDS OTHER ROUTES MIGHT BE OPENED THROUGH FRENCH INDO-CHINA OR THROUGH CHINA'S COASTAL PORTS.

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ALREADY BURMA, SIAM AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA ARE BEING HARASSED BY ALLIED AIR AND LAND FORCES TO KEEP THE DEFENDING JAPANESE ON THE MOVE AND THEIR COMMUNICATIONS DISRUPTED. THE ALLIED AIRFORCE IS BOMBING AND STRAFING THE THREE COUNTRIES AND AMERICAN, BRITISH, CHINESE AND INDIAN TROOPS ARE HITTING BURMA FROM THREE SIDES.

CHINESE SOLDIERS, UNDER AMERICAN COMMAND, ARE PUSHING INTO BURMA TO PROTECT AN AMERICAN-BUILT MILITARY ROAD WHICH EVENTUALLY MAY LINK WITH THE OLD BURMA ROAD. BRITISH TROOPS ARE BASED IN NORTHERN BURMA. ANOTHER CHINESE FORCE IS BASED IN CHINA, OPERATING TOWARDS BURMA FROM THE SALWEEN RIVER AREA. STILL ANOTHER BRITISH FORCE IS ACTIVE IN THE ARAKAN AREA OF BURMA.

ALLD HQ NEW GUINEA - INSERT after SUNK

THE KAVIENG RAID WAS CARRIED OUT BY CARRIER-BASED PLANES WHICH SHOT DOWN SEVEN ZEROS, TWO MEDIUM BOMBERS AND A FLOATPLANE IN THE ATTACK AND DURING A LATER ENEMY ASSAULT AGAINST THE WITHDRAWING CARRIER FORCE.

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THE BLAST AGAINST MADANG, IMPORTANT SHIPPING AND SUPPLY BASE ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA, CAME AT A TIME WHEN LEAP-FROGGING ALLIED FORCES WERE SURGING UP THE COAST.

BY VERN HAUGLAND

(WX) U.S.SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS,DEC.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE TWIN-ENGINE PLANES BOMBED A DESTROYER-SIZED SEAPLANE TENDER OFF VANIKORO ISLAND IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE SANTA CRUZ GROUP TEN TIMES ON JULY 16 AND 17, STARTING EIGHT FIRES BUT FAILING TO SINK HER.

THE STORY OF HOW THE TENDER'S CREW KEPT HER AFLOAT, THOUGH THE ENGINE ROOM WAS DESTROYED, AND BROUGHT HER HOME WAS RELEASED TODAY.

THE JAPANESE ASSAULTS STARTED AT 7:15 IN THE MORNING OF JULY 16 AND CONTINUED INTERMITTENTLY UNTIL 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, AVERAGING FIVE BOMBERS IN EACH ATTACK. THE TENDER SENT UP OVER 700 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION AND SHOT DOWN AT LEAST ONE OF THE ATTACKING PLANES.

WITH HER POWER GONE AND HER MIDSHIP COMPARTMENTS FLOODED BY WATER POURING THROUGH SHARPNEL HOLES, THE TENDER HALTED AND LISTED HEAVILY TO STARBOARD. NOT UNTIL FOUR DAYS LATER WERE ALL EIGHT FIRES--RANGING FROM GASOLINE AND ELECTRIC COMBUSTIONS TO A RAGING OIL BLAZE

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IN THE ENGINEROOM--EXTINGUISHED. THEN THE SHIP REACHED A SAFE BASE AFTER SURVIVING ONE DIRECT HIT AND HALF A DOZEN NEAR MISSES BY ENEMY BOMBS.

THREE MEMBERS OF HER CREW HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR THE SILVER STAR. THEY ARE CHIEF CARPENTER MATE DALE D.HUFFMAN, SON OF MRS.INEZ HUFFMAN, 609 NORTH OLIVE STREET, JEFFERSON,IOWA; CHIEF ELECTRICIAN'S MATE ROY W.NEVILLS, WHOSE WIFE IS MRS.EMMA C.NEVILLS, 2504 VILLA TERRACE, SAN DIEGO,CALIF., AND CHIEF BOATSWAINS MATE WILLIAM B.SEBOR, SON OF BASIL SEBOR, 13 BROWN STREET, BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

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HUFFMAN VOLUNTARILY WENT BELOW DECKS TO SPRAY THE BULKHEADS AND PREVENT THE ENGINEROOM FIRE FROM SPREADING AFTER THE ROUTINE PROCEDURE OF FLOODING BECAME TOO RISKY. AFTER SHARPNEL PUNCTURED THE SHIP'S SIDES HE WENT OVER INTO SHARK-INFESTED WATERS TO PATCH THE HOLES.

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NEVILLS, KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS IN THE SEVENTH ATTACK, LATER MADE EMERGENCY REPAIRS TO HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRIC LINES. THEN HE MANAGED TO START A GENERATOR WITH WATER WELL ABOVE THE FLOORPLATES AND LED SHIPMATES IN FIGHTING THE FIRES.

SEBOR WAS CAPTAIN OF A GUN CREW THAT FOUGHT BACK AT THE JAPANESE BOMBERS. THEN HE STOPPED A LEAK IN THE HULL IN THE PARTLY FLOODED ENGINEROOM AND LED A CREW OF FIRE FIGHTERS.

THREE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE RECOMMENDED FOR THE MARINE CORPS MEDAL FOR HEROIC WORK IN PLUGGING SHRAPNEL HOLES AND FIGHTING THE FIRES. THEY ARE FIREMAN FIRST CLASS ROY H.KNUDSEN, AUDUBON, IOWA; MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE SECOND CLASS EMRA F.CASTLE,JR., SON OF MRS.ORNA BELLE CASTLE, 315 NORTH FOURTH STREET, FORT SMITH, ARK., AND ELECTRICIAN'S MATE FIRST CLASS ALAGRAM H.NORDGRAM, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.DOROTHY A.NORDGRAM,

ARK., AND ELECTRICIAN'S MATE FIRST CLASS ALAGRAM H.NORDGRAM, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.DOROTHY A.NORDGRAM, LIVES AT 2209 SOUTH FIFTH EAST, SALT LAKE CITY.

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ALSO COMMENDED WERE LT.JOHN R.GRIFFITH, SUPPLY CORPS OFFICER, 3409 SWISS STREET, DALLAS,TEX., WHO ORGANIZED A BUCKET BRIGADE IN THE THICK OF THE SMOKE AND FUMES AND LT.WILLIAM B.WILSON, 1328 BLEWETT AVENUE, SAN JOSE, CALIF., WHO LEFT THE BRIDGE AND WENT BELOW DECKS TO BLOCK OFF GASOLINE LINES.

BY VERN HAUGLAND

ADVANCED ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC,JAN 7 (AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIERS AFTER MORE THAN A YEAR OF JUNGLE FIGHTING HAVE DEVELOPED A WHOLE NEW SET OF INSTINCTS AND ARE NOW "BEATING THE JAP AT HIS OWNVICIOUS GAME," LT.GEN.MILLARD F.HARMON SAID TODAY.

ATTHESCOMMANDER OF SOUTH PACIFIC GROUND FORCES TOLD NEWSME ADVANCED M

THE COMMANDER OF SOUTH PACIFIC GROUND FORCES TOLD NEWSMEN AT HIS ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS THAT 1944 PROMISES WELL FOR THE AMERICANS, ADDING:

"IT WILL BE HARD, DIRTY WORK, BUT THE INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER

FIGHTING ON BOUGAINVILLE HAS MORE THAN A YEAR OF JUNGLE TRAINING UNDER HIS BELT AND, MORE IMPORTANT, HAS BEEN UNDER FIRE IN THE JUNGLE.

"BY THE TIME WE HAVE EXTERMINATED THE JAPANESE IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, WE WILL UNQUESTIONABLY HAVE SOME OF THE FINEST JUNGLE-TRAINED TROOPS ANYWHERE. GUADALCANAL, RENDOVA, NEW GEORGIA, ARUNDEL AND KOLOMBANGARA HAVE TAUGHT THESE MEN STEALTH, THE ART OF SURVIVAL IN THE JUNGLE AND ALL THE TRICKS OF LIGHTNING OFFENSIVE IN DIFFICULT TERRAIN."

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HARMON SAID THE AMERICAN SOLDIER, FORMERLY OVERCAUTIOUS YET INCLINED TO TAKE FOOLHARDY RISKS, NOW KNOWS HOW TO USE EXCELLENT JUNGLE COVER. RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS, ONCE A DANGEROUS OPERATION REQUIRING VOLUNTEERS, HAVE BECOME ROUTINE ACTIVITY BECAUSE OF A FEW WELL-LEARNED RULES. THE AVERAGE SOLDIER ON BOUGAINVILLE CAN GO DEEP INTO ENEMY TERRITORY AND STAY TWENTY DAYS WITHOUT ILL EFFECT.

THE TROOPS ALSO HAVE LEARNED TO CHOOSE A BIVOUAC THAT IS HEALTHY, HAVE BECOME FAMILIAR WITH JAPANESE COMBAT TRICKS AND HAVE ADOPTED EXCELLENT TACTICS OF THEIR OWN. HARMON SAID:

"TO WATCH THEM JUMP ASHORE AT A NEW BEACHHEAD, MOVE IN THEIR EQUIPMENT WITH THEIR HANDS AND HEARTS, AND BEAT BACK THE ALREADY ESTABLISHED JAP IS ONE OF THE M

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ESTABLISHED JAP IS ONE OF THE MOST INSPIRING SIGHTS I EVER HAVE BEEN PRIVILEGED TO WITNESS. WITH THEIR DRIVE AND THEIR HATE AND THEIR KNOW-HOW, GOD HELP THE JAP."

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, SATURDAY, JAN 8-(AP)-ALLIED AIRMEN HUNTING DOWN JAPANESE TROOP AND SUPPLY BARGES IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HAVE SUNK OR DAMAGED 30 OF THE VESSELS, KILLING OR WOUNDING 100 OF THE ENEMY.

THE WIDESPREAD ATTACKS ON THE BARGES DID NOT INDICATE THAT THIS TRAFFIC, UPON WHICH THE ENEMY DEPENDS ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY FOR REINFORCING AND SUPPLYING HIS DEFENSE AREAS, HAD INCREASED OF LATE, BUT RATHER THAT CONDITIONS NOW HAVE BECOME FAVORABLE FOR ALLIED PLANES TO HUNT THEM DOWN INSTEAD OF CONCENTRATING THE ATTACKS ON BARGE STAGING POINTS.

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GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID THE ATTACKS WERE MADE NEAR SIO AND SARANG HARBOR ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA, AT REIN BAY AND RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN. IT WAS AT RABAUL, IMPORTANT ENEMY SUPPLY BASE ON THE NORTHEASTERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN, THAT THE ENEMY SUFFERED THE 100 CASUALTIES WHEN TWO BARGES WERE BLASTED.

FIGHTING IN THE BORGEN BAY SECTOR OF THE CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN, INVASION AREA FELL INTO A LULL, WITH AMERICAN MARINES AND THE JAPANESE HITTING EACH OTHER INTERMITTENTLY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. THE STRUGGLE HERE HAD BEEN INTENSE, WITH THE JAPANESE LOSING 600 MEN IN ONE DAY RECENTLY. AFTER A WEEK OF SAVAGE ATTACKS AND COUNTERATTACKS, THE MARINE LINE REMAINED UNCHANGED. IT WAS THIS LINE THE MARINES HELD AGAINST SUPERIOR NUMBERS WHILE ANOTHER FORCE OF LEATHERNECKS RECENTLY CAPTURED THE VITAL CAPE GLOUCESTER AIRDROME AT THE NORTHWEST END OF THE ISLAND.

ALLIED AIR POWER CONTINUED HITTING JAPANESE SHIPPING AT KAVIENG,

ON THE NORTHWESTERN TIP OF NEW IRELAND. ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE CATALINAS AND PLANES FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMAND BOMBED AN ENEMY CARGO SHIP AND A DESTROYER IN THAT AREA, WHERE ALREADY TWO JAPANESE CRUISERS AND THREE DESTROYERS HAVE BEEN HEAVILY DAMAGED AND PROBABLY SUNK SO FAR THIS MONTH.

OTHER ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES STRAFED GUN POSITIONS AND DOCK INSTALLATIONS AT RABAUL, VISITED DAILY THIS MONTH BY AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN FLIERS. WHILE NO ENEMY PLANES WERE REPORTED DOWNED IN THIS RAID, PREVIOUS JANUARY ATTACKS HERE HAVE BROUGHT DESTRUCTION TO 47 JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS. JAN 8 1944

AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA, HAVE MADE PATROL CONTACT WITH THE JAPANESE NEAR SEL, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SAIDOR, THE ORIGINAL INVASION LANDING POINT.

AUSTRALIANS ADVANCING UP THE HUON PENINSULA COAST TOWARD THE AMERICANS AT SAIDOR HAVE OCCUPIED KELANOA VILLAGE AND HAVE CLOSED THE GAP BETWEEN THEM AND THEIR ALLIES TO 65 MILES. JAN 8 1944

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA - ADDXXX JUNTA

TAMAYO, WHO CAME TO POWER WHEN A GROUP HEADED BY MAJOR GUALBERTO VILLAROEL OUSTED PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA, SAID THAT UNTIL PROOF OF OUTSIDE FORCES AT WORK WAS PRESENTED "WE WILL REMAIN SERENE, SURE AS WE ARE THAT OUR CONDUCT WAS PATRIOTIC AND INDEPENDENT."

HE SAID HE WAS FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT "AT THIS INSTANT, FALSE INFORMATION ABOUT THE NEW GOVERNMENT" IS BEING FORGED IN THE PORT OF ARICA, CHILE, WHERE RESIDES THE EXPELLED OLIGARCHY."

PENARANDA WAS ESCORTED TO THE CHILEAN BORDER THE DAY AFTER THE REVOLUTION, AND FOR A TIME WAS IN ARICA.

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SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN.7-(AP)-PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS, WITHOUT MENTIONING THE MILITARY DICTATORSHIPS IN ARGENTINA AND BOLIVIA WHICH HAVE VIRTUALLY HEMMED IN HIS COUNTRY, SAID TODAY THAT "CHILE IS AND WILL CONTINUE DEMOCRATIC." JAN 8 1944

THE STATEMENT, HOWEVER, WAS CONSTRUED AS A DECLARATION TO OTHER DEMOCRATIC NATIONS IN THE HEMISPHERE, PARTICULARLY THE UNITED STATES, THAT CHILE STANDS FIRMLY WITH THE DEMOCRACIES.

SANTIAGO CHILE ADD XXX DEMOCRACIES

WASHINGTON, JAN.8--ELECTION AUTHORITIES ARE AGREED THAT CONGRESS AND THE STATE LEGISLATURES HAD BETTER GO INTO HIGH SPEED IF THEY WANT TO ASSURE BALLOTS FOR ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF THE NATION'S 50,000,000 VOTERS IN THE NATIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS JUST TEN MONTHS AWAY.

IT'S A STUPENDOUS JOB--GETTING BALLOTS TO AND FROM SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN ABROAD, AND AWAY FROM THEIR HOMES IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

AND CONGRESS AND THE STATES, THE AUTHORITIES SAY, HAVE ONLY BEGUN TO TACKLE IT, THAT IS, WITH ANY DEGREE OF CERTAINTY THAT A SOLUTION MAY BE REACHED IN TIME.

SIXTEEN STATE LEGISLATURES, INCLUDING ONE WHICH HAS ALREADY MET AND ADJOURNED SINCE THE NEW YEAR BEGAN--GEORGIA--ARE NOW MEETING OR ARE ABOUT TO MEET IN REGULAR OR SPECIAL SESSION WITH OPPORTUNITY TO ACT ON LIBERALIZED ELECTION LAWS.

OTHERS ARE WAITING ON CONGRESS TO SEE WHETHER THEIR FINAL DRAFT OF A VOTE-FACILITATION MEASURE REQUIRES ANY SUPPLEMENTAL ACTION ON

THEIR PART. STILL OTHERS, LIKE PENNSYLVANIA, MAY BE ABLE TO SOLVE THE PUZZLE THROUGH APPLICATION OF STATE WAR EMERGENCY POWERS.

IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT UPWARDS OF 11,000,000 MEN AND WOMEN WILL BE IN THE ARMED SERVICES BY ELECTION DAY NOV.7, THAT BETWEEN 9,000,000 AND 10,000,000 WILL BE OF VOTING AGE, AND THAT ABOUT 5,000,000 WILL BE OUTSIDE THIS COUNTRY BY THAT TIME. JAN 8 1944

ADVOCATES OF A FEDERAL BALLOT BILL WILL PRESS A NEW MEASURE WHEN CONGRESS RECONVENES TOMORROW. IT PROVIDES FOR A FOUR-MAN BALLOT COMMISSION TO SERVE ONLY AS MAILMAN FOR GETTING FEDERAL BALLOTS TO AND FROM SERVICE PEOPLE TO ENABLE THEM TO VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVE. REP.WORLEY (D-TEX) HAS INTRODUCED THE BILL IN THE HOUSE AND SENATOR LUCAS (D-ILL) HAS IT READY TO OFFER IN THE SENATE. JAN 8 1944

THE MEASURE WOULD STRIP THE PROPOSED BALLOT COMMISSION OF ALL POWER OVER PASSING ON ELIGIBILITY OF THE BALLOTS ONCE THEY ARE RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY, A PROVISION WHICH BLOCKED THE ORIGINAL LUCAS BILL AND LED TO PASSAGE OF A SUBSTITUTE LEAVING THE WHOLE MATTER TO THE 48 STATES.

THIS LED TO A GREAT FURORE IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS AND CULMINATED ONLY THIS LAST WEEK IN SECRETARIES STIMSON AND KNOX SAYING THE ARMY AND NAVY "ARE UNABLE EFFECTIVELY TO ADMINISTER DIVERSE PROCEDURES" IN GETTING THE HUNDREDS OF DIFFERENT STATE AND LOCAL BALLOTS TO SERVICE MEN.

FURTHER, THE SOLDIERS THEMSELVES APPEAR TO FAVOR A UNIFORM VOTING LAW. THE SERVICE NEWSPAPER, STARS AND STRIPES, READ BY SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, CALLED UPON CONGRESS IN AN EDITORIAL YESTERDAY TO ENACT SUCH A LAW. IT SAID A POLL THE PAPER HAD CONDUCTED AMONG SOLDIERS IN THAT REGION SHOWED THEY WERE OVERWHELMINGLY IN FAVOR OF PARTICIPATING IN THE COMING ELECTIONS.

THE EDITORIAL EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE "STATES' RIGHTS" BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE. JAN 8 1944

STIMSON AND KNOX TOLD THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS THAT THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS DO NOT ADVOCATE OR OPPOSE ANY PARTICULAR VOTING LEGISLATION, BUT THEY SUGGESTED THAT STATES INCLUDE IN ANY LEGISLATION THEY APPROVE PROVISIONS FOR MAILING BALLOTS TO PERSONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES AT LEAST 45 DAYS BEFORE AN ELECTION.

MANY STATES ALLOW ONLY 30 DAYS FOR ABSENTEE VOTERS TO GET THEIR BALLOTS AND RETURN THEM. SEVERAL OF THE LEGISLATURES NOW MEETING ARE CONSIDERING MEASURES PROVIDING FROM 60 TO 90 DAY CLAUSES.

KNOX AND STIMSON URGED UNIFORM LAWS ON MAILING TIMES AND SUGGESTED THAT ABSENTEE BALLOTS FOR PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES BE MAILED AT LEAST 30 DAYS BEFORE AN ELECTION.

WASHINGTON,JAN 7-(AP)-A NEW TECHNIQUE INVOLVI[illegible] INSCRIPTION OF A MAN'S NAME AND OTHER DATA ON THE PLATE OF HIS FALSE TEETH WAS DESCRIBED BY A NAVY DENTIST TODAY AS A MEANS OF IDENTIFYING BODIES WHE[illegible] NATURAL TEETH ARE MISSING.

LIEUT.COMDR.FRANK E.JEFFREYS DESCRIBED THE TECHNIQUE IN THE NAVAL MEDICAL BULLETIN.

BEFORE THE SET OF FALSE TEETH IS MADE UP, THE PATIENT'S NAME, ADDRESS AND OTHER ESSENTIAL DATA ARE TYPED ON A SHEET OF LIGHT ONIONSKIN PAPER.

FOR NAVY MEN, THE DENTIST SUGGESTS INCLUDING THE NAME, RANK OR

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RATE, SERVICE NUMBER, SHIP OR STATION, THE MOLD AND SHADE OF THE TEETH USED AND THE DATE OF MAKING THE APPLIANCE.

THE ONIONSKIN SHEET IS BACKED BY A PIECE OF ORDINARY CARBON PAPER DURING THE TYPING, AND THE CARBON IS REVERSED SO THAT THE PRINT IS TRANSFERRED TO THE BACK OF THE ORIGINAL ONIONSKIN, THUS CAUSING THE TYPE TO APPEAR IN REVERSE. JAN 8 1944

THE DENTAL PLATE THEN IS MOLDED AND THE NARROW STRIP IS CAREFULLY PLACED ON IT SO THAT THE CARBON DEPOSIT FRTM THE ONION SKIN IS TRANSFERRED TO THE PLATE. LATER, THE PAPER STRIPS ARE GENTLY RUBBED OFF AND THE INSCRIBED IDENTIFICATION REMAINS.

BY D.HAROLD OLIVER

WASHINGTON,JAN 7-(AP)-REPUBLICANS BEGAN WARMING UP FOR THEIR 1944 PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATING CONVENTION TODAY EVEN BEFORE NEXT TUESDAY'S MEETING IN CHICAGO TO SELECT A PLACE AND DATE FOR THE CONVENTION.

REPLYING TO QUERIES BY A SUPPORTER OF WENDELL L.WILLKIE, 1940 GOP NOMINEE, AS TO WHETHER THE "MACKINAC CHARTER" ON FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC QUESTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PARTY'S POST-WAR ADVISORY COUNCIL IN SEPTEMBER HAS BEEN PIGEON-HOLED, SENATOR VANDENBERG OF MICHIGAN, A COUNCIL MEMBER, SAID IT IS FAR FROM DEAD.

THE SENATOR, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN POLICY HAD A PROMINENT PART IN WRITING THE PEACE PLANK FINALLY ADOPTED AT MACKINAC ISLAND. HE SAID HE WOULD CALL A MEETING OF HIS COMMITTEE IN ADVANCE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO "BRING DOWN TO DATE" THE PLANK'S PHRASEOLOGY.

THIS AND PRONOUNCEMENTS ON DOMESTIC QUESTIONS WILL BE TURNED OVER TO THE CONVENTION'S RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE FOR THEIR CONSIDERATION IN FRAMING A 1944 PLATFORM.

THE GOP NATIONAL COMMITTEE WILL MEET MONDAY AND TUESDAY IN CHICAGO CHOOSE A CONVENTION SITE AND CHAIRMAN HARRISON E.SPANGLER WAS IN THE ILLINOIS METROPOLIS TODAY TO ARRANGE FOR THE TWO-DAY SESSION OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND STATE CHAIRMEN AND VICE CHAIRMEN. MORE THAN 200 REPUBLICAN LEADERS HAVE BEEN ASKED TO ATTEND. JAN 8 1944

GOV.RAYMOND E.BALDWIN OF CONNECTICUT, A WILLKIE SUPPORTER, RAISED THE QUESTION ABOUT THE MACKINAC AGREEMENTS. IN AN INTERVIEW IN NEW YORK HE SAID HE WAS LESS CONCERNED ABOUT WHO HIS PARTY'S STANDARD BEARER WOULD BE THAN "IN KNOWING WHAT IT SAYS ON THE STANDARD HE IS CARRYING," AND THEN ADDED:

"I THOUGHT THAT WE DRAFTED AT MACKINAC SOME RESOLUTIONS ON NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY THAT MADE COMMON SENSE. NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE ABOUT THEM SINCE. I REGRET THAT BECAUSE I THOUGHT THE REPUBLICANS TOOK A FORTHRIGHT STAND. I WONDER IF THEY HAVE BEEN PIGEON-HOLED BY THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. I HOPE NOT." JAN 8 1944

ASKED ABOUT THIS, VANDENBERG RECALLED THAT IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT MACKINAC THAT HIS COMMITTEE AND OTHERS WOULD MEET IN ADVANCE OF THE CONVENTION TO CONSIDER ANY PLANK REVISIONS DEEMED WARRANTED.

HE SAID HIS GROUP CERTAINLY WOULD MEET AND THAT GOV.BALDWIN AND OTHERS WOULD BE ASKED TO SUBMIT THEIR VIEWS.

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"AS FOR THE GOVERNOR FAILING TO FIND ANYTHING HAPPENING SINCE THE MACKINAC GATHERING," THE SENATOR ADDED, "HE MIGHT TAKE A LOOK AT THE FINAL SENATE RESOLUTION ON FOREIGN POLICY AND SEE HOW CLOSELY IT PARALLELS MACKINAC."

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SENATE 85 TO 5 ON NOV. 5 WITH THE SUPPORT OF 51 DEMICRATS AND 34 REPUBLICANS CALLS FOR THE UNITED STATES TO WORK THROUGH CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES AND WITH OTHER FREE AND

SOVEREIGN NATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY WITH POWER TO PREVENT AGGRESSION AND TO PRESERVE THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

ENDORSING THE PEACE PRINCIPLE ENUNCIATED AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE, IT GOES ON TO SAY THAT A GENERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE SHOULD BE CREATED AT THE EARLIEST PRACTICABLE DATE AND BE OPEN TO MEMBERSHIP BY ALL STATES, LARGE AND SMALL.

JAN 8 1944

THE MACKINAC FOREIGN POLICY RESOLUTION DECLARED IN FAVOR OF RESPONSIBLE PARTICIPATION BY THE UNITED STATES IN POSTWAR COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION AMONG SOVEREIGN NATIONS TO PREVENT MILITARY AGGRESSION AND TO ATTAIN PERMANENT PEACE WITH ORGANIZED JUSTICE IN A FREE WORLD.

WASHINGTON, JAN 7-(AP)-AN ANNUAL NATIONAL INCOME OF $100,000,000,000 WILL HAVE TO BE MAINTAINED AFTER THE WAR IF THE GOVERNMENT IS TO MEET POST-WAR OBLIGATIONS, SEN. DAVIS (R-PA) SAID TODAY.

JAN 8 1944

IN A PREPARED STATEMENT THE SENATOR DECLARED THAT "THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MUST ABANDON ITS POLICY OF DEFICIT FINANCING AND OPPRESSIVE TAXATION IN THE POST-WAR ERA," AND OFFERED A SEVEN-POINT PROGRAM FOR MEETING PEACETIME ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

ENVISAGING A NATIONAL DEBT OF $300,000,000,000 AT WAR'S END, DAVIS SAID THAT IN ADDITION TO THE MAINTENANCE OF A HUNDRED BILLION DOLLAR ANNUAL INCOME IT WILL BE NECESSARY "TO INVOKE A PROGRAM OF SOUND AND CAREFUL TAX REDUCTIONS X X X TO STIMULATE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY X X X AS WELL AS TO PROVIDE THE $25,000,000,000 ANNUAL TAX RETURNS WHICH WILL BE NECESSARY TO MEET THE REQUIRED OBLIGATIONS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."

SAYING PRESENT TAX RATES IF MAINTAINED AFTER THE WAR WOULD "DO MORE THAN ANY OTHER ONE THING TO CREATE ECONOMIC CHAOS, UNEMPLOYMENT AND CONFUSION," DAVIS ADVOCATED A POSTWAR RETRENCHMENT PROGRAM SIMILAR TO THAT CARRIED OUT BY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ANDREW W. MELLON WHICH, HE SAID, ENABLED THE GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE TAXES, INCREASE THE NATIONAL INCOME, AND RETIRE THE DEBT OF WORLD WAR 1 "AT THE RATE OF APPROXIMATELY ONE BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR."

DAVIS SUGGESTED A FEDERAL BUDGET BASED ON A $25,000,000,000 A YEAR INCOME AS FOLLOWS:

JAN 8 1944

NATIONAL DEBT, INTEREST, $6,000,000,000; NATIONAL DEBT, PRINCIPAL, $1,000,000,000; CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, $5,000,000,000; MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, $5,000,000,000; RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF VETERANS, $3,500,000,000; EMERGENCY PROGRAMS, $4,500,000,000.

OTHER POINTS IN HIS PROGRAM INCLUDED PERMITTING INDUSTRY TO SET ASIDE SUFFICIENT RESERVES FOR RAPID CONVERSION TO PEACETIME PRODUCTION TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT, AND THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ENTERPRISES, NEW PRODUCTS, AND NEW PROCESSES BE ENCOURAGED "BY ACCORDING A REASONABLE RETURN TO RISK INVESTMENTS."

NEW YORK,JAN.7-(AP)-THE SOUTH WILL SUPPORT THE 1944 DEMOCRATIC TICKET, SAYS NORTH CAROLINA'S GOVERNOR J.M.BROUGHTON, EVEN THOUGH "THE SOUTHERN STATES ARE IN GREAT POLITICAL TURMOIL."

SPEAKING AT "AMERICA'S TOWN MEETING OF THE AIR" OVER THE BLUE NETWORK LAST NIGHT, HE SAID HE BELIEVED THE DEMOCRATS WOULD WIN BUT THEY

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NETWORK LAST NIGHT, HE SAID HE BELIEVED THE DEMOCRATS WOULD WIN BUT THEY COULD WIN "ONLY AS A LIBERAL PARTY WITH A LIBERAL CANDIDATE."

THE SOUTHERN STATES, BROUGHTON DECLARED, "RESENT WHAT THEY CONSIDER UNWISE AND UNWARRANTED ATTEMPTS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION TO INTERFERE IN MATTERS OF PURELY STATE CONCERN."

"DELICATE RACE RELATIONSHIPS, WHICH ARE BEING WORKED OUT WITH

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MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND GOOD WILL, ARE FREQUENTLY ENDANGERED BY ILL-ADVISED ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE DEPLORED BY LEADERS OF BOTH RACES," HE SAID.

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"STATE REGULATION OF FORESTRY, EMPLOYMENT, VOTING PRIVILEGES, AVIATION, SEED AND FERTILIZER INSPECTION, AND MANY OTHER TRADITIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS ARE THREATENED. FREIGHT RATE INEQUITIES SHACKLE THE INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF MANY SOUTHERN SECTIONS."

THE GOVERNOR SAID THAT THESE WERE SOME OF THE CONDITIONS WHICH HAVE PRODUCED "RESENTMENT IF NOT REVOLT" IN THE SOUTH. "THEY MUST BE RECKONED WITH," HE ASSERTED. "THEY CAN AND WILL BE SETTLED WITHIN THE PARTY."

JAN 8 1944

NEW YORK,JAN.7-(AP)-GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL HAS ALLOWED HIMSELF TO BECOME A TOOL OF "A WELL ORGANIZED SMEAR CAMPAIGN AGAINST LABOR," SAYS DAVID DUBINSKY, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION.

DUBINSKY, SPEAKING AT GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE ILGWU WOMEN'S SERVICE BRIGADE LAST NIGHT, DECLARED:

"LABOR HAS BECOME TOO BIG IN THE EYES OF THE PROFESSIONAL LABOR HATERS AND LABOR BAITERS. BIG BUSINESS CANNOT TOLERATE THE IDEA THAT ORGANIZED LABOR HAS COME OF AGE AND IS ENTITLED TO HAVE ITS VOICE HEARD IN INDUSTRY."

HE SAID THAT A TRUE PICTURE OF THE LABOR SITUATION HAD NOT BEEN GIVEN SERVICE MEN AND ADDED: "LABOR'S RECORD WILL OFFER NO COMFORT OR FOOD TO HITLER'S AND HIROHITO'S PROPAGANDISTS, BUT I'M AFRAID THAT GENERAL MARSHALL'S UNFORTUNATE ATTACK ON THE TRADE UNIONS MAY."

SCRANTON, PA., JAN. 7-(AP)-THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR TO EASE THE LABOR SHORTAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA'S ANTHRACITE COAL MINES HAS BEEN SUGGESTED BY MAJOR W.W.INGLIS, PRESIDENT OF THE GLEN ALDEN COAL COMPANY.

"I MOST CERTAINLY WOULD HIRE PRISONERS OF WAR," MAJOR INGLIS SAID. "I'D HIRE THEM AT REGULAR WAGE RATES SO LONG AS WE HAVE A CRISIS IN PRODUCTION.

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"THE NATION NEEDS THE COAL AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE CALLING FOR IT. THERE SURELY ARE MANY PRISONERS FROM ITALY AND GERMANY WITH MINING EXPERIENCE WHO WOULD BE FAMILIAR WITH THIS WORK."

THE MAJOR'S STATEMENT BROUGHT A VIGOROUS PROTEST FROM THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA. HUBERT FARRELL, ACTING PRESIDENT OF DISTRICT 1, UMW, SAID THE UNION WOULD OPPOSE THE PLAN AND ADDED THE UNION FEELS THE PRESENT MARKET SITUATION WILL BE OF "BRIEF DURATION."

OMAHA, JAN.7-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.FREDERICK E.UHL, AT A FAREWELL PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE HIS DEPATURE FOR ATLANTA, GA., WHERE HE WILL HEAD THE FOURTH SERVICE COMMAND, DECLARED TODAY THAT HE BELIEVES U.S.TROOPS SHOULD HOLD MANEUVERS IN GERMANY AFTER THE WAR "JUST TO SHOW THOSE GUYS HOW TOUGH WE ARE."

JAN 8 1944

GEN.UHL, WHO HAS BEEN COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SEVENTH SERVICE COMMAND IN OMAHA SINCE 1941, SAID THAT "AFTER WE WHIP THESE FELLOWS ALL OVER THE WORLD, LET'S GO INTO THEIR COUNTRIES. LET'S SHOW THEM WE HAVE THE GUTS AND DETERMINATION TO WIN THE WAR AND THE PEACE."

HE SAID GERMANY HASN'T SEEN HOSTILE TROOPS ON ITS TERRITORY "IN 125 YEARS." HE ADVOCATED SIMILAR TREATMENT FOR JAPAN.

GEN.UHL ASSERTED AMERICA SHOULD BE "KIND BUT FIRM" IN ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE VANQUISHED AXIS NATIONS, AND ADDED

THAT DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE VICTOR'S STRENGTH WOULD IMPRESS UPON THEM THE FUTILITY OF WAGING FUTURE WARS.

"IF WE DON'T DO THAT WE'LL HAVE FELLOWS LIKE HITLER TALKING FROM SOAP BOXES AND DOING THE SAME THINGS HE HAS DONE ALL OVER AGAIN," HE SAID. "WHEN THE NEXT CRACKPOT COMES UP WE WANT MEMBERS OF THE NEW GENERATION TO BE ABLE TO LOOK DOWN THEIR NOSES AT HIM."

JAN 8 1944

GEN.UHL SAID THE UNITED STATES, IN ITS MILITARY MIGHT, COULD BE COMPARED WITH "THE NEW KID IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD WHO IS ABLE TO TAKE THE BULLY DOWN."

THE GENERAL PRAISED HIS NEW SUCCESSOR, BRIG.GEN.CLARENCE H. DANIELSON, WHO HAS BEEN DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE SERVICE COMMANDS IN WASHINGTON. GEN.DANIELSON IS EXPECTED TO TAKE UP HIS NEW ASSIGNMENT HERE MONDAY.

GEN.UHL PLANS TO GO TO ATLANTA THE NIGHT OF JAN.14TH, SPEND THE NEXT DAY THERE, THEN RETURN HERE THAT NIGHT TO PICK UP MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY FOR THE MOVE TO ATLANTA.

JAN 8 1944

PHILADELPHIA, JAN.7-(AP)-THE FIRST SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA PERFORMANCE OF THE NEW RUSSIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM, "HYMN OF THE SOVIET UNION," WILL BE GIVEN JANUARY 14 IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC BY THE PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA, THE ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

EUGENE ORMAND, WHO PREPARED THE ORCHESTRATION FROM A MANUSCRIPT RADIOPHOTOED TO THIS COUNTRY, WILL CONDUCT THE SELECTION AS THE HIGHLIGHT OF AN ALL-RUSSIAN PROGRAM, FIFTH IN A UNITED NATIONS SYMPHONIC CYCLE.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANDREI GROMYKO HAS ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO ATTE THE PROGRAM IS TO BE TRANSCRIBED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION AND FLOWN TO RUSSIA FOR BROADCASTING.

SWEA CITY, IA., JAN.7-(AP)-TWO YEARS ON THE WAR FRONTS WITHOUT A DAY IN A HOSPITAL, ONLY TO COME HOME AND BE FORCED TO BED BY THE FLU--THAT IS THE CASE OF FIRST SGT. FRANKLIN "ZIP" KOONS, A SURVIVOR OF THE DIEPPE RAID AND ONE OF THE FIRST FOUR AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO FIGHT ON FRENCH SOIL IN THIS WAR.

SGT. KOONS ARRIVED AT THE FARM HOME OF HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. O.B.KOONS, NEAR HERE A WEEK AGO FOR HIS FIRST FURLOUGH AT HOME AND HAS SPENT THE LAST SEVERAL DAYS IN BED SHAKING OFF AN ATTACK OF INFLUENZA BEFORE RETURNING TO DUTY FOR AN ASSIGNMENT IN THIS COUNTRY.

JAN 8 1944

SGT. KOONS, 24, WAS IN CHARGE OF A DETACHMENT OF RANGER SNIPERS DURING THE RAID ON DIEPPE, FRANCE, AUG. 19, 1942, AND LATER WAS CREDITED WITH BEING THE FIRST AMERICAN GROUND SOLDIER TO FIRE A SHOT ON EUROPEAN SOIL IN THE CURRENT CONFLICT. HE SAID TODAY HE HAD BEEN ON SEVERAL SMALLER RAIDS SINCE AND HAD BEEN IN ITALY BEFORE RETURNING HOME.

AKRON, O., JAN. 7-(AP)-C.NELSON SPARKS, FORMER AKRON MAYOR, REPORTED TONIGHT HE HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE A WASHINGTON GRAND JURY CALLED TO INVESTIGATE A LETTER WHICH PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER HARRY HOPKINS HAS DENOUNCED AS A FORGERY.

THE LETTER, WHICH BEARS HOPKINS' NAME AND PREDICTS WENDELL L. WILLKIE WILL BE THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE THIS YEAR, WAS QUOTED IN A BOOK "ONE MAN--WENDELL WILLKIE", WRITTEN BY SPARKS.

HOPKINS, DENOUNCING THE MISSIVE, ASKED THE FBI TO INVESTIGATE AND YESTERDAY ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM C.CLARK ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON A GRAND JURY WOULD BEGIN AN INQUIRY NEXT WEEK. CLARK SAID SPARKS HAD REFUSED TO LET FBI AGENTS SEE THE LETTER.

DR.UMPHREY LEE, PRESIDENT OF SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, WAS NAMED AS ADDRESSEE OF THE LETTER. HE HAS DENIED RECEIVING SUCH A LETTER AND SAID HE DID NOT KNOW HOPKINS.

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(ADVANCE) (NY) MONTPELIER, VT., JAN. 8-(AP)-REPUBLICAN GOV. WILLIAM H. WILLS OF VERMONT SAID TONIGHT IT WOULD MEAN SUICIDE FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO ALLOW A HANDFUL OF BOSSES TO STOP THE NOMINATION OF WENDELL WILLKIE FOR PRESIDENT AT THE G.O.P. CONVENTION THIS YEAR.

JAN 9 1944

THE VERMONTER IN A PREPARED ADDRESS BROADCAST NATIONALLY BY CBS TOOK SHARP ISSUE WITH REPUBLICANS WHO BELIEVE THE PARTY COULD "WIN WITH ANYBODY" AND FLATLY ASSERTED THAT "WENDELL WILLKIE IS THE ONLY REPUBLICAN CERTAIN TO BEAT THE STRONGEST DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE."

APPEALING FOR FAIR PLAY IN THE CONVENTION, WILLS SAID:

"IF WILLKIE IS GIVEN AN HONEST CHANCE TO WIN THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION AND LOSES IT, OUR PARTY WILL STILL BE ONE OF WHICH WE CAN BE PROUD, EVEN THOUGH WE GO DOWN TO DEFEAT AT THE POLLS WITH A LESSER MAN AS CANDIDATE.

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"IF, HOWEVER, HE BECOMES THE VICTIM OF SMART POLITICAL MANIPULATION IN A STOP-WILLKIE DRIVE, WITH A HANDFUL OF BOSSES NOMINATING THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN 1944 AS THEY DID IN 1920, I FEAR FOR OUR SURVIVAL. SUCH A COURSE, I FEAR, MEANS SUICIDE FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

WILLS DELIVERED A SHARP ATTACK UPON WHAT HE TERMED "THE FOUR-YEAR LOCUSTS OF REPUBLICAN POLITICS", WHO, HE SAID, CLOUDED THE VICTORY CROPS RAISED IN RECENT REPUBLICAN VICTORIES IN STATES AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

"FROM WHAT I READ IN THE PAPERS," HE ADDED, "THIS CLOUD HAD SOME LEADERS AND SOME SPOKESMEN.

"I DO NOT HAVE TO TELL YOU WHO THEY WERE: THERE WAS ALF LANDON, JOHN HAMILTON, JOSEPH PEW, SENATOR NYE AND THE REV. GERALD L.K. SMITH; AND, OF COURSE, THE METROPOLITAN MC CORMICK-PATTERSON NEWSPAPER AXIS. THEY ARE LOUD. THEY WERE ANGRY. THEY INDULGED IN MUCH LOOSE TALK."

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"THESE POLITICAL LOCUSTS OF WHOM I SPEAK," WILLS CONTINUED, "HAD NOTHING CONSTRUCTIVE TO SAY. THEY AGREED ON NO CANDIDATES. THEY SIMPLY AGREED IN THEIR HATRED OF THE OUTSTANDING REPUBLICAN OF OUR TIMES--WENDELL WILLKIE."

Reds Capture Kirovograd Rail Bastion, Gain in Poland and Sweep Near Rumania

Drive to Trap 750,000 in Dnieper Bend,

JAN 9 1944

2d Ukraine Army Routs 100,000 Nazis, Drives 31 Miles Through Gap

Vatutin Smashing South for Junction

LANDSTROM

2 Forces, Only 50 Miles Apart, Take 140 Towns as Foe's Disaster Grows

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 9 (Sunday) (AP).—The Russian 2d Ukrainian Army captured the railway bastion of Kirovograd yesterday, endangering the entire Nazi position in the Dnieper bend, while the 1st Army to the northwset widened its spearhead in old Poland and reached eleven miles farther toward Rumania.

German Army units surrendered in mass in the battle-torn streets of Kirovograd after General Ivan S. Konev's troops first surrounded them then quickly smashed them into submission with a mighty three-way drive, said a midnight Moscow communique.

General Konev's troops, completing their fourth day of attack, had 100,000 Germans reeling back in retreat as the Russians drove ahead as much as thirt[illegible] miles on an eighty-mile front

General Nikolai F. V[illegible]in's 1st Ukranian Army, reaching twenty-two miles inside old Poland at Klesow with one column, extended its front southward by capturing Viry, five miles below Klesow and Rudnya Bobrovskaya, twenty miles southeast.

Aided by Polish Guerrillas

The late bulletin also said that with the aid of guerrillas in the Rovno (Rowne) Province of pre-war Poland the Russians captured the railway station of Strashov. This could not be located immediately on large-scale maps.

Units on the southern wing of Vatutin's great 300-mile front

slashed eleven miles farther south toward Rumania to capture Ilintsy, only eighteen miles north of the Bug River, and seventy-three miles from Rumania.

Ilintsy was a prize to the Russians for other reasons since it is only thirty-nine miles from the Odessa-Warsaw railway, last major German supply artery or escape hatch for the Dnieper bend. The town controls six good highways linking the rail junctions of Vinnitsa and Zhmerinka with German Field Marshal Fritz von Manstein's imperiled Dnieper bend troops.

Both Red armies captured a total of 140 towns and hamlets and killed over 5,000 Germans during the day as the tottering Nazi lines failed to hold.

Less Than Fifty Miles Apart

The two onrushing armies also were less than fifty miles apart in their drive to link up somewhere below the middle Dnieper River inside the bend—welding a trap for perhaps 750,000 Germans facing the greatest debacle of the war.

Kirovograd, an industrial city in the heart of the German Dnieper bend position, fell before a sudden Soviet smash after weeks of indecisive fighting. After encircling the town on Friday, the Russians sent tank units to break through the southwest and southeast outskirts of the town yesterday. Simultaneously Red infantry reached the northwestern outskirts and began street fighting.

"Continuing to press the ring, our troops quickly overcame German centers of resistance and completely captured the . . . town," the bulletin said. "In fighting at the approaches of the town and in its streets the enemy sustained huge losses. Many German units ceased their resistance, put down their arms and surrendered."

Huge quantities of war materials, still uncounted, were reaped by the operation. In them were tanks, big guns, infantry equipment, locomotives, trucks, food and ammunition dumps, Moscow said.

Its fall was announced by Premier Marshal Josef V. Stalin in a special order of the day which said that eight German divisions were routed in the four-day battle. Stalin ordered a victory salute of twenty volleys from 224 Moscow guns.

The Germans and their satellites could not hide their dismay over these mounting Russian successes.

Jean Paquis, Paris radio commentator, declared that "the Soviet offensive is the most formidable military effort of the whole war," and he added: "German experts say that if the human and material extent of the Soviet assault were known the world would be staggered and perhaps terrified."

Captain Ludwig Sertorius, Berlin radio commentator, said the Germans still were fighting in Kirovograd but that the Russians were employing "immense forces."

General Nikolai F. Vatutin's push into pre-war Poland reached south from Klesow, its high-water mark twenty-two miles inside the old frontier. Among the towns captured were Viry, five miles south of Klesow, and Rudnya Bobrovskaya, twenty miles southeast of Klesow and an equal distance northwest of Gorodnitsa.

This drive was heading for Sarny, thirteen miles west of Klesow, whose capture would end for the Germans the use of an important north-south railroad in the area.

Sertorius said that in this area "the pressure of the opponent has again increased considerably."

Stalin in his special order of the day conferred the name of Kirovograd on thirty-one of the units which conquered the city in less than 100 hours of battle, and gave his personal thanks to all the men of General Ivan Konev's army.

Reds Pour Through Gaps.

Moscow, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Troops of the first and second Ukrainian armies poured through great gaps in the German lines in swift advances today.

Advance units of the force which captured Klesow, at the northern tip of the great drive, were plunging deeper into Rovno province, the eastern part of old Poland, and reached a point within twelve miles of Sarny.

Farther south from captured Kirovograd, stronghold for the German forces in the Dnieper Bend, some Soviet forces lunged forward to within eighteen miles of Dolinovka, western railway junction which feeds Krivoi Rog.

Another Strong Point in Danger.

Troops of Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin and Ivan S. Konev, which have joined south of Kiev, meanwhile, were within striking distance of Kanev, sixty-four miles southeast of the Ukrainian capital.

Front line dispatches from the Kirovograd sector said the Germans were now battling desperately to halt the westward drive toward Novoukrainka, the junction on the next to last escape railway left open to large German forces in the Smela area between the Kirovograd and the Kiev offensives.

In the Kiev offensive, the Soviet southwestward drive in which new Soviet successes were reported west and south of Berdichev and along the Shepetovka railway was tightening a noose about Vinnitsa from three sides.

Vinnitsa, Bug River garrison point for the Odessa-Warsaw railway junction of Zhmerinka, lies twenty miles northeast of Zhmerinka and less than fifty miles from the Dniester River. (The Dniester forms the pre-war Rumanian border.)

Gen. Konev's tanks were reported in front line dispatches to be creating panic along the rear of the Nazi Ukrainian forces, with German communications reported to have been reduced to congested bottlenecks. The entire German position was described as shaping up as one of the most disastrous in Hitler's Russian campaign.

Offensive Started January 5.

Gen. Konev's men, the captors of Kharkov, began their offensive on January 5, the Soviet communique said, breaking up more than 120 localities.

"Retreating under the blows of Soviet troops, the routed enemy formations are abandoning their military equipment and supplies," said the communique. "A large number of prisoners have been taken."

8 Nazi Divisions Routed, Stalin Announces

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—Kirovograd, industrial and rail center of the Dnieper bend, has been captured, Marshal Stalin announced today in an order of the day broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor.

"Troops of the Second Ukrainian front, having broken through strong enemy defenses, today, January 8, as the result of a bold enveloping movement have occupied the large industrial city of the [illegible], the city of Kirovograd, a important enemy strong [illegible] Stalin's announcement said.

Nazi Divisions Routed

[illegible]ee Nazi tank divisions, one [illegible]anized division and four in[illegible]y divisions (about 100,000 [illegible]) were routed during the four [illegible]s of bitter fighting in the drive [illegible] the vital river bend strong[illegible]d, in which Soviet forces ad[illegible]nced from nineteen to thirty-[illegible]e miles and widened the breach [illegible] the German lines to seventy-five [illegible]es, the announcement said.

[illegible]he city, which has been the [illegible]ief center of resistance in the [illegible]ermans' attempt to hold their [illegible]nieper bend line, lies on the [illegible]remenchug-Odessa railway and is [illegible]he hub of the transportation system within the bend.

Reds Hit Peak Power

A Swedish correspondent writing from Berlin only a short time before Stalin announced the city's fall said the "Russian steam roller has developed its peak of power within the last twenty-four hours.

"A more powerful concentration of troops than that reported first in the Zhitomir and Cherkasy areas, and then at Kirovograd, can hardly be imagined."

Deadliest Barrage Ever

Gen. Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army had opened the latest Soviet smash to clear the great bend less than one hundred hours before by laying down one of the deadliest artillery barrages ever fired from Russian guns.

The advance constituted a further threat to Nazi forces holding the lower Dnieper river front extending to the river's mouth and may force the Nazis to fall all the way back to Odessa, the naval base, only about forty miles from the old Rumanian border.

Stalin ordered 224 cannon to fire twenty salvos in Moscow tonight as a salute to Konev's victorious forces.

CALL U. S. RAID DEATH BLOW TO LUDWIGSHAFEN

Swedish Reports Say City Was Flattened Out in Daylight Attack.

POISON GAS WORKS TARGET

Stockholm Hears Twin Town of Mannheim Was Also Blasted—Mosquitoes Out Again.

London, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Britain's wooden Mosquito bombers, raiding Germany for the seventh consecutive night, hit targets in the western Reich last night without loss in the wake of a strong American daylight attack which Swedish reports said gave the chemical city of Ludwigshafen a death blow.

Stockholm's Morgon Tidningen declared the force of hundreds of Flying Fortresses and Liberators which drove deep into southwest Germany yesterday bombed the I. G. Farben poison gas works at Ludwigshafen and that the city now looks completely flattened out.

Quoting private reports, the paper said that the block-busters and incendiaries were dropped, setting giant fires which turned the town into "a sea of fire."

Stockholm reports also said the twin city of Mannheim was struck.

A joint British-American communique released today failed to identify the targets. Neither did the British designate where their Mosquitos hit last night.

Forty-two Nazi Planes Downed.

The German High Command, confirming Swedish reports that Ludwigshafen and Mannheim were the targets for the American heavy bombers, acknowledged that heavy damage had been done. It claimed that 231 American and British four-engined bombers were shot down over Reich territory during the first week of the New Year.

Meanwhile, indications that the Allies were attacking northern France for the seventeenth time in nineteen days came in a Vichy broadcast report of morning raids in that area.

In yesterday's large-scale American operation forty-two German fighters were shot down.

United States fighters, making a round trip flight of some 800 miles, accompanied the Flying Fortresses and Liberators to yesterday's targets in southwest Germany. American, R. A. F., Canadian and Allied fighters hovered along the return route to give additional protection.

The communique said that the bombers pressed home their attack through heavy clouds. Twelve bombers and seven fighters were lost.

["One Flying Fortress is reported to have made an emergency landing on a Swiss airdrome," BBC said in a broadcast recorded by CBS.]

Bombers Shot Down 33.

Of the forty-two enemy planes shot down, the bombers accounted for thirty-three and the fighters nine. The day's bag raised the total German fighters destroyed in three major American raids this month to 149.

While the big American formation was penetrating into Germany, more than 750 other Allied war planes were delive[illegible]g daylong attacks on the Fre[illegible]a invasion coast.

Western Germany Hit Again

The RAF's speedy Mosquito bombers, hitting western Germany for the seventh consecutive time, kept the offensive rolling last night after heavy American bombers struck a powerful blow at southwestern Germany during daylight yesterday.

American air force headquarters did not name yesterday's targets, but both the German high command and reports reaching Sweden said that Ludwigshafen, home of the I. G. Farben poison gas component works, and the industrial city of Mannheim, across the river, were damaged heavily.

The Stockholm newspaper *Morgon Tidningen* said that Ludwigshafen "now looks completely flattened out" as a result of the pounding from hundreds of American bombers.

Huge Daylight Formation

The daylight formations were described by one United States pilot as "the largest number of American planes I have ever seen on one mission."

Forty-two German fighters were shot down during the 800-mile round trip on which the bombers were accompanied by American fighter planes.

A belated report reaching Stockholm from Stettin said that German Baltic port had been crippled with shipping paralyzed by the RAF's Wednesday night attack.

A number of Swedish ships scheduled to sail for Stettin were rerouted to Danzig because the harbor was blockaded, apparently by disabled vessels, Stockholm shipping circles said.

The Swedish Foreign Office announced that the Swedish consulate near the harbor had been destroyed.

RADIOS FADE OUT IN EUROPE

Fresh Air Blows At Hitler's "Fortress" Indicated

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—Nazi radio stations began shutting down in a rapidly spreading wave halfway across Europe early tonight, indicating that Allied planes may have resumed their hammer blows at Hitler's fortress after the first twelve-hour letup since January 3.

Radio stations in Belgium were the first to go off the air, followed by the entire Vichy network, and then the Berlin long-wave station fell silent.

The Vichy radio said earlier that American medium bombers escorted by fighters had raided "several objectives" in northern France during the morning, but the only Allied announcement of daylight activity said that offensive patrols were carried out over northern France by fighter planes. An enemy plane and an Allied fighter were shot down during these operations, and a Canadian pilot said the German craft was shot down over the Paris area.

Time Is Short, Nazis Told

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—The RAF is dropping leaflets warning the Germans that the world is mobilized against them and that "the time is exactly a quarter to twelve," the *Daily Mail* said today in a dispatch from Stockholm.

Some of the leaflets accidentally fell in Sweden during the Wednesday night raid on Stettin and the dispatch reported they said, in part:

"At exactly a quarter to twelve world mobilization against Germany is finished. Germany, for the second time, faces ruin. Shall the Germans escape at the last minute before midnight? Time is short.

3.24— 11631

The time is exactly a quarter to twelve."

The paper said the reference to the hands of the clock went back to Hitler's recent speech, boasting that the Germans would fight "until five minutes past twelve."

2 U-Boats Sunk By British Navy North of Azores

Sloops' Depth Charges Rip Submarines Apart; Water Littered With Food, Clothes

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Destruction of two German submarines within eight hours by Royal Navy craft while on patrol northwest of the Azores some weeks ago was announced today by the Admiralty.

Both the underseas craft, the anouncement said, fell victim to depth charge attacks, their final minutes being marked by "breaking-up noises" and deep underwater explosions audible to those aboard the British ships.

The first U-boat, a large patrol or supply submarine, was encountered on the surface at night by the sloop, H. M. S. Kite, but submerged quickly, as star shells illuminated the scene.

The Kite attacked, but without success. Because of the darkness further attempts were withheld, but the Kite and other sloops which sped to the area maintained contact with the enemy until dawn.

H. M. S. Woodcock attacked with the first light and "soon afterwards considerable quantities of oil and wreckage floated to the surface."

Another contact was made in the early afternoon and the Starling and H. M. S. Wild Goose both attacked.

"Out of a spreading pool of oil which welled to the surface there appeared food-stuffs and clothing of German origin," the Admiralty said. "Soon the sea was covered with abundant further evidence of destruction."

The complete text of the Admiralty announcement follows:

"During a patrol in the North Atlantic some weeks ago, sloops of the Royal Navy under the command of Captain F. J. Walker, C. B., D. S. O., R. N., in H. M. S. Starling, destroyed two U-boats within the space of eight hours.

"The first U-boat was encountered at night in a position northwest of the Azores and was illuminated by starshells fired by H. M. S. Kite (Lieutenant Commander W. F. R. Segrave, D. S. C., R. N.). The enemy, a large patrol U-boat or supply U-boat, submerged 700 yards ahead of the sloop, which carried out three attacks with depth charges over the diving position.

"Meanwhile, other ships of the surface group proceeded at speed to join H. M. S. Kite, and shortly afterward H. M. S. Starling gained contact with the enemy, which apparently had been forced to go deep.

"It was decided, since the night was very dark, to postpone further attacks till daybreak. Accordingly, for four hours, H. M. S. Starling, closely attended by H. M. S. Kite and by H. M. S. Woodcock (Lieutenant Commander C. G. Winner, D. S. O., R. N.) kept in contact with the enemy. During this time the U-boat tried to elude the face craft by proceeding slowly on a southwesterly course, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

"With the first light of dawn H. M. S. Woodcock was ordered to resume the attack. A few minutes after the sloop had dropped the first pattern of depth charges noises of cracking, rending and breaking were heard coming from a point deep under water. Two explosions followed. The second was near the surface of the sea and was clearly audible to the ship's company in H. M. S. Starling.

"Soon afterwards considerable quantities of oil and wreckage floated to the surface.

"Early in the afternoon of the same day a second U-boat was detected by H. M. S. Wild Goose (Lieutenant Commander D. E. G. Wemyss, D. S. C., R. N.) and shortly afterwards by H. M. S. Starling, which carried out an attack with depth charges.

"H. M. S. Wild Goose followed with a second attack. Again breaking-up noises and a deep underwater explosion were heard.

"Out of a spreading pool of oil which welled to the surface there appeared food stuffs and clothing of German origin. Soon the sea was covered with abundant further evidence of destruction, and when his majesty's ships proceeded, from the scene of their successful attack an oil pool stretched for more than a mile in all directions.

"His majesty's ships continued their patrol without further incident."

Partisans Fight Nazi Thrust at Liberated Land

JAN 9 1944

Push Through Mountains to Stem Attack Near Jajce, Lose Bosanska Gradiska

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Yugoslav Partisan forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) pushed through snow and icy weather of the Dalmatian Mountains today to battle the Germans south of the Partisan capital of Jajce while other forces, farther north, fought to stem powerful Nazi thrusts from Banjaluka.

The fiercest action raged inside the Banjaluka-Prijedor-Bosanska Gradiska triangle as the Germans apparently tried to push south to join their forces below Jajce.

As the outnumbered forces of Marshal Broz fought on, General Draja Mihailovitch, War Minister of the royal Yugoslav government-in-exile, in a message to his Chetnik troops made public at Cairo, declared: "The worst days of toil and hardship are passed. We are now facing this decisive final year with a great military organization at our disposal."

Today's Yugoslav army of liberation communique, which told of the forced withdrawals from Banjaluka and Bosanska Gradiska after house-to-house fighting, spoke also of severe fighting in central Bosnia where the Germans were attempting to invade liberated territory.

The intense sabotage activity through most parts of Yugoslavia continued, meanwhile.

Fail To Destroy Bridge

"Owing to lack of explosives the big bridge over the Sava river could not be blown up and so our troops had to withdraw after the Germans had penetrated into the town over the bridge and advanced on Banja Luka," the communique said.

The bulletin also told of heavy fighting between Teslic and Bobroj, in Central Bosnia, where strong German forces were said to be attempting to press on into liberated territory.

In Croatia units of the Twelfth Slavonian Division have cut the Gradiska-Osijek railway line and partly destroyed two other railway lines, the communique said. Offensive operations were said to be continuing in the Dinara Alps, although reduced by cold and snow.

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Marshal Slessor Made Deputy To Gen. Eaker

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—Air Marshal Sir John Slessor, head of the British Coastal Command since November, 1942, has been appointed deputy to Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of all Allied air forces in the Mediterranean, it was announced today.

The Air Ministry said Slessor would direct the activities of all RAF units in that theater.

His successor in the coastal command is Air Chief Marshal Sir William Sholto Douglas, who has commanded the RAF in the Middle East for the last fifteen months and before that led the fighter command.

Slessor, 46, was the man behind the RAF's brilliant victories in the Atlantic battle against submarines.

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Yugoslav Forces Intact Despite Reverses

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—Yugoslav Partisans kept their forces intact in withdrawing from Banja Luka after a six-day house-to-house battle, headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz announced today, and fighting is continuing near that town and Prijeidor.

His broadcast communique said that while fighting was going on in Banja Luka, strong units of the Fifth Bosnian brigade stormed and captured Bosnaska Gradiska, about twenty miles to the north, but then were forced to abandon the town.

British Recognition Unlikely

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Early British recognition of the revolutionary Government of Bolivia is improbable, and certainly any action would be taken only after full consultation with the United States, it is believed in London.

A British Press Association diplomatic correspondent, referring to Secretary Hull's statement that influences outside Bolivia had had a part in the revolution there, wrote that German "cells" in Argentina had a fertile field in Bolivia. He described Augusto Cespedes, Secretary General of the new Government, as owner of an anti-Jewish, pro-German newspaper and said that other ministers included "ambitious militarists and pro-Axis politicians."

The correspondent added that recent developments in Argentina showed how far President Ramirez had gone toward creating a wholly totalitarian state. He declared that new censorship rules "appear to be designed mainly to prevent anything going out of the country which might offend Germany or Japan."

LEROS GOT UNDERSEA JEEP

British Submarine Went There With Car Lashed to Hull

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The hard-pressed and eventually defeated garrison at Leros got a laugh last fall, despite its worries, when a British submarine popped up in the Dodecanese Island's harbor with a jeep lashed to its hull. Dried out after a twenty-four-hour submersion, the jeep worked.

The incident was disclosed today after the return to Britain of the submarine, the Rorqual, which won a reputation as the odd-jobs undersea ship of the Mediterranean.

In addition to supplying Leros and previously Malta, the Rorqual liad 1,200 mines, sank 40,000 tons of enemy shipping and shelled many shore targets during her long commission.

SLOVAK UNIT FLEES NAZIS, JOINS REDS

2,140 Sent To Fight Russians, Fight Germans Instead

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—A fully armed Slovak force of 2,140, sent into southern Russia by the Germans, recently eluded the Nazis and joined the Red army, swelling the number of nationals of German-subjugated countries now fighting under the Hammer and Sickle, the Czech Press Bureau said today.

Company commanders of the Twenty-first Slovak Regiment, including Lieut. Karel Schovanec, who told the story to the press bureau's Moscow correspondent, decided to join the Russians at the zero hour set by the Nazis for an attack against the Red army.

600 Slovaks Killed

Six hundred of the Slovaks were killed fighting a rear-guard action with the Nazis who pursued them toward the Soviet lines.

Already fighting alongside the Red army was the first independent Czech brigade, which won one of the highest army orders of the U.S.S.R., the Order of Suvorov, and only last Tuesday was recommended by Joseph Stalin for a new award, Order of the Bogdan Klmelnitsky, for valiant action in the capture of the German stronghold, Belaya Tserkov.

Today in Moscow the Red army paper *Red Star* disclosed a Yugoslav unit had been formed to fight with the Red army.

POLES IN RUSSIA HIT LONDON GROUP

Hint Gift Of Part Of Reich Will End Boundary Dispute

JAN 9 1944

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—A spokesman for the "Union of Polish Patriots," speaking tonight over the Moscow radio, implied that the solution of the post-war Polish boundary question lay in giving Poland a part of Germany.

The "Union of Polish Patriots" has been set up in Moscow with Soviet permission in contrast to the Polish Government in exile in London.

In a Polish-language broadcast recorded here by Reuters, the spokesman said:

"Polish troops grasp far better than these professional politicians that Poland must be rebuilt in fraternal alliance with White Russians, Ukrainians and Czechs; that is, the nations with whom we share a frontier with the Soviet people. The Polish soldier understands that frontier problems must be settled once and for all.

Can Build Its Peace

"He appreciates that a Poland firmly entrenched on the Baltic and enriched by the economically valuable territory taken from the Germans can build its peace or happiness."

The speaker also denounced persons whom he described as "London Fascists treading in the footsteps of Goebbels' propaganda who have spread rumors that we intend to Sovietize Poland," and added: "It is quite true that we do wish to build up a Democratic and parliamentary Poland in which the whole nation will have a say in matters of government, an independent and free Poland.

Criticizes Fascists

". . . If we are to safeguard the nation's security the central nucleus of authority must come into being which will preserve us from all Fascist designs. If there are people in London to whom freedom of nation is dear—and no doubt there are—let them come out openly and courageously against all who are holding handcuffs ready for future Poland."

The statement by the union's spokesman came after Poles in London viewed reconciliation with Russia as increasingly doubtful.

The advance of the Red army into Poland has brought the Polish-Russian boundary question to a head.

Compromise Hinted

An early edition of the *Sunday Observer* said the Soviets had put forward a territorial compromise plan based on a modification of the "Curzon Line," which attempted to define Poland's eastern frontier roughly along the ethnographical line following the last war.

The Russian plan probably has been submitted to the Polish Government in London, the *Sunday Oserver* said.

In addition to restoring areas west of the line occupied by the Russians in 1939, the newspaper said the Soviet Government was ready to return the Grodno and Bialystok districts and might negotiate the return of Lwow. Wilno (Vilna) would remain in the Lithuanian area and Russia would retain other former eastern Poland areas but would agree to extend the Polish frontiers westward into present German territory.

The proposal was reported to represent the utmost concession the Soviet Government was prepared to make, and was said to have been made before Russian troops crossed the line into old Poland this week.

German Invasion Guessers Split

JAN LONG

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Russian offensive, considered in the light of the Teheran unification of strategy among the Allies, is keeping the Germans off-balance in guessing when the western invasion will begin.

Obviously the opening of the second front will be keyed with the tieup of the maximum number of German forces.

Late April or early May is the period generally speculated upon as the invasion time, but by then the Red army may be at low ebb if the present exhausting offensive continues. Besides, April and May are the mud months on the Continent.

Nazis guessing has been about evenly divided.

Think Delay Is Planned

The Paris radio and some Berlin commentators have been deducing that the mounting American and British invasion force actually will delay the blow until late spring to permit coordination with a new Russian attack.

Gen. Kurt Dittmar and Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi military commentators, although noting this possibility, have been inclined to warn that an onslaught anywhere from Norway to southern France may come while the present Russian drive is rising in force.

They pegged that conclusion to the popular Nazi propaganda that Premier Stalin is hurrying his allies to action before they are fully prepared.

Allied Views On Invasion

The best Allied views available here are that neither mud nor the state of the Red army offensive necessarily is an accurate invasion barometer.

As even some German spokesmen have pointed out, a Western front does not require coordination to an active Russian offensive since even the threat of a possible general attack serves to prevent the Germans from weakening their eastern force to reinforce the west.

That already has proved true in reverse, with Russian attacks taking advantage of the fact that the Germans are afraid to weaken their western defenses to meet acute needs on the Russian front.

'DECISION' SEEN IN RUSSIA

Nazi Broadcast Says 'No Doubt' Exists About Soviet Aim

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The German Transocean news service—perhaps with premeditated guile—frankly broadcast an acknowledgment that "the battle for decision in the East is now under way" and said "there could be no doubt that the decision of the European war would be on the Eastern Front."

It called this the "extreme effort of the Russians, with the aim of crushing the Germans' Eastern Front" and expressed astonishment at the men and material the Russians were able to throw into the fray.

A Swedish correspondent writing from Berlin said, "the Russian steam-roller has developed its peak power in the past twenty-four hours.

"A more powerful concentration of troops than that reported first in the Zhitomir and Vitebsk areas, and then at Kirovograd, can hardly be imagined."

BALKAN FEAR OF REDS RISES

JAN 9 1944

Nazi Satellites Frantic As Russians Near Rumania

HAWKINS

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 8 (AP)—As Marshal Stalin's Ukrainian armies drove with unabated speed today on Rumania's Dniester frontier, now little more than fifty miles ahead of the Soviet advance guards, Germany's Balkan satellites were reported frantically looking for an out and preparing for the worst.

Rumania's highways in the Bessarabian and northern Bucovina region were said to be clogged by peasants evacuating the region. Their carts were piled high with household goods and they were driving their cattle before them.

Factories Being Dismantled

A Budapest dispatch to the Swiss newspaper *Basler Nachrichten* said factories in such frontier towns as Cernauti and Chisinau were being speedily dismantled and the machinery shipped into the interior.

The peasants were limited in their migration to the roadways by a Government order forbidding them the use of the railways, apparently needed for military movements.

[Despite Bulgarian denials of a political crisis, a Budapest dispatch to the Turkish newspaper *Aksham* said that within the coming week it was expected that a "national concentration cabinet" or a one-man regency, or both, would be installed in Sofia. This was taken to mean a cabinet including pro-Allied opposition leaders.]

As the Rumanian people looked for a leader to take them out of the war, Peasant Leader Juliu Maniu's advisers living abroad and an important personage of a neighboring Balkan government sent urgent appeals to the pro-Allied opposition leader to try to establish contact with Moscow, it was ascertained on reliable authority.

Pro-Nazis Prepare For Stand

The Government of Marshal Ion Antonescu, on the other hand, took measures to prepare for a stand in the country's mountainous western section. His pro-Nazi regime retains outward control of the situation, but persons with direct information from Bucharest believe events will crystallize the day the Red army actually enters the country.

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These reports added that Leftist demonstrations have occurred in scattered areas and pro-Soviet manifestoes have appeared on walls during the last two weeks.

Balkan experts here, however, generally believed that no official effort to abandon the struggle would be forthcoming immediately from the shaky Rumanian Government.

Bulgarians Also Uneasy

Deeper in the Balkans, the Bulgarians, too, were believed to be looking uneasily on the rapid advance toward the peninsula of their great Slav cousin's military machine. But presumably they were counting on their blood relationship to insure their existence as a nation in post-war deals.

Russia and Bulgaria are not at war, although the Bulgarians have been collaborating with the Nazis and underground resistance to the Germans has not been reported extremely strong.

INSERT

The Hungarians, a Magyar people, also menaced by the Russian advance, were in the same boat as the Rumanians in that they could not hope, like the Bulgarians, for any indulgence from Marshal Stalin.

Rumanians Fear Retribution

The Rumanians, however, felt themselves the most directly menaced because their country stood squarely in the path of the Soviet advance and because they fear retribution for their annexation of Russian territories east of the Dniester in the wake of the German drive into Russia in 1941.

Wealthy Rumanians, evidently believing a Russian occupation of the country would mean the end of their fortunes, began a panicky selling of their real estate and other property.

Reported efforts by both the Bulgarian and Rumanian governments to get out of the war, meanwhile, were still being checked by the Nazi forces' tight hold of the Black Sea coast, control of which effectively sealed both satellites within Adolf Hitler's European fortress.

The Situation In Turkey

To the south, however, Turkey, which also has a toehold in the Balkans, was expected shortly by Ankara diplomats to recall the Turkish Minister to Russ-

sein Rauf Orbay, to name him Foreign Minister in a swing further toward the Allies, according to a *Basler Nachrichten* dispatch.

The dispatch added that Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu was expected to resign, possibly because of his attitude at or since the Cairo conference between President Ismet Inonu, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Rumania Moves Border Plants, Bern Hears

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HAWKINS

Bern, Jan. 8 (AP)—Rumania has begun a hasty dismantling of factories in the frontier towns of Cernauti, Chisinau and other places in the northern province of Bucovina and the eastern province of Bessarabia, a Budapest dispatch to the *Basler Nachrichten* said today.

Increasingly threatened by Soviet advances which are within about fifty miles of the old Rumanian frontier, the Rumanian Government has ordered the machinery of as many factories as possible to be moved to the interior behind mountains, the dispatch said.

Carts, Cattle Block Roads

The evacuation measures extended throughout Bessarabia and Bucovina, with peasant carts loaded high with goods blocking the roads in flight into the interior. The peasants were said to be driving long columns of cattle before them.

Civilians have been forbidden the use of the railways, apparently to facilitate the use of transport for withdrawal of troops and the carrying out of defense measures in the east.

Cadets Stay Home

The *Basler Nachrichten* said cadets at the Chisinau school who were home for Christmas were told not to return to school and to await further orders.

Wealthy Rumanians abroad were said to be convinced that the Russian advance means the end of their fortunes, but their fears were as nothing compared to those still in Rumania, where there was panic selling of real estate.

Fleeing Troops Barred

Meanwhile Hungarian frontier guards were said by the *Basler Nachrichten* to have refused entry to 1,600 Ustachis (Croat puppet troops) and about 100 German militarized Elite Guards fleeing from Yugoslav Partisans and attempting to escape across the frontier from Yugoslavia.

The Partisans had cut these troops off from their units.

The Bulgarians presumably count on their old friend Russia to be kind and forgiving in post-war deals; but on the basis of information available here today Rumanians are frankly worried.

The Rumanians particularly fear likely retribution for Rumania's annexation of Moldavia and other territories on the heels of the Nazi thrust into Russia.

JAN 9 19

Withdraw From East

They apparently do not know what course to adopt now, with the Germans at hand and the Russians approaching and with little prospect of any Anglo-American sympathy. They are confining official actions to a withdrawal as fast as possible from the east.

A Bucharest dispatch to the *Gazette de Lausanne* said long columns of peasants carrying and carting their goods and driving cattle were deserting the northern provinces of Rumania for the interior in the face of the Russian advance.

Bulgars More Helpful

The Bulgarians, although collaborating with the Germans, obviously count heavily on the fact that their country and Russia are not actually at v... They hope, judging from recent propaganda, to play Russia against Britain and emerge from the war retaining Thrace and Macedonia which they got when the Nazis carved up the Balkan peninsula.

Although there are many indications that both Rumania and Bulgaria would like to withdraw from the war, the German control of the Black Sea coasts constitutes an important factor in whatever either country might decide to try.

Little Resistance To Nazis

Resistance to German occupation forces is minor in both Bulgaria and Rumania, compared with other Nazi-dominated countries.

In Rumania, pro-Allied Juliu Maniu and the leftist Dinu Bratianu stand out as possible opposition leaders but from here it appears doubtful whether either would be acceptable to Russia.

(A dispatch from Istanbul quoted a highly placed Balkan informant as of the opinion that Rumania was ready to rally behind Maniu to make peace with Russia.

(This informant was quoted further there as saying that Maniu was delaying action only because of a lack of a clear Allied guarantee assuring Rumania's future.)

Swiss Guide Crippled Fortress To Safety

Bern, Jan. 8 (AP)—An American bomber in trouble over Switzerland was guided to safety yesterday by Swiss aviators, the newspaper *Der Bund* said.

The plane, which first caused an air-raid alert here, endeavored to land near Bern but the airfield was too small. Swiss flyers recognizing the difficulty signaled to the Americans and a Swiss escort plane guided the big bomber to a big field near Zurich, the newspaper reported.

On January 1, the Swi... shot down a German plane wh... ed to observe landing sign.

Finns Reiterate Desire For Peace With Russi

But Insist Capitulation Term Be Made Known First

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 8 (AP).—The official Finnish radio has reiterated its declaration that "Finland wants peace and is willing to make peace," but still insists that Russia's terms be made known first, the newspaper "Afton Tidningen" said today.

The newspaper quoted the broadcast, made yesterday from Lahti, as saying: "Since the Teheran conference Finland has been willing to discuss peace and has tried to get the Russian peace terms. Finland wants the terms of capitulation but has been unable to get them, and Finland won't discuss peace without them."

The broadcast denied that Finland was responsible for the recent bombing of Leningrad, as charged by the Russians, or that Russian prisoners of war had been badly treated.

JAN 9 19

Danish Saboteu... Damage S...

Stockholm, *Sunday*, ... Danish dispatches said ... that saboteurs extens... aged the Buremister ma... yards of Copenhagen ... which are building ships and engines for the Germans.

Three heavy explosions collapsed the Diesel engine assembly hall and destroyed the transformer station, the dispatches said.

Danes Allege Terrorism

Stockholm, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Free Danish News Service declared last night that the two recent political slayings in Denmark were "an organized Nazi terror action intended to scare Danish patriots from taking the law into their hands against informers."

Victims of the two slayings were Dr. Willy Vighold, a city councilor in Slagelse, who was shot in his office Thursday, and Kaj Munk, famed Danish poet who was killed earlier in gangster style.

The news service said nearly all arrests by German police in Denmark in the last two months had been made on the basis of tips furnished by Danish informers.

Nazis, Swedes Agree On Trade Treaty

Stockholm, Jan. 8 (AP)—A Swedish-German trade treaty for 1944 which will permit resumption of safe conduct for Swedish ships traveling to and from South America will be signed early next week, the newspaper Dagens Nyhetter said yesterday.

The treaty, already agreed upon, reduces the amount of goods Sweden will send Germany, including vital high-grade iron ore, the newspaper said. Figures showed that the trade exchange in 1943 was not as great as anticipated, it was explained, and Sweden is building up an export reserve for the post-war world market.

The German Government notified Sweden last October 28 it was no longer able to grant safe conduct for the Swedish vessels "due to military dispositions in the Skaggerak." About five ships a month had been plying to and from South America bringing oil, wool, cotton and food to Sweden.

Pamphlet On Faking Sickness Starts Epidemic In Nazi Army

SHANKE

Sheet 30.24 - 11633

missing

30. 24- 11635

Stockholm, Jan. 8 (AP)—A secretly circulated pamphlet telling how to fake all sorts of illness has resulted in so much "sickness" in the German army that its fighting capacity is affected and the SS Elite Guard is conducting an intensive investigation, it was reported today by a source which has contacts among high Nazi officers.

The instructions, he said, are sent out in counterfeited envelopes of the National Socialist (Nazi) Lottery for Invalids. This is his story:

"Last winter, the percentage of sickness among German soldiers on the Eastern front fluctuated between twenty and twenty-five per cent., but during the past two and one half months it has jumped more than ten per cent.

Began Among German Workers

"This is due to small, printed eight-page pamphlets circulating throughout the army, telling how to fake a hundred illnesses. They are hidden inside replicas of lottery-ticket envelopes.

"Distribution first began last summer among German workers as a form of sabotage.

"Now it is estimated in Germany that one soldier out of every five has a copy.

"In one place alone, which I verified, 1,000 copies were seized by the Gestapo."

Swedish doctors who have seen the pamphlet describe it as "one of the most cunning and perfect reference books for faking illnesses."

Ways Of Faking Illness

Some samples of its suggestions:

Inflammation of the throat can be simulated by painting tonsils morning and night with lunar caustic for three days.

Soldiers are advised to go to doctors in groups of seven to ten to give the appearance of an outbreak of infection.

Paralysis of back muscles can be induced by wearing a hard object under a tight belt for ten days.

Tuberculosis of the lungs may be simulated by bringing phlegm to the mouth through violent coughing and then tinging the phlegm with blood from a cut finger.

Details also are given for forging doctors' prescriptions so as to obtain drugs which will help to fake illnesses.

The worried German authorities are reported making extensive searches and seizures of the booklet, but so far as is known its source still is a secret.

HITLER YOUTH DENOUNCED

Accused of Reign of Terror Against Older Persons

MADRID, Jan. 8 (AP)—A neutral engineer who has just returned from Germany after having completed a work contract said today that the Hitler Youth, "arrogant with new police power given it because of a manpower shortage," had created a reign of terror in Germany. Its members denounce German adults right and left for anti-Nazi and pro-Allied sympathies, he said, and prisons are packed and executions are increasing.

"The initials HJ [Hitler Jugend] have become a symbol of terror," the engineer said. "Their own parents fear them—and with reason. Bombing and the threat of military defeat have frightened many older Nazis, but this seems only to have made these youths more arrogant, more Nazi, more bitter."

Nazis Move Prisoners From Poland, Report

Barcelona, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Germans started evacuating Polish and Russian prisoners from the eastern part of old Poland and from East Prussia as soon as the Red army plunged across the old Polish border, according to information from inside Germany. A force of Polish guerrillas was said to have suddenly attacked German troops evacuating Poles from a prison camp near Vilna and to have freed 200 of them.

The Russian drive also touched off a new campaign of anti-Nazi propaganda within Germany itself, it was said.

A flood of pamphlets was reported to have appeared on Berlin sidewalks, giving news of the front and showing Hitler and Napoleon looking at two maps.

One map was described as showing the former German positions at Stalingrad and the other the Russian positions on the old Polish border, with Napoleon saying, "I saw it coming."

NAZIS DERIDED IN REICH

Propaganda Set Off by Russian Victories, Spaniards Hear

BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Russian offensive has touched off a new campaign of anti-Nazi propaganda within Germany, according to reports from Berlin.

A flood of pamphlets was reported to have appeared on Berlin sidewalks, giving news of the front and showing Hitler and Napoleon looking at two maps. One map was described as showing the former German positions at Stalingrad and the other the Russian positions on the Polish border, with Napoleon saying, "I saw it coming."

CLARK SALUTES HIS MEN

General Pays Tribute to Fifth Army on Anniversary

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, in Italy, Jan. 5 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, in a message on the first anniversary of the formation of the Fifth Army, told his troops today that "you are the best soldiers in the world" and declared that "we have a rough road to tread, but not one of us will hesitate until lasting peace has been secured."

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"On this occasion we pay warm tribute to those of us who have fallen, those gallant soldiers whose spirit will never die, whose will was to rid the world of aggressors, whose indomitable spirit the Fifth Army will continue to hallow until and after victory," he added. "Ahead of us are critical days. They will call for all our fortitude, all our resolution, all our strength."

The General asserted that "you are the best soldiers in the world and no enemy can stand in your way. The Fifth Army can carry out any mission it is given. As Army commander I salute you."

San Vittore Fighting Bitter

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Nazis Surrendered Only When Trapped—Many Natives Too Impoverished to Flee.

By DON WHITEH

JAN 9 1944

San Vittore, Jan. 7 (Delayed) (AP).—Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army was a[t]ter Cassino—and Rome—today following the ca[p]n Vittore, one of the toughest German defense[s] [o]f their entire winter l[ine].

San Vittore, scene [o]f savage fighting in one of the [m]ost interest small scale struggles o[f] the Italian campaign, officiall[y] fell to Gen. Clark's men at 3:[00] P. M., Thursday, but it reall[y] surrendered at 1 P. M.

The Germans had been ordered to fight to the last for the honor of the regiment, but under the relentless pressure of the Americans their commanding officer, a tall, blond young Austrian Nazi from Vienna, sent word to his men that they might surrender if they were trapped.

And the greater part of them were trapped, only a scattered few Germans slipping through the ring of steel which the doughboys closed around the ruined village.

More than 100 prisoners were taken in the town alone during the battle, which raged from house to house and along roof tops. Some of them surrendered without putting up a fight, but other Americans had to make three attacks on one pillbox to silence it.

Hugging close to walls and dashing into doorways when shells whistled by, Homer Bigart of the New York Herald Tribune and I walked through the streets and in one dark, cavernous dwelling found more than 100 men, women and children — Italian civilians—a wrecked people so poor they had been unable to flee from the town as hundreds had done.

They simply had no place to go except these cave-like cellars when the Germans ordered them from their homes months ago.

The only food I saw was a little corn, onions and peppers and fruit. The children looked thin and emaciated and most of the men and women were gaunt and hollow-eyed from the nights of disturbed sleep and hunger.

They were too frightened to come into the open today, for the Germans were dropping shells among the already wrecked buildings to harass the victorious Americans.

As the battle rages on outside San Vittore, the pungent odor of death lies heavy over the entire town. In this town, too, the trail of death, destruction and famine shows the trail the Germans have taken.

YANKS DRIVE ON IN ITALY

Forge Into Cassino Plain Through Ring Of Nazi Fire

DYNAN

Shutdown of Nazi radio stations indicates fresh air assaults on Hitler's Europe.....*Page 2*

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 8 (AP)—American infantry and tanks, forging forward through a maze of German fire from every conceivable fortification, punched into the Cassino plain today to follow up their fiercely-won victories at San Vittore and Mount Porchia.

The fall of these two enemy strongpoints controlling the approaches to the town of Cassino, six miles down the broadening valley, came at the end of days of bitter fighting and was announced officially in today's communique.

Fighting In Streets Of Giusto

Headquarters said the Americans were fighting in the streets of Giusto, a small village more than half a mile beyond San Vittore, which was completely taken Thursday.

From the captured 3,500-foot Mount Maio in the northern sector of the Fifth Army's ten-mile-wide offensive, Allied forces advanced 500 feet higher through deep snow and took a 4,000-foot height just south of Viticuso, thus starting the northern arm of a pincers aimed at Cassino.

Although the Germans recaptured Mount Raimo, north of Viticuso, this setback had little bearing on the Cassino offensive proper.

Within Range Of Allied Guns

Cassino, seventy miles air line from Rome, now has been brought well within range of Allied guns, but ahead of the ground forces there stretches a great system of defenses which the Germans have built in thorough fashion, fortifying every house in every village and farm community along the way.

Ahead of the ground offensive ranged American planes, Invaders and Warhawks, pounding German defense areas to smooth the way for advancing troops. American heavy bombers slashed at the arteries feeding German armies on both sides of the Adriatic.

The Allied headquarters communique said brisk patrol action occurred yesterday on the Eighth Army's end of the front, where deep snow prevented any large-scale action.

Yanks Storming Defenses Of Cassino

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GALLAH[ER]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 8 (AP)—Victorious American troops massed around captured San Vittore today forming a spearhead which stormed at the outer defenses of Cassino, seventy straight-line miles from Rome.

The fall of the fiercely defended little mountain village of San Vittore alongside the Via Casilina was disclosed yesterday by Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead. His dispatch from the front said that San Vittore had been seized Thursday after a violent forty-hour battle from house to house. The village is six miles from Cassino.

Battle In Guisto

The capture was confirmed today in the headquarters communique which said that the Fifth Army had advanced all along a ten-mile front in the jagged hills on both sides of the road.

Even before this official announcement of the taking of San Vittore, the Americans had smashed on in the direction of Cassino and were fighting in the streets of Giusto, a tiny village more than half a mile to the north.

Allied units in the Fifth Army south of the Rome road matched this advance by driving through minefields and past pillboxes to reach Mount Porchia, a 900-foot height two miles southwest of San Vittore.

Peak Controls Road

This peak controls the road all the way to Cassino, which itself now is within easy range of Allied big guns, but reports from the front said that the Germans had built a gigantic defense ring around the important junction, fortifying every house in every village and farm community along the way.

On the northern end of the Fifth Army's ten-mile offensive front Allied forces pushed on from captured 3,500-foot Mount Maio and climbed 500 feet higher through deep snow and captured a nearby 4,000-foot peak south of Vitticuso. This drive formed the northern arm of a pincers aimed at Cassino.

North of Viticuso, however, the Germans recaptured Mount Raimo, but this bitter see-saw mountain warfare in central Italy had no immediate relation to the Fifth Army's offensive in the Cassino area, now in its fourth day.

Indians Advance

Deep snow on the Eighth Army front blocked all large-scale movements, the communique said, although there were several sharp patrol clashes. In one such clash on the Adriatic coast twenty-two Germans were killed.

(The Cairo radio said Canadian troops in this area had thrust forward to occupy several high features overlooking Torre Mucchio and now look down on the main road to Pescara. The broadcast said Indian troops advanced four miles beyond San Tomasso.)

Plane Plant Hit

Clear, cold weather released Allied planes for new blows against the enemy in Yugoslavia and northern Italy.

One formation of Flying Fortresses hammered a German aircraft factory at Maribor, a few miles south of the Austrian border in Yugoslavia, and another group of the American heavyweights attacked Fiume, on Italy's Istrian peninsula.

The forts striking at Maribor had to fight their way through fifty Nazi interceptors and shot down three. Returning crews said they heavily blasted the factory, which makes airplane engines.

Rail Facilities Wrecked

The Fortresses attacking Fiume shot down one German plane.

American Marauders hit Pontedera, between Florence and Leghorn, wrecking railroad tracks and rolling stock and a nearby aircraft plant.

Other Marauders bombed the gas works at Lucca, twenty miles northeast of Leghorn, and the railroad yards at Fallonica, twenty miles northwest of Grosseto.

American Mitchells attacked parked planes on the airfield at Perugia, in central Italy, and RAF Kittyhawks swept over the Yugoslav coast, attacking four vessels in the harbor at Makarska south of Split.

The port of Split itself was bombed by a lone Fortress which had become separated from the Fiume attackers.

Four enemy aircraft were destroyed for a loss of four Allied planes.

Maryland Captain Leads His Men Up Porchia In Face Of Nazi Fire

By DON WHITEHEAD

At the Fifth Army Front, Jan. 8 (AP)—American troops held their grip on the slopes of 900-foot Mount Porchia today with the same determined spirit of the young captain who led them up the rocky hillside under heavy enemy fire.

Mount Porchia, two miles southwest of San Vittore, is one of the toughest nuts on the Fifth Army front. It sits in a plain before Cassino like the back of a sinister prehistoric animal rising out of a swamp and is one of the heights guarding the approaches to the city.

Beginning Of Attack

The attack on Porchia opened at 8 o'clock Tuesday night when troops under Col. Lyle J. Deffenbaugh, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Lieut. Col. Elton Ringsak, of Grafton, N. D., moved onto the Cassino plain under bright moonlight with tanks giving them fire support.

Thursday morning they had reached the foot of Mount Porchia. One unit under Capt. James W. Wilson, of Lexington, Ky., moved part way up the mountain but had to withdraw under intense enemy mortar and machine-gun fire and regroup for another move against the heights where the Germans had dug machine-gun nests and sniper holes.

While Wilson regrouped his men, Capt. Ralph C. Fisher, of Hyattsville, Md., stood up before his detachment and shouted, "I'm going up that mountain."

Fisher started straight up the slope of the northeast corner with his men right behind him. They battled their way through enemy machine-gun nests straight to the objective and the Germans have never been able to dislodge them.

Then The Counterthrust

Only half the men who went up the mountain with Fisher reached their goal because of the heavy enemy fire. But those who did dug into positions and quickly prepared to stave off counterattacks.

Thursday night at about 8 o'clock the counterthrust came—with the Germans attacking Fisher's group both from along the ridge and from the lower slopes.

Major Thomas W. Hoban, Cleveland, Ohio, estimated that the enemy had five-to-one superiority, even though heavy artillery fire had decimated the ranks of the Nazis' defending battalion. To make up for these losses the Germans called up every possible replacement—muleskinners, truck drivers, messengers and mess boys—put guns in their hands and sent them into the counterattack.

Fisher's Men Climb Back

Fisher's men were forced down from the ridge in the first rush of the enemy and had to crawl into rocky niches on the ledges below, but after seven hours of fighting they climbed back.

The battle for Porchia was fought by the same Americans who had been the first to meet the Germans in Tunisia. The defenders of the mountain were of the Nazi Forty-fourth Division.

While the fighting was going on over the northern slope a unit led by Major Robert Linville, of Springfield, Ohio, attacked from the south side.

Tanks Move Onto Plain

For the last three days tanks have been moving onto the plain to give close support to the infantry, which was meeting heavy fire on the right flank from two small knolls known as "the orange" and "the banana" because of their shape. On the left flank fire was coming from Cedro Hill.

In the valley the Germans had turned every store, farmhouse and outbuilding into a fortress, and they brought up self-propelled guns to engage the tanks. The tanks knocked out at least one self-propelled gun, two anti-tank guns and several pillboxes in a spectacular battle.

Perfect View Of Battle

From San Pedro observers had a perfect view of the battle in the valley, which raged simultaneously with the fight for San Vittore. The Germans poured hundreds of shells at the tanks in an effort to break up the infantry support, but the tanks bulled their way in close and several nosed up to the foot of Mount Porchia to blast at pillboxes holding up the ground troops' advance The tank losses were slight.

Heavy rain on the night of the attack bogged down the first tank thrust because a small stream which normally is easy to cross rose swiftly. The armor was unable to negotiate the slippery banks. However, engineers working under artillery and small-arms fire bridged the stream and the tanks then rolled deep into the plain.

Praise For Artillery

Lieut. Robert Loew, of Shelby, Mich., praised the artillery for its great job in supporting the attack. He said that German prisoners declared they had been unable to sleep or eat and scarcely able to think during the heavy concentration of fire.

Explaining the absence of German officers among the prisoners, Loew said that during attacks enemy officers at the front withdrew and turned over their duties to non-commissioned officers. Once an attack is stopped or runs its course the officers return to regroup their forces and fix fields of defensive fire.

Not since the battle of Salerno beach have tanks given such close support to infantry as in the fight for Porchia. At times even the infantry was pinned down by dueling between the tanks and the mobile and anti-tank guns rushed up by the Germans.

Mountain Force Tough Under Difficulties

By Don Whitehead

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Jan. 7 (AP—Delayed)—High on the icy, snow-covered peaks of the Apennines, a combined American-Canadian force is living up to its reputation as tough mountain fighters.

This little "international army" has whipped the Germans off every objective they have assaulted in swift moves through some of the most difficult terrain on all the Fifth Army front.

Often Surprise Germans

The speed with which these men travel through the mountains has more than once caught the Germans by surprise and given the attacking force the advantage in country where the defenders have all the advantages.

Specially trained in mountain warfare, the troops have stood up well under the rigors of the Italian campaign, although the past few days have been bitterly cold.

The supplies are carried by mules to forward dumps, from where troops with pack boards toil up the slopes with the heavy loads.

Find Shoeless Civilians

On a steep mountain trail over which the Americans and Canadians were going into action recently, the troops met struggling lines of Italian civilians fleeing from German-occupied territory, and the men, women and children greeted them as saviors.

There were old men and women and tiny children with no shoes plodding down the rocky, frozen paths and they greeted the soldiers with a hearty "*buon giorno.*"

Private Tony Doarte, Richmond, Cal., had a 3-year-old child on his back, carrying her down the hill. "She doesn't weigh as much as a box of C rations, anyway," Doarte grinned.

One Italian managed to get 200 goats up the steep mountainside with the Germans shouting at him, trying to head off this supply of fresh meat on the hoof.

"Beardless Prophet"

Up the trail came Second Lieutenant W. P. Bunton, Anchorage, Ky., who has charge of the pack trains. The gangling lad had a long staff to help him up the steep slopes. "I'm a beardless prophet, alas, and I'll lead 'em all to Mecca before it's over," Bunton growled, eyeing his train of mules.

Sergt. Lewis Merrim, of Brooklyn, followed Bunton. He was following the outfit as official photographer.

"The only trouble with this job is you have to work too hard for pictures in these mountains," he sighted.

Clad In Parkas

Going into action the troops wore warm parkas with fur-lined hoods.

In recent fighting, the combined force had to reduce some German concrete pillboxes which were constructed by Italian labor. Each small fortress was stormed and silenced with hand grenades.

The freezing weather in the heights helped the force, too, because the ground froze and made anti-personnel mines harmless in areas where normally the troops would have had casualties.

50,000 Taken Out By Air

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Air Evacuation Squadron of the North Africa Air Force has just transported its fifty thousandth wounded Allied soldier from the front to hospitals in the rear, it was announced today.

Col. R. E. Elvins, of Spokane, Wash., Twelfth Air Force surgeon in charge of the work, said the task had been accomplished despite the fact original plans called for no such undertaking.

WOULD TEND WAR GRAVES

Wounded Italian Veterans Ask AMG For Privilege

Naples, Jan. 5—(Delayed)—(AP) Two Italian *mutilati*—wounded veterans of the last war—called today at the office of Lieut. Col. Carl Kroege, director of the Naples area for the Allied Military Government.

They had a petition to present.

In a normal day there are always at least twelve Italian delegations with petitions. They want to reopen a factory, to obtain permission to travel to some other province, to form a new political party, or to hold a meeting. Sometimes they come to protest the requisitioning of a building, or the confiscation of an automobile.

Would Tend Graves Of Fallen

The two former soldiers wanted something too. They had it all written out, and they asked permission to read it. It was a simple request couched in Italian so beautiful it almost defied translation.

It asked that the Italian Wounded War Veterans Association be permitted to care for the graves of the American and British soldiers who have died in this campaign.

"In this way," the petition said, "the people in the United States and in England may be forever assured that loving hands are tending the places where their sons lie sleeping."

Sent To Clark By Courier

Kroege reminded the two men that both the British and American armies had special sections organized to bury, mark and register the men who have fallen. He explained it . . . the temporary frontline burial plots from which bodies later are removed to larger cemeteries in the rear . . . how one identification disk is left and one is taken . . . how surveyors coordinates are taken and registered so that no grave can ever be lost.

But the Italians said, and quite rightly, that a long time frequently elapses before the dead can be removed from frontline burial grounds and properly interred in the larger cemeteries. They want to see to it that real crosses bearing the names of the men are placed at the heads of the temporary graves, and that flowers are there.

The request went by special courier to Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth Army.

MacFarlane Appointed To Allied Board in Italy

British General Succeeds Joyce as Deputy President

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 8 (AP).—Lieutenant General Frank Mason MacFarlane, Governor of Gibraltar, has been appointed deputy president of the Allied Control Commission in Italy, replacing an American, Major General Kenyon A. Joyce.

General MacFarlane heads the first Allied military mission to Italy but was replaced by General Joyce last Nov. 10. General Dwight D. Eisenhower is the president but it is expected his title will go soon to General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, the new supreme commander in chief in the Mediterranean.

Vesuvius For Victory

Naples, Jan. 8 (AP)—A huge and spectacular "V" sign has appeared on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius facing directly toward the Fifth Army front.

It was formed by two long streams of fieryy lava that spilled from the crater and slanted down the side of the volcano, finally converging some 400 feet below. At night the giant "V" resembles an enormous electric sign glowing cherry red against the ivory background of the snowy cone.

Startled Italians say it is a sure omen of an early Allied victory.

Strength of Italian Reds Is Minimized by Sforza

He Doubts That They Will Become Dominant Political Group

NAPLES, Jan. 8 (AP).—Count Carlo Sforza, at an interview today minimized the present strength of the Italian Communist party and expressed doubt that it would become the dominant political group in post-war Italy. Sforza, a former Foreign Minister and an outstanding Italian opponent of Fascism, is regarded by many as the man who will head the next Italian government.

The Communists "are strong, but not so strong as they think," he said, commenting on the recent activities of the party and its threat to withdraw from the Italian Committee of National Liberation. The hardships suffered by the Italians have created a sympathetic audience for Communist doctrines, Count Sforza continued, and the Communists have been busy seeking to organize the people.

But Count Sforza did not see "any real trend toward Communism as such" and expressed the belief that the Italians' deep religious convictions and strong family ties would preclude the creation of a Communist ideology.

The Communists have been most vocal and active in their opposition to the King, and many Italians regard them as the spearhead of the opposition against Fascism, he said. As long as King Victor Emmanuele remains on the throne the Communists "will gain strength from the sheer fact of being the party that appears to be leading the fight against him," but "in the long run I am not afraid of a Communist Government in Italy."

Mikhailovitch Is Confident

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, War Minister of the Yugoslav Government in Exile, in a message to his Chetnik troops today, declared:

"The worst days of toil and hardship are past. We are now facing this decisive final year with a great military organization at our disposal."

Partisans Prai[se]

CAIRO, Egypt ... The Free Yugoslav ... of Marshal Tito's (J... ugo-slav Partisans, h... t the series of dispat... n by Daniel de Luce, ... Press correspondent, ... recent visit to Yugosla... adcast praised Mr. de ... accu-racy and integ... orting.

Bose, Indian Leader, Shifts

New York, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Domei agency said today in a broadcast from Tokyo that Subhas Chandra Bose, Axis-supported Indian leader, has transferred headquarters of his Japanese-sponsored "provisional government of free India" from Singapore to Burma as "another important step in the preparations for launching destructive forces" against India.

The propaganda transmission, recorded by United States foreign

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broadcast intelligence service, was echoed by the Berlin radio. Germany gave refuge to Bose after his flight from India in 1941.

Jap Ship In Marshalls Bombed

Pearl Harbor, Jan. 8 (AP)—Japanese shipping in Jaluit atoll of the southern Marshalls was hit again when a navy search Liberator of Fleet Air Wing 2 bombed a small merchant ship near Jabor, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's headquarters announced today.

A naval spokesman didn't elaborate on the formal statement except to say that the ship was "hit" in the raid Thursday.

Army heavy bombers from the Seventh Air Force also resumed their bombing of Taroa and Wotje islands in the central Marshalls. The results of the attacks, made Thursday, were not disclosed.

No fighter opposition was encountered over either of the two airfields in contrast with the last raids there Sunday when sixty Zeros appeared and ten were shot down. All of the bombers returned safely from their latest foray.

Both Taroa, on Maloelap atoll, and Wotje have excellent airfields.

Allies Sink 2 Jap Troop Barges

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 8 (AP)—At Rabaul's Blanche Bay, so huge it could accommodate battleships and ocean liners, two barges loaded with Japanese troops have been sunk by Allied fighter planes from the Solomons.

This humiliating blow, announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, is in sharp contrast with reports of last October, when the enemy's New Britain stronghold merited the attention of big bombers which had such choice targets as cruisers and big cargo vessels.

100 Dead Or Wounded Japs

The barge sinkings are estimated to have cost the enemy one hundred dead or wounded soldiers.

Rabaul, once raided by nothing smaller than four-engined bombers, now is being visited daily by the Solomon fighters which tangle with enemy interceptors and go after targets of opportunity as the circle the volcano-ringed harbor.

Allied planes, with the South and Southwest Pacific situation a such a favorable point they can spare the time to hunt out barges destroyed or damaged thirty along the coast of New Britain and northeastern New Guinea, headquarters reported today.

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Another Destroyer Hit

In the Kavieng area of New Ireland, 160 miles northwest of Rabaul, where cruisers and destroyers have been aerial targets recently, another destroyer was bombed Thursday, last day for which reports were available.

Aground at invaded Cape Gloucester on Northwestern New Britain, 265 miles southwest of Rabaul, the jungle fighting which rose to such a high pitch earlier in the week has subsided, with the marine front line at Borgen Bay virtually unchanged.

On nearby New Guinea, Australians moving up Huon Peninsula to join forces with American invaders of Saidor occupied Kelanoa village. The Saidor forces moved south to Sel. That left a gap of sixty-five miles, in which some Japanese troops are pocketed.

Taking Off for Rabaul

MUNDA AIRFEILD, New Georgia Island (AP).—The place to watch a big air strike originate against the Japanese in the South Pacific is Kokengola Hill, a coral nob that sticks up between the main take-off strip and the taxiways at Munda airfield.

Almost all the squadrons use this tremendous air base at some time or other on the days when Rabaul is getting the business. You can see everything from Kokengola.

Planes take off for and return from routine patrols every ten minutes, but you can tell when a big strike gets under way. The air becomes electric.

Down where the swath of tan coral ends against a hillside, a four-engined bomber roars in a final warm-up and rolls toward Kokengola, which is half way down the strip on the northern side. You can almost feel her struggle to lift her big load. A hundred yards from the hill you can see her wheels lift. She'll go by Kokengola at maybe twenty feet with every engine working its cylinder heads off. She goes over the end of the field and on over the bay, beginning to climb. By that time a sister ship is dusting down the coral path, fighting free of the earth. In fifteen minutes or less the heavies have climbed away over the horizon toward Rabaul.

There is a momentary lull, and during it several transports which have been collecting in the air above get their chance to land. They come down, and the field traffic men hustle them off the strip and onto taxiways.

By this time the rows on rows of marine dive-bombers and torpedo planes are winding up for a diversionary strike at Buka or New Ireland, or maybe one of the north Bougainville fields. The Dauntlesses begin rolling down the taxiways toward the end of the field in pairs. Under their be[illegible]s are 1,000-pounders. They co[illegible] clattering down the runway [illegible] into the air quickly and [illegible] past Kokengola at 200 or 300

They take off in ar[illegible] ken stream in pairs almo[illegible] the tails of each other and are away in no time at all. Behind them come the TBFS (Avengers), thick-bodied pickleluggers, with stubby wings. Their enormously powerful engines yank them into the hot, thick air quickly and they climb and rendezvous and disappear.

MARINES PUSH BACK FOE IN NEW BRITAIN

Kill 200 More Japanese in Drive Inland From Borgen Bay on Cape Gloucester

EUNSON

JAN 9 1944

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Sunday, Jan. 9 (AP)—Driving inland from Borgen Bay, New Britain, in the face of Japanese machine-gun fire, marine jungle fighters have slain 200 enemy troops and reached Hill No. 660, a good artillery observation post, headquarters reported today.

The new enemy losses were added to more than 2,000 previously inflicted during the invasion of the Cape Gloucester sector of western New Britain, which opened Dec. 26.

Named for its elevation, Hill No. 660 is a mile and three-quarters south of Silimati Point on Borgen Bay east of Cape Gloucester. Silimati was the main landing point of the invasion forces, part of which swept west to capture the Cape Gloucester airdrome while others stood off strong counter-attacks by a regiment of Japanese at Borgen Bay.

Australians Gain 1½ Miles

A headquarters spokesman said the hill was reached Thursday and that the drive was resumed Friday. The spokesman referred to Japanese opposition as "strong."

The invaded New Britain area commands the eastern side of narrow waters leading into the Bismarck Sea. On New Guinea's Huon Peninsula, which commands the western side, Australians who have been moving at a faster pace recently along the coast ran into enemy opposition and were slowed Thursday to a mile and a half gain.

That opposition was encountered at the Dallman River, about forty-five miles north of the Allied peninsula base of Finschhafen. The Australians registered their gain under an artillery barrage in a sector where the coast line curves toward the west. Less than sixty-five miles separate them from American forces which landed Jan. 2 at Saidor.

On the northeastern end of New Britain Allied fighters based in the Solomons maintained their "police beat" over Rabaul Thursday, shooting down ten Japanese planes. That made the total bag in fifteen days more than 190. On the return trip the fighters hit a New Ireland airdrome and strafed villages along the southeast coastline. Two of the raiders were lost.

Tarawa Victors Pay Homage to Dead Comrades

Memorial Service Held on Island as Planes Take Off for New Blows at Foe

The following story was written by Staff Sergeant Fred Feldkamp, of Newark, N. J., a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and distributed by The Associated Press.

TARAWA (Delayed).—The marines who survived the battle for Tarawa paid tribute to their fallen fellow warriors. At a memorial service just off the fighter air-strip, Protestant and Catholic chaplains commemorated the cause for which the marines who fell gave their lives.

The setting for the service consisted of sheared-off coconut palms mutilated by our shellfire and the wreckage of weirdly-twisted Japanese planes which had been destroyed on the one side, and the cemetery of crude crosses on the other. A simple altar and two pulpits had been erected by the Seabees.

Chaplain W. W. Lumkin, Episcopalian, of Charleston, S. C., 2d Division chaplain, told the marines in attendance: "We must dedicate ourselves to the example of the fallen for the days to come. We, their friends, will remember their parents, wives, children, brothers and sisters, and send out to them a tide of sympathy. Tarawa is now history, and will be written on the heart of every marine, everywhere."

The voice of the chaplain reading prayers "for those who have not died in vain" was drowned out from time to time by the drone of a Grumman Hellcat streaking down the runway preparatory to taking off.

The Protestant memorial service was read by Chaplain Gordon Tollefson, U. S. N., of Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, assisted by Chaplain Francis T. Cooke, U. S. N., of Bristol, Conn. Requiem mass was celebrated by Chaplain William R. O'Neill, U. S. N., of New York City, assisted by Chaplain Charles C. Riedel, U. S. N., of Chicago.

The Navy has announced that, during the ten-day period from Nov. 20 to Nov. 30, the casualties on Tarawa were 1,026 dead and 2,557 wounded. Of the former number 500 are buried in marked graves on Betio, 146 in the cemetery where the memorial service was held.

[The Navy Department announced Jan. 6 that a recheck had shown that Marine Corps casualties at Tarawa were lighter than first reported. First estimates were 1,092 killed and 2,680 wounded.]

Of the former numbe[illegible]re buried in marked grave[illegible]tio and 146 in the cemetery where the memorial service was held.

One grave bore the legend: "You killed ten Japs—it will take 100 to avenge your death."

In attendance at the memorial service were Major-Gen. Julian C. Smith, commanding general of the Second Marine Division, of Alexandria, Va., and his staff.

Major Gregory Boyington, leader of the marines' "Blacksheep Squadron," had failed to return from a mission during which he shot down his twenty-sixth enemy plane to tie the all-time American record.

Three accompanying pilots saw the 31-year-old Okanogan (Wash.) ace send his twenty-sixth spinning down yesterday in a ball of fire into St. George's Channel, the gateway to Rabaul, New Britain.

Disappear Below Cloud

Lieut. M. B. Miller then saw Boyington and Wingman Capt. G. M. Ashmun dive on a formation of Zeros. "They disappeared below a cloud. I don't see how Greg could have missed getting one or more but I never saw him afterward."

Search planes sighted neither the wreckage of Boyington's corsair nor his life raft.

Marine Major General Ralph Mitchell, of New Britain, Conn., commander of the Solomons Air Force, said, "Not only was Boyington of immense value as a pilot, but his instructional ability was almost unmeasurable. We need men like him to 'read the Bible' to the kids back home who don't know it yet."

Intelligence Officer Frank Walton, former Los Angeles policeman, ex-international swimming star and a "father confessor" to Boyington, said:

"He may show up or he may not. If he doesn't, you ought to tell the American people they lost about the best and bravest guy that ever came out here to fight for them. The Japs know it already."

A Flyer's Flyer

Boyington was a flyer's flyer. His squadron's *esprit de corps* fed on his skill and character. Like their leader, they considered themselves the hardest hitters in the Pacific and accepted battles against any odds.

"He knew what a Corsair would and wouldn't do," said Capt. Kenneth Frazier, of Burlington, N. Y., second Blacksheep ace with 12½ planes, in commenting on Boyington's technical intimacy with airplanes.

Boyington's Last Flight

By Fred Hampson

JAN 9 1944

Advanced South Pacific Base, Jan. 4 (AP—Delayed)—The skipper didn't get back.

The news spread like the chill wind from Revetment to the ready room, to the tent camp on the hill. The war stood still for a hundred pilots and 500 ground crewmen.

Same Mission Set Record

Third Airfield Opened in Area Of Bougainville

Treasury Island Strip Put IntoService; Take-Off for Rabaul Raids Described

GUADALCANAL, Jan. 8 (AP).—A newly-built American airship for fighters and bombers is in operation on Treasury Island, thirty miles south of Bougainville in the northern Solomons, a Navy spokesman disclosed today.

Construction of the strip gave South Pacific Allied flyers a third field in the Bougainville area. The Piva field, suitable for light and medium bombers, and the Torokina fighter strip, both on Bougainville, already have been used in strikes against Rabaul, New Britain, approximately 250 miles away.

Little Treasury Island was invaded by Allied forces Oct. 27, 1943, and quickly captured from the Japanese. On Nov. [illegible]merican marines landed on Bou[illegible]ville, where fighting is still in [illegible]ress.

No Malaria On Bougainville

Guadalcanal, Jan. 8 (AP)—Health conditions among Americans on Bougainville Island were described today as "remarkably good."

In contrast with heavy malaria casualties when Guadalcanal was first occupied, a navy spokesman said, Bougainville has almost no mosquitos and has developed no cases of m[illegible]ia.

Taste Of Hard[illegible]ip For Jap Boys

New York, Jan. 8 (AP)—A group of Japanese schoolboys will start this evening on a "night military march through the snow" in order to "experience the hardships and difficulties of" imperial forces guarding the northern border, the Tokyo radio said today.

The broadcast, reported to the Office of War Information, explained the boys were being trained as leaders in the National Youth Service.

U. S. AND BRAZILIAN UNITS SINK NAZI BLOCKADE RUNNER

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 8 (AP) — American planes and warships sank a German blockade runner in the South Atlantic a few days ago, a United States naval attache announced here today.

The Brazilian Government news service, Agencia Nacional, said that Brazilian ships and planes participated in the action.

There was no amplification of the brief announcement by the naval attache who said he had received permission from the Navy Department to release the statement.

The Agencia Nacional account, date-lined from Recife, said the ship was carrying war supplies to Germany from Japan, and an American officer was quoted saying it was of the same type as the blockade runner sunk by the British in the Bay of Biscay December 27.

The officer, Capt. C. E. Braine, chief of staff of the United States South Atlantic Fleet at Recife, said patrols located the ship after an extensive search by surface and air units and that both planes and warships participated in the engagement that sank the German. He said survivors had been imprisoned in northern Brazil.

The dispatch did not give the date, place or other details of the sinking, but said the story had been known for several days in Recife and that Captain Braine called a conference of newsmen to thank them for complying with security officers and censors in awaiting the release.

U. S. to Continue Tin Buying

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 8 (AP)—Although its contract with Bolivia has expired, the United States will continue to buy tin and other war-vital metals from Bolivia, Finance Minister Gustavo Chacon asserted tonight in a note to miners and producers.

Señor Chacon said that he had been so informed by Enrique Sanchez de Lozada, confidential Washington agent of the new Bolivian regime. Señor de Lozada added that shipments would continue despite the fact that Bolivia "is without further obligation" because negotiations for a new contract with the United States Metals Reserve Company for a new contract broke down when the government of President Peñaranda was overthrown on Dec. 20.

Señor Chacon said that some tin companies had notified the new Government of their "intention to suspend mining until the international situation is cleared up." In his note to producers, he said "such an attitude would mean grave interference with Government plans and would oblige the Government to take drastic steps to offset such measures."

CHILE BUYS TRANSIT LINES

Santiago and Valparaiso Systems Sold to Government

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Chilean Government and the Chilean Electric Company, a subsidiary of the American and Foreign Power Company, signed a contract on Jan. 6 for Government purchase of the company's street-railway systems in Santiago and Valparaiso for $3,000,000, it was disclosed today.

The Government has been managing the systems since May, 1941, when employes struck to enforce demands that the company insisted that it could not meet because of operating losses.

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Canadian Army Casualty.

Ottawa, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Private W. M. Wocalewski, whose sister is Mrs. Anna Smith of 194 Russel street, Brooklyn, was announced as killed in action in a Canadian Army casualty list released last night.

SOLDIER ROTATION ADOPTED BY ARMY

Men Serving in Battle Areas Will Be Returned to America, Says Senator Reynolds

JAN 9 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The War Department has adopted a troop-rotation policy "which should assure" that by mid-1944 all soldiers in Alaska and the Caribbean areas with two years of overseas service will be returned to the United States, Senator Reynolds of North Carolina said today.

Mr. Reynolds, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, reported the rotation outlook in other areas as follows:

North Africa: Plans have been instituted to return monthly a limited number of men with more than eighteen months of overseas service.

South and Southwest Pacific: "It is anticipated that the present difficulties in returning men from these theatres of operation will be overcome in the spring of 1944, and that a system will be put into effect to return a certain number of men to the United States."

European: "Up to the present time men in this theatre, other than those in the air crews, have not been subject to combat fatigue and stress, and the climatic conditions do not necessitate change, and therefore no system has been established for this theatre for the rotation of troops to the homeland. As the situation changes in the European theatre a system will be put into effect."

Air-Crew System Perfected

Air-crew personnel: "The rotation of air-crew personnel serving overseas in all theatres has been established and is functioning satisfactorily."

Mr. Reynolds' report was prompted by Senator Connally of Texas. Mr. Reynolds sent copies of his reply to all members of the Senate for their information.

Senator Reynolds said the problem had received constant study by the general staff, but he pointed out that there were many difficulties to be overcome. For instance, he said, additional troops were needed in all overseas theatres; new theatres of operation were anticipated; replacements must be shipped to cover attrition; supplies, equipment and munitions must receive priority in shipments; shipping itself was a problem, and seasoned troops could not be withdrawn in the midst of operations unless fresh troops were available to replace them.

General Staff Plan Cited

He added:

"The general staff of the Army has realized from the outset that our combat soldiers who might experience combat fatigue and stress should be returned home as soon as possible, and with that in mind have been constantly planning for the release of such men when it is possible to replace them.

"The present deterring factors previously mentioned make it undesirable to prescribe a definite tour of service which a soldier should serve overseas before being replaced and returned home. Through efforts now being made it is anticipated that the present difficulties will disappear."

PUSHES AMENDMENT FOR SOLDIER VOTING

O'Mahoney Asks Advice on Speed of Ratification

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat of Wyoming, mailed to the forty-eight Governors today copies of his proposed constitutional amendment to validate the right of servicemen to vote by absentee ballot and asked their opinion on the speediest method of ratifying it.

The amendment, he declared, furnished a "sure and certain way" to safeguard the right of men and women in the armed services to vote for Federal officers.

It would give to Congress power to provide by law a method for such absentee voting in time of war. Congress also would be empowered to alter State regulations governing the qualifications of electors.

The ballots would be received and counted by State election officials.

Constitutional amendments must be ratified by three-fourth of the States before becoming effective. The usual method is by action of the State Legislatures, but prohibition was repealed in 1933 by the convention method.

Hershey Explain New Rule.

Washington, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Under the system of pre-induction physical examinations announced yesterday, each registrant who passes the physical is guaranteed at least twenty-one days of civilian life after his draft board notifies him he passed, Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey said today.

Yesterday's announcement indicated the twenty-one-day interval dated from the examination itself. Since it takes several days to determine the results of blood tests, this would have meant that some registrants would have had less than three weeks.

Gen. Hershey said at a press conference that draft boards fell about 300,000 behind their quotas during the last quarter of 1943, and that because of the necessity of making up deficiencies, "we are caught in a very difficult situation" in changing over to the system of pre-induction physicals. He said 90,000 pre-war fathers were drafted in the last quarter of 1943, compared with the original goal of 446,000.

Gen. Hershey said draft boards will give registrants five days' notice before the men must report to induction stations for the pre-induction physicals.

BOLIVIA MAKES FRESH GESTURE

But Hull Offers Little Hope for Recognition.

Washington, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The revolutionary government in Bolivia is sending another representative to Washington, although Secretary of State Hull has indicated that chances for United States recognition are slim.

Fernando Iturralde Chinel, Minister of Information and now Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the new regime of Major Gual Berto Villarroel, is the man chosen to bring new Bolivian views to the United States.

Mr. Hull has already said, however, that sufficient information about the origins of the revolt that ousted President Enrique Penaranda December 20 has been gathered to strengthen the belief that anti-Allied influence played an important part.

His statement was taken to mean that suspicions of Argentine complicity in the plot have been supported by inter-American investigation although he referred only to "forces outside of Bolivia and unfriendly to the defense of the American republics."

"The information now available here," he continued, "increasingly strengthens the belief that forces outside of Bolivia and unfriendly to the defense of the American republics inspired and aided the Bolivian revolution."

British support would be essential if sanctions are slapped down on Argentina, and there is every indication that it would be forthcoming within twenty-four hours if the United States announced its decision to cut off trade. Reports here indicate that the Argentine people are generally pro-Allied.

Raul Diez de Medina, financial counselor of the Bolivian embassy in Washington, confirmed today that he cabled his resignation to La Paz last night. He said he resigned immediately after Secretary Hull's statement on the background of the revolution.

"All I was waiting for was to make sure my suspicions were correct," De Medina said.

10 MORE JAP SHIPS SUNK BY U. S. SUBS

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Total Bag For American Undersea Craft In Pacific Now 546

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP) — American submarines, whose ship-sinking figures, as Admiral Ernest J. King says, "speak for themselves," have destroyed ten more ships of the steadily dwindling Japanese merchant fleet.

This was reported by the navy today in a communique which said the sinkings were accomplished in "Pacific and Far Eastern" waters, but gave no indication of whether the submarines followed previous daring examples and took the battle into coastal waters of Japan.

Tanker And Freighter Included

A large tanker and a large freighter were included in the newly reported bag of the American submersibles. Both may be considered of importance, for the Japanese cargo fleet has been hit so badly that barges are being used to move men and materials among the Pacific islands.

The new total also included a medium-sized transport — which may have been carrying troops—five medium-sized freighters and two small freighters, all badly needed by the enemy in keeping supplies moving to scattered bases in the Pacific.

546 Jap Ships Prey Of Subs

With the new sinkings, the score for American submarines in Pacific waters now totals 546 enemy ships sunk, probably sunk or damaged. In that total are included several Nipponese warships, but the greater part is made up of cargo-carrying vessels. Definite sinkings number 396, while 35 Japanese craft probably have been sunk and 114 damaged.

Against that total American losses of undersea boats have numbered seventeen since the war started. Two of the losses in the Atlantic did not result from enemy action.

HOLCOMB SEES WOE FOR JAPS

General Promises Unrelenting Pacific Attack

Los Angeles, Jan. 8 (AP)—Plans for increasingly powerful blows in 1944 against Japan and the other enemies of the United Nations were outlined today by high-ranking navy officers before a conference of some 650 Pacific Coast business and civic leaders.

"Whether the Japanese attempt an offensive or whether they remain on the defensive, we shall continue to pour in," declared Gen. Thomas Holcomb, retired commandant of the Marine Corps and its first four-star general. "Relentlessly, unerringly, we shall take back all they took from us by sneak attack in the beginning."

Other Speakers Heard

Other speakers included James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy, whose address was read to the conference, and Vice-Admiral John S. McCain, deputy chief of naval operations for air.

Declaring the American attack on Guadalcanal was "a risk, in the full sense of the word," General Holcomb said it made possible the progressive seizure of other islands in the central Pacific.

"Call our advance 'island hopping' or 'massive blows' or whatever you will, the fact remains that the Allies must converge on Japan from all directions and that one of those directions lies along the chain of major islands leading directly to Japan's front door," he asserted.

Promises To Keep Attacking

He referred to the possibility of Japanese plans for a counter-offensive in the central Pacific and promised unremitting Allied attack.

Pointing to a total of 1,600,000 tons of combat ships completed during 1943 with all types amounting to 3,800,000 tons, more than double 1942, Under Secretary Forrestal promised at least twice as many cruisers will be built in 1944 as last year.

Construction emphasis during 1943, he said, was on aircraft carriers and destroyer escorts.

Carrier Offensive Begun

Declaring "our carrier offensive in the Pacific has started," Vice-Admiral McCain promised that "nothing can stop it. It must proceed with increasing tempo and increasing power and increasing fury until we have destroyed all the potentialities of our enemy."

He termed the carrier "a strategical weapon of firm importance, the possibilities of which have not yet been fully explored," and declared carrier strength should be doubled in the next few months.

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Japs Biding Time: Knox

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—Don't get any ideas about the Japanese fleet being afraid to fight, says Navy Secretary Knox, just because they haven't stuck their necks out of Tokyo harbor or wherever they may be hiding.

It's probable, he said, that the time just doesn't suit their purpose and they are "waiting for a time when they'll have a better chance—they hope."

Enemy Losses 6-1

Pointing out that while the enemy remains cooped up, "our men, ships, planes are growing, and when they do come out there can be only one ultimate result." Knox said that American army, navy and marine flyers are "continuing complete domination in the Central and South Pacific areas and that "enemy losses conservatively run better than six to one."

He added that an estimate by Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the South Pacific area who is now in the United States, that there have been about ten Japanese killed for every American killed in the South Pacific area, probably was too modest. A study of figures of United States and enemy casualties in that area, said the Secretary, indicates that the ratio may be as high as 20 to 1.

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General Somervell Explains Position

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, criticized by the Senate's Truman committee for his advocacy of the army's oil project in Canada, quoted from the Bible today to illustrate his position:

"And five of them were wise and five were foolish. They that were foolish took their lamps, and took no oil with them; but the wise took oil in their vessels with their lamps."

Reads Statement

Somervell also called in his staff and read to them an excerpt from his annual statement made last March. In it, he said:

"We must get results. We may become impatient with delays that cooperation with other agencies inevitably entails. Let us not under any circumstances be irked by these contacts—let us not become intolerant of their views and problems and let us not under any provocation, no matter how great, be drawn into useless bickering."

The War Department issued a statement by Under Secretary Robert P. Patterson, now attending a conference in California, saying:

"Let us remember, first, that we are at war, and the Canol project was a military project, not a matter of peace-time economy. . . .

Complete Confidence

"General Somervell acted with his customary decision to remedy what might well have been a serious situation. The result of that decision is now being criticized in the light of our subsequent good fortune. Wars are not won in retrospect.

"Being at war, we must keep our thoughts on military lines. The Canol project has always been approved by the military authorities. . . .

"The War Department has complete confidence in the ability, judgment and performance of General Somervell."

USAAF Is Joined By 'Black Widow'

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Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—"The Black Widow," a powerful night fighter, is the newest of the air forces' combat planes, the army disclosed tonight.

Officially designated as the P-61, the plane is described by the army as "heavily armored and armed," and powered by two Pratt and Whitney engines. It has, the army says, "a fairly long range, and effective speed and climb characteristics."

Development of the plane started more than three years ago and a contract for the first model was given to Northrop Aircraft, Inc., of California, in January, 1941.

"The Black Widow," the army said, "is the outgrowth of intensive research and development on the part of technicians of the AAF and Northrop, directed toward production of a powerful and effective aerial night combat weapon, equipped with the latest devices."

Announcement of the new night fighter followed closely the War Department's disclosure of the development of the jet-propelled plane.

Army Relaxes Its Control Over 5 Airfields in State

But Soldiers May Continue to Guard and Maintain Them

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Senator James M. Mead, Democrat of New York, announced today the Army had notified him it was putting five air fields in New York on caretaker basis for future use if needed.

They are: Syracuse Army Airfield; Rye Lake Airport, White Plains; Wheeler-Sack Airfield, Pine Camp, N. Y.; Idlewild Airport, New York City and the Army Airport at Farmingdale, L. I.

'Caretaker Basis' Explained

Army Air Forces officials here explained that the term "caretaker basis" means that fields used, or intended to be used, for operational activities are no longer required for that purpose. Soldier units may be assigned, if necessary, to the fields to guard and maintain them for possible future use.

John McKenzie, Commissioner of Marine and Aviation, said that he was at a loss to understand why Idlewild Airport should be included in the list, since the field is now little more than a level pile of sand and, even with the best priorities, there is little likelihood that landing strips could be built before the middle of next summer.

The Army announced two weeks ago that it would not require the Westchester County Airport at Rye Lake for operational uses, in view of the changed military picture in New York area, but would expect the county to maintain it and keep it ready for possible future use.

339 AIRPLANES DAILY

Washington, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—America's war planes left the assembly lines at a rate of 339 for each working day in December, the Aircraft Production Board reports in announcing that 1943 production nearly doubled the output of 1942.

Last month 8,802 planes were produced, 13 more than in November. Production had been scheduled at 9,000 for the month, but Executive Vice-Chairman Charles E. Wilson of the War Production Board hinted at the reason for failure to reach the goal with a reference to a lag in deliveries over the Christmas holidays. December output brought the year's total to 85,946 military planes of all types, compared with 1942 production of 47,873.

The aircraft production board, which issued the December report, is headed by Mr. Wilson, and is made up of Army, Navy and WPB representatives.

TERMS OFFERED TO 3 RAIL UNIONS

Roosevelt Grants Raises If Strike Order Is Canceled

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt announced today the railway conductors, firemen and switchmen may have the same terms he awarded to the trainmen and engineers, without loss of a penny, provided only that their strike order is canceled and not merely postponed.

The terms of the award are 5 cents an hour and a week's paid vacation per year, effective as of December 27, 1943. (They previously had been awarded a separate 4 cents an hour raise, which would stand also.)

Chiefs of the three operating unions were not available for comment. A subcommittee of their general chairmen is writing a report, which may be made available tomorrow.

Offer Not Made Directly

It is understood the three unions do not expect to get more than was given to the other two, but as far as could be learned they have received no such offer directly.

The President's views today were stated in a letter to the War Department. Similar letters have been written by the carriers and chiefs of the two unions who already are receiving the benefits of the President's award, but the firemen, conductors and switchmen say none of these letters has been addressed to them directly.

One official remarked that apparently they were expected to approach the Government "with hat in hand, head bowed low and knee bent."

Would Mean Wage Freeze

They have been reluctant to do this, partly because of face-saving and partly because of apprehension that acceptance of the arbitration award voluntarily would mean a freeze of their wages for duration of the war. If the terms are imposed on them, they feel they would not be bound for the duration if, before then, the Government changed its wage policy.

Letters of assurance that the wage award is not a freeze have been written by James F. Byrnes and by the carriers, but the three unions most vitally concerned say they have nothing but contradictions; the letters were not addressed to them and the information arrived indirectly. They question it because they say Byrnes had previously told them in his office that the award was a wage freeze.

Postponed, Not Canceled

The War Department more than a week ago made the point that the strike had only been postponed, not canceled. Brotherhood chiefs replied that a settlement of the issue would automatically cancel the strike. They say they are powerless otherwise to cancel something which has been voted by the rank and file.

The fifteen non-operating unions said tonight they had not decided whether to at[illegible] hearing called fo. Monday b[illegible]cial Presidential board.

They, too, say [illegible] have been unable to get fr[illegible] Government an unequivocal [illegible]nent of the jurisdiction of [illegible]ard.

60,000,000 Jobs May Be Needed

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP) — Jobs may have to be found for 60,000,000 persons after the war "if we areto maintain high American standards and an expanding economy," Secretary of Labor Perkins said today.

"Many qualified persons think this can be done," she added in her annual report.

There are now about 54,000,000 workers in the nation's labor force—an employment record—in addition to the millions in the armed services, the report said. It continued:

"About 4,000,000 of these people, it is anticipated, will automatically disappear from the labor market when the war ends.

"They are the young who will go back to school (1,500,000), the old people (750,000) who have postponed their retirement, and the women who are married and will have returning soldiers or children to make homes for (2,000,000).

"But it will probably be necessary to find regular and steady work for about 60,000,000 people in this country if we are to maintain high American standards and an expanding economy."

LEGION BILL ASKS WIDE VETERAN AID

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Seeks Demobilization Pay Up to $500, College Money and Doubled Idleness Cash

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The American Legion, with some strong Congressional support, put forth today a broad legislative program to assure to the veterans of this war sufficient Federal financial aid to bridge the gap between military and civilian life.

Called "a bill of rights for G. I. Joe and G. I. Jane," the legislation will be introduced Monday.

John E. Rankin, chairman of the House Veterans Legislation Committee, declared that the bill's first objective was "to remedy chaotic conditions of bureaucratic red tape under which divided authority and responsibility has victimized thousands of already discharged veterans of this war."

Summary of Legislation

The legislation, for which the Legion pledged "a vigorous campaign," calls for:

1. Demobilization pay of $500 to veterans serving eighteen months or more, $400 for twelve to eighteen months, $300 for six to twelve months, $200 for three to six months and $100 for less than three months.

2. Designation of the Veterans Administration as a "vital war agency" with priorities for materials and equipment second only to the War and Navy Departments for a hospital construction.

3. Unemployment compensation credit double the amount veterans would have received in civilian work through the period of military service.

4. Payment of Federal aid to States planning to lend to veterans home-building funds at low interest rates.

5. Education allowances of $50 a month to veterans who are single and $75 to those who are married, plus all educational expenses in established colleges and universities up to four years.

6. "Adequate provision" by the Veterans Administration for the physical welfare and financial aid of all wounded, diseased or otherwise handicapped veterans before discharge from service.

"Minimum of Just Dues"

These points, Mr. Rankin asserted, "present the minimum of the just dues owed to the men and women of the armed forces for their services in the preservation of the nation in World War II."

The Legion said that sponsors of the bill included, besides Mr. Rankin, Senators Bennett C. Clark, Democrat, Missouri; David I. Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts; Scott W. Lucas, Democrat, Illinois; Hattie W. Caraway, Democrat, Arkansas; C. Wayland Brooks, Republican, Illinois, and Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, Massachusetts, and Representatives Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican, Massachusetts, and Walter C. Ploeser, Republican, Missouri.

Expects President Will Recommend Labor Draft

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt, shaking off effects of the grippe, worked today on his annual report to Congress on "The State of the Union," a topic which gives him a wide choice of subjects.

The speech may be delivered in person Tuesday; a decision is expected following his consultation Monday with Congressional leaders.

Speculation as to its contents was highlighted today by a statement in the *Army and Navy Journal* that this unofficial service publication expects him to recommend "prompt institution of universal service," in other words, a civilian draft of workers for essential jobs.

"Spoke From Angered Heart"

The journal said editorially that Gen. George C. Marshall "spoke from an angered heart when . . . last Friday [December 31] he is reported to have said that the railroad and steel strike threats were a great tragedy and the damnedest crime ever committed against America."

It continued:

"What was concerning him and the Commander in Chief as well, for the latter, of course, inspired him to speak, were the evil consequences which they found had flowed from the intransigent attitude adopted by most of the railway brotherhoods and the steel union."

ROOSEVELT AT WORK

Washington, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt worked again today on his annual message to Congress, making no engagements except for luncheon with Basil O'Connor, head of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Mr. O'Connor, former law partner of Mr. Roosevelt, met with the President to discuss the presidential birthday parties

later this month at which funds will be raised for the foundation's work.

Roosevelt Asked to Back New 'Global Alphabet'

Ex-Senator Says It Can Be Made World Language

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—A former United States Senator from Oklahoma sought President Roosevelt's aid today in promoting acceptance of "a global alphabet" which, the author said, could be made a world language and increase production of 60 per cent of the world's inhabitants by 400 or 500 per cent."

Robert L. Owen, now a Washington attorney, made public a letter he had written to the President describing his alphabet as "a mechanism by which the English language can be taught as a world language."

The phonetic stenographic alphabet, written by sound symbols and not by spelling, consists of eighteen consonants, six compound consonants and eighteen vowel sounds which Mr. Owen said have "one immutable primary sound of the human voice with no silent letter."

FIRST LADY ON SACRIFICE

Believes Americans Have Not 'Begun to Touch Limit'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared today that she believed Americans had not begun to touch the limit of what they could take in war hardships.

The First Lady told the Wellesley Club in discussing participation in the war by women of Allied countries that she did not agree with "one of our very wise Senators who said this morning that we in this country had reached the limit of what we can take."

"I don't think we have begun to touch the limit of what we can take if we have to," she declared.

Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee has called its ned revenue bill "just about all the American people can stand" in the way of taxes.

New Zealand Envoy Returns

Washington, Jan. 8 (AP)—Walter Nash, New Zealand's minister, has returned to this country after a nine months' visit at home, the legation announced tonight.

NEW WPB POSITION GIVEN TO MAVERICK

Ex-Congressman Slated to Head Smaller War Plants Corporation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Maury Maverick, ex-Mayor of San Antonio and ex-Representative from Texas, was today appointed vice chairman of the War Production Board in charge of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

Mr. Maverick, who has been chief of the government division of WPB is expected to become chairman of SWPC, a post filled by election among the five board members.

Mr. Maverick has proved himself "an able, vigorous administrator," Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the WPB said in announcing the appointment. He predicted that SWPC, under its new leader, would "play an important role in helping small business to make the readjustment which will be necessary during the coming year."

Other officials of the WPB expressed the belief that Mr. Maverick would make a vigorous effort to see that small shops and plants shared in the gradually expanding programs for the manufacture of civilian goods.

FBI Starts Check On Mystery Woman

Washington, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The FBI has begun an investigation of the identity of a mysterious Miss Wainwright, who on two occasions has called next-of-kin of military personnel reporting that their service man relatives were safe, after official announcement of the loss of their ships.

The War and Navy departments in the two instances reported that it had no word of the loss or survival of the men involved. It added that notifications are made by telegram and not by telephone. Families of both men are residents of suburban Washington.

The Honor Roll

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ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 491 United States Army casualties from the several theaters of war. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

WOUNDED

NEW YORK.

Mediterranean Area.

ARRAN, FRANK D., corporal; wife, Mrs. Ann Colley Arran, 11 Harding street, Oceanside.
BENZAIA, JOSEPH, private; father, John Benzaia, 82 East 7th street, New York.
BERNARD, WALTER M., private; mother, Mrs. Esther Bernard, 3100 Brighton Second street, Brooklyn.
BERTORELLI, MARIO, private first class; mother, Mrs. Julia Bertorelli, 80 Spring street, Stapleton.
BLANDEBURGO, SAL, private; mother, Mrs. Vincenza Blandeburgo, 347 Montauk avenue, Brooklyn.
BOVE, FRANCIS R., private; mother, Mrs. Louis Bove, 507 Baltic street, Brooklyn.
BUECHE, JOSEPH P., private first class; mother, Mrs. Catherine Bueche, 593 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.
COOPER, ROBERT W., private first class; brother, James Cooper, 101-46 130th street, Richmond Hill.
CRIMI, NICHOLAS J., private; father, Gaetano Crimi, 811 Herkimer street, Brooklyn.
DALY, JOSEPH L., private; half brother, Colin Rose, 223 65th street, Brooklyn.
DITTMAR, CHRISTIAN F., private; wife, Mrs. Mary A. Dittmar, 51 West 89th street, New York.
DODSON, ALLEN J., private; father, Frank Dodson, 16 Stephen avenue, New Hyde Park.
EHRLICK, JULIUS, private; mother, Mrs. Fannie Ehrlich, 763 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.
FEILHARDT, HARRY, private; father, Sigmund Feilhardt, 1 Sheriff street, New York.
GERVASI, JOHN, private; friend, Steve Dibenedetto, 2317 East First street, Brooklyn.
GOLDBERG, PHILIP, private first class; father, Harry Goldberg, 1051 40th street, Brooklyn.
HABERKORN, GEORGE, private; mother, Mrs. Justin Haberkorn, 155-09 115th Road, Jamaica.
HOVI, ALBERT, sergeant; brother, Levi E. Hovi, 82 York avenue, West New Brighton.
KANTROWITZ, CARL, private, first class; mother, Mrs. Rose Kantrowitz, 245 East 178th street, New York.
KENNEY, JOHN P., private, first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Kenney, 34 First street, Brooklyn.
LADISLAW, ALFRED D., private; father, Peter Ladislaw, 204-38 Fourth avenue, Bayside.
LOPRESTI, JOSEPH, private; mother Mrs. Rose Lopresti, 267 Avenue W, Brooklyn.
MASTERSON, THOMAS A., private, first class; mother, Mrs. Anna Masterson, 100 West 79th street, New York.
OSTROWSKI, JULIAN, private; mother, Mrs. Anna Ostrowski, 429 East Ninth street, New York.
PAFUNDI, DAVID J., corpdral; mother, Mrs. Mary Lovero, 106 Savoy avenue, Elmont.
PALMIERI, THOMAS G., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Palmieri, 2167 Washington avenue, New York.
PECORARO, SALVATORE J., private, first class; mother, Mrs. Catherine Pecoraro, 136 Roosevelt avenue, Port Richmond.
PESHLA, FRANK, private, first class; brother, Joseph Peshla, 45 Broome street, Brooklyn.
POWELL, GERARD J., private; father, Frank Powell, 2738 East 26th street, Brooklyn.
PREGGON, NICHOLAS, private; mother, Mrs. Alexandria Preggon, 8404 23d avenue, Brooklyn.
RAINIS, EDWARD J., private, first class; brother, John Rainis, 64-11 56th Road, Maspeth.
REITH, JOHN J., private, first class; wife, Mrs. Lillian Reith, 25-62 41st street, Astoria.
REYNOLDS, DEAN C., private, first class; father, Robert Reynolds, 87 Manhattan avenue, Crestwood.
RICKARD, MICHAEL J., private; father, Joseph Rickard, 34-50 42d, Astoria.
RISTAINO, DANIEL A., private; mother, Mrs. Louise Ristaino, 252 East 148th street, the Bronx.
ROTTA, ALDO F., corporal; mother, Mrs. Tessie Rotta, 624 Mead street, the Bronx.
SCHWARTZ, NATHAN, private; mother, Mrs. Mollie Schwartz, 2084 Honeywell avenue, the Bronx.
SUSZEK, JOHN K., corporal; mother, Mrs. Amiela Suszek, 2316 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn.
UEHLINGER, GERARD P., private; mother, Mrs. Elsie Uehlinger, 97-20 Brisbin street, Jamaica.
VALENTI, FRANK, private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Valenti ,1203 Pugsley avenue, New York.
VIGNALI, VINCENT P., private; mother, Mrs. Catherine Vignali, 1476 Williams Bridge Road, New York.
VON RIPPER, RUDOLF C., technical sergeant; friend, John K. Jessup, care of Time, Inc., Rockefeller Plaza, New York.
WARTELL, NATHAN, private; wife, Mrs. Florence Wartell, 1502 Crotona Park East, the Bronx.
WIIG, HARRY, private; friend, Mrs. Clara Anderson, 533 53d street, Brooklyn.

Pacific Area.

CARTER, IVERSON, technical fifth grade; wife, Mrs. Flora Carter, 105-32 172d street, Jamaica.

NEW JERSEY.

Mediterranean Area.

COLEMAN, WILLIAM D., private; wife, Mrs. Patricia G. Coleman, 694 Second street, Trenton.
CURCI, VINCENT A., private; father, Angelo Curci, 254 Pine street, Jersey City.
D'ELIA, ANTHONY B., private; mother, Mrs. Marie D'Ella, 457 Jackson avenue, Hackensack.
GUNZELMAN, GEORGE G., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary C. Gunzelman, 70 Grant avenue, Somerville.
LEVIN, LEONARD N., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Levin, 35 Custer avenue, Newark.
MALLANDA, WILLIAM H., private; father, William Mallanda, Cassan Lane, West Paterson.
MAZIARZ, WALTER M., private; wife, Mrs. W. M. Maziarz, 242 Jersey street, Trenton.
O'BIURKA, STANLEY A., corporal; wife, Mrs. Helen E. O'Biurka, 73 Main street, Belleville.
PERRY, FRANK H., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Perry, 435 52d street, West New York.
PISCITELLO, ARCHIE R., private; mother, Mrs. Mary C. Piscitello, 190 Freeman avenue, Jersey City.
RUPP, FREDERICK W., JR., private; mother, Mrs. Anna C. Rupp, 446 South Seventh street, Newark.
TANNAZ, JOHN J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Tannaz, Pleasant street, Haworth.
USIAK, PAUL, private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Usiak, 24 69th street, Guttenberg.
VILLANI, PATSY L., staff sergeant; father, Cosmo Villani, 81 North Jefferson street, Orange.
WILLARD, CHARLES H., private first class; brother, Frank Willard, 435 John street, Harrison.
WILSON, ROBERT J., private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Wilson, 472 West Third avenue, Roselle.

CONNECTICUT.

Mediterranean Area.

BALDINO, GERALD M., private; wife, Mrs. Lena R. Baldino, 101 Parallel street, Bridgeport.

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PROMOTIONS

NEW YORK.

Major to Lieut.-Colonel.

DOLLEY, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Quartermaster Corps, 2031 32d street, Astoria.
HARRINGTON, DAVIS OLMSTEAD, Field Artillery, 430 East 57th street, New York.
HOFFMAN, ALBERT LINCOLN, Special, 111 Broadway, New York.
JACKSON, WILLIAM HARDING, Air Corps, West Hills Road, Huntington.
LIVINGSTONE, JOHN TALMAGE, Army of United States, 195 Broadway, New York.
MENDELSOHN, WALTER, Army of United States, 791 Park avenue, New York.
WHITE, CHARLES SAFFORD, Army of United States, 737 Park avenue, New York.

Captain to Major.

CASANAVE, JOHN HERMAN, JR., Air Corps, 310 East 44th street, New York.
CHOOS, ANDREW JOSEPH, Infantry, 30 Hamilton Place, Manhattan.
LOYDON, MARSHALL JAMES, Air Corps, 49 Irving Place, New York.
PAGE, BENJAMIN NEWHALL, Coast Artillery Corps, 7704 41st avenue, Jackson Heights.
RUBIN, ABRAHAM, Medical Corps, 195 Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn.
SIMON, MARON JAC, Army of United States, 5 West 86th street, New York.
TARNOWER, HERMAN, Medical Corps, 2 Garth Road, Scarsdale.
WALKER, ALBERT GREEN, Air Corps, Remsens Lane, Oyster Bay.

First Lieutenant to Captain.

ECKMANN, LEONARD MURRAY, Medical Corps, 21 Amberson avenue, Yonkers.
KOCH, JULES MAX, Medical Corps, 1711 Morris avenue, New York.
GREGORIUS, FREDERICK JOHN CARL, Medical Corps, 259 First avenue, New York.

2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant.

MASON, GEORGE MATTHEW, Quartermaster Corps, 7-14 119th street, College Point.

NEW JERSEY.

First Lieutenant to Captain.

HASSFELD, CHARLES THEODORE, Corps of Engineers, 37 Beechwood Place, Hillside.
NEHEMKIS, PETER RAYMOND, JR., Army of United States, 7 Shanley avenue, Newark.

APPOINTMENTS

CATANZARO, VINCENT JOSEPH, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, 316 Midland avenue, Garfield.
CONNOR, HERBERT ALLEN, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Army of United States, 452 North 12th street, Newark.
CORRIGAN, ITA WALSH, Second Lieutenant, Army Nurse Corps, 22 Lexington avenue, Jersey City.
FASSINO, ANTHONY JOSEPH, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, 157 Montgomery avenue, Irvington.
NETSCH, ALICE GRACE, Second Lieutenant, Army Nurse Corps, 188 Jacoby street, Maplewood.
OWENS, MARGARET WILLEVER, Second Lieutenant, Army Nurse Corps, 43 Beach street, Bloomfield.
PLATZ, EDWARD JOHN, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, 61 Depew street, Dumont.
PRALL, ROBERT COOLEY, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, 122 Montclair avenue, Montclair.
REILLY, RAYMOND PATRICK, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, 8209 Third avenue, North Bergen.
SHULER, MARY CHARLOTTE, Second Lieutenant, Army Nurse Corps, West Saddle River Road, Saddle River.
WADE, GEORGE ROBERT, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, 42 Hillcrest Road, Madison.

United States Army Air Forces and the RAF that British-American engineering laboratories had turned out a new plane capable of enormous speeds at high altitudes without standard propellers.

De Seversky, who said that in 1934 he urged the United States to adopt jet-propelled torpedoes which the Nazis are now using, declared, however, that for the present the jet-propulsion principle, which he estimated might double the speed of ordinary planes, would not be employed to any great extent for long sustained flying.

Short-Range Use Now

He said he believed it would be used in the near future principally for home-defense aircraft and as interceptors for short-range flying, because of its high fuel consumption.

"But we may be able to install the rocket engines in existing heavy bombers to obtain 'flash performance.' This would help big planes take off more swiftly with heavier loads or give them added speed in getting away from attackers."

Auxiliary Bomber Engine

He said this type of engine might also be put into the new giant B-29 bomber for long-range attacks on Japan, and used on aircraft carriers for faster takeoffs of more heavily laden planes which could "catapult themselves into the air."

De Seversky, who led Russia's Baltic Sea fighter command in the last war and lost a leg when he was shot down, said the jet engine works in reverse—it can bring the craft to a quick stop or slowdown as well as give it more speed.

Different Type Wings

He said that eventually the jet plane, propelled by gases, would call for wings which could alter their shape mechanically according to momentum, or even eliminate the need for wings.

He said the principle had been known and experimented with for some years and that the device was "in itself a reactive engine where gases burn and expand rapidly and where the reaction is controlled through a specially designed jet, controlled by the pilot, to get a maximum thrust (speed)."

Propeller Efficiency Limited

After 400 miles per hour, he said, propeller efficiency falls off and the blade begins "to work at an uneconomical angle of attack" and no horsepower increase will add any efficiency.

Eventually, he said, there will be "no limit" to the jet-propelled plane's speed.

The engine, he said, may be so designed that it will not require natural air, enabling the craft to fly at extraordinary altitudes.

De Seversky said the new aircraft would require no extensive training program for flyers.

Pan American Adds To Air Cargo Service

New York, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Pan American World Airways system today announced that air shipments to any of a score of countries in Central and South America and the Caribbean area including Mexico may now be accepted without priorities.

"Priority shipments will, of course, have precedence," the announcement added.

Pan American said it had opened this month the first regularly scheduled commercial all-cargo service between the United States and South America.

"The new service to Brazil will operate regular weekly round trips between Miami and Belem at the mouth of the Amazon," the company said.

JAN 9 1944

Vital War Role For New 'Rocket' Plane Predicted By Major de Seversky

New York, Jan. 8 (AP)—Jet-propelled aircraft, with terrific speed and proven efficiency at great altitudes, will be "a highly important tactical weapon" against the Axis and may even be used in the expected invasion of Europe from the west, Major Alexander P. de Seversky predicted today.

"Before this war is over, jet propulsion of aircraft may be very much in use by the Allies," the noted aeronautical engineer, designer and air warfare strategist said in an interview in which he explained the principle which sends craft streaking through space without propellers above the atmosphere.

Comments On New Plane

De Seversky discussed jet propulsion in commenting on the announcement Thursday by the

HITS NEW DEAL AS U. S. DOCTOR

Willkie Calls For Citizens To Take Responsibilities

New York, Jan. 8 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie today assailed President Roosevelt's "Doctor win-the-war" statement, however facetiously advanced, as "an insidious doctrine that would make normal hypochondriacs of us all if we accept it."

The 1940 Republican standard-bearer referred to the President's press conference in which he spoke of the nation as the patient and the

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New Deal as the doctor, and in which he said that the patient, now cured of its former ailment, should be considered in the hands of "Doctor win-the-war."

Addressing the sixth opera Victory rally of the Metropolitan Opera's current season, Willkie said such a doctrine "that the American people are always sick and that they are not robust individuals" must be repudiated.

Says It Will Be Tough Year

"For the tests that we face in the coming year will require not only healthy bodies but vigorous minds and stalwart spirits," Willkie said. "This year will be our tough year.

"Unless internal collapse comes soon in Germany, our casualty lists will be long, heartbreakingly long. Unless our leaders exercise more forthright and courageous leadership in world affairs than they have heretofore done, we may see ourselves mocked by the bright slogans for which we have fought.

"Unless clearer thinking is applied to the problems of our home front, we will continue to be rent with internal discord which will inevitably lengthen the fighting.

Warns Of Confusion

"Unless more imagination and understanding are given to the transference of our economy from wartime to peacetime operation we may find our economic and social system in complete confusion when the fighting is over. It will be a tough year."

Willkie said "no doctor, even with the palliatives and drugs of an all-wise, all-powerful government can save us from the responsibility that is rightfully ours," adding that such actions as seizures of factories, mines and railroads were "drugs prescribed by the doctors when the case became too painful."

Assails "Maladministration"

He said the disease remained because it was "a disease of the doctors," and would be cured only "by attacking its fundamental cause—maladministration."

Willkie said that "all the confusion in our domestic economy is a perfect illustration of the fallacy of one-man government in a democracy, no matter how brilliant and no matter how well meaning it may be."

Discussing the recent four-power conferences, he said they were brought about by the weight of public opinion, adding that "the people must now assert their opinion clearly to bring about those political, economic and moral understandings which alone can make real the great principles for which we fight."

Ruml Proposes Recovery Plan

New York, Jan. 8 (AP)—Reorganization of those branches of the Federal Government dealing with fiscal policy and administration, both legislative and executive, was urged today by Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and author of the Ruml tax plan.

In a speech at the non-partisan forum of the National Republican Club, Ruml said "it is inescapable that the national state, through a clear and workable fiscal and monetary policy, must complement and supplement the activities of private business in maintaining high production and high employment."

Clarity In Policy Urged

To achieve this, he said, business must press for Governmental reorganization. "We want clarity in policy, consistency in administration and cooperation between the executive and legislative branches."

Ruml presented a post-war national fiscal program "to help stimulate discussion" of the problems involved which he said embodied principles he believed would be acceptable to all groups.

Ruml Points

The points were:

1. No public spending for its own sake and no projects merely because they support purchasing power in general.

2. Lower tax rates to the point where they will balance the budget at an agreed level of high employment.

3. Leave tax rates alone, except as there are major changes in national policy.

4. Retain the principle of progressive income taxes and estate taxes, but reduce individual income taxes.

5. Plan our public works, not to balance the whole economy but to help stabilize the construction business.

6. Neutralize the Social Security programs as far as their fiscal influences are concerned.

7. Keep important excise taxes and discard the rest.

8. Arrange lending abroad so that it will support rather than contradict fiscal policies strengthening domestic economy.

9. Reorganize those parts of the Federal Government which have to do with fiscal policy and administration.

Should Not Be Neglected

"The problem of domestic recovery and long-term prosperity should no longer be neglected nor should it be relegated to the private agencies of agriculture, labor and business," Ruml said.

"Much as these private agencies can and must do, they cannot do all, indeed they cannot even do their part, without proper government leadership and cooperation."

Cagoulard's Chief Dies

New York, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Vichy radio reported today that Eugene Deloncle, leader of the extreme Rightists' French political organization known as the Cagoulard (hooded men), had died in Paris.

City Employees In Philadelphia Vote to Stay Out

3,000 in Public Works Crews Reject Advice of Union, Are Idle for Third Day

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (AP).—Three thousand striking public works employees remained idle a third day today, their representatives having voted unanimously to spurn the advice of union leaders and "keep the men out until we get our ten cents an hour increase."

In taking the action, they rejected a tentative agreement made yesterday under which their leaders had promised to urge a return-to-work movement after Mayor Bernard Samuel had pledged to use every effort to obtain the increases through negotiations.

Meanwhile, rubbish, ashes and skeletons of Christmas trees continued to litter the city's streets, some homes were deprived of water by breaks in mains and prison inmates were running one filter station.

The men are all employees of the Water Bureau, the Bureau of Highways and the Street Cleaning Bureau. They are members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Union, American Federation of Labor.

The delegates' vote again placed the three-day old strike at a stalemate, since city council has already declined to negotiate the wage increase controversy "until every striker has gone back to work."

Cramp Workers Stay Out

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (UP).—Striking workers at the Cramp Shipbuilding Company continued to defy today the return-to-work orders from the Navy Department, the War Labor Board and their own national leader.

John L. Green, national president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, ordered the men to return to work "at once" last night. Local officials hoped that some of the men might return on late shifts today after learning of Mr. Green's order.

A general membership meeting was scheduled for tomorrow, at which, local officials said, resumption of production would be discussed.

The strike of the 17,000 workers grew out of the dismissal of forty-two painters who refused to transfer from brush to spray painting, but local officials said this was only a minor issue and that seven other grievances will have to be settled before work was resumed.

CALLS '44 CANVASS 'ESSENTIAL' IN WAR

Spangler Would Cut 'Frills,' but Insists That Presidential Campaign Is 'Civil Duty'

JAN 9 1944

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Predicting that the Republican party would elect "anybody" it would nominate, National Chairman Harrison E. Spangler today called the Presidential campaign an "essential" war activity.

At a press conference preliminary to a meeting of State chairmen and the national committeemen here Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Spangler told reporters that while he believed many of the "frills" of the past could be done away with, he thought the coming campaign could not otherwise be circumscribed because of the war.

"We can do away with some of the noise, the brass bands and the decorations," he said, "but I think the delegates to the national conventions will be engaged in activity that is just as essential to the conduct of the Government of the United States as it ever was. We cannot avoid civil duties of this kind any more in wartime than in peace."

New York Bid Possible

Remarking that it probably would be "a very good thing" to hold the Republican convention in a centrally located city, Mr. Spangler indicated that Chicago was the likely choice for the 1944 meeting. He said that tentative feelers put out to Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis and Kansas City had been rejected, but New York City might bid.

Answering a question as to whether the Republican nominee might fly the oceans to address troops abroad, Mr. Spangler said that if he were the candidate he did not believe he wold want to undertake a trip of that kind.

Early arrivals for the national committee's meeting heard the radio remarks of Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont, who said that Wendell Willkie was "the only Republican certain to beat the strongest Democratic candidate" but that out to stop him was a handful of "reactionary bosses," among whom he named John Hamilton, former national chairman, and Joseph N. Pew, Pennsylvania oil man.

Warren's Move Questioned

News from California that Gov. Earl Warren had agreed to enter the State's Presidential primary in May evoked questioning by the Willkie forces of the legitimacy of his candidacy.

Bruce Johnstone, leader for Mr. Willkie in California, said that the Willkie strategy was to discourage "favorite son" candidates and added:

"I think the Republican voters should choose for themselves and not let their representatives go to the convention as a vest-pocket delegation to be traded with."

Ralph H. Cake, national committeeman from Oregon, who is slated to be Mr. Willkie's pre-convention campaign manager, recalled Governor Warren's earlier declaration that he was not a candidate for either place on the ticket.

"If he is not a candidate, I think the people of California ought to have the right to choose between actual candidates," he said.

Mr. Cake said he did not expect any fight in the national committee over the method of selecting an arrangements committee. When informed that Chairman Harrison E. Spangler had said he would pick a committee head who did not favor any candidate, Mr. Cake remarked:

"Yes, and he ought to be a man who is not against any candidate either."

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WARREN LETS HIS NAME GO IN FOR PRESIDENT

California Governor to Enter State Republican Primary in May.

CHICAGO ALL RIGHT—WILLKIE

1940 Nominee Denies Report He Will Oppose Illinois City for Convention.

JAN 9 1944

Sacramento, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Gov. Earl Warren today acceded to a request of California Republican organization leaders that he allow his name to be used as a Republican candidate for President at the State primary election in May.

"I arrive at this conclusion," the Governor wrote to the party heads, "with full appreciation of the fact that the perilous times in which we are living make the coming convention one of the most important in our history. If it is to fulfill its true purpose in our national life it will require the most unselfish and patriotic service on the part of all who participate in its deliberations."

Willkie Not Against Chicago.

Wendell L. Willkie today scotched reports that he would oppose selection of Chicago as a site for the next Republican National Convention, and his action appeared to remove any doubts that it would be held there. Members of the Republican National Committee will meet in Chicago on Monday and Tuesday to name the place and date. Supporters of Mr. Willkie's second presidential nomination previously had opposed Chicago and had favored New York city.

The opposition of Willkie partisans to Chicago was based on the isolationist stand of the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Willkie is not going to Chicago for the meetings Monday and Tuesday, but members of the New York delegation left for the Mid-West yesterday.

Spangler Discusses Campaign.

Chicago, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Predicting that the Republican party "will elect anybody it will nominate," National Chairman Harrison E. Spangler today labeled the presidential campaign an "essential" war activity. He said that while he believed many of the "frills" of the past could be done away with, he thought the forthcoming campaign could not otherwise be circumscribed because of the war.

WILLS OF VERMONT CHAMPIONS WILLKIE

Governor Says It Would Be Suicide for Republicans to Let Bosses Balk Nomination

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 8 (AP)—Governor William H. Wills of Vermont said tonight that it would mean suicide for the Republican party to allow a handful of bosses to stop the nomination of Wendell Willkie for President at the convention this year.

The Vermonter, in a prepared address broadcast by C. B. S., took sharp issue with Republicans who thinks the party could "win with anybody," and flatly asserted:

"Wendell Willkie is the only Republican certain to beat the strongest Democratic candidate."

Appealing for fair play in the convention, Mr. Wills said:

"If Willkie is given an honest chance to win the Republican nomination and loses it, our party will still be one of which we can be proud, even though we go down to defeat at the polls with a lesser man as candidate.

"If, however, he becomes the victim of smart political manipulation in a stop-Willkie drive, with a handful of bosses dominating the Republican national convention in 1944 as they did in 1920, I fear for our survival. Such a course, I fear, means suicide for the Republican party."

Mr. Wills delivered a sharp attack upon what he termed "the four-year locusts of Republican

politics," who, he said, clouded the victory crops raised in recent Republican victories in States and Congressional districts.

"From what I read in the papers," he added, "this cloud had some leaders and some spokesmen.

"I do not have to tell you who they were. There was Alf Landon, John Hamilton, Joseph Pew, Senator Nye and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith; and, of course, the metropolitan McCormick - Patterson newspaper axis. They are loud. They were angry. They indulged in much loose talk."

"These political locusts of whom I speak," Mr. Wills continued, "had nothing constructive to say. They agreed on no candidates. They simply agreed in their hatred of the outstanding Republican of our times—Wendell Willkie."

Says State Hails Willkie

Asking on what ground "these few discredited mouthpieces of reaction base their charges that Willkie is not a Republican," Mr. Wills said:

"Up here in Vermont, where our Republicanism is unchallenged, we hail Wendell Willkie as a great Republican."

Mr. Wills, describing Mr. Willkie as "a liberal but no star-gazer," asserted he could give leadership "better than President Roosevelt, better than any other prominent Republican challenger."

"For only Willkie packs a wallop in both fists," Mr. Wills said. "Roosevelt's right arm is in a sling labeled 'domestic shortcomings.' In a sling, too, is the left arm of every Republican challenger except Willkie, and this sling is labeled 'no foreign policy.'

"No sling hampers Willkie. Both arms are free. Willkie's left glove is stamped 'sound foreign policy,' his right glove is marked 'sound domestic policy.'"

Colonel Gives Away His Wings.

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 8 (A. P.).—When members of a Douglas Air Field cadet class received their wings from Col. Harvey F. Dyer, their commanding officer, at graduation exercises, he found he was shy one emblem. Smilingly he unfastened the wings from his own blouse and pinned them on the fledgling flyer.

Los Angeles, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told West Coast business and civic leaders conferring with Army and Navy officers that "it is our job here at home to work as hard as our soldiers and sailors fight to gain victory at the earliest possible moment."

Ship Honors Philanthropist

The George Thorndike Angell Is Launched at Maine Yard

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 8 (AP).—The Liberty ship George Thorndike Angell, named for a Massachusetts nineteenth-century philanthropist, slid into Portland harbor today from ways at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yards. Sponsor of the 137th cargo carrier built at the plant was Miss Theodor Jones, of New York, a grandniece of Mr. Angell.

Born in Southbridge, Mass., Mr. Angell was graduated from Dartmouth College and Harvard Law School and practiced in Boston. He founded and was president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the American Humane Education Society and the Parent American Band of Mercy.

Ship Named for Jersey Hero

Destroyer Escort Launched, Honors Flyer Killed in Coral Sea

HINGHAM, Mass., Jan. 8 (AP).—One of two destroyer escort vessels launched here today at the Bethlehem Steel Company shipyard was named for a New Jersey naval aviator who was killed May 7, 1942, in the Battle of the Coral Sea, Lieutenant (j.g.) Leslie Lockhart Bruce Knox, U. S. N. R., of Hillside, N. J. The ship, the U. S. S. Leslie B. Knox, was sponsored by the widow, Mrs. Louise Kennedy Knox, of Washington.

The second ship, the U. S. S. McNulty, was named for John Thomas McNulty, Lieutenant (j.g.) U. S. N., Philadelphia, who was lost Aug. 9, 1942, with the cruiser Astoria in the Solomon Islands area.

Brooklyn Hero Honored Posthumously

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Second Lieut. Elmer E. Lent, 23 years old, of Brooklyn, killed in Tunisia last April, has been posthumously decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross by Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., commander of the Seventh Army. His widow, Mrs. Shirley Lent of St. Cloud, Minn., received the medal today from Col. P. H. Ottosen, San Diego harbor defense commander.

The citation disclosed that Lieut. Lent under heavy fire reorganized a platoon whose leaders had become casualties, and broke up an enemy attack in an action largely responsible for retaining the division's only vital observation point. He was killed later the same night.

30 SAILORS' BODIES TAKEN TO CAPE MAY

Cape May, N. J., Jan. 8 (A. P.).—The bodies of thirty men from the sunken Navy patrol ship St. Augustine have been brought ashore and identified at the Cape May Coast Guard station, Lieut. Daniel J. Bergen of the Fourth Naval District public relations office said here today. Names will be withheld, he added, until the next of kin have been notified.

The St. Augustine was lost in a collision with an unidentified merchant ship Thursday night.

At the infirmary thirty survivors have now been identified. Two other men, James Anabila of Jersey City and James Blust of Tawas City, Mich., were at first added to the list, but were subsequently identified as Coast Guards who had been washed overboard from rescue craft and brought in with survivors of the St. Augustine.

FOURTEEN AIRMEN KILLED IN CRASHES

JAN 9 1944

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 8 (A. P.).—Nine members of a Flying Fortress crew were killed last night when their plane crashed one mile from the Sioux City Army Air Base, the commanding officer at the base announced today. A tenth member of the crew, whose name was not immediately announced, was injured critically.

The dead as announced by the commanding officer included Second Lieut. Warren H. Riker of Paterson, N. J., and Sergt. Allan C. Savage of Alden, N. Y.

Bomber Crashes; 5 Killed, Two Injured

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 8 (AP)—Five army men were killed and two were injured today when a B-26 Marauder medium bomber plunged into a field and burned two miles south of the army air base at Kellogg Field, according to Capt. David E. Bales, field public relations officer.

The plane crashed a few moments after its crew radioed the air base that the left engine had failed, Captain Bales said.

Authorities were unable to say immediately how two of the crew escaped death and said they had received no report on their condition from the army hospital.

State Police Sergeant C. B. Miller, who was advised of the tragedy by a farmer on whose land the ship crashed, said he had seen the plane in distress.

LONDON - HERCHER - ADD XXX COAST

IT WAS THE 16TH DAY OF HEAVY ATTACKS ON THIS SECTOR IN THE LAST 18.

AN AIR MINISTRY AND AMERICAN ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID UNITED STATES MEDIUM AND RAF MEDIUM AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS ATTACKED MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN NORTHERN FRANCE YESTERDAY, DESTROYING TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT. THREE ALLIED FIGHTER-BOMBERS AND A BOMBER WERE LOST.

KTHE PARIS RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID ONE OF THE TARGETS IN RAIDS ON NORTHERN FRANCE ON WEDNESDAY WAS NOW "A HEAP OF ASHES." THE BROADCAST SAID MORE THAN 2,000 BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN A NORTHWESTERN SECTION OF THE SOMME DEPARTMENT.

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LONDON - ADD XXX OTHERS

OF THE SIX-DAY BATTLE FOR BOSANSKA GRADISKA AND BANJA LUKA WHICH ENDED IN GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THEM, THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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ENDED IN GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THEM, THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"OWING TO LACK OF EXPLOSIVES, THE BIG BRIDGE OVER THE SAVA RIVER COULD NOT BE BLOWN UP AND SO OUR TROOPS HAD TO WITHDRAW AFTER THE GERMANS, WITH STRONG ARMED FORCES, HAD PENETRATED INTO THE TOWN OVER THE BRIDGE AND ADVANCED ON BANJA LUKA."

BOSANSKA GRADISKA IS ABOUT 20 MILES NORTH OF BANJA LUKA.

30.24—11643

LONDON - LANDSTROM ADDX

THIS WAS THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE WHICH CONTINUED TO PROGRESS IN ALL SECTORS AGAINST DAZED GERMAN OPPOSITION, WHICH REALIZED IT WAS THREATENED WITH IMMINENT LOSS OF A HALF-DOZEN RAILWAYS, WITHOUT WHICH MAINTENANCE AND RETREAT WOULD BE ALIKE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE.

THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS SERVICE FRANKLY BROADCAST ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT "THE BATTLE FOR DECISION IN THE EAST IS NOW UNDERWAY" AND SAID "THERE COULD BE NO DOUBT THAT THE DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN WAR WOULD BE ON THE EASTERN FRONT." IT CALLED THIS THE "EXTREME EFFORT OF THE SOVIETS WITH THE AIM OF CRUSHING THE GERMANS' EASTERN FRONT" AND EXPRESSED ASTONISHMENT AT THE MEN AND MATERIAL THE RUSSIANS WERE ABLE TO THROW INTO THE FRAY.

A SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT WRITING FROM BERLIN SAID, "THE RUSSIAN STEAM-ROLLER HAS DEVELOPED ITS PEAK POWER IN THE PAST 24 HOURS.

"A MORE POWERFUL CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS THAN THAT REPORTED FIRST IN THE ZHITOMIR AND VITEBSK AREAS AND THEN AT KIROVOGRAD CAN HARDLY BE IMAGINED."

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KIROVOGRAD, AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER 70 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHERKASY, IS ON THE RAILROAD FROM KREMENCHUG TO ODESSA AND IS THE HUB OF A BIG TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM. IT LONG HAS BEEN THE CHIEF CENTER OF RESISTANCE IN THE GERMAN EFFORT TO HANG ONTO THEIR DNIEPER-BEND LINE.

GENERAL KONEV OPENED HIS NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE CITY JAN. 5 AFTER ONE OF THE DEADLIEST ARTILLERY BARRAGES EVER FIRED BY RUSSIAN GUNS.

IN THE NEXT FOUR DAYS HIS TROOPS THRUST 19 TO 31 MILES INTO THE GERMAN LINES AND WIDENED THE BREACH TO ABOUT 80 MILES. STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY STATED, DESPITE HAMPERING SNOW AND RAIN THE RUSSIANS SMASHED SOME OF THE BEST GERMAN VETERAN DIVISIONS.

THREE GERMAN TANK DIVISIONS, FOUR INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND ONE MECHANIZED DIVISION WERE ROUTED.

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IT WAS DONE WITH THE MASSED POWER OF ARTILLERY, TANKS, INFANTRY AND AIRCRAFT AS SHOWN IN STALIN'S CITATIONS TO EIGHT GENERALS COMMANDING THOSE BRANCHES. HE DIRECTED A VICTORY SALUTE IN MOSCOW TONIGHT OF 20 SALVOS FROM 224 CANNON.

MEANWHILE, TO THE NORTHWEST, BOTH THE FIRST AND SECOND ARMIES OF THE UKRAINE PRESSED ON WITH COMMUNICATIONS AS THE GOAL AND ENTRAPMENT OF THE GERMANS IN THE DNIEPER BEND AS THE PRIZE.

MOST IMPORTANT OF THE RAIL LINES AT STAKE IS THE ODESSA-WARSAW ROUTE. THE RUSSIAN FIRST UKRAINE ARMY WAS LESS THAN 35 MILES FROM IT AT SEVERAL POINTS, THREATENING TO CUT THE MAIN LINK OF THE GERMANS STILL IN THE SOUTHWESTERN UKRAINE AND IN ODESSA ITSELF.

AWARE OF HIS PERIL, NAZI FIELD MARSHAL GEN. FRITZ VON MANNSTEIN WAS FIGHTING BACK STRONGLY IN SOME SECTORS, BUT IN OTHERS HIS MEN APPEARED TO BE DAZED AND DISORGANIZED BY THE WEIGHT AND POWER OF THE RED ARMY'S ATTACKS, RUSSIAN DISPATCHES SAID.

FROM NEWLY-WON POSITIONS SOUTH OF BERDICHEV, THE RED ARMY ALREADY WAS CASTING A LOOP AROUND THE TOWN OF VINNITSA, BUG-RIVER GARRISON ONLY 20 MILES FROM THE ODESSA-WARSAW RAILWAY JUNCTION TOWN OF ZHMERINKA AND ONLY ABOUT 50 FROM THE DNIESTER RIVER, OLD BOUNDARY OF RUMANIA.

NEXT MOST IMPORTANT TO THE GERMANS WAS THE NORTH-SOUTH RAILROAD CONNECTING THE WARSAW-MINSK LINE IN THE NORTH WITH THE WARSAW-KIEV

LINE IN THE SOUTH, WITH JUNCTION POINTS AT BARANOWICZE AND ROVNO. THIS ROUTE IS IMMINENTLY THREATENED AT SARNY, INSIDE THE OLD POLISH BORDER, WITH THE RUSSIANS ONLY 12 MILES FROM THAT TOWN.

THE FIRST ARMY OF GEN. NIKOLAI VATUTIN HAD NOW JOINED SOUTH OF KIEV WITH KONEV'S SECOND ARMY AND BOTH WERE RAPIDLY NEARING THE SMELA-VAPNYARKA RAILROAD, AN ESCAPE ROUTE FOR GERMANS IN THE KANEV AND SMELA SECTORS BETWEEN KIROVOGRAD AND KIEV. THE RED ARMIES WERE WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF KANEV AND MIGHT CUT THE LINE AT SEVERAL POINTS.

THE ONLY OTHER EAST-WEST RAILROAD IN THE AREA IN NAZI HANDS RUNS FROM KIROVOGRAD WESTWARD THROUGH NOVO UKRAINKA, JOINING THE ODESSA-WARSAW ROUTE AT SLOBODZEYA. THE GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY AT KIROVOGRAD MINIMIZED THE VALUE OF THIS LINE.

THROUGHOUT ALL SECTORS THERE ARE NUMEROUS HIGHWAYS AND DIRT ROADS WHICH WERE BEING USED EXTENSIVELY, BUT MOST OF THEM PARALLEL THE RAILWAYS, SO THAT THE FALL OF ONE MEANT THE FALL OF THE OTHER. AN EXCEPTION IS IN THE NORTH, WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE LOST THE ORSHA-VITEBSK HIGHWAY BUT HAVE HUNG ONTO THE RAILWAY FOR SEVERAL DAYS ALTHOUGH THE TWO ARE ONLY FIVE MILES APART.

A DISPATCH FROM BARCELONA, QUOTING INFORMATION FROM INSIDE GERMANY, SAID THE NAZIS ALREADY HAD STARTED EVACUATING POLISH AND RUSSIAN PRISONERS FROM EAST PRUSSIA AND THE EASTERN PART OF OLD POLAND AND THAT THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR A NEW ANTI-NAZI PROPAGANDA WAVE WITHIN GERMANY. AMONG PAMPHLETS FOUND ON GERMAN STREETS, IT SAID, WAS A CARTOON OF HITLER AND NAPOLEON LOOKING AT MAPS OF THE FORMER GERMAN POSITIONS IN STALINGRAD AND OF PRESENT POSITIONS INSIDE OLD POLAND, WITH NAPOLEON CHIDING HITLER, "I SAW IT COMING."

MOSCOW - CASSIDX - ADDXXX TAKEN

GEN. NIKOLAI F. VATUTIN'S FORCES SWEEPING ALONG IN A 300-MILE ARC IN THE WESTERN UKRAINE, ALSO MOVED AHEAD 15 MILES FROM BERDICHEV THROUGH TANUSHPOL AND FARTHER SOUTH PASSED THROUGH KOMSOMOLSKAYA, 12 MILES SOUTH OF BERDICHEV. STILL FARTHER SOUTH, ADVANCE SOVIET UNITS PASSED LIPOVETS, 47 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BERDICHEV AND 25 MILES EAST OF VINNITSA.

THE WEDGE BEING DRIVEN TOWARD THE VINNITSA RAILROAD JUNCTION WAS FURTHER BROADENED BY THE CAPTURE OF ORATOVO, 22 MILES EAST OF LIPOVETS.

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BETWEEN THE TWO ZONES OF THE RED ARMY OFFENSIVES THE GERMANS IN THE LONG SALIENT EXTENDING EAST TO SMELA WERE THREATENED WITH ENCIRCLEMENT UNLESS THEY USE THE SINGLE RAILROAD BACK TO THE DNIESTER AS AN AVENUE OF ESCAPE.

(ASSERTING THAT THE SOVIET OFFENSIVES [illegible] NOT TO BE UNDERRATED IN THEIR MENACE," LUDWIG SERTORIUS, [illegible] TARY ANALYST, DECLARED IN A BROADCAST THAT ONE OF THE NEY [illegible] OF THE RUSSIAN DRIVE WAS "EITHER TO ENCIRCLE THE GERMAN ARMIES STILL OPERATING IN THE LARGE DNIEPER BEND OR AT LEAST TO FORCE THEM TO RETREAT TO THE LOWER REACHES OF THE BUG RIVER. CONCERNING THE WHOLE SITUATION THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE OPPONENT IN NO WAY HAS GIVEN OUT ALL HIS FORCES AND IT IS NOT OVER."

(THERE WAS NO MENTION IN THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE OF FIGHTING IN WHITE RUSSIA, BUT THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID YESTERDAY THAT RENEWED SOVIET ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THROUGH AT VITEBSK WERE CHECKED, WITH 49 RUSSIAN TANKS DESTROYED.)

30.24— 11645

MOSCOW, JAN 8-(AP)-THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID TODAY THAT A YUGOSLAV UNIT HAS BEEN FORMED IN THE SOVIET UNION TO FIGHT ALONGSIDE THE RED ARMY AGAINST THE GERMANS.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE UNIT IS COMPOSED OF YUGOSLAVS RESIDING IN RUSSIA OR THOSE FORCED INTO THE GERMAN ARMY AND THEN CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS.

LT.-COL. MESICH MARKO, WHO FOUGHT AGAINST THE GERMANS IN YUGOSLAVIA IN 1941, COMMANDS THE UNIT.

BERN - HAWKINS - INSERT A AT BOX x x STRONG—

ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA, THE YUGOSLAV--SOUTH SLAV--PARTISANS, WERE ENDURING THE BITTER COLD AND SNOW OF DALMATIA'S DINARA ALPS TO PRESS THEIR OFFENSIVES

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DINARA ALPS TO PRESS THEIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE GERMANS SOUTH OF JAJCE AND ATTEMPTED COUNTEROFFENSIVE FARTHER NORTH.

A152

A 25-MILE TRIANGLE FORMED BY BANJA LUKA, PRIJEDOR AND BOSANSKA GRADISKA WAS GIVEN BY MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ (TITO) AS THE SCENE OF THE HARDEST FIGHTING AS THE NAZIS APPARENTLY HEADED SOUTH TOWARD JAJCE FROM CAPTURED BANJA LUKA.

THE BASLER NACHRICHTEN'S BUDAPEST CORRESPONDENT ADDED THAT PARTISAN SABOTAGE CONTINUED UNABATED AND THAT A RAILWAY DAM NEAR MITROVICA WAS BLOWN UP JAN. 4.

THE SAME NEWSPAPER ADDED THAT HUNGARIAN FRONTIER GUARDS HAD REFUSED ENTRANCE TO A GROUP OF 1,700 GERMAN ELITE GUARDS AND CROAT PUPPET TROOPS THAT HAD BEEN SEPARATED FROM THEIR MAIN FORCE BY THE PARTISANS.

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 8-(AP)-THE FINNISH OFFICIAL RADIO WAS QUOTED TODAY AS SAYING THAT FINLAND "WANTS PEACE AND IS WILLING TO MAKE PEACE" BUT INSISTS THAT RUSSIA'S TERMS BE MADE KNOWN FIRST.

(A BERLIN BROADCAST, HOWEVER, SAID THAT VAINO A.TANNER, FINNISH MINISTER OF FINANCE, HAD TOLD A SWEDISH NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF A SEPARATE PEACE WITH RUSSIA HAS BEEN "COMPLETELY RULED OUT" BECAUSE OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER DEMANDS. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY CBS.)

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THE OFFICIAL RADIO WAS QUOTED BY THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER AFTONTIDNINGEN.

MADRID, JAN. 8-(AP)-THE SPANISH AIR MINISTRY TODAY AUTHORIZED OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE MILITIA OF THE FALANGE, THE COUNTRY'S SINGLE POLITICAL PARTY, TO ENTER THE REGULAR ARMY WITH THEIR CORRESPONDING RANK ONCE THEY ARE RELEASED FROM THE MILITIA.

GEN.FRANCISCO FRANCO AND JOSE LUIS ARRESE, THE PARTY'S SECRETARY GENERAL, ANNOUNCED LAST DEC. 20 THAT THE MILITIA NO LONGER WAS NEEDED. SO FAR THERE HAS BEEN NO PUBLISHED ORDER ACTUALLY LIQUIDATING THE MILITIA.

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 8-(AP)-RELIABLE INFORMANTS SAID TONIGHT THAT BOMBINGS HAVE FORCED REICHS-MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, WHO BOASTED THAT THE RAF NEVER COULD PENETRATE GERMANY'S AIR DEFENSES, TO MOVE HIS MAMMOTH AIR MINISTRY OUTSIDE BERLIN.

ONE REASON FOR THE EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL, THEY SAID, WAS DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE BRITISH AIR RAIDS KNOCKED OUT THE CITY'S FIRE DEPARTMENT WITH MANY FIREMEN KILLED OR WOUNDED AND MANY OF THE RECRUITS UNTRAINED FOR THEIR JOBS. THEY ADDED THAT "THERE WAS A CONSTANT SHORTAGE OF WATER."

REFERRING TO EARLIER REPORTS THAT HITLER'S CHANCELLERY WAS HIT DURING THE RAF ATTACKS EARLY THIS WEEK, THE INFORMANTS SAID THAT ONLY HALF THE CHANCELLERY WAS DAMAGED BY BOMBS BUT THAT 40 PER CENT WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE BECAUSE OF A LACK OF WATER.

THEY DECLARED THAT THE "AIR RAID SHELTERS UNDER THE CHANCELLERY WERE UNDAMAGED" AND THAT AFTER THE TRAPPED PERSONS WERE RESCUED THEY CONVERTED GOVERNMENT OFFICES INTO SHELTERS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MUNITIONS DEPOT IN SUBURBAN BABELSBERG ON DEC. 16 LEFT BERLIN WITH A TWO-DAY SHORTAGE OF AMMUNITION FOR ITS ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, THEY SA

JAN 9 1944

LONDON, JAN 8-(AP)-KIROVOGRAD, INDUSTRIAL AND RAIL CENTER OF THE DNIEPER BEND, HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY, MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN ANNOUNCED TODAY IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY BROADCAST BY MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

"TROOPS OF THE SECOND UKRAINIAN FRONT, HAVING BROKEN THROUGH STRONG ENEMY DEFENSES, TODAY, JAN. 8, AS THE RESULT OF A BOLD ENVELOPING MOVEMENT HAVE OCCUPIED THE LARGE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF THE UKRAINE, THE CITY OF KIROVOGRAD, A MOST IMPORTANT ENEMY STRONGPOINT," PREMIER STALIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THREE NAZI TANK DIVISIONS, ONE MECHANIZED DIVISION AND FOUR INFANTRY DIVISIONS (ABOUT 100,000 MEN) WERE ROUTED DURING THE FOUR DAYS OF BITTER FIGHTING IN THE DRIVE ON THE VITAL RIVER BEND STRONGHOLD, IN WHICH SOVIET FORCES ADVANCED FROM 19 TO 31 MILES AND WIDENED THE BREACH IN THE GERMAN LINES TO 75 MILES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE CITY, WHICH HAS BEEN THE CHIEF CENTER OF RESISTANCE IN THE GERMANS' ATTEMPT TO HOLD THEIR DNIEPER RIVER BEND LINE, LIES ON THE KREMENCHUG-ODESSA RAILWAY LINE AND IS THE HUB OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM WITHIN THE BEND.

A SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT WRITING FROM BERLIN ONLY A SHORT TIME BEFORE PREMIER STALIN ANNOUNCED THE CITY'S FALL SAID THAT THE "RUSSIAN STEAMROLLER HAS DEVELOPED ITS PEAK OF POWER WITHIN THE PAST 24 HOURS.

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"A MORE POWERFUL CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS THAN THAT REPORTED FIRST IN THE ZHITOMIR AND CHERKASY AREAS, AND THEN AT KIROVOGRAD CAN HARDLY BE IMAGINED."

GEN.IVAN S.KONEV'S SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY HAD OPENED THE LATEST SOVIET SMASH TO CLEAR THE GREAT BEND LESS THAN 100 HOURS BEFORE BY LAYING DOWN ONE OF THE DEALIEST ARTILLERY BARRAGES EVER FIRED

BY LAYING DOWN ONE OF THE DEADLIEST ARTILLERY BARRAGES EVER FIRED
FROM RUSSIAN GUNS.

THE ADVANCE CONSTITUTED A FURTHER THREAT TO NAZI FORCES HOLDING THE LOWER DNIEPER RIVER FRONT EXTENDING TO THE RIVER'S MOUTH, AND MAY FORCE THE NAZIS TO FALL ALL THE WAY BACK TO ODESSA, THE NAVAL BASE WHICH LIES ONLY ABOUT 40 MILES FROM THE OLD RUMANIAN BORDER.

STALIN ORDERED 224 CANNON TO BOOM OUT 20 SALVOS IN MOSCOW TONIGHT AS A SALUTE TO GEN.KONEV'S VICTORIOUS FORCES.

LONDON, SUNDAY, JAN. 9-(AP)-A CHURCHILL-ENDORSED CANDIDATE LOST THE SKIPTON PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTION, A RECOUNT SHOWED TODAY. H.RIDDIOUGH, A CONSERVATIVE, POLLED 12,001 VOTES IN THE BALLOTING FRIDAY TO 12,222 FOR HUGH LAWSON, THE COMMONWEALTH PARTY CANDIDATE.

3o. 24— 11647

LONDON, JAN. 8-(AP)-THE RAF'S INDEFATIGABLE MOSQUITO BOMBERS RECEIVED THE BEST TESTIMONIAL OF THEIR WORTH TO THE ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE TODAY WHEN THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED A NEW AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM.

THESE SPEEDY WOODEN PLANES HAVE BEEN KEEPING SIRENS BLOWING IN GERMANY ON NIGHTS WHEN THE RAF'S HEAVY BOMBERS WERE NOT OUT AND ALSO HAVE BEEN RUNNING FEINTS BEFORE AND AFTER THE BIG RAIDS.

IN AN OBVIOUS EFFORT TO AVOID INTERRUPTION OF WAR PRODUCTION AND OTHER CRITICAL ACTIVITES, EXCEPT WHEN ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THAT HENCEFORTH DIFFERENT WARNING SIGNALS WILL BE USED IN THE REICH TO DENOTE LARGE AND SMALL ATTACKS. JAN 9 1944

(ADVANCE). OH, JAN 8-(AP)-BOBBY JONES HAS RETURNED TO THE SCENE OF SOME OF HIS GREATEST GOLFING TRIUMPHS, BUT THIS TIME AS A MAJOR IN THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES.

ASSIGNED AS INTELLIGENCE OFFICER WITH A FIGHTER UNIT, JONES SAID, "I'M CERTAINLY GLAD TO BE HERE; I'VE BEEN TRYING FOR A LONG TIME TO GET HERE OR SOME PLACE CLOSER TO THE WAR."

JONES, WHO WILL BE 42 IN MARCH, SAID HE HAD BEEN "FIGHTING THE BATTLE OF THE FIGHTER COMMAND UP AND DOWN THE EASTERN SEABOARD."

A MEMBER OF THE OFFICERS' RESERVE SINCE 1931, THE YEAR AFTER HE WON FOUR MAJOR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS, HE ENTERED THE AIR FORCES AS A CAPTAIN IN JUNE, 1942, AND WAS PROMOTED TO MAJOR AT MITCHEL FIELD LAST MARCH.

THIS IS HIS FIRST VISIT TO ENGLAND SINCE 1936, WHEN HE STOPPED OFF FOR A COUPLE OF WEEKS OF GOLF ON [illegible]THING FROM THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT BERLIN.

"THE COUNTRY LOOKS DIFFERENT BUT I GUESS IT HASN'T CHANGED AS MUCH AS BERLIN," HE COMMENTED.

GOLF, INCIDENTALLY, IS OUT FOR THE DURATION AS FAR AS JONES IS CONCERNED, BUT AFTER THE WAR HE SAID HE MIGHT LIKE TO PLAY SOME COURSES IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND THAT HE HAD NOT SEEN FOR YEARS.

LONDON, JAN. 8--(AP)--FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY PREMIER MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN ON THE CAPTURE OF KIROVOGRAD, AS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

TO ARMY GENERAL KONIEV: JAN 9 1944

TROOPS OF THE SECOND UKRAINIAN FRONT, HAVING BROKEN THROUGH STRONG ENEMY DEFENSES TODAY, JAN. 8., AS A RESULT OF A BOLD ENVELOPING MOVEMENT, OCCUPIED THE LARGE INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF THE UKRAINE, THE CITY OF KIROVOGRAD, A MOST IMPORTANT ENEMY STRONGPOINT.

IN FOUR DAYS OF STUBBORN FIGHTING OUR TROOPS ADVANCED FROM 30 TO 50 KILOMETERS AND WIDENED THE BREACH TO 120 KILOMETERS ALONG THE FRONT.

IN THE COURSE OF THE FIGHTING THREE GERMAN TANK DIVISIONS, ONE MECHANIZED DIVISION AND FOUR INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE ROUTED.

IN FIGHTING FOR THE TO[illegible]F KIROVOGRAD DISTINCTION WAS WON BY THE

SHUMILOV

TROOPS COMMANDED BY COL. GEN. ZHMULOV, LT. GEN. ZHADOV, TANKMEN COMMANDED

BY COL . GEN. OF TANK TROOPS [illegible]ROTMISTROV, MAJ. GEN. OF TANK TROOPS

KIRICHENKO

kov, maj. gen. of tank troops grychenko, artillery men commanded

SOMIN

by lt. gen. koina and airmen commanded by lt. gen. of aviation goryunov.

to commemorate the victory, 31 units and formations which

distinguished themselves in fighting for the liberation of kirovograd

will bear the name of kirovograd.

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those units and formations which distinguished themselves for a

second time in [illegible] fighting the german invasion are recommended for the

order of suvorov second class.

today, jan. 8, at 9 p. m. moscow time the capital of our motherland,

moscow, will in the name of the mortherland salute our gallant troops which

liberated the town of kirovograd with 20 artillery salvos from 224 guns.

for excellent military operations i express my thanks to all troops

under your command who took part in the fighting to liberate kirovograd.

eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the struggle for freedom

and independence of our motherland. death to the german invaders.

JAN 9 1944

(signed) surepeme commander-in-chief, marshal of the soviet union

JAN 9 1944

j. v. stalin (end)

ITEM Q - ADD'X XX TAKEN

SAN VITTORE - ITALY - WHITE

"IT HAS BEEN A TERRIBLE THING FOR ALL OF US," SAID THIN, 51-YEAR-

OLD CIGUI VENDITELLI WHO ONCE LIVED IN SCOTLAND AND SPOKE WITH A

BURR TO HIS VOICE. IRONICALLY, VENDITELLI HAD BROUGHT HIS WIFE AND 12

CHILDREN FROM ROME WHERE HE WAS A BARBER TO SAN VITTORE BECAUSE THEY

WERE SCARED OF THE BOMBING RAIDS.

"WE CAME HERE LAST AUGUST," SAID THE GRAY-HAIRED LITTLE MAN, "BUT

I HAVE NO HOME NOW." HE POINTED OUTSIDE THE DOOR TO THE MASS

OF RUBBLE WHICH HAD ONCE BEEN A HOUSE. "MY FAMILY AND I MOVED IN HERE

WITH OTHER FAMILIES. WE HAD NO OTHER PLACE TO GO.

"WE CAME HERE ABOUT A MONTH AGO," HE ADDED REFERRING TO THE

CAVERNOS CELLAR IN WHICH HE HAD TAKEN REFUGE WITH HIS FAMILY. "BEFORE

THAT, THE GERMANS HAD COME TO MY HOUSE AND GONE INTO THE KITCHEN WHERE

MY 15-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER ROSINA WAS WORKING.

"THEY MADE HER GO WITH THEM AND WE HAVE NOT SEEN HER SINCE.

I'LL NEVER AGAIN" HE MY ROSINA," HE SAID WITH TEARS WELLING INTO HIS

EYES.

"THEY TOOK ME AWAY TOO TO MAKE ME WORK FILLING HOLES MADE BY

AMERICAN SHELLS. I WORKED ONE DAY BUT THEN I SLIPPED AWAY. THEY MADE

MANY ITALIAN MEN GO WITH THEM AS LABORERS. [illegible]

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NOTHING. WE ARE VERY HUNGRY.

AND THEN GIOSUI VENDITTELLI PULLED HIMSELF TO ATTENTION. "IF YOU MANY ITALIAN MEN GO WITH THEM ES LABORERS. NOW WE HAVE NO FOOD. NOTHING. WE ARE VERY HUNGRY.

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AND THEN GIOSUI VENDITTELLI PULLED HIMSELF TO ATTENTION. "IF YOU GIVE ME A GUN, I'LL GO WITH YOU AND HELP YOU."

EACH TIME A SHELL CRASHED INTO THE TOWN OR MOANED OVER, THE CROWDS SHRANK BACK INTO THE DARKNESS OF THEIR DIRTY, ILL-SMELLING CELLARS. THE CHILDREN WHIMPERED AND THEIR MOTHERS PULLED THEM CLOSE TO THEM, LOOKING AT US WITH PLEADING EYES AS THOUGH WE COULD BRING THEM COMFROT.

I ENTERED THE VILLAGE THIS MORNING TO FIND THE DOUGHBOYS EXHAUSTED FROM THE HARD FIGHTING.

I FOUND ONE DARK-HAIRED, HANDSOME SERGEANT LEANING AGAINST A DOORWAY AS THOUGH HE WOULD SINK TO THE FLOOR IN FATIGUE IF HE TOOK ANOTHER STEP.

HIS YOUNG FACE WAS COVERED WITH A FOUR-DAY GROWTH OF BEARD. HE WAS SGT. FRANCIS POLL, BYRON CENTER, MICH., ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO ENTER SAN VITTORE AFTER THE ATTACK BEGAN LAST TUESDAY NIGHT.

POLL'S COMMANDING OFFICER, LT. IRWIN HALL, CENTRAL SQUARE, N.Y., HAD ENTRUSTED THE SERGEANT AND STAFF SGT. ALBERT STAGLE, NEW ENGLAND, N.D., WITH LEADING A SPEARHEAD INTO THE ATTACK. THEY WERE LUCKY TO COME BACK.

"WE JUMPED OFF TUESDAY NIGHT AND GOT INTO THE TOWN ABOUT 2300 (11 P.M.)" SAID POLL. "SGT. STAGLE AND I WERE WITH THE FIRST GROUP AND THE SECOND WAS FOLLOWING CLOSELY BEHIND US. WE GOT ABOUT A THIRD OF THE WAY INTO TOWN WHEN A MACHINE-GUN OPENED UP FROM A WINDOW BEHIND US. THE GERMANS HAD LET OUR MEN PASS BY AND THEN OPENED FIRE ON THE NEXT GROUP.

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"WE FLATTENED OURSELVES AGAINST THE WALL WHERE THERE WAS ANOTHER MACHINE-GUN AND WE COULD HEAR THE GERMANS TALKING INSIDE. THEN HANDGRENADES BEGAN FLYING AND HELL BROKE LOOSE ON THAT STREET.

"I KICKED OPEN THE DOOR AND FILED INTO A ROOM FULL OF GERMANS. THEY HAD THEIR LIVING QUARTERS INSIDE. THEN ANOTHER MACHINE-GUN BEGAN FIRING FROM A WINDOW AND KILLED ONE OF OUR MEN AND WOUNDED TWO OTHERS. WE SAW WE WERE CUT OFF FROM OUR OTHER TROOPS AND SO HAD TO SCATTER.

"HELL, WE WERE SHOOTING TOMMYGUNS, BAZOOKAS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS AND THROWING GRENADES.

"SIX OF US WENT INTO A SMALL ROOM FOR PROTECTION BECAUSE WE WERE SURROUNDED. ONE MAN HAD BEEN NICKED IN THE LEG BY A MACHINE-GUN BULLET AND HE WAS LOSING SOME BLOOD. THEN THEY FOUND US.

"THEY KEPT THROWING GRENADES AGAINST THE DOOR AND I'D OPEN IT TO SHOOT BACK AT THEM. BUT THEN A GRENADE ROLLED THROUGH THE DOOR AND EXPLODED. ONE MAN WAS HURT A LITTLE BUT NOT MUCH.

"BEFORE DAWN, CORP. ALFRED HEMINGEN, LOWELL, MICH., SLIPPED OUT TO TRY TO FIND OUR OTHER UNIT. HE CAME BACK, AND WE DECIDED WE'D HAVE TO GET OUT OF THE SPOT WE WERE IN.

"WHEN DAYLIGHT CAME, THE GERMANS BEGAN MANEUVERING AROUND OUR BUILDING. WE COULD HEAR THEM. WE WERE IN A TWO-STORY HOUSE WITH AN ATTIC, BUT THE ROOF HAD BEEN BLOWN OFF BY OUR SHELLS.

"WE CLIMBED INTO THE ATTIC AND BEGAN CRAWLING ACROSS THE TOP OF THE HOUSE. THE GERMANS SAW US AND WE HAD TO FIGHT OUR WAY ALONG. THEN OUR GROUP GOT SPLIT UP WITH CORP. HEMINGEN LEADING ONE PART AND MYSELF THE OTHER."

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THE MEN WITH POLL WERE CORP. MARTIN MISCHKE, BRODA, MICH., (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE), AND PVTS. CLARENCE FREELAND, 221 N.ORCHARD ST., DAYTON, O., DWAIN OYEN, 454 SIDN ST., MADISON, WIS., WILLIAM ZIEZLER, 401 MAIN ST., NEWARK, N , AND EDWARD MAJEWSKI, 202 S. CATHERIN ST., SHENANDOAH, PA.

"IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR PVT. BLOWER (PFC WILLIAM BLOWER, MANISTIQUE, MICH.) I DOUBT IF WE COULD'VE GOTTEN AWAY FROM THE HOUSE. HE STOOD IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET WITH AN ATUOMATIC RIFLE AND NO PROTECTION AND FIRED SEVERAL BURSTS AND GAVE US PROTECTION UNTIL WE COULD GET SOME COVER.

"WE FINALLY CRAWLED FROM THE ROOFTOPS INTO A CELLAR ROOM SO SMALL WE HAD TO SIT WITH OUR KNEES HUGGED UP AGAINST OUR CHESTS. WE COULD HEAR THE GERMANS TALKING AND WE THOUGHT THEY SURELY WOULD FIND US BECAUSE THEY WERE ALL AROUND OUR CELLAR ROOM.

"WE WERE AFRAID TO LET MORE THAN ONE PERSON SMOKE AT A TIME FOR FEAR THEY WOULD SMELL THE SMOKE. SO WE'D LIGHT A CIGARETTE AND TAKE TURNS PUFFING AT IT. WE SAT THERE UNTIL ABOUT FOUR O'CLOCK THURSDAY MORNING WHEN WE WERE SO HUNGRY I DECIDED TO TRY TO GET BACK TO THE HOUSE WHERE WE HAD ALL DROPPED OUR PECKS.

"I CRAWLED OUT AND SLIPPED BY SEVERAL GERMAN MACHINE-GUN POSITIONS. I FOUND THE PACKS ALL RIGHT AND GOT EIGHT CANS OF 'C RATIONS' AND SLIPPED BACK AGAIN. IT WAS A DARN FOOL THING TO DO, BUT WE WERE STARVING. WE SAT AND TALKED ABOUT WHAT THE JERRIES WOULD DO WITH US IF THEY FOUND US AND WHETHER OR NOT OUR BOYS COULD REACH US. I HAD A RADIO BUT THERE WAS SO MUCH STATIC I WAS AFRAID TO TURN IT ON.

"BUT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, I SWITCHED IT ON AND HEARD THE PLATOON LEADER CALLING THE COMPANY COMMANDER TO GIVE HIM THE POSITIONS OF HIS MEN. AND I KNEW OUR BOYS WERE AROUND US INSTEAD OF THE GERMANS.

"I WAS NEVER SO HAPPY TO SEE ANYONE AS I WAS OUR MEN WHEN WE CAME OUT OF THAT CELLAR."

SGT. BRUCE LEASMAN, DAWSON, MINN., ALSO ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICANS TO ENTER SAN VITTORE, COMMENTED, "THAT'S ONE GOOD THING ABOUT GETTING INTO TOWN FIRST, WE ALWAYS GET THE BEST WINE."

PVT. REUBEN LARSON, ALSO OF DAWSON, WAS THE ONE WHO FOUND THE BOTTLE WHICH THE DOUGHBOYS PASSPKU.S((,

COMINM

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PVT. REUBEN LARSON, ALSO OF DAWSON, WAS THE ONE WHO FOUND THE BOTTLE WHICH THE DOUGHBOYS PASSED AROUND.

COMING INTO TOWN, I PASSED MORE THAN A SCORE OF GERMAN PRISONERS WHO WERE CAPTURED IN THEIR MACHINE-GUN NESTS. GUARDING THEM WERE PVTS. E. GEORGE ZOTCHAK, 1390 7TH AVE., AKRON, O., LEE HERSCHELLMAN, CONNEAUTVILLE, PA., VANCE WILLIE, MT. VERNON, KY., JAMES LEVAT, 38 LOCUST ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y., AND RAYMOND COSTA, 1556 NORTH SPRING, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AND PFC SALVATORE FIORE, 26 KETCHUM ST., WESTPORT CONN., AND PFC FRED DUKE, 425 5TH AVE., NASHVILLE, TENN.

"WE MADE THREE STRAIGHT RUSHES AND THE THIRD ONE DID THE JOB," GRINNED LEVAT IN COMMENTING ON HIS UNITS ATTACK ON A GERMAN PILLBOX. "WE KILLED ONE GERMAN AND CAPTURED SIX IN THAT ONE NEST."

ALLIED HQ - ALGIERS - ADD - MEDITERRANEAN

A MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY L.STIMSON SAID JOYCE WILL REMAIN TO ASSIST MACFARLANE.

THE PURPOSES OF THE MISSION ARE TO MARSHAL ITALIAN RESOURCES FOR USE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND PREPARE ITALIANS FOR AN ULTIMATE CHOICE OF THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT.

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ALLD HQ - ALGIERS-D — 1 - INSERT AFTER xxCOMMUNIQUE

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRES NT DON WHITEHEAD, WITH THE FIFTH ARMY AT THIS SECTOR OF THE ITALIAN FRONT, SAID THE FIGHTING FOR THE HUMP-BACKED MT.PORCHIA, 900 FEET HIGH AND TWO MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAN VITTORE HAD BEEN OF GREAT INTENSITY WITH TANKS JOINING IN SUPPORT OF THE INFANTRY MORE CLOSELY THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE BATTLE ON THE BEACHES OF SALERNO.

AT TIMES THE DUELLING BETWEEN TANKS AND THE GERMANS' ANTI-TANK AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS HAD RAGED SO HEAVILY THAT THE GROUND ACTION HAD TO BE TEMPORARILY HALTED, HE WROTE.

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HE SAID THE GERMANS POURED HUNDREDS OF SHELLS AT THE TANKS OVER A THREE-DAY PERIOD BUT THAT THE ARMORED UNITS HAD BULLED THEIR WAY AHEAD WITH SLIGHT LOSSES.

THEY KNOCKED OUT PILLBOXES AND MACHINEGUN NESTS EMBEDDED IN THE BASE OF THE MOUNTAIN AND PLUNGED ONTO THE CASSINO PLAIN WITH GROUND FORCES GOING ALONG.

ALLIED HQ - ALGIERS - GALLAGHER — ADD xxx PLANES

IN A DISPATCH FROM SAN VITTORE, WHITEHEAD SAID THAT ONLY A FEW GERMANS SLIPPED THROUGH THE RING OF STEEL WHICH CLOSED AROUND THE SHELL-SMASHED TOWN, ONE OF THE TOUGHEST DEFENSIVE POINTS IN THE GERMAN WINTER LINE.

HE SAID THE GERMANS HAD FORCED CIVILIANS FROM THEIR HOMES TO CONVERT EACH HOUSE INTO A SMALL FORTRESS. "TERRIFIED, MISERABLE AND HUNGRY," HE WROTE, THE CIVILIANS LIVED IN DARK CELLARS FOR DAYS WHILE THE BATTLE RAGED AROUND THE TOWN.

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SINCE THE FIFTH ARMY'S OFFENSIVE WAS LAUNCHED WEDNESDAY MORNING, THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS GAINED FROM ONE TO FOUR MILES, WITH NO INDICATION OF A SUBSTANTIAL BREAKTHROUGH, BUT BAD WEATHER HAS HAMPERED AERIAL SUPPORT.

(A GERMAN BROADCAST SAID THAT LT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY, WAS BRINGING UP HEAVY RESERVES IN PREPARATION FOR A "LARGE-SCALE OFFENSIVE." THE BROADCAST SAID THAT CLARK HAD MOVED HIS HEADQUARTERS, THE IMPLICATION BEING IT WAS CLOSER TO THE FRONT LINES.)

ALLIED HQ - ALGIERS — DYNAN — ADD xxx ACTION

FORTRESSES OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE WITH LIGHTNING ESCORT TOOK ADVANTAGE OF CLEAR, COLD WEATHER TO BOMB FREIGHT YARDS AT FIUME, IMPORTANT ITALIAN PORT NEAR THE YUGOSLAV BORDER, WHENCE MAIN LINES RUN INTO AREAS TO THE SOUTH AND EAST WHERE THE GERMANS ARE BATTLING YUGOSLAV PARTISANS. THESE FORTS SHOT DOWN ONE GERMAN PLANE.

OTHER FORTRESSES, ..99..

YUGOSLAV PARTISANS. THESE FORTS SHOT DOWN ONE GERMAN PLANE.

OTHER FORTRESSES, ALSO ESCORTED BY LIGHTNINGS FOUGHT OFF 90 ENEMY FIGHTERS, SHOOTING DOWN THREE, AND BOMBED A GERMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINE FACTORY AT MARIBOR JUST SOUTH OF THE AUSTRIAN BORDER OF YUGOSLAVIA.

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MEDIUM BOMBERS OF THE 12TH AIR FORCE STRUCK AGAIN AT THE OVER-BURDENED RAIL BOTTLENECK BETWEEN FLORENCE AND LEGHORN, TEARING UP TRACKS AND DESTROYING ROLLING STOCK AT PONTEDERA, HALFWAY INLAND FROM THE COAST. SEVERAL BOMBS ALSO HIT AN ADJACENT AIRCRAFT PLANT.

MARAUDERS ALSO HIT THE GAS WORKS AT LUCA, 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF LEGHORN, AND THE RAILROAD YARDS AT FALLONICA, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF GROSSETO. PLANES GROUNDED ON THE AIRFIELD AT PERUGIA, CENTRAL ITALY, WERE ATTACKED BY AMERICAN MITCHELLS.

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FOUR VESSELS IN THE HARBOR AT MAKARSKA, SOUTH OF SPLIT, WERE ATTACKED BY RAF KITTYHAWKS.

A LONE FORTRESS WHICH BECAME SEPARATED FROM THE ATTACKERS OF FIUME BOMBED THE PORT OF SPLIT ITSELF.

FOUR ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST AGAINST FOUR OF THE ENEMY'S DESTROYED.

ALGIERS, JAN.8-(AP)-"SOLDIERS ON THE FRONT WANT TO F[illegible]EY WANT TO VOTE," AN EDITORIAL IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS [illegible]RIPES SAID TODAY.

THE NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED FOR AMERICANS IN THIS WAR THEATER, SAID SOLDIERS POLLED BY IT WERE OVERWHELMINGLY IN FAVOR OF PARTICIPATING IN U.S. ELECTIONS THIS YEAR AND CALLED UPON CONGRESS TO ENACT A UNIFORM BALLOTING LAW.

THE EDITORIAL EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT IN A SENATE-APPROVED MEASURE WHICH LEAVES SOLDIER-BALLOTING UP TO THE STATES, SAYING THAT THE SOLDIERS BELIEVE THAT "THEY WOULD BE UNABLE TO MAKE PROPER USE OF THE FRANCHISE UNLESS CONGRESSMEN PASSED SOME KIND OF UNIFORM LAW MAKING IT SIMPLE FOR CITIZEN SOLDIERS TO VOTE."

THE EDITORIAL SAID REPLIES TO THE POLL FROM THE SOLDIERS "INDICATE THAT THEY ARE PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR ITS OWN SAKE AND REFLECT THE BELIEF THAT MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN CITIZEN ARMY, EVEN IF OUTSIDE TH[illegible]TINENTAL LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES, RETAIN THE BASIC RIGHTS [illegible]GTS OF CITIZENSHIP."

THE EDITORIAL ADDE[illegible]LDIERS HAVE BEEN TO THE FRONT THE MORE STRONGL[illegible]CT, AS THE NAPLES EDITION HAS RECEIVED [illegible]FRICAN EDITIONS.

CHUNG-HUO XXX REPORTING

A HIGH RANKING PARTISAN OFFICER HERE SAID TODAY THAT DE LUCE WAS THE FIRST FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT QUOTED BY THE FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO.

"WE FEEL GRATEFUL TO HIM FOR HIS REPORT OF THE TRUE CONDITIONS," THE OFFICER SAID. "SOMETIMES WINNING A GERMAN FORT IS MUCH EASIER THAN WINNING THE FAVOR OF AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION."

(DE LUCE CROSSED THE ADRIATIC FROM ITALY AND ENTERED YUGOSLAVIA LATE IN SEPTEMBER, THE FIRST FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT TO VISIT THE PARTISAN AREA SINCE THE GERMANS OVERRAN THE COUNTRY IN 1942. HIS DISPATCHES GAVE A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF THE PARTISAN ARMY AND ITS OBJECTIVES--THE FIRST TO REACH THE ENGLISH-READING PUBLIC.)

NEW DELHI, JAN.8-(AP)-DEVIDAS GANDHI, SON OF THE MAHATMA, PAID A VISIT TODAY TO HIS 74-YEAR-OLD MOTHER, KASTURBAI GANDHI, WHO IS DESPERATELY ILL IN THE PALACE WHERE SHE IS CONFINED WITH HER HUSGAND.

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DEVIDAS SAID HER HEART CONDITION GIVES LITTLE

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INDICATION SHE WILL RECOVER, BUT THAT GANDHI HIMSELF SEEMED IN GOOD HEALTH.

ADV SO PACIFIC BASE- HAMPSON - ADD××× AIRPLANES

AT 31 (CQ) THE GRANDPAPPY OF PACIFIC FIGHTER PILOTS. THIS BOISTEROUS, HAND-LIVING, INSTINCTIVE FIGHTER WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO ENDING HIS TOUR OF DUTY IN A WEEK AND RETURNING HOME TO "GET ACQUAINTED AGAIN" WITH HIS THREE CHILDREN.

A WEEK AGO HE LEANED ACROSS THE MESSHALL TABLE AND BELLOWED, "SURE I WANT THAT RECORD (OF 26 PLANES DOWNED); WHO THE HELL WOULDN'T? I'D LIKE TO MAKE IT 35!"

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BOYINGTON CHOSE HIS FRIENDS WITHOUT REGARD FOR RANK, AND ONCE WAS GROUNDED FOR HIS EAST ATTITUDE TOWARD DISCIPLINE--BUT HE WAS TOO GOOD TO KEEP DOWN.

ONCE AT KAHILI ON BOUGAINVILLE THE JAPANESE FOUND THE ALLIED FIGHTERS' RADIO WAVE LENGTH, AND A SERVILE VOICE SAID "MAJOR BOYINGTON, WHAT IS YOUR POSITION, PLEASE?"

RECOGNIZING THE RUSE, BOYINGTON RETORTED "RIGHT OVER YOUR DAMN AIRPORT--WHY DON'T YOU YELLOWBELLIES COME UP AND FIGHT?"

"MAJOR BOYINGTON, WHY DON'T YOU COME DOWN?" CAME THE SIBILANT JAPANESE VOICE.

BOYINGTON AND HIS WINGMAN WENT DOWN THROUGH HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, STRAFED TWO GUN POSITIONS AND A COUPLE OF ZEROS ON THE GROUND AND SHOT UP TO FIGHTER ALTITUDE.

"ALL RIGHT, YOU ------, I WAS DOWN," YELLED BOYINGTON. "NOW HOW ABOUT YOU COMING UP?"

NONE CAME.

ADV ALLIED HQ - EUROPEAN - ADD××× LOST

LIBERATORS DELIVERED A 51-TON BOMB LOAD ON THE AIR BASE AT ALEXISHAFEN THURSDAY. THE NEXT MORNING A CATALINA RANGING NORTH OF ALEXISHAFEN BOMBED AND BLEW UP A 5,000-TON JAPANESE TANKER AND SET FIRE TO A 1,500-TON CARGO BOAT.

BETWEEN SAIDOR AND ALEXISHAFEN IS THE ENEMY SUPPLY PORT OF MADANG, MENACED BY THE COASTAL ADVANCE TO ITS SOUTHEAST AND BY AUSTRALIANS IN THE RAMU VALLEY TO THE SOUTHWEST. ALONG THE VALLEY APPROACH, ATTACK PLANES AND MITCHELL BOMBERS WENT AFTER INSTALLATIONS AND BRIDGES THURSDAY ON THE ONLY GOOD ROAD IN THAT AREA.

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IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, WHERE AMERICANS GRADUALLY ARE PRYING LOOSE JAPAN'S HOLD ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND BY AN AIR AND SEA BLOCKAGE OF SUPPLY LINES, PT BOATS THURSDAY DAMAGED EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL IN A RUNNING FIGHT WITH ENEMY BARGES ON THE SOUTH COAST. SOUTHWEST OF BOUGAINVILLE, MITCHELL BOMBERS EXPENDED 10,000 ROUNDS IN STRAFING THE JAPANESE ON CHOISEUL ISLAND.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, JAN.9-(SUNDAY)-(AP)- ALLIED AIR POWER IS STEADILY CLOSING IN ON JAPAN'S LAST BASTIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAR THEATER.

LATEST ADDITION TO UNITED NATIONS' BASES FOR HAMMERING AT RABAUL IS ABIG AIRDROME ON TINY TREASURY ISLAND, THE THIRD AMERICAN-BUILT PLANE BASE IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS. THE NEW FIELD PUTS SOUTH PACIFIC HEAVY BOMBERS WITHIN 300 MILES OF RABAUL. SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED OPENING OF THE TREASURY FIELD, 60 MILES FROM TWO SMALLER STRIPS ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND FROM WHICH FIGHTERS AND LIGHT BOMBERS HAVE BEEN ATTACKING RABAUL DAILY.

PRESSURE OF THE AERIAL SQUEEZE ON THIS NEW BRITAIN FORTRESS WILL BE INCREASED FURTHER WHEN SEABEES COMPLETE REPAIRING THE JAPANESE-

ONSTRUCTED CAPE GLOUCESTER AIRDROME, WRECKED BY ALLIED BOMBS BEFORE THE MARINES LANDED DEC.26. THIS FIELD IS 265 AIR MILES FROM RABAUL, AT THE OPPOSITE END OF NEW BRITAIN.

THE BIGGEST SINGLE DAY OF BARGE HUNTING SINCE THE JAPANESE FLED FROM NEW GEORGIA ISLAND IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS LAST SUMMER, WAS REPORTED BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR YESTERDAY. MORE THAN 30 BARGES, AT LEAST TEN OF THEM LADEN WITH TROOPS, WERE ETRAFED, SUNK OR DAMAGED FROM THE SOLOMONS TO NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA.

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SO FAR THIS YEAR 50 BARGES HAVE BEEN LISTED AS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

MORE THAN HALF THE NUMBER WERE ATTACKED IN THE VICINITY OF MADANG, INDICATING THE ENEMY WAS SHIFTING OR REINFORCING ITS TROOPS TO MEET AMERICANS PRESSING TOWARD THAT POINT ALONG THE COAST AND AUSTRALIANS ADVANCING FROM THE MOUNTAINOUS INLAND AREA. SOUTHEAST OF MADANG ANOTHER COLUMN OF AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN FORCES, SOME 65 MILES APART, MADE CONTACT WITH TRAPPED JAPANESE FORCES WHO MACARTHUR HAS ANNOUNCED WOULD BE ANNIHILATED.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, SUNDAY, [illegible]-(AP)-U.S. MARINES AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN, HAVE PUSHED NEARLY TWO MILES SOUTH OF THEIR ORIGINAL LANDING POINT ON THE BORGEN BAY SIDE AT SISLIMATI.

THE ADVANCE WAS REPORTED TODAY BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ALONG WITH AN INLAND PUSH ON NEW GUINEA'S HUON PENINSULA BY AUSTRALIAN JUNGLE FIGHTERS.

IN THE CAPE GLOUCESTER ACTION, THE MARINES BATTLED STRONG OPPOSITION TO REACH HILL SIXTY-SIX A MILE AND THREE QUARTERS FROM SILIMATI (CORRECT).

AT THE OPPOSITE END OF NEW BRITAIN, IN ANOTHER OF THE DAILY FIGHTER SWEEPS OVER RABAUL P-38S BASED IN THE SOLOMONS SHOT DOWN 10 JAPANESE PLANES TO BRING THE TOLL THERE IN A LITTLE OVER TWO WEEKS TO MORE THAN 190.

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, JAN.8-(AP)-THE NAVY FOUND ITSELF STUCK WITH AN OVERSUPPLY OF KHAKI SHORTS.

IN DESPERATION, IT SOLD ITS ENTIRE STOCK TO SHORTS-LOVING NEW ZEALANDERS.

JAN 9 1944

THEN ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY SHOWED UP IN HIS OFFICE WEARING A PAIR. NOW THERE'S A BIG RUSH FOR SHORTS.

THE ONLY PLACE THE AMERICANS CAN BUY THEM IS FROM A NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

BY FRED HAMPSON

GUADALCANAL, DEC. 24 (BY MAIL)-(AP)-QUIETLY, CONFIDENT MAJ. GEN. ROY S. GEIGER, COMMANDER OF THE U. S. MARINES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, IS AN AIR OFFICER WHO AT 58 STILL FLIES HIS OWN PLANE AND LIKES TO BE WHERE THE ACTION IS FASTEST.

ONCE LAST YEAR, WHILE COMMANDING MARINE AIRCRAFT IN THIS AREA, HE FLEW A DIVE-BOMBER ON A COMBAT MISSION OFF CAPE ESPERANCE ON GUADALCANAL ISLAND.

NOWADAYS HE THE CRAFT HE PILOTS USUALLY IS A BIG PBY FLYING BOAT OR A DC3 TRANSPORT BUT HE [illegible] STILL GETS

30.24—11655

CLOSE TO ACTION -- ON THE GROUND LAND AND SEA -- IN HIS ROLE AS COMMANDER OF THE FIRST MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS ON BOUGAINVILLE.

GEN. GEIGER, CALLED "JIGGS" BY HIS FAMILY BUT "OLD POKERFACE" BY HIS MEN, SUCCEEDED LT. GEN. ARCHER A. VANDEGRIFT AS HEAD OF THE MARINES IN THIS THEATER NOV. 9 JUST AHEAD OF THE LATTER'S APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS.

IN HIS NEW CAPACITY GEN. GEIGER WAS THE FIRST AIR OFFICER OF GENERAL RANK TO COMMAND AN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION IN THE PACIFIC.

HE DIRE DAY CAMPAIGN THROUGH ITS CRITICAL STAGES WI , BATTERING FORWARD INCESSANTLY DESPITE JAPANE AND THE SWAMP, JUNGLE AND STEEP HILLS.

OFTEN OPERATING IN RANGE OF ENEMY FIRE, HE KEPT THE ACTION ON SCHEDULE AND HA D COMPLETION OF THE VITAL AIRFIELD WHICH PLACED THE AMERICANS C THE ENEMY'S GREAT NAVAL AND AIR STRONGHOLDS AT RABAUL AND TRUK THAN EVER BEFORE.

DURING THE CAMPAIGN HE LIVED LIKE HIS MEN, IN THE THICK, RANK JUNGLE AND SLEEPING -- WHEN HE GOT AROUND TO IT -- IN A FOXHOLE THAT WASN'T ALWAYS DRY.

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GUADALCANAL,SOLOMONS,JAN 9 (SUNDAY)-(AP)-ONE OF THE BEST NEW YEAR'S DAY TRIUMPHS OVER THE JAPANESE, A DELAYED CHECK DISCLOSES, WAS SCORED BY A LIBERATOR CREW WHICH DOWNED FIVE ZEROS NEAR RABAUL WITHOU DAMAGE TO THE BOMBER OR INJURY TO ITS PERSONNEL.

THREE OF THE FIVE JAPANESE WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE B24'S BALL TURRET GUNNER, STAFF SGT.LYDIOUS WHALEY, BUCYRUS, O.

STAFF SGT.WILLIAM R.SMITH, CHICAGO, LEFT WAIST GUNNER, DESTROYED ANOTHER WHICH EXPLODED. FIRST LT.JERRY SCHLESINGER, ONTARIO, CALIF., BOMBARDIER, AND STAFF SGT.VADE HAMM, GREAT FALLS, MONT, NOSE GUNNER, BOTH HIT THE FIFTH PLANE. THEY TOSSED A COIN FOR THE CREDIT AND SCHLESINGER WON.

FIRST LT.ROBERT MILLER, (745 21ST. NORTH) DETROIT, PILOTED THE PLANE.

WHALEY SAID SIXTY TO EIGHTY ZEROS INTERCEPTED THE LIBERATORS AND THEIR FIGHTER ESCORT JUST AFTER THEIR BOMBING RUN THROUGH THICK ANTI AIRCRAFT FIRE OVER RABAUL'S LAKUNAI AIRDROME NEW YEAR'S MORNING.

"I OPENED UP ON THE FIRST ZERO FROM A THOUSAND YARDS," HE RELATED. "HE SHUDDERED AND FELL OFF, GLIDING INTO THE WATER. THE PILOT MUST HAVE BEEN KILLED.

"THE NEXT ONE WAS PRETTY WELL CAMOUFLAGED AGAINST THE TREETOPS WHEN I CAUGHT THE FLASH OF HIS WING AND FIRED FROM 500 YARDS. HE

CRASHED INTO THE WATER TRAILING SMOKE.

"THE LAST ONE WAS CHASING ONE OF OUR FIGHTERS WHICH WAS ON THE TAIL OF ANOTHER ZERO, WHEN HE TURNED TO MAKE A PASS AT US. I PUT BURSTS INTO HIM AND HE WENT STRAIGHT DOWN."

WHALEY, FLYING COMBAT FOR SEVEN MONTHS, PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN CREDITED WITH ONLY ONE PROBABLE.

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HIS FRIEND, FIRST LT.FRED HARDY, WESTFIELD, N.J., DECLARED:

"IF WHALEY SAID HE GOT TEN ZEROS I'D BELIEVE HIM. HE'S THAT KIND OF A GUY."

MUNDA... ...JAN ... (DELAYED)-(AP)-...RCED DOWN IN A FLAMING DIVE BOMBER AT SEA--WHERE HE SPENT 54 HOURS ADRIFT IN A RUBBER BOAT--AVIATION MACHINISTS MATE SECOND CLASS CHARLES NESBIT, BEAVER FALLS, PA., DESCRIBES THAT CRASH LANDING AS "WONDERFUL!"

UNHURT, HE HAS REJOINED HIS SQUADRON.

ENSIGN LOUIS SHEPARD, CHANUTE, KAS., WAS PILOTING THE DIVE BOMBER WHEN A MACHINEGUN BURST IN ITS WING TANK SET IT AFIRE. SHEPARD FLEW A MILE OUT TO SEA, FROM THE SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS THEY HAD BEEN ATTACKING, BEFORE THE FLAMES FORCED A LANDING.

"MR.SHEPARD MADE A WONDERFUL CRASH LANDING WITH THAT BURNING PLANE," SAID THE WEARY, BEARDED NESBIT. "IT WAS A TERRIFIC JOB HE FIRE WAS ALL AROUND US. LUCKILY FOR US SPRAY FROM OUR LANDING PUT THE FIRE OUT AND SAVED OUR RUBBER BOAT."

SHEPARD WAS HOSPITALIZED WITH A NOSE FRACTURE AND CUTS.

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA - ADD xxx MEASURES

HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD TRY TO MAINTAIN GOOD RELATIONS WITH THE MINING INDUSTRY, PROTECTING ITS DEVELOPMENT AND GUARANTEEING ITS STABILITY, "IF IT LOYALLY COMPLIES WITH ITS DUTIES TOWARD THE STATE."

THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT UNDER-SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FERNANDO ITURRALDE WILL DEPART SOON FOR WASHINGTON WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOZADA WHO WILL CONTINUE IN HIS POST AS CONFIDENTIAL AGENT FOR THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT IN WASHINGTON.

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(LOZADA THREATENED TO RESIGN FROM HIS POST ON DEC. 24 UNLESS THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY WHICH OUSTED PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA DISAVOWED ANTI-SEMITISM, ESPOUSED A YEAR AGO IN A DOCUMENT ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.)

OTTAWA, JAN. 8-(AP)-SGT.AUSTINE OLE GUNDERSON, WHOSE WIFE IS MRS. MARTHA GUNDERSON OF 801 HOLTER STREET, HELENA, MONT., WAS ANNOUNCED AS KILLED IN ACTION IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED LAST NIGHT.

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JAN 8-(AP)-SOLDIER-HISTORIANS ARE RECORDING AT FIRST HAND THE MILITARY EVENTS OF THE PRESENT WAR FOR PUBLICATION BY THE ARMY.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT, DESCRIBING THE WORK OF ITS NEW HISTORICAL BRANCH, LISTS THREE IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES:

(1) PREPARATION OF PAMPHLETS TO GIVE CONVALESCENT WOUNDED SOLDIERS ACCOUNTS OF ACTIONS IN WHICH THEY TOOK PART, (2) DETAILED NARRATIVE ACCOUNTS OF INDIVIDUAL OPERATIONS AND CAMPAIGNS, AND (3) PREPARATION OF A ONE- OR TWO-VOLUME POPULAR HISTORY OF THE WAR TO BE PUBLISHED SOON AFTER HOSTILITIES END.

30. 24—11657

THE SOLDIER-HISTORIANS, HEADED BY LT.COL.JOHN M.KEMPER, FORMERLY A HISTORY TEACHER AT THE U.S.MILITARY ACADEMY, ARE A BRANCH OF G-2, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION. THE BRANCH WAS ESTABLISHED LAST AUGUST BY SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON. ITS STAFF OF BOTH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL WAS DRAWN FROM THE RANKS OF PROFESSIONAL HISTORIANS.

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COLONEL KEMPER FOUND THAT THE JOB COULD NOT BE DONE FROM THE RECORDS AVAILABLE IN WASHINGTON. SO OFFICERS AND MEN WERE SENT TO THE VARIOUS THEATERS TO GATHER DATA AT FIRST HAND. KEMPER FIRST TESTED THE IDEA BY GOING TO THE ALEUTIANS AND ACCOMPANYING THE KISKA OPERATIONS.

"ESPECIAL EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO COVER THE ACTIVITIES OF BATTALIONS, COMPANIES AND EVEN SMALLER UNITS SINCE THE WHOLE FIELD OF MINOR TACTICS HAS BEEN MUCH NEGLECTED IN MILITARY LITERATURE," THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAYS. "THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS ENDEAVOR IS TO PRODUCE CASE-HISTORY MATERIAL OF TECHNICAL VALUE TO TROOPS IN TRAINING AND TO STUDENTS OF MILITARY HISTORY."

A FINAL OBJECTIVE IS AN OFFICIAL HISTORY IN SEVERAL VOLUMES.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN.9).

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,JAN 8-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL WENT TO THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE CARRYING A DRAFT OF THE MOSCOW PACT IN HIS BRIEF CASE, JAMES C.DUNN, STATE DEPARTMENT ADVISOR ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL RELATIONS, DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

IN THE FIRST OF FOUR WEEKLY BROADCASTS, "THE STATE DEPARTMENT SPEAKS," OVER THE NBC NETWORK, DUNN DISCUSSED AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY WITH UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR., LEO PASVOLSKY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT IN POST-WAR PLANNING, AND M.J. MC DERMOTT, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF CURRENT INFORMATION.

PASVOLSKY ASSERTED THAT POST-WAR PLANNING HAD BEGUN IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT NEARLY THREE YEARS AGO, SHORTLY AFTER THE WAR STARTED IN EUROPE.

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HIS PLANNING UNIT, HE SAID, PRESENTLY IS WORKING ON SUCH ITEMS AS POST-SURRENDER TERMS FOR THE ENEMY, FINAL PEACE TERMS, RETURN OF INDEPENDENCE TO UCCPIED COUNTRIES, RELIEF, AND THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BY ALL STATES, LARGE AND SMALL, BY FORCE IF NECESSARY. ALL POLICIES, HE ADDED, WERE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY CONGRESS.

DUNN SAID THAT THREE YEARS OF GENERAL PREPARATIONS ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS ENABLED THE DEPARTMENT TO MAKE FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE WHICH PRODUCED THE FOUR-NATION DECLARATION SIGNED BY THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND CHINA.

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BY ERNEST B.VACCARO

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON,JAN.8-(AP)-THE TRUMAN COMMITTEE BLUNTLY CHARGED TONIGHT THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S $134,000,000 OIL PROJECT IN CANADA WAS A MISTAKE FROM THE BEGINNING AND THAT ITS CONTINUANCE WAS UNPARDONABLE.

LIEUT.GENERAL BREHON SOMERVELL, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY'S SERVICE FORCES WHO UPHELD THE PROJECT AS A MILITARY NEED, BORE THE BRUNT OF SOME OF THE SHARPEST CRITICISM YET VOICED BY THE SENATE'S

WAR INVESTIGATING GROUP WHEN IT DECLARED IN A FORMAL REPORT:

"THERE MAY BE SOME SLIGHT EXCUSE FOR GENERAL SOMERVELL'S ORIGINAL HASTY DECISION IN VIEW OF THE TREMENDOUS PRESSURE ON HIM AT THE TIME, BUT HIS CONTINUED INSISTENCE ON THE PROJECT IN THE FACE OF THESE REPEATED WARNINGS IS INEXCUSABLE." JAN 9 1944

TO WHICH SENATOR FERGUSON (R-MICH) ADDED THAT THE ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY THE PROJECT "BY SPECIOUS ARGUMENTS IMPAIRS CONFIDENCE," WHILE SENATOR KILGORE (D-WVA) DEPLORED THAT "THOUSANDS OF MEN HAVE TOILED THROUGH ARCTIC TEMPERATURE AS LOW AS 70 DEGREES BELOW ZERO ON A PROJECT THAT NEVER SHOULD HAVE BEEN STARTED."

TAKING COGNIZANCE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX, INTERIOR SECRETARY ICKES AS PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATOR AND DONALD M.NELSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD ABANDON THE PROJECT IMMEDIATELY, SALVAGE WHAT MATERIALS IT CAN AND TAKE ITS LOSS, THE COMMITTEE DECLARED:

"THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE PROJECT IS WORTH COMPLETING AT THE PRESENT TIME MUST BE DETERMINED UPON THE PRESENT SITUATION AND THE ESTIMATED FUTURE COST OF OPERATION, REPLACEMENTS AND MAINTENANCE.

"WHAT HAS BEEN DONE, HAS BEEN DONE. IT IS TOO LATE NOW TO GO BACK AND RECTIFY PAST MISTAKES."

IT RECOMMENDED:

1. THAT NO PORTION OF A $7,000,000 ALLOCATION FOR FURTHER DRILLING IN THE NORMAN WELLS VICINITY BE SPENT UNTIL THE WAR DEPARTMENT NEGOTIATES NEW CONTRACTS WITH IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD., CANADIAN SUBSIDIARY OF STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY AND "UNLESS THERE IS CLEAR EXPECTANCY THAT SOME BENEFIT CAN BE OBTAINED THEREFROM DURING THE WAR EQUAL TO THE COST IN MATERIALS AND MANPOWER INVOLVED."

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2. THAT COMPLETION OF THE 4-INCH PIPELINE FROM NORMAN WELLS TO WHITEHORSE AND OF THE AVIATION REFINERY AT THAT POINT BE DETERMINED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT ONLY AFTER IT MAKES "EQUITABLE ARRANGEMENTS" WITH THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND IMPERIAL OIL FOR "SUITABLE RIGHTS" AND CAN STATE FLATLY THAT "THE PROJECT IN ITS PRESENT STATE IS WORTH THE MATERIALS AND MANPOWER NECESSARY TO COMPLETE IT."

3. THAT AUTHORITY OVER THE ENTIRE PROGRAM FOR OBTAINING PETROLEUM--ABROAD AS WELL AS IN THE UNITED STATES--BE CONCENTRATED IN PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATOR ICKES WHO SHOULD HAVE BEEN CONSULTED "BEFORE THE CANOL PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN." JAN 9 1944

THE LENGTHY REPORT REVIEWED DEVELOPMENTS LEADING UP TO A DIRECTIVE BY SOMERVELL JUNE 30, 1942, BASED ON A RECOMMENDATION FROM JAMES H. GRAHAM, $1-A-YEAR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT AND DEAN OF ENGINEERING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, CALLING FOR THE PROJECT'S COMPLETION IN OCTOBER OF THAT YEAR.

WHILE IT WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A NEAR SOURCE OF AVIATION GASOLINE AND OIL FOR THE DEFENSE OF ALASKA AT A TIME WHEN THE SUBMARINE MENACE WAS AT ITS HEIGHT AND THE ENEMY WAS ON THE ADVANCE EVERYWHERE, THE COMMITTEE DECLARED THAT IT WILL NOT OPERATE UNTIL MAY, 1944, AND THAT SOMERVELL NEVER THOUGHT IT WOULD BE READY BEFORE THE SUMMER OF 1943.

ASSERTING THAT IMPERIAL OIL ADVISED THE WAR DEPARTMENT THAT THERE WAS "NO CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE" THE NORMAN WELLS FIELDS WOULD PRODUCE EVEN THE 3,000 BARRELS OF OIL A DAY THEN CONTEMPLATED, THE PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN AND CONTINUED, THE COMMITTEE SAID, DESPITE:

1. AN ASSERTION BY MAJOR GENERAL T.M.ROBINS OF THE ARMY ENGINEERS THAT "TEN TIMES THE VOLUME OF DELIVERY CONTEMPLATED COULD

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BE MADE BY BARGES ALREADY AVAILABLE FROM INLAND U.S.RIVERS AT ONE-TENTH THE COST AND EFFORT."

2. A WARNING FROM THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, HIRED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AS A CONSULTANT, THAT THE PROJECT COULDN'T BE COMPLETED BY OCTOBER, 1942 IN WHICH IT PROPOSED AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF TRANSPORTING OIL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND STORING THEM IN THE AREA WITH THE ADVANTAGE, IT SAID, THAT SUPPLIES COULD BE BROUGHT TO THE AREA MONTHS BEFORE THE CANAL PROJECT COULD BE COMPLETED.

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3. REPEATED PROTESTS FROM ICKES AGAINST COMPLETING THE PROJECT AFTER HE FIRST HEARD OF IT "THROUGH OUTSIDE GOSSIP."

BY HAMILTON W.FARON

WASHINGTON,JAN 8-(AP)-AMERICAN SUBMARINES, WHOSE SHIP-SINKING FIGURES, AS ADMIRAL ERNEST J.KING SAYS, "SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES," HAVE DESTROYED ANOTHER TEN SHIPS OF THE STEADILY DWINDLING JAPANESE MERCHANT FLEET.

THIS WAS REPORTED BY THE NAVY TODAY IN A COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THE SINKINGS WERE ACCOMPLISHED IN "PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN" WATERS BUT GAVE NO INDICATION OF WHETHER THE SUBMARINES FOLLOWED PREVIOUS DARING EXAMPLES AND TOOK THE BATTLE INTO COASTAL WATERS OF JAPAN.

A LARGE TANKER AND A LARGE FREIGHTER WERE INCLUDED IN THE NEWLY REPORTED BAG OF THE AMERICAN SUBMERSIBLES. BOTH MAY BE CONSIDERED OF IMPORTANCE, FOR THE JAPANESE CARGO FLEET HAS BEEN HIT SO BADLY THAT BARGES ARE BEING USED TO MOVE MEN AND MATERIALS AMONG THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

THE NEW TOTAL ALSO INCLUDED A MEDIUM-SIZED TRANSPORT--WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN CARRYING TROOPS--FIVE MEDIUM-SIZED FREIGHTERS AND TWO SMALL FREIGHTERS, ALL BADLY NEEDED BY THE ENEMY IN KEEPING SUPPLIES MOVING TO SCATTERED BASES IN THE PACIFIC.

WITH THE NEW SINKINGS, THE SCORE FOR AMERICAN SUBMARINES IN PACIFIC WATERS NOW TOTALS 546 ENEMY SHIPS SUNK, PROBABLY SUNK OR DAMAGED. IN THAT TOTAL ARE INCLUDED SEVERAL NIPPONESE WARSHIPS, BUT THE GREATER PART IS MADE UP OF CARGO-CARRYING VESSELS. DEFINITE SINKINGS NUMBER 396, WHILE 36 JAPANESE CRAFT PROBABLY HAVE BEEN SUNK AND 114 DAMAGED.

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AGAINST THAT TOTAL AMERICAN LOSSES OF UNDERSEA BOATS HAVE NUMBERED 17 SINCE THE WAR STARTED. TWO OF THE LOSSES IN THE ATLANTIC DID NOT RESULT FROM ENEMY ACTION.

NEW YORK, JAN 8-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO, AS "MARSHAL COMMANDER IN CHIEF", HAD INSPECTED "THE 1944 MILITARY REVIEW OF THE ARMY AND ALL OTHER FORCES" AT THE YOYOGI PARADE GROUNDS IN TOKYO TO HERALD "THE YEAR OF DECISIVE BATTLES."

THE EMPEROR REVIEWED THE PARADE WHICH LASTED 3 HOURS AND 50 MINUTES, WHILE SEATED ON HIS FAVORITE HORSE, FIRST SNOW. THE BROADCAST SAID. AS ARMY GROUND UNITS PARADED, GROUPS OF AIRCRAFT SOARED OVER THE YOYOGI FIELD, IN SALUTE TO HIROHITO.

"NATURALLY," THE BROADCAST SAID, "THE PARTICIPATING GROUND HEROES, THE GENERAL SPECTATORS WHO RECEIVED THE HONOR OF THE PRESENCE OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, SUBORDINATES OF THE AXIS NATIONS AND HEROES OF THE IMPERIAL FORCES WHO ARE SERVING IN THE MILITARY WERE ALL FILLED WITH TREPIDATION."

THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS TRANSMITTED TO JAPANESE AREAS AND RECORDED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID THAT THE PARADE WAS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GEN.YOSHIHARA, COMMANDER OF THE INFANTRY UNITS. THE BROADCAST ADDED:

"THE FIRST CEREMONY OF THE YEAR DECLARED TO THE WORLD THE MAGNIFI-

CENCE OF THE IMPERIAL ARMY . . . ON THE OCCASION OF THE NEW SPRING, IN WHICH OUR OFFICERS AND MEN ARE VALIANTLY FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS, AND CRUSHING THE ENEMY UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, WHICH ARE ATTEMPTING AN ALL-OUT COUNTER-ATTACK RELYING SOLELY ON THEIR MATERIAL QUANTITIES."

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NEW YORK, (SUNDAY), JAN 9-(AP)-FIFTY SOLDIERS WHO VOLUNTEERED TO WORK IN A MOSQUITO-INFESTED AREA FOR SIX WEEKS WITHOUT ANY SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT MEDAL BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, A SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE DAILY NEWS FROM NEW GUINEA REPORTED TODAY.

"LIKE 17 MEN WHO VOLUNTARILY LET THEMSELVES BE STRICKEN WITH YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA 43 YEARS AGO AND WHOSE NAMES WERE PERMANENTLY INSCRIBED ON THE ARMY REGISTER'S ROLL OF HONOR," SAID THE DISPATCH, "TODAY'S 50 GI'S SPENT SIX WEEKS IN AN ADVANCED ALLIED BASE WORKING LIKE OTHER SOLDIERS BUT USING NEITHER MOSQUITO NETS NOR ATABRINE SUPPRESSIVES.

"THE MAJORITY INCURRED MALARIA AND WERE SENT TO HOSPITALS WHERE THE EXPERIMENT BEGAN. THEY WERE PART OF A GROUP OF 150 SOLDIERS USED IN THE TEST. FIFTY TOOK NORMAL PRECAUTIONS DAILY WITH DOSES OF ATABRINE, 50 TOOK THE NEW UNDISCLOSED DRUG, WHILE THE REMAINDER IGNORED ALL PRECAUTIONS, SUBJECTING THEMSELVES TO FEVER WHICH SOMETIMES LASTS A LIFETIME."

THE REPORT ADDED:

"TESTS REVEALED SEVERAL FACTS: MALARIA MOSQUITOES INFECT THE AREA WHICH RESULTED IN THE MAJORITY OF THE 50 MEN (WHO TOOK NO PRECAUTIONS) BECOMING ILL; ATABRINE IS AN EXCELLENT SUPPRESSIVE BECAUSE ONLY ONE OF 50 TAKING IT INCURRED THE FEVER; THE NEW DRUG IS A FAIR SUPPRESSIVE BUT DOES NOT EQUAL ATABRINE."

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 8-(AP)-LIEUT. (JG) ROBERT TAYLOR, ON WARTIME LEAVE FROM THE SCREEN, TODAY RECEIVED HIS WINGS AND AN INSTRUCTOR'S CERTIFICATE AS A MEMBER OF A CLASS OF PRIMARY FLIGHT INSTRUCTORS GRADUATING FROM THE NAVAL AIR STATION HERE.

COMMANDER R.E.GILLESPIE, STATION COMMANDING OFFICER, PRAISED THE ACTOR, SAYING: "LIEUT. TAYLOR FINISHED HIS TRAINING WITH ONE OF THE BEST RECORDS AMONG THE GRADUATES."

LIEUT.TAYLOR'S WIFE, CINEMA ACTRESS BARBARA STANWICK, WAS PREVENTED BY ILNESS FROM ATTENDING THE GRADUATION BUT WIRED CONGRATULATIONS.

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LOS ANGELES, JAN.8-(AP)-PLANS FOR INCREASINGLY POWERFUL BLOWS IN 1944 AGAINST JAPAN AND THE OTHER ENEMIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS WERE OUTLINED TODAY BY HIGH-RANKING NAVY OFFICERS BEFORE A CONFERENCE OF SOME 650 PACIFIC COAST BUSINESS AND CIVIC LEADERS.

"WHETHER THE JAPANESE ATTEMPT AN OFFENSIVE OR WHETHER THEY REMAIN ON THE DEFENSIVE, WE SHALL CONTINUE TO POUR IN," DECLARED GEN. THOMAS HOLCOMB, RETIRED COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS AND ITS FIRST FOUR-STAR GENERAL. "RELENTLESSLY, UNSPARINGLY, WE SHALL TAKE BACK ALL THEY TOOK FROM US BY SNEAK ATTACK IN THE BEGINNING."

OTHER SPEAKERS INCLUDED UNDERSECRETARY JAMES V.FORRESTAL OF THE NAVY, WHOSE ADDRESS WAS READ TO THE CONFERENCE AND VICE ADM. JOHN S.MCCAIN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR AIR.

DECLARING THE AMERICAN ATTACK ON GUADALCANAL WAS "A RISK, IN THE FULL SENSE OF THE WORD," GEN.HOLCOMB SAID IT MADE POSSIBLE THE PROGRESSIVE SEIZURE OF OTHER ISLANDS IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

"CALL OUR ADVANCE 'ISLAND HOPPING' OR ,MASSIVE BLOWS' OR WHATEVER YOU WILL, THE FACT REMAINS THAT THE ALLIES MUST CONVERGE ON JAPAN FROM ALL DIRECTIONS AND THAT ONE OF THOSE DIRECTIONS LIES

ALONG THE CHAIN OF MAJOR ISLANDS LEADING DIRECTLY TO JAPAN'S FRONT DOOR," HE ASSERTED.

HE REFERRED TO THE POSSIBILITY OF JAPANESE PLANS FOR A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AND PROMISED UNREMITTING ALLIED ATTAC

POINTING TO A TOTAL OF 1,600,000 TONS OF COMBAT SHIPS COMPLETED DURING 1943 WITH ALL TYPES AMOUNTING TO 3,800,000 TONS, MORE THAN DOUBLE 1942, UNDERSECRETARY FORRESTAL PROMISED AT LEAST TWICE AS MANY CRUISERS WILL BE BUILT IN 1944 AS LAST YEAR. CONSTRUCTION EMPHASIS DURING 1943, HE SAID, WAS ON AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND DESTROYER ESCORTS.

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DECLARING "OUR CARRIER OFFENSIVE IN THE PACIFIC HAS STARTED," VICE ADM.MCCAIN PROMISED THAT "NOTHING CAN STOP IT. IT MUST PROCEED WITH INCREASING TEMPO AND INCREASING POWER AND INCREASING FURY UNTIL WE HAVE DESTROYED ALL THE POTENTIALITIES OF OUR ENEMY."

HE TERMED THE CARRIER "A STRATEGICAL WEAPON OF FIRST IMPORTANCE, THE POSSIBILITIES OF WHICH HAVE NOT YET BEEN FULLY EXPLORED," AND DECLARED CARRIER STRENGTH SHOULD BE DOUBLED IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS.

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Reds Sweep on Odessa-Warsaw Railway, Smash Nazis 30 Miles Inside Old Poland, Tighten Vise on Fleeing Dnieper Army

Soviet Troops Cross Into Last Province Short Of Rumanian Border—Tighten Trap Forming For Enemy In Smela Sector

London, *Monday*, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Red army struck to within thirty-three miles of the main German escape railway between Odessa and Warsaw yesterday with the capture of Zhornishche, threatening hundreds of thousands of Germans in southern Russia.

Two armies under Generals Nikolai F. Vatutin and Ivan S. Konev swept through 110 more towns and hamlets, killed 2,300 Germans in two actions alone, beat off scattered enemy counterattacks and captured immense booty, said a Moscow-broadcast communique.

Nearing Rumania Border

The Russians were disclosed to have crossed into the last province short of the Rumanian border, sixty-five miles beyond their spearheads; they had hammered back the Germans on a forty-mile front in old Poland where their deepest penetration was thirty miles, and had tightened the trap already being fashioned for a segment of German forces pinned into the Smela-Kanev sector of the Dnieper bend.

The rail junctions of Sarny, Shepetovka, Vinnitsa, Khristinovka and Smela were threatened with early seizure as the Russians folded back the Germans toward the Carpathian Mountains, splitting the enemy's southern units from his armies in central Russia.

Hungarians Reach Front

Moscow reports said fresh Hungarian troops had reached the front in an attempt to bolster the troops under German Field Marshal General Fritz Erich von Mannstein.

A total of 105 German tanks, however, was declared destroyed in two days by the Russians, and 78 enemy planes were knocked down in the same period.

Soviet airmen were aiding the Russian drive toward the Warsaw-Odessa line, destroying 13 German planes on the airport at Vinnitsa, twenty miles above Zhmerinka, a junction on the trunk railway.

District Center Captured

Buki, a district center in the Kiev region only twelve miles north of the Smela-Khristinovka-Vapnyarka railway, was among the towns seized by General Vatutin's forces. The Russians also were threatening to cut that subsidiary German escape route near Khristinovka far to the southwest.

Inside old Poland the Russians were reported within five miles of Sarny, a junction on the Wilno-Rovno line, whose seizure would force the Germans to rely for north-south communications on railways meeting at Brest-Litovsk, 130 miles farther west.

Attacking along a 450-mile front from near Sarny, key rail junction 35 miles inside old Poland, to the Kirovograd sector in the Dnieper bend to the southeast, the Russians not only were within striking distance of the Warsaw-Odessa trunk railway, but also were nearing the several feeder rail lines leading to it out of the Dnieper bend.

Nazi Collapse Near

Moscow dispatches said the collapse of all German forces in Dnieper bend, estimated to number from 500,000 to 750,000 m

was imminent, and Berlin reports via neutral Stockholm said the retreat of the Germans "could almost be described as chaotic."

Jean Herold Paquis, a commentator on the Axis-controlled Paris radio, also spoke of German alarm over the swift eastern front developments. He said 2,000,000 Russians were hammering lines held by only 700,000 Germans.

"The Soviet High command," said Paquis' broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, "also is employing a staggering number of tanks in these battles and the concentration of the Soviet artillery barrage is something unprecedented even on the eastern front."

In their sweep toward a broad expanse of the old Polish and Rumanian frontiers, the Russians were declared to have captured Polonnoe, 21 miles from Shepetovka, a junction on the Korosten-Tarnopol and Berdichev-Rovno lines. Polonnoe, a district center of Kamentes Podolsk province bordering Rumania, is 50 miles west of fallen Berdichev.

But of more immediate importance was the capture of Zhorishche by other units of General Vatutin's First Ukraine army which altogether captured more than 70 localities.

Approach Bug River

Zhornishche is only 14 miles from hastily-erected German defenses along the Bug river, and 33 miles from the Warsaw-Odessa rail artery into southern Russia. Severance of that line would leave the Germans inadequate escape routes from Odessa westward into Ilintsy.

Balobanovka and Knyazhe-Krenitsa, 23 and 30 miles, respectively, east of Zhornishche, also fell to the fanwise push of General Vatutin's troops.

Knyazhe-Krenitsa is only 20 miles from Khristinovka, a rail junction on a line leading northeast to Smela. Soviet attainment of that feeder line jutting off the Warsaw-Odessa railway would cut off a large force of German troops already being hit from east and west by the two Red armies.

General Konev's Second Ukraine army, the bulletin said, seized 40 more localities in its widening drive on both sides of Kirovograd, which was captured yesterday.

Thirty miles north of Kirovograd the Russians won Alexandrovka and other near-by towns on the railway running northwest to Smela. This drive was hammering the Germans back into the arms of General Vatutin's forces striking along the railway from Belaya Tserkov.

TERRIFIC BATTLES RAGE IN HEIGHTS ON DEFENSE LINE

Allies Drive Part Way Through Fortified Belt.

NAZI ATTACKS FAIL

American Losses Heavy As Enemy Clings to Dug-outs, Trenches.

JAN 10 1944

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 9 — (AP) American and British infantry have punched one-third of the way through the powerful six-mile Nazi defense belt guarding Cassino, it was announced today, hurling back strong German counter-blows in advances which resulted in the capture of the hamlet of Giusto and took the Allies to a mountainside a mile below Cervaro.

Terrific mountain battles, unlike any seen in this war since the Italians and Greeks fought in the ravines of Albania three years ago, developed as the Germans hurled reserves into the struggle to halt the Allied advance on a 10-mile front toward Cassino, the stronghold 70 miles south of Rome.

American Losses Heavy

Despite heavy losses, the Fifth army pried the Nazis out of deep trenches and log-lined dugouts, and field reports placed the most advanced Allied elements about four miles from Cassino itself.

Allied airplanes surging out in the greatest waves in weeks pounded home a double blow on an aircraft plant at Reggio Emilia in northern Italy, heavily attacked German forces in Yugoslavia, and nipped targets in southern France in intruder forays.

American infantrymen pushing on from San Vittore seized the village of Giusto half a mile farther on after a short house-to-house battle, and reached Monte le Chiaia, 1,500-foot peak just south of Cervaro, four miles southeast of Cassino. Other Allied forces closed in on Cervaro from Mt. Maio to the northeast.

To the southwest, Fifth army men worked up 900-foot Mt. Porchia, two miles southwest of fallen San Vittore, and its sister peak Mt. Cedro less than a mile away.

[In a dispatch Saturday, a statement that the Fifth Army had captured Mount Porchia proved premature.]

Clark Keeps Up Pace

Despite the German counter-attacks, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's offensive had not slackened in the last one hundred hours. The Germans brought up parts of the Hermann Goering Division, held in reserve, to support their counterattacks. They were shoved back in one particularly fierce assault against Mount Maio.

On the Eighth Army front there was only patrol activity and artillery fire as snow began to thaw in the coastal area. New Zealand Maoris wiped out one enemy patrol.

Headquarters announced that Belgian, Polish, and British Commando units had been operating in Italy, but gave no details.

Allied Planes Busy

Allied planes, out in the greatest strength in weeks, pounded home a double blow on an aircraft plant at Reggio Emilia in northern Italy, heavily attacked German forces in Yugoslavia, and hammered targets in southern France.

The attack on the airplane plant virtually wiped it out, turning buildings into a mass of rubble and also tearing out sections of the Milan-Bologna railroad.

The plant was first hit Friday night by RAF Wellingtons, going back into action after a long lay-off. Flying Fortreses of the Three Hundred and First United States heavy bombardment group struck by daylight yesterday.

Mitchells Raid Balkans

United States Fifteenth Air Force Liberators went to the aid of Yugoslav Partisan fighters with a heavy atack on the Mostar Airfield, twenty-five miles inland from the Yugoslav coast, a base for Nazi planes guarding the shoreline.

The two largest formations of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Mitchell bombers ever to attack the Balkans swept in over Metkovic harbor in Yugoslavia, brushed aside fifteen Nazi fighters, and rained destruction on docks and railroad yards. Three German planes were downed.

Night-flying Intruder aircraft—a type seldom mentioned on this front in recent months—struck into southern France and downed a number of planes over their own fields. The Francazal field in the Toulouse area was raided by coastal air force Mosquitos. Similar missions flew into northern Italy.

[Berlin broadcasts reported "terror attacks" on the health resort of San Remo on the Italian Riviera and Lucca in Tuscany. Heavy civilian losses were suffered at both places, it said. Another broadcast declared "the residential district of Garbatella suffered heavily during an air raid on Rome Saturday," and that Allied planes had raided Fiume near the Yugoslav border. Allied sources made no mention of raids on any of these points.]

Ten Nazi planes were destroyed in all during the day, and three Allied aircraft were missing. In the Italian battle area, Allied flyers attacked communications north of Rome at Foligno and Arezzo, and destroyed an important bridge at Roccasecca, northeast of Cassino.

Private, Himself a Prisoner, Talks 19 Nazis Into Surrender

JAN 10 1944

By Kenneth L. Dixon

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT, Jan. 9 (AP).—Held prisoner two days, Billy Miller, a five-foot five-inch private from Peoria, Ill., finally convinced his nineteen German captors that they were surrounded, and then he got them to surrender and marched them back in a double column across no man's land. And he did this his first time in the combat line on a front where Germans have been fighting to their last round of ammunition.

Miller, soft spoken and deceptively diffident, told his story today after some prodding by Captain Russell E. Law, of Des Moines, Iowa, who took charge of the German lieutenant and eighteen enlisted men when Billy brought them in last night.

Miller, a twenty-one-year-old infantryman, entered the Army last February and came overseas in June. He went into action for the first time Thursday night when his company attacked a hill in the San Vittore area.

Nazis Cut in Behind

"When we got to the top we had two wounded men and one prisoner," said Miller, who is slight of build and has blue-gray eyes, a pale moustache and a limp handshake. "They picked a couple of other guys and me to bring them back.

"At the bottom of the hill coming back, a bunch of Germans opened up on us with machine pistols. They had cut in behind our outfit. We hit the dirt. There was about fifty of them. Our wounded couldn't fight. They pinned us down for a while and then we surrendered."

The Germans took them behind a stone wall and one group started back to the German rear positions with one of Billy's comrades. Then the nineteen men in the one platoon ordered Billy to march ahead of them and circled to the left side of the hill to return to their own lines.

"I don't know what happened to the rest of the guys," he said.

In a tunneled-out cave where they put up for the night the Germans started talking about taking Bily back to a prison camp. The lieutenant, who spoke some English, told him what they were saying.

"You'll never make it," said Miller, who used to be a dough-roller in a Peoria army biscuit bakery. He knew he was at least a quarter of a mile in front of his own line, but he added: "We have got you surrounded. Listen!"

Outside the gunfire crackled, echoing into the cave. The Germans were convinced. They passed the night there. One of them had an accordion and they sang songs and drank wine, ignoring Billy in the corner of the cave.

"I was too damn scared to sing," he said. "Twice I had to go outside, and they let me go; but I figured it might be a trick, so I didn't make a break for it."

Next day the fighting was still terrific, so the German platoon moved only a short distance farther back, this time to a farmhouse in the valley behind the hill. Later they started talking again about taking Billy back to prison camp.

"We'll all be killed," Billy said. "I tell you, we are surrounded by American troops."

Tables Are Turned

He convinced them again, but next day the tall German lieutenant was briskly insistent that the time had come to try to contact other German outfits. As he listened Billy Miller looked out the window. On a distant hill paralleling the valley he saw troops moving. It was worth a gamble.

"I tell you, we've got this place surrounded," he insisted. "Come outside and I'll show you."

They stepped outside and he pointed to the movement on the hill. The lieutenant stepped back inside, talked to his men a moment then came over to Billy, unbuckled his pistol belt and handed it to the doughboy—holster, gun and all.

"You are not our prisoner now," he said. "We are your prisoners."

He turned back in the house, took his machine pistol off the wall and handed it to Billy.

"Shall we go?" he said.

So back across more than 600 yards of no man's land the Peoria soldier led the strange column.

U. S. Soldiers Hold Fire

The soldiers watching from our lines first thought it was a counter-attacking force, but held their fire until Private Miller walked up and reported with his nineteen prisoners, seven German automatics, nine binoculars and one machine pistol. The rest of the loot had been left behind and Billy gave even what he had—worth about $1,000 in souvenir trade—to doughboys he met along the line. All he had left today was the machine pistol.

Billy was beginning today to be bashful at being called "Sergeant York" by his kidding comrades. He asked if his folks would read about it in the Peoria papers. He hasn't had time to write them for a couple of weeks now.

The folks are Mr. and Mrs. Roy Miller and two sisters, Betty, nineteen years old, and Marilyn, sixteen.

"Just tell them I'm okay and say hello," he said. Then he fidgeted a minute, looked at the ground and added: "You might tell Peggy Mitchen, of Macon, Ga., that I'm all right, too."

Then he headed back into the lines to join his company.

Mosquito Bombers Hi Cities in Western Reic

JAN 10 1944

Eighth Consecutive Night of Raiding Keeps Weary Germans Awake.

LONDON, Jan. 9 — (AP) R.A.F. Mosquito bombers, maintaining the Allied pace that has sent warplanes over Germany every night of the new year, roamed the western Reich for their eighth consecutive night last night and the Berlin radio said the ancient western city of Aachen was among their targets.

The Vichy radio network covering several stations in southern France went off the air tonight.

Morning channel watchers reported limited activity over the misty Dover straits today, but the bomb-weary munitions workers of Germany and the occupied countries apparently were unmolested by heavy Allied daylight bombers for the second straight day.

U. S. Bombers Idle

There have been no American heavy bomber operations since Friday's strong attack on a southwestern German target which neutral reports described as a "death blow" to the poison gas components plants at Ludwigshafen.

The R.A.F.'s heavy bombers have not been out in force since Nazi shipping and the harbor at Stettin, Baltic port, were dealt a crippling blow Wednesday night — to make the respite from concentrated attacks one of the longest the Germans have enjoyed since the round-the-clock offensive began three weeks ago with thousands of bombers and fighters shuttling across the channel.

Aachen, highly-industrial city of 160,000 population lying within a few miles of the common boundary of Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, has been raided numerous times since the war began.

The German radio claimed that last night's raiders had hit the cathedral where Charlemagne's remains are buried.

The city, now among the top suppliers of Hitler's war machine, dates back to the First century, A.D., when it was a favorite resort of the Germans.

The nightly Mosquito raids, which have been coupled with two raids on Berlin by heavy bombers and the Stettin assault, have forced the Germans to adopt a new warning system whereby the citizens are advised whether to expect a heavy or a light assault.

Heavy Raid on Kiel

Eyewitnesses just arrived at Stockholm said that the Jan. 5 attack on Kiel by American bombers had left that harbor "an inferno."

"We had seen many bombing attacks on foreign harbors," said Robert Bjoern, a Swedish sailor who witnessed the raid, "but this was one of the most awful yet experienced.

"The Germans tried to put up a smoke screen but the wind blew it away just as the real bombing started."

Bjoern's vessel was among those set afire in the harbor.

"Fire fighting was disorganized and we had no help in extinguishing our fires," he said.

Other crewmen said Kiel's central railway station was destroyed, much of the center of the city damaged, and harbor area warehouses burned out.

NEW POLISH UNIT AIDING RUSSIANS

JAN 10 1944

MOSCOW, Jan. 9—(AP)—A second Polish division, the "Henrich Dombrowsky" division, has gone into action with the Red army against the Germans, it was disclosed today.

There now are five foreign units serving with the Soviets—a newly organized unit of Yugoslavs, another of Czechs, the Normandie squadron of Fighting French pilots, and two Polish divisions.

The Czech unit, the first established, helped take Kiev, and has been in some of the heaviest fighting. Czechs, Poles and Frenchmen on several occasions have been decorated by the Soviet government.

The army newspaper Red Star said the new Polish division would fight the Nazis for "a free, Democratic Poland." The Polish Kosciusko division under Major-Gen. Zygmunt Berling went into action Oct. 12, and has seen at least one hard campaign, winning praise of Red army commanders.

A Pravda correspondent said the Dombrowsky division went to the front with first-class weapons including automatic guns, tanks, gun carriers, and anti-tank guns. It added that "the total weight of tanks sent to the front in General Berling's units weigh twice as much as all tanks which pre-war Poland had."

This and a reference to Berling as "commander of the corps" indicated he was commanding all Polish forces in the Soviet armies.

The corespondent said there now were two Polish infantry divisions, tank and artillery formations, and special units, and that new units were being trained.

Germans Admit Reds Upset Plans

Stockholm, Jan. 9 (AP)—The German army's westward flight across the Russian Ukraine "could almost be described as chaotic today," because the high command's plans for a methodical retreat went awry when the Red army struck suddenly in numerous offensives, Berlin correspondents said. COLBURN

A slow and organized retreat had been prepared, but the swift Russian smashes tangled German communications and caught them with insufficient air support and a shortage of fuel oil, the *Svenska Dagbladet's* Berlin correspondent wrote.

Called Decisive Hour

German military spokesmen admitted to Swedish newspapermen today that their armies are fleeing during "one of the decisive hours of the war," in a desperate battle upon which "the outcome of the whole war depends."

"Such a tone has never been used before by a German spokesman," observed *Svenska Dagbladet's* correspondent.

Astounded By Red Strength

From a source in a position to obtain accurate information concerning the German war machine, and whose observations have been corroborated from other sources, came this "inside picture" of the eastern front:

"The German general staff was completely astounded at the increasing strength of the Russians, particularly by their persistent massing of tanks and infantry.

"The general staff was partially prepared for a retreat, but their plans were disorganized because they had not expected to have to carry it out so rapidly.

"New defensive positions were first prepared ten kilometers (about six miles) east of the (pre-war) Polish frontier but they were not strong. However, another fortified line has been built twenty kilometers (12 miles) east o the 1939 demarcation line. That line is heavily fortified, and strong fortifications have been built also in east Prussia and Germany."

His story seemingly confirmed previous reports from Polish refugees that the Germans have built a defensive line east of the Bug river and have heavily fortified the Vistual river, which extends through old Poland from Danzig on the Baltic past Warsaw to the Carpathian mountains.

30. 24—11663

Fighter Plane Shortage

"Germany's critical situation on the eastern front has been worsened by her marked shortage in fighter planes," this informant continued. "German fighter plane production no longer can be maintained, and there is also a shortage of experienced pilots.

"Airmen recently sent to the front definitely are second and third class, some with only eighteen to twenty-four hours of flying time."

This spokesman told Swedish correspondents that American shipments of war materials to the Soviet had increased tremendously during the past four months.

"And when the Americans say they sent 2,000 armored cars Russia, that is only a small p what Russia has produced h he added.

Polish Premier Plans Conference With Benes

London, Jan. 9 (AP)—Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk arranged today to confer within the next day or two with President Eduard Benes of the exiled Czecho-Slovak Government. Soviet Russia's view toward Poland's post-war boundaries is expected to be the topic. Poles here were unwilling to express hope that a solution is near.

"Our position is that Benes has brought a message from Moscow," a spokesman said. "We want to see what it is."

Returned To London

Benes returned to London recently from Moscow, where a Russian-Czecho-Slovak post-war mutual-assistance pact was signed.

A Polish Information Bureau official, however, flatly denied the statement of a London newspaper, the *Sunday Observer*, that a Soviet compromise offer already had been submitted to the Polish Government by Russia.

The newspaper's observation was made last night as a spokesman for the "Union of Polish Patriots," an organization set up in Moscow with the Soviet Government's permission in opposition to Mijolajczyk's London government, implied in a broadcast that the solution lay in giving Poland a part of Germany.

Under the plan already submitted, the newspaper said, the Soviet Government is ready to return the Grodno and Bialystok districts and might negotiate the return of Lwow, but would retain other areas formerly a part of Poland.

PARTISAN LEADER RECRUITS OFFICERS

LONDON, Jan. 9.—(AP) Yugoslavia's legendary patriot, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), sent out a sharply worded call today to all Yugoslav officers and men to join up with his forces whom he said were fighting a bitter major action around Banja Luka in the heart of the country.

Tito's call summoned all Yugoslav officers, non-commissioned officers and men "who are in the service of the German occupation" or are members of Nedic, Pavelic and Rupnik, Yugoslav puppet leaders, "to report without delay to the nearest military posts of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation."

The marshal warned them that "the last opportunity has come for these officers and men to break loose from the enemy."

Describing fighting around Banja Luka, Tito's communique said five German columns were seeking to break out of that area into Partison-controlled territory. One column was repulsed near Travnik and was forced to withdraw after the loss of 200 officers and men.

In eastern Bosnia units of the 24th Partisan division, fighting against the German Prinz Eugen division, killed 300 Nazi soldiers and officers, while in Croatia three German columns, trying to thrust into the province of Baniya, incurred heavy losses.

In Slovenia Partisans encircled and "practically annihilated" another German column.

Convoy Reported at Gibraltar

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP).—D. N. B., the German official news agency, in a Berlin broadcast today, said a strongly escorted convoy of eighty Allied tankers and merchant ships arrived at Gibraltar from the Atlantic yesterday.

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NAZIS INTERN DUTCH

LONDON, Jan. 9—(AP) Aneta, Dutch news agency, reported today that Nazi concern over a possible invasion of Holland had resulted in additional numbers of former members of the Netherlands armed forces being interned as prisoners of war. Many had been exempted from internment because they held key posts in the civil administration or essential industries.

Devers Assumes His Mediterranean Duties

London, Jan. 9 (AP)—The American Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers has assumed his duties as deputy supreme commander in the Mediterranean theater of war under General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, No. 10 Downing street announced today.

British Lieut. Gen. J. A. H. Gammell has been named chief of staff to Maitland Wilson, the announcement added. Gammell, 51, has been commander of the Eastern Command in Britain since 1942. He won the DSO as an artilleryman in the last war.

COL. HOBBY IN LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 9—(AP) Col Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the WACS, arrived today for an inspection of WACS stationed in Britain. She was accompanied by Maj. Betty Bandel, WAC staff director.

HIMMLER EXECUTING 'DEFEATIST' NAZ.

JAN 10 1944

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9 — (AP) Persistent reports from Germany said today that Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler had adopted a policy of executing defeatists and others accused of undermining German morale in the presence of their acquaintances as a most effective deterrent to others.

Some estimates, which are impossible to verify, put the number of executions in Germany for defeatism, espionage and war crimes of all kinds as high as 100 persons daily.

The latest instance was reported by a neutral source from Germany. A doctor in the Berlin suburb of Grosslichterfelde was declared executed in the presence of hospital personnel because he declared "it was almost impossible for Germany to win the war."

Himmler also was said to have staged a trial of a factory worker before his companions to make an example of him.

NAZI GENERAL KILLS SELF

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9 — (AP) Lt. Gen. Schmidt, a German commander of armored forces, killed himself with a pistol shot in the head after his troops were forced to retreat from Korosten on the Russian front, the Morgon Tidning reported from Bern today.

DANISH COMMUNIST KILLED BY GERMANS

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9—(AP- The Danish Communist leader Victor Larsen and a companion have been shot to death by German soldiers who laid a trap for them in Copenhagen, it was reported here today.

Larsen met a German soldier who expressed a desire to desert to Sweden. Larsen agreed to provide civilian clothes, but when he and two friends went to a rendezvous, the Communist leader and one friend were slain and the other was badly wounded. A German lieutenant also was killed in the exchange of shots.

The Free Danish Press Service meanwhile reported that since September patriots had killed 15 Danes who acted as paid informers for the Germans.

Alfred Krupp Controls Giant Steel Works

Stockholm, Jan. 9 (AP)—Control of the giant Krupp steel and armament works has been taken over by Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, who bought control of the stock company for an unspecified amount, Berlin dispatches reported.

Alfred Krupp took over active management of the firm last year from his father, Gustav, now 74 years old, and is a member of the fifth generation of the Krupp family.

[A Berlin broadcast explained that in accordance with a decree of Hitler, the parent concern—Friedrich Krupp, A. G., of Essen—of the Krupp empire had been dissolved as a joint stock company and made a private enterprise under ownership of Alfred Krupp. The decree sought to perpetuate the Krupp works as a family concern and did not modify the legal status of Krupp's affiliated companies.]

JANES DAMAGE SHIPYARD

Three Blasts in Copenhagen Upset Work for Germans

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 9 (AP)—Danish dispatches said early today that saboteurs extensively damaged the main Burmeister shipping yards in Copenhagen yesterday. The yards are building ships and engines for the Germans.

Three heavy explosions collapsed the Diesel engine assembly hall and destroyed the transformer station, the dispatches said.

NAZIS RECOVER TREASURE

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9 — (AP) Berlin dispatches said divers had recovered from a sunken Italian destroyer in the harbor of Venice 12 boxes containing several million Italian lira. The Germans said that the money represented the Italian war treasury, the dispatches said, and that the destroyer was sunk while trying to escape at the time of Marshal Badoglio's capitulation.

HUNGARIAN LEADER HELD

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 9—(AP) the Budapest radio said today that Alexander Garbai, whom it identified as the president of the short-lived Hungarian Soviet republic of 1919, had been arrested in Paris and charged with negotiating with Soviet Russia on behalf of Hungary.

PORTUGAL SEEKS PLACE AS EUROPE'S GANGPLANK

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 9.—(AP) Large-scale preparations are underway to speed refugees homeward at the end of the war, and Portugal will be "Europe's gangplank" for this movement, the newspaper O'Seculo said today.

Several shipping companies, American, British, Portuguese and Brazilian, already are planning the use of fast, inexpensive lines to bring back to Europe the thousands who fled, the newspaper said, and Lisbon port authorities are hastening the completion of maritime and air facilities to handle the rush.

U.S. BOMBERS RAID NEW IRELAND BASE, DOWN TEN ZEROS

Six American Planes Lost in Fierce Battle With Japs.

JAN 1 1944

MARSHALLS HIT

Marines on New Britain Resume Attack on Enemy Forces.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Americans won a new air battle over southern New Ireland, General Douglas MacArthur reported today, while Japanese resistance stiffened in every battle zone in the southwesete Pacific.

At least ten Zeros and six American planes were shot down when United States fighters engaged a "large force of enemy interceptors" that rose to meet Allied torpedo planes and dive bombers raiding installations on Cape St. George at the southern tip of New Ireland. This was the biggest air battle reported over the area, newest target for Solomons-based American planes.

Jap Airdrome Bombed

In the central Pacific, Army dive bombers and escorting Navy fighters struck at the Japanese airdrome at Mili Friday in their second raid of the week on that southern Marshall island base. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced at Pearl Harbor yesterday that the Japanese promptly counter-attacked with a night bombing raid on Tarawa island in the Gilberts. The Nipponese bombs caused no damage.

Bombers hit Rabaul, fortress of New Britain not far from Cape St. George, in day and night raids.

At the opposite end of the island Marines who gained a mile and three quarters on Borgon bay the preceding day, reformed their lines and again attacked strong Japanese forces.

Fighter planes came to the aid of American army patrols at Arawe, where the first American bridgehead on New Britain was established, strafing Japanese at Didmops at Umtingalu, once completely controlled by American troops.

On the northeast coast of New Guinea Australian columns ran into strong Japanese opposition while American patrols extended the operations at Saidor. Bombers silenced gun positions at Alexishafen, one of the American's objectives, dropping 92 tons of bombs

MARINES BATTLING BORGEN BAY JAPS

American Planes Bomb Foe's Base At Cape St. George

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Monday*, Jan. 10 (AP)—United States marines on New Britain Island have reorganized and resumed their attack on the Japanese around Borgen Bay, while flyers of the South Pacific command raided enemy installations and met stiff interception at Cape St. George, on the south tip of New Ireland.

A hint of the severity of the fighting at Borgen Bay was contained in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique, which said that Allied heavy bombers had dropped fifty-eight tons of explosives on enemy forward positions.

Patrols Clash In Hills

Marine patrols moving south of the Cape Gloucester airdrome have clashed with Japanese in the jungle-covered hills.

Torpedo and dive bombers from Allied Solomon Island bases attacked Cape St. George Friday, causing fires and stirring up a large force of enemy intercepting planes. At least ten of the Japanese planes were shot down and probably two more, while the attackers lost six aircraft.

Cape St. George, at the south entrance of St. George channel which separates New Britain and New Ireland islands, is about sixty-five miles southeast of Rabaul.

Strike At Rabaul Airfields

On the same day of the Cape St. George attack, bombers from the South Pacific command struck again at Rabaul's system of protecting airdromes. Liberators attacked Vunakanau airdrome in the morning, and Australian Beauforts bombed Lakunai and Tobera airdromes at night. Large fires were started in the dispersal areas, the communique said.

There was no mention of enemy planes downed in this raid, nor of Allied losses. In raids on Rabaul in the first week of January the Japanese lost fifty-seven intercepting planes.

Arawe Troops Make Contact

Army invasion troops at Arawe, on the New Britain south coast, made patrol contact with the Japanese at Umtingalu and Didmops villages. Allied planes strafed the enemy at these points.

Australians moving northwestward on the Huon peninsula coast of New Guinea met opposition after crossing the Dallman river. The Aussies are pressing toward the Saidor area on the north coast of New Guinea, where American troops have extended the perimeter of their invasion beachhead. The two forces are less than sixty-five miles apart.

Bombs Silence Jap Guns

In a raid on Alexishafen, Japanese airfield center on the coast, sixty-five miles north of Saidor, Liberators dropped ninety-two tons of bombs, silencing gun positions. Alexishafen is an air protection to point for Madang, enemy coastal

base [illegible] miles south.

Medium bombers hammered Japanese supply dumps and anti-aircraft defenses at Uligan harbor, above Alexishafen, silencing sev-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

eral guns and setting numerous fires. At least six enemy barges were sunk or damaged in the harbor. The attack cost the Allies one plane.

Navy PT boats sank five Japanese barges loaded with men and supplies off Pommern Bay, about twenty miles above the American beachhead at Saidor.

Mili Atoll Attacked By Army Dive Bombers

Pearl Harbor, Jan. 9 (AP)—Seventh Army Air Force dive bombers raided Mili atoll in the Marshall Islands Friday and the Japanese immediately retaliated by attacking Tarawa in the American-held Gilberts, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The Japanese caused no damage on Tarawa. The attack was made at night, as usual.

Air Base Presumed Target

Nimitz did not disclose the damage caused at Mili, where the Japanese air base presumably was the target of the dive bombers.

Navy fighter planes escorted the dive bombers, but the Japanese offered no aerial opposition. Heavy interception has never been encountered in any of the eighteen raids on Mili, closest airbase in the Marshalls to the Gilberts.

N. Y. Flyer Missing in Action

OTTAWA, Jan. 9 (AP).—A Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list issued today included the following men missing after operations overseas: Sergeant George D. Arnott, of Jersey City; Flight Lieutenant Carlos Manuel Brown, of New York, brother of Miss Eileen Brown, of 116 Fifth Avenue, and Warrant Officer Douglas Rae Nelson, of Tonawanda, N. Y.

Navy Is Long On Shorts Until Halsey Wears 'Em

South Pacific Allied Headquarters, Jan. 9 (AP)—The navy found itself stuck with an oversupply of khaki shorts.

In desperation, it sold its entire stock to shorts-loving New Zealanders.

Then Admiral William F. Halsey, showed up in his office wearing a pair. Now there's a big rush for shorts.

The only place the Americans can buy them is from a New Zealand clothing warehouse.

Marine Pacific Outpost Erects Mile Marker

Somewhere in the Southwest Pacific (Delayed)—A mile marker has been raised at a small marine-navy outpost in this war theater. It reads:

Washington—11,673 miles. (Arrow points east.)

Tokyo—4,231 miles. (Arrow points west.)

Nearest Jap—¼ mile. (Arrow points to thickly-jungled, percipice-steep mountain adjacent to the camp.)

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776 American War Casualties Landed At East Coast Port

An East Coast Port, Jan. 9 (AP)—"I can't see the good old U. S. A.—but even the air smells better!"

This shout came from a soldier who lost his sight in a land-mine explosion during the crossing of the Volturno river in Italy.

He and other blinded soldiers stood aside while their buddies described the scene as a big floating hospital that shuttled between Africa and Italy virtually picking wounded off the beaches at Salerno and Naples during the Allied invasion came back to this port bearing 776 American war casualties.

Carries No Combatants

It was the United States Army hospital ship Acadia, a former East Coast liner now operated by the transportation corps of the army service forces. Last June it became the first unit designated as an army hospital ship under the Hague convention, and today's arrival was the first at which newsmen and photographers were permitted.

Despite lack of weather information and a hurricane that held one day's travel to a total of nine miles, the Acadia made the fourteen-day crossing under complete radio silence, to avoid conflict with terms of the Hague convention. It carried no combatants, mail or arms.

Men Jam Rail

As the 7,800-ton vessel was warped into the dock here, where a fleet of ambulances and busses and scores of medical corps men were lined up to receive the patients, two military bands ashore struck up a medley of college tunes and swing music. Every man who was able to walk jammed the rail.

"Man, that's American!" grinned Private Steve Czekner, of Allentown, Pa. "That music is something we can understand."

To Czekner, severely burned in an explosion at Bizerte, the main business is to get ho[illegible] and see his 4-month-old daughter, born while he was in Africa.

291 Litter Cases

Unloading the personnel, which included 291 liter cases and 150 mental cases, was accomplished in little more than five hours. They were taken then to a general hospital. From there they will be moved to other Government general hospitals as near as possible to their home-town areas.

Doctors said the majority of those aboard—the mental cases, those who have suffered blindness or have been deafened, and those who have lost arms or legs—would be transferred to other general hospitals or discharged in a short time. Many of the others, requiring extensive treatment or long convalescence, will be returned to duty.

Some of the soldiers were wounded only a few weeks ago. Army officials frankly were pleased with the present policy and facilities for transporting casualties back to this country and said the system had no parallel in World War I.

Entertainment Organized

Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Protzman, of Englewood, N. J., the hospital ship commander, supplemented his medical duties by helping organize the entertainment—bingo games, movies, a Christmas celebration with a Santa Claus and an evergreen tree "we stole in Africa."

There was, as well, a ship-wide elimination quiz program, with the finals broadcast over the vessel's communication system. The winner, who got a case of pop, was from the neuro-psychiatric group.

In the invasion of Italy, the Acadia many times was almost in between the crossfire of warship and shore batteries. It stood off Naples [illegible] British battleship Warspite s[illegible] the town, and ran an ambulance service from the Allied beachheads to African hospitals after the invasion.

It was five miles away when an American minesweeper was torpedoed, and small boats rushed the thirty-three survivors, all burned by blazing oil, to the hospital ship. In one day, half the Acadia's supply of blood plasma was used up, but thirty-one of the thirty-three men lived.

One of them, Gilbert T. Wood, of Claremont, N. J., a seaman, "lost half his tattoos from the burns," Colonel Protzman said. Wood was aboard the Acadia today, hoping he'll "be back in action soon, and in the Pacific."

Colonel Protzman called another patient, Col. Karl Schleede, chaplain and former pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Schenectady, N. Y., a "real hero" for his work in helping carry wounded back to battalion aid stations.

MAJOR PROBLEMS FACING CONGRESS ON RETURN TODAY

Legislators to Begin Final Session of Year After 3-Week Recess

FDR MESSAGE AWAITED

Soldiers' Vote, Rail Wages, Subsidies, Taxes Up for Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — (AP) Fresh from a three-weeks vacation and flush with ideas gleaned from the grass roots, the 78th Congress starts its second and last regular session tomorrow with a mountain of work awaiting it.

Political considerations, always strong, will have a special part in the deliberations of the lawmakers this national election year, which Republicans confidently hope and many Democrats secretly fear may mark the end of 12 years of Democratic administration in Washington.

President Roosevelt is to decide tomorrow on whether to deliver his annual "State of the Union" message in person on Tuesday.

Many Home Front Issues

Home-front issues dominate the immediate program, among them subsidies, taxes, service men's benefits, the soldiers' vote, contract termination and renegotiation, wages, strikes, industrial reconversion, and post-war planning.

Aside from those and other issues that normally will develop during the next 12 months, more optimistic legislators believe the 78th Congress, in its closing months will have the history-making task of laying the foundation for permanent peace.

Party leaders have pledged the same non-partisan cooperation on matters directly affecting the war that has characterized all congressional sessions since the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

But the harmony is expected to stop there. All seats in the House and many in the Senate are at stake in this year's elections, and there are few incumbents who won't admit privately that their actions will be guided largely by the thought that they can best serve by continuing to serve—by being reelected.

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G.O.P. Optimistic

Republicans say confidently they expect to win control of the House in the November elections, to make heavy inroads in the Senate and to put their candidate in the White House. Leaders of both parties know that what happens in November will be determined to a considerable degree by what happens in Congress between now and then.

Democrats begin the new session with control of both branches, having a working majority in the Senate and a numerical, but not always actual, majority in the House, where they hold 218 seats to 208 for the Republicans.

Some of the pending issues:

Taxes: Passed by the House, a $2,275,600,000 revenue measure awaits Senate action; it provides for less than one-fifth of the amount the Administration claims is necessary to drain off surplus and combat inflation.

Subsidies: By Feb. 17 there must be a showdown on the question of outlawing consumer food subsidies.

Wages: In the immediate offing is House action on a Senate bill boosting by eight cents an hour the pay of non-operating railroad employes. The Administration contends it will break the "line" against inflation and will lead to demands from other labor groups for congressionally-approved pay boosts.

General Smith Chief of Staff To Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Major-General Walter Bedell Smith has been appointed chief of staff to the Allied supreme commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the War Department announced tonight.

General Smith until recently was chief of staff of Allied forces in the Mediterranean theater. His former Mediterranean post has been assigned to Lieutenant-General James A. H. Gammell, former general officer of the eastern command of the United Kingdom.

The department announced also that it was informed that General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson assumed his duties as Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean yesterday. The deputy supreme commander in that area is Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers, former commander of American forces in Great Britain.

These latest shifts in command apparently leave only a few posts in the Allied set-up overseas to be announced, including an appointment of a commander for the American ground forces in England. It is expected that Admiral Harold R. Stark will continue as commander of American naval forces in the European area.

DATE FOR INVASION IS REPORTED SET

Forrestal Says Success of Attack Depends on Landing Craft.

JAN 10 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—(AP) Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, declaring that "invasion dates have been set," asserted tonight that the success of forthcoming offensives depends upon completion of a program calling for construction of 45,000 additional landing craft.

In a statement urging greater effort by the men engaged in building the invasion boats, he said:

"American men are going to storm hostile shores more difficult than any we have heretofore tackled. Heavy casualties must be expected.

"However, the more landing craft we have on invasion day the more power we can put into our punch and the lower the casualties will be in this most hazardous of military operations—the landing on a hostile shore in the face of a determined, well-equipped enemy."

Mr. Forrestal pointed out that the Navy, with the aid of shipyards throughout the nation, already has turned out 20,000 landing craft of all types. Those craft, he said, had participated in amphibious operations at Guadalcanal, Africa, Attu, Kiska, Sicily, Salerno and Tarawa.

NATIONAL INCOME REPORTED AT PEAK

Commerce Dept. Head Estimates 1943 Payments at $142,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 — (AP) With an 11-month total of $128,242,000,000, substantially higher than for any previous full year, Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones estimated today the national income was $142,000,000,000 in 1943.

The previous high for a full year was $115,500,000,000 in 1942. In 1939 it amounted to $70,900,000,000.

Income payments (salaries and wages, dividends and interest, rents and royalties, social security benefits, etc.) totaled $12,420,000,000 in November, 16 per cent above November, 1942, but three per cent below October, 1943.

Secretary Jones attributed the decrease from October for the most part to seasonal factors. After adjustment, the Commerce department's index of total income payments advanced to the record high of 221.4 in November, up 3.4 points from October. The advance, Secretary Jones said, was principally due to continued advances in payrolls of manufacturers engaged in war production, in pay of the armed forces, and in agricultural income. (The index is based on 1935-39, taken as 100).

30. 24—11665

Need for Greater Security In Post-War Years is Seen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—(AP) Organized labor and an employers' spokesman agreed today the post-war world must bring greater economic security for the people, but labor apparently was split on how much of the job is up to the government.

In the first of a series of reports on post-war planning, the Congress of Industrial Organizations declared that planning "must be based on a clear cut recognition of the responsibility of the Federal government for securing and maintaining full employment, production and consumption."

But in a radio discussion over the NBC network, Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, agreed with a statement by William Green, American Federation of Labor chief, that labor and management "can't look to anyone else—even the government—to do the job for us."

The report by the C.I.O. Post-War Planning committee contended that in addition to a program of full employment, the peacetime period must have "greatly increased" social security, old age assistance, medical care and financial aid for war veterans.

[illegible]alling for ...mediate creat[illegible] a Federal agency to arrange a speedy and orderly transitio[illegible] full peacetime consumption, [illegible]ployment and production, the C[illegible] declared that it should be head by a policy board with representatives of agriculture, labor and business.

The unions, the report added, must grow in strength to deal with such problems as monopolies and to "oppose tendencies toward isolationism and imperialism and the like."

Declaring that he spoke for "the great majority of American employers," Mr. Johnston assured Mr. Green that "as practical businessmen, we realize that unions are here to stay in America. To fight them is bad business."

Both the A.F.L. president and Mr. Johnston agreed on mutual desirability of labor-management cooperation, need for lifting wartime controls for labor and industry at the war's end, and on creation of a separate Federal agency to deal with cutbacks in the war production program and reconversion of war industries to peacetime manufacture.

JET PLANES EASY TO FLY

Air Officer Says New Craft Call For No Long Training

JAN 10 1944

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Army Air Forces indicated today that one of the chief handicaps in the use of any new weapon against an enemy—the need for long training of personnel—has been avoided in the revolutionary jet-propelled combat plane.

Brig. Gen. B. W. Chidlaw, chief of the Army Air Forces materiel division, suggested this in a discussion of some of the flying characteristics of the new propeller-less plane which the AAF and Britain's RAF announced last Thursday. In a brief address during the army hour broadcast, Chidlaw told of his impressions while flying the plane.

Like Conventional Planes

"I found," he said, "it acted as most conventional planes do. Its speed possibilities and performance at high altitude will make it valuable for combat purposes. Our pilots will find no trouble in operating these planes."

Chidlaw said he had two distinct sensations in flying the jet-propelled ship—lack of noise and absence of vibration. He added, that "I don't mean to imply that the plane is noiseless or that it flys with the speed of sound," but that the elimination of propellers and the fact that the noise from propulsion was to the rear made for quietness in the cockpit.

One Of Causes Of Fatigue

[One of the causes of pilot fatigue has been attributed to the thunder of the air plast from propellers and of high-powered aviation engines. The absence of vibration should make handling of the aircraft easier, especially in tight maneuvers, and reduce wear and strain on structure, machinery and instruments.]

Chidlaw said that while the first flight in this country of a jet-propelled plane was made about a year ago, the operations were kept "very secret" until the recent announcement.

"It was deemed propituous, however, at this time," he added, "to make a public news announcement of the jet-propulsion plane. While the German technique of propaganda in announcing new and secret weapons of war is to terrorize and frighten the enemy, our reason, however, for making it public now is prompted by a motive that only a free people can understand.

Clears Away Concern

"Your sons will some day fly these planes. You are entitled to know, within the bounds of national security, that all our resources are still at work to turn out better planes and better equipment to make our Allied air forces the best air forces in the world."

This explanation of the circumstances of the announcement tended to clear away some concern that arose when the AAF-RAF statement officially reported the new weapon had been developed and was going into production. In many past instances, belligerents have made public announcement of new or improved weapons only when it was known that one of them had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

NAVY PRAISES ITS RESERVES

They Are Winning War And Deserve Credit, Officer Says

JAN 10 1944

Washington, Jan. 9 (AP)—Navy reserves are doing the greate share of the big job of smashin enemy fleets throughout the world

This is the conclusion of old-lin regular navy officers who hav watched the navy expand from small peacetime force to the larg est fighting fleet that ever sailed the oceans.

"These boys really are winnin the war, and they're not gettin enough credit," said one officer i Washington who has had years o service at sea since his graduatio from the Naval Academy.

Nine Out Of Ten Line Officers

And Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, agrees. He has pointed out that nine out of ten of the line-officer berths in the fleet are filled by reserve officers—most of them men who have been trained for sea duty since the war began. Percentages of reserves among enlisted men are even higher.

The reserves—"feather merchants" if they hold commissions—haven't climbed to high command, instead they're filling the little jobs, the fighting jobs. But, says Knox, battle reports "universally contain the highest commendation of the conduct of officers and men.

Landing Craft Skippers

Some of the reserve officers have commands, certainly, but not of the big and glamorous warships. All of the landing craft—mean little vessels that move men and materials ashore for invasions—are skippered by reserve officers, manned by reserve personnel.

The PTS—motor torpedo boats that have smashed enemy warships and cargo vessels alike—are commanded and manned by reserves.

So are most of the gun crews of merchant vessels, little fighting units with three-inch guns as their principal weapons, who have been knocking off enemy submarines and airplanes while their cargo ships carry supplies for the front or materials for home consumption.

Command Destroyers

The largest commands given—thus far—to the reserve officers have been destroyers, the four stackers of World War I vintage which are guarding convoys for the most part, although some have seen action away from convoy routes.

Notable among the reserves commanding destroyers is Lieut. Com. Charles H. Hutchins, 31, Terre Haute, Ind., who rode his destroyer Borie up onto the back of a German submarine and held the U-boat while his crew—mostly reserves—battled the Nazi raiders with pistols, shotguns, even with knives.

Won Unit Commendation

The Borie sank the sub, but was damaged so severely that she had to be destroyed by other ships in the task force of the escort carrier Card. That exploit won a unit commendation for the Card and her escorting vessels.

It wasn't mentioned at the time, but Hutchins wasn't the only reserve officer—all of the ships in the Card's unit excepting the carrier itself were under command of fighting reserves.

Hundreds of examples of heroism and hard fighting by reserves are in navy archives and in records of decorations awarded for valor—three reservists even have been given the nation's highest award, the Medal of Honor.

Magnuson Says Ship Left Ways With Crack In Hull

Seattle, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Liberty ship Chief Washakie, Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.) said tonight, was "launched with a crack in her hull that had been daubed full of red putty and covered over with paint."

The Chief Washakie arrived in Seattle last week from Alaska and the Congressman then disclosed that it had broken open on the voyage and had split twice more after being repaired.

Inspection Assailed

The ship arrived here with a split in the side and heavy chains running fore and aft on the fore deck to relieve the "hogging strain" which threatened to snap off the bow.

Disclosure of the crack assertedly launched with the ship was made by the ship's master, Capt. Charles C. Graham, of Puyallup, who has been skipper of the Washakie since its launching in 1942, the Congressman said.

"Nothing short of grossly careless inspection," Magnuson asserted, could have permitted launching of such a dangerously faulty vessel.

Predicts Probe

"This ship, according to the testimony of her master, has not been repainted since coming from the yard. The yard is Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation at Portland.

"Whether the ship cracked open because of—or in addition to—the hidden crack launched with her hull is for the experts to determine.

"But the fact that the old crack, hidden by putty and paint, even existed is damning evidence of unbelievable carelessness.

"The Truman Committee will, I am sure, pursue this vigorously."

Filled With Lead, He Says

Captain Graham said "the crack was in the second plate below the sheer strake on the port side. It was almost through the plate, was an eighth of an inch wide and about twenty-four inches long."

"The fracture which broke the ship apart," he added, "either came from, or came to, this solid crack which was filled with red lead putty and hidden by hull paint."

The Washa[illegible] is one of fourteen Liberty ships which Representative Magnuson has declared have broken apart while at sea.

Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D., Wash.), Truman Committee member, is expected to arrive some time tomorrow for a hearing on the Liberty ship accidents.

EXILED PRESIDENT DIES IN HOUSE FIRE

Antanas Smetona, 69, Suffocates in Cleveland Home, Wife Escapes

JAN 10 1944

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—(AP) Antanas Smetona, 69, exiled president of Lithuania, was suffocated today in a fire which destroyed the home of his son, where he had resided since 1942.

Sofie, 58-year-old wife of the tiny republic's first and only president, escaped injury in the blaze, which firemen said started from an overheated furnace. Others in the house fled the flames.

Artificial respiration failed to save the president, who started his fourth term in December, 1938, just before war swept over Europe. He was found with a fur coat over his head on the floor of his third-floor apartment.

According to Battalion Fire Chief Thomas O'Brien, Smetona returned to the apartment for the fur coat despite his wife's pleas to follow her to safety.

At the time of the fire, the elder Smetona and his wife were discussing a speech he was to deliver Feb. 5-6 in New York in connection with the Fourth War Loan drive, according to Anthony Olis, a member of the American Friends of Lithuania society and League to Liberate Lithuania.

The wife of the president said she smelled smoke and urged her husband to follow her down stairs, but he apparently went back to get the fur coat as protection and was suffocated in the smoke and fumes.

Smetona tried unsuccessfully to steer his country through the perilous days preceding war in central Europe, but fled to Germany in June, 1940, when the Russians occupied the little Baltic nation.

He remained in Germany four months. Through the help of Americans, he obtained a visa and came to New York in March of 1941 via South America.

Spangler Says 'Poll' of Soldiers in England Favors G.O.P.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—(AP) [illegible]hairman Har[illegible]. E. Spangler of [illegible]e Republican National committee said today a survey of some of American troops in England by four reserve officers friendly to the G.O.P. showed a majority of the expeditionary forces favored the Republican party in the 1944 presidential picture, and not the "New Deal" administration, as claimed by some Democrats in Congress.

Spangler said the survey was made at his request by some captains and lieutenants known by him and formerly identified with the Republican organization. He would not name them, but said the poll, taken in a casual way in the course of their regular activity, covered about four "scattered battalions." A Battalion of infantry is about 900 men.

The G.O.P. chairman received newsmen at a press conference preliminary to tomorrow's opening session of national committeemen and state leaders to plan for the coming campaign and pick a convention city and date.

Spangler said all indications pointed to the convention being held at Chicago the latter part of June.

"I don't think the soldier vote is more Democratic than Republican," the G.O.P. chairman told reporters as presidential candidacies continued to highlight the hotel lobby talk among the party leaders from the 48 states.

"We have surveyed that and the conclusion is that it will vote about the same as the people in civil life. Our latest figures show that the people here would vote about 56 per cent for the Republican party and 44 per cent for the New Deal on the presidential race."

He added that "quite a little information" had been received on the possible soldier vote in the Southwest Pacific, but not to the extent of that obtained by a survey in England. He did not say

what the Pacific information showed.

Recalling that some Democratic legislators had estimated the soldier vote would be about 70 per cent for the administration, Spangler said the "impartial review" made by the reserve officers in England was on the basis of whether those polled favored the Republican party, not a particular candidate, over the New Deal. Officers as well as men were polled.

Peppered with questions as to the "mechanics" of the poll, the chairman said it was perfectly within the rights of the officers to conduct it as American citizens. The request to conduct it was made direct, not through the War department.

Asked how an accurate poll could be made if the men knew the poll-taking officers to be Republicans, Spangler said he doubted whether that was known to the men.

"They were trying to get an accurate sentiment and they couldn't propagandize and get an accurate sentiment at the same time," he replied.

NAZIS ALERT FOR INVASION

JAN 10 1944

Brussels Believe Five-Week Bombing Will Be Signal

New York, Jan. 9—Allied preparations to invade Europe from the west were reflected in continued German tenseness today, as reported both in broadcasts from the German-controlled part of the continent and in dispatches of neutral correspondents.

The sectors Germans were watching ranged from the Eastern Mediterranean, where the Nazis were said to fear a Turkish break from the non-belligerent ranks, to the coast of Belgium.

Describes Sofia As Tense

The *Morgon Tidningen*, in a Budapest dispatch said a tense situation prevailed in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, and that many feared Bulgaria may attack Turkey.

The dispatch said Bulgarians maintain that they no longer can count on Turkish neutrality.

The London radio said "more than 100,000 of the population of Sofia have left the city because of Allied bombings and general nervousness.

DNB in a Berlin broadcast said a strongly escorted convoy of eighty Allied tankers and merchant ships arrived yesterday at Gibraltar from the Atlantic.

Expect Aerial Prelude

A German broadcast from Brussels declared the Allies had mapped out an intensive five-week aerial bombardment to precede an invasion, and that Germans in Belgium were especially alert.

"Thousands of people scan the sky every day for increased British air activity because the Allies intend to carry out five weeks of air bombardment to precede an invasion," a Transocean correspondent reported.

"The German anr defense is on toptoe. Man ya flying ace who used to spend his days off in Brussels is now at his post.

Spies Behind Atlantic Wall

"High German commanders are traveling at great speed along the Belgian coast to the enormous pillboxes in the Ostend and Blankenberg region. Even they must submit to strict examination by patrols, because only recently a whole carload of terrorists was discovered. There are spies behind the Atlantic wall."

Aneta, Dutch news agency, reported that Nazi concern over a possible invasion of Holland had resulted in additional numbers of former members of the Netherlands armed forces being interned as prisoners of war. Many had been exempted because they held key posts.

The Mayor of Leyden has appointed an evacuation commissioner in case it is necessary to remove the civil population, the agency added.

GOERING BELITTLES VALUE OF UKRAINE

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 — (AP) Reichsmarshal Herman Goering began shortening the German conception of the Ukraine's importance as a "bread basket" today in keeping with the enforced "German military strategy of shorter defense lines in the East."

Goering's newspaper, Essener National Zeitung, conceded that "it is wrong to say that areas we have given up have been of no value," but hastened to insist that the territory's loss had been planned and that the "center of gravity in agriculture and nutrition in the economical respect always was and will remain in Germany."

"When fixing our rations in the Reich, we have already, for transport reasons, generally considered only the areas west of the Dnieper," said the newspaper as reported to the OWI.

TRANSOCEAN PAPER STARTS

London Daily Mail's Weekly To Go Out Today

JAN 10 1944

New York, Jan. 9 (AP)—The first issue of the first transatlantic newspaper, the weekly digest of the London *Daily Mail*, written and set up in England and printed in New York, will be headed tomorrow through the mail to "desks of influential people in America."

A preliminary announcement of the publication's purpose, "as a contribution toward the closer understanding of the British and American peoples," is repeated on the front page of the first issue.

The *Daily Mail's* transatlantic edition has twelve nine-by-twelve pages. Photographed on microfilm, it was reduced to the size of a dollar bill, flown to New York, reenlarged and printed.

An article describing the new venture, signed by Lord Rothermere, *Daily Mail* publisher, states:

"With this very great experiment, the *Daily Mail* breaks new ground again. For the issue now in your hands is more than a spontaneous messenger of good will from one newspaper in England to the people who shape public opinion in America. It is also a pointer to the exciting possibilities of harnessing together the aeroplane, the camera and the printing press in the coming age of flight."

The first issue includes a report on the pre-invasion pressure on British railroads, political and military commentaries by *Daily Mail* columnists and correspondents and a digest of recent *Daily Mail* editorials.

A special feature is a page of "messages from your fighting men," which includes brief personal notes from American service men and women to their relatives.

50 Soldiers Defy Malaria, Get Medal

New York, Jan. 9 (AP)—Fifty soldiers who volunteered to work in a mosquito-infested area for six weeks without any special precautions have been awarded the Legion of Merit Medal by General Douglas MacArthur, a special dispatch to the *Sunday News* from New Guinea reported today.

"Like seventeen men who voluntarily let themselves be stricken with yellow fever in Cuba forty-three years ago and whose names were permanently inscribed on the army register's roll of honor," said the dispatch, "today's fifty GIs spent six weeks in an advanced Allied base working like other soldiers but using neither mosquito nets or atabrine suppressives.

"The majority incurred malaria and were sent to hospitals. They were part of a group of 150 soldiers used in the test. Fifty took normal precautions daily with doses of atabrine, fifty took the new undisclosed drug, while the remainder ignored all precautions, subjecting themselves to fever which sometimes lasts a lifetime."

BULGARIAN IN[illegible] HINTED

NEW YORK [illegible] 9.—(AP) The Cairo radio [illegible] st tonight a report that tw[illegible] warships appeared last Mo[illegible] f the Bulgarian coast betw[illegible] Varna and Burgas, indicating [illegible]e Russian army is preparing to land in Bulgaria." However, the broadcast, reported by the FCC, suggested that the account should be received with reserve.

CHIEF [illegible] ED ONE DIES

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—(AP) The Vichy radio reported today that Eugene DeLoncle, leader of the rightist French political organization known as the Cagoulard (hooded men), had died in Paris. The broadcast was reported by the Federal communications commission.

Hongkong-Canton Line Reopened

New York, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Berlin radio, broadcasting a dispatch from Shanghai, said that rail traffic between Hongkong and Canton in southern China was reopened at the end of September after being at a standstill for six years.

Stalin Decorated By King Of Italy

New York, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Berlin radio, quoting what purported to be a Rome dispatch, said today that King Vittorio Emanuele had conferred on Marshal Joseph Stalin the Order of the Annunziata which makes him a "cousin of the king."

The broadcast gave no indication of how it had obtained the information. The decoration is the highest distinction conferred by the Italian monarchy.

BROWDER ASKS CHANGE IN NAME OF PARTY

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—(AP) Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party of the United States, has asked that the organization's name be changed and has invited the American public to help pick the new title, the party's national committee announced tonight.

The group said Browder had proposed that the national convention, scheduled to be held in May, alter the name, dropping the word "party."

Browder was said to have asked that the organization be given a name indicating its character "as a Communist association for political education, such as 'American Communist political association'."

JAN 10 1944

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDSYAN, JAN. 10)
(ADVANCE) LONDON, JAN. 9—(AP)—THE COTTON INDUSTRY MUST WORK AT FULL
SCHEDULE FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME AFTER THE WAR ENDS, THE ANNUAL
REPORT OF THE LANCASHIRE COTTON CROP, PREDICTED.
THE REPORT SUGGESTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT DEMOBILIZE COTTON WORKERS
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, SO THAT MILLS CLOSED BY LABOR SHORTAGES CAN BE
REOPENED TO HELP INDUSTRY AND SATISFY A WORLDWIDE DEMAND FOR TEXTILES.
HUGH DALTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, MEANWHILE WARNED THAT
BRITISH CLOTHES RATIONING IN MODIFIED FORM WOULD BE RETAINED DURING
THE TRANSITION PERIOD AFTER THE WAR TO PREVENT BUYING EXCESSES SUCH
AS FOLLOWED SUDDEN REMOVAL OF CONTROLS AFTER THE LAST WAR.
THE WOOL YARN MARKET IS QUIET. SPINNERS ARE WELL SUPPLIED WITH
ORDERS AND CAUTIOUS ABOUT TAKING ON NEW COMMITMENTS. PRICES ARE
FIRM.
THE GOVERNMENT IS MAKING HEAVY DEMANDS ON THE RAYON INDUSTRY FOR
LININGS, TIRE FABRICS AND SPECIALTIES.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JCQ) AN. 10)
RQ1204PEW
D41KX

3p. 24 — 11667

LONDON--FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD RUSSIAN XXX 130 MILES FARTHER WEST. (CORRECT--ELIMINATING FINAL GRAF)

THE ORIGINAL SOVIET COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF "BEREZNYA," INDICATING A RED ARMY FORCE HAD SEIZED A TOWN OF THAT NAME 23 MILES WEST OF THE OLD POLISH-RUSSIAN FRONTIER AND 22 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SARNY. HOWEVER, THE NAME SUBSEQUENTLY WAS REVISED TO "PEREDNYA," WHICH DOES NOT SHOW ON AVAILABLE MAPS.

ATTACKING ALONG ETC X X X THIRD GRAF FIRST LEAD.

BY1159PEW

JAN 10 1944

LONDON Grd xx Tuesday.

SOUTH OF KIROVOGRAD THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED WITHIN 11 MILES OF THE RAIL JUNCTION OF DOLINOVKA, A RAIL HUB STILL SERVING GERMAN TROOPS IN THE KRIVOI ROG AND NIKOPOL AREAS FARTHER EAST IN THE DNIEPER BEND.

TWO OTHER RUSSIAN ARMIES UNDER GENERALS RODION MALINOVSKY AND FEODOR TOLBUKHIN ARE POISED ALONG THE LOWER DNIEPER WAITING TO SPRING ONCE THE GERMANS IN THE KRIVOI ROG-NIKOPOL-HERSON AREAS BEGIN A RETREAT: AS YET THERE HAVE BEEN NO REPORTS OF A GERMAN WITHDRAWAL IN THAT AREA, BUT THE TONE OF BERLIN PROPAGANDA SUGGESTS ONE IS IMMINENT IF NOT UNDERWAY.

THE GERMANS ALSO SAID ANOTHER RUSSIAN ARMY UNDER GEN.CONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY HAD BEGUN ATTACKING AGAIN WEST OF RECHITSA, IN LOWER WHITE RUSSIA. THIS SECTOR IS NORTH OF THE PRIPET MARSHES, THE SOUTHERN FRINGE OF WHICH IS PROTECTING ONE FLANK OF GENERAL VATUTIN'S ARMY MOVING INTO OLD POLAND.

LONDON Grd xx POLAND.

THE LONDON POLES OUTWARDLY INSIST THAT POLAND'S PRE-WAR 1939 BOUNDARIES BE RECOGNIZED, WHILE THE IMPLIED OFFICIAL RUSSIAN POSITION HAS BEEN THAT THE SOVIET'S WESTERN BORDER LIES ANOTHER 150 MILES TO THE WEST, PERHAPS AS FAR AS THE DEMARCATION LINE ESTABLISHED WHEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA INVADED POLAND IN 1939.

SK505PEW

LONDON, JAN.9-(AP)-A BROADCAST GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY THAT THE "GRIM STRUGGLE" IN THE KIROVOGRAD AREA OF LXXX AREA OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA WAS RAGING WITH UNDIMINISHED VIOLENCE, AND ADDED THAT FIGHTING STILL CONTINUED IN THE WESTERN PART OF KIROVOGRAD ITSELF. CAPTURE OF THE CITY WAS ANNOUNCED YXXX ANNOUNCED BY THE RUSSIANS YESTERDAY.

XMS06AEW

JAN 10 1944

BY LYNN HEINZERLING (330)

HEADQUARTERS, 301ST U.S. HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP, JAN.8 (DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.COL.KARL T.BARTHELMESS WANTED TO CELEBRATE THE 200TH MISSION OF HIS FLYING FORTRESS GROUP TODAY BY PLASTERING THE TOWN IN WHICH HE WAS BORN AND LIVED 14 YEARS, ESSEN, GERMANY--BUT THE SCHEDULE CALLED FOR THE AIRCRAFT FACTORY AT REGGIO EMILIA, IN CENTRAL ITALY SO HIS FORTRESS HELPED MAKE UP THE PARTY WHICH BLASTED THE FACTORY FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER.

WHILE THE FORTRESSES WERE THUMPING REGGIO EMILIA, LIBERATORS OF THE 15TH AIRFORCE SWEPT ACROSS THE ADRIATIC TO POUND GERMAN AIRFIELDS AT MOSTAR, YUGOSLAVIA, FROM WHICH GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES SUPPORT GROUND

1944

RAF WELLINGTONS HIT THE AIRCRAFT PLANT AT REGGIO EMILIA LAST NIGHT AND THE FORTRESS SMASH TODAY NOT ONLY PLASTERED THE PLANT BUT ALSO RIPPED UP A GOOD SECTION OF THE RAILWAY LINE WHICH RUNS THROUGH THE TOWN FROM MILAN TO BOLOGNA.

BARTHELMESS WAS SO ELATED AT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE 301ST GROUP THAT HE HAD THE PLANES "BUZZ" THE HOME FIELD TWICE WHEN THEY RETURNED--ONCE FOR EACH HUNDRED MISSIONS--WHEN THEY RETURNED WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A PLANE.

"IT WAS A PERFECT DAY," BARTHELMESS SAID AS HE SLIPPED OUT OF THE LEADING FORTRESS WHICH HE PILOTED ON THE RAID. "THERE WAS NO FLAK AND NOT A SINGLE FIGHTER. THESE BOYS SURELY CAN FLY."

CAPT.JACK DALTON OF ROCHESTER,N.Y., WHO HAS FLOWN WITH THE GROUP FROM BASES IN BOTH ENGLAND AND THE MEDITERRANEAN, COMPLETED HIS 38TH MISSION TODAY.

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"IT WAS A PIECE OF CAKE," HE SAID.

THE RAID WHICH PUT ANOTHER DENT IN THE ALREADY CRIPPLED AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION OF THE NAZIS WAS NOTABLE BECAUSE OF THE ABSENCE OF ANY FIGHTER OPPOSITION ON THE LONG JOURNEY TO AND FROM THE TARGET. THE AIRMEN WERE MYSTIFIED BY THE LACK OF OPPOSITION OVER AN AREA WELL WITHIN REACH OF ENEMY FIGHTER FIELDS.

"I THINK THEY MUST BE SCARED OF THE FORTS," DECLARED BARTHELMESS.

THE 301ST GROUP IS ONE OF THE TWO OLDEST FORTRESS GROUPS OPERATING OVER EUROPE AND IS THE SECOND TO COMPLETE 200 MISSIONS. THE GROUP'S GUNNERS HAVE DESTROYED 253 ENEMY FIGHTERS, PROBABLY DESTROYED 10 MORE AND DAMAGED 141, LOSING ONLY 28 PLANES BY ENEMY ACTION.

FORTRESSES OF THE GROUP HAVE LOBBED BOMBS ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TO FRANCE AND ACROSS NORTHERN AFRICA TO KASSERINE PASS WHERE THEY WERE GIVEN CREDIT FOR DESTROYING MANY OF MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S TANKS WITH FRAGMENTATION BOMBS. THEY LED BOTH RAIDS ON ROME, HIT HITLER'S MESSERSCHMITT WORKS AT WEINER NEUSTADT, AUSTRIA, FROM BASES IN AFRICA AND ON APRIL 10, 1943, SANK THE ITALIAN CRUISER TRIESTE BETWEEN CORSICA AND SARDINIA.

SOME OF THE GROUP'S ORIGINAL PLANES WHICH FLEW ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO ENGLAND IN AUGUST, 1942, ARE STILL FLYING WITH OTHER GROUPS. THE GROUP WAS ACTIVATED AT GEIGER FIELD, SPOKANE, WASH., WITH COL.RONALD R.WALKER AS COMMANDING OFFICER.

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THE GROUP MADE ITS FIRST RAID--ON THE RAILROAD YARDS AT ROUEN, FRANCE--SEPT.5, 1942, FROM BRITISH BASES AND COMPLETED SEVEN MORE MISSIONS BEFORE BEING SENT TO AFRICA IN NOVEMBER.

MOST OF THE ORIGINAL GROUND CREWS WHICH HAVE KEPT THE FORTS FLYING STILL ARE WITH THEM. THEY HAVE SLEPT IN AFRICAN MUD AND SWEATED IN THE DESERT, SLEEPING UNDER THE WINGS OF THE PLANES IN BITTER NIGHTS. NOW THEY SPEND COLD NIGHTS PATCHING, REPAIRING AND SHINING, KEEPING TVEIR CHARGES READY FOR THE NEXT MISSION.

ONE OF THE GROUP'S MOST FAMOUS PLANES WAS CALLED "HELLS KITCHEN." IT FLEW ON 102 MISSIONS AND NOW IS TOURING AIRCRAFT PLANTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

MOST OF THE ORIGINAL CREW MEMBERS ALREADY HAVE COMPLETED THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF MISSIONS AND HAVE DEPARTED FOR OTHER ASSIGNMENTS.

TWO OF THE ORIGINAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF STILL WITH THE GROUP ARE MAJ.R.L.NELSON, SPOKANE, WASH., A WEATHER OFFICER, AND MAJ.EDMUND T. BRIGHAM, NEWPORT, WASH.

BARTHELMESS, WHO BECAME COMMANDER OF THE GROUP CHRISTMAS DAY, FITS EASILY INTO THE COLORFUL PATTERN OF THE GROUP. HE WAS PILOTING ONE OF THE FORTRESSES WHICH FLEW INTO HAWAII DEC.7, 1941, WHEN THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR WAS IN PROGRESS. LATER HE PARTICIPATED IN THE BATTLE OF WAKE ISLAND AND ASSAULTS ON GUADALCANAL AND THE SOLOMONS.

HE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE PACIFIC IN FEBRUARY OF LAST YEAR BUT TIRED OF WHAT HE CALLED THE "PAPER WAR" AND ASKED FOR ACTION.

30. 24 — 11669

BORN IN ESSEN IN 1911 HE REMEMBERS ALLIED AIR ATTACKS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND WOULD LIKE TO FOLLOW THEM UP. HE RECALLS SHINNYING UP LAMP POSTS IN ESSEN TO TURN OUT THE GAS LIGHTS WHEN THE AIR RAID ALARM WAS SOUNDED IN THE LAST WAR AND THEN LYING IN THE GUTTER UNTIL THE RAID WAS OVER. HE MOVED TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1925.

TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON TODAY'S SMALL TARGET AND BESIDES DAMAGE TO THE PLANE FACTORY A POWERHOUSE AND HANGARS AT AN AIRFIELD WERE HIT.

JAN 10 1944

LT.WAYNE L.DANIEL, PADUCAH, KY., A PILOT OF ONE PLANE, SAID, "EVERY MAN OF MY CREW HAD HIS HEAD AT A WINDOW IN ORDER TO WATCH THE BOMBS FALL AND WHEN I HEARD THEM YELL I KNEW THEY WERE IN THERE."

LT.ALBERT M.BALDWIN, NEKOMA, KANS., REMARKED THAT "THOSE NAZI JOKERS WON'T USE THAT FACTORY FOR SOME TIME."

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING TODAY'S RAID SHOWED ALL CENTRAL BUILDINGS OF THE AIRCRAFT WERE COMPLETELY GONE AND THAT EVERY BUILDING HAD BEEN HIT AND DAMAGED SEVERELY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED THAT THE PLANT PROBABLY CAN BE WRITTEN OFF.

XM1254PEW

STOCKHOLM 2nd KRUPP 1st COMBINE

(THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS, ADDED THAT ALFRED VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH HAD BEEN GIVEN THE RIGHT TO USE THE NAME KRUPP BEFORE HIS OWN FAMILY NAME.

(KAISER WILHELM II GAVE GUSTAV VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH THE RIGHT TO ASSUME THE NAME OF KRUPP VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH WHEN HE MARRIED BERTHA KRUPP, HEIRESS TO THE INDUSTRIAL DYNASTY, IN 1906.)

XB410PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--SECOND ADD ITALIAN (BUDGET BY GALLAGHER) X X X ~~OF CASSINO~~.

JAN 10 1944

CAPT.BURNHAM E.SHAW, MARSHALL, MO., PILOT ON HIS 36TH MISSION, SAID "THE TARGET WAS COMPLETELY COVERED WITH BOMBS. THERE WERE FIRES BURNING ALL OVER THE PLACE, AND A HEAVY PALL OF SMOKE HUNG OVER THE AREA. I SAW HITS ON THE FACTORY AND MORE IN THE RAILROAD YARDS.

LEADING ONE FORMATION OF LIBERATORS AGAINST MOSTAR WAS COL.DARR H.ALKIRE, FAIRBURY, NEB., WHO SAID "I HAVE BEEN SWEATING IT OUT EVER SINCE PEARL HARBOR TRYING TO GET INTO THIS THING WHERE THE ACTION IS." HE WAS FORMERLY CHIEF OF STAFF AT BIGGS FIELD, TEX.

ONE LIBERATOR PILOT, 2ND LT.DONALD P.HENDERSON, 4113 FORTY-FOURTH AVE., SEATTLE, WASH., WAS ALMOST KILLED WHEN A PIECE OF FLAK HIT SIX INCHES FROM HIS HEAD.

"I HEARD THE THING HIT, AND LOOKED TO SEE MY SHOULDER COVERED WITH GLASS," HENDERSON SAID. "THOSE JERRY GUNNERS KNEW THEIR BUSINESS ALL RIGHT AND DIDN'T WASTE ANY AMMUNITION."

LT.JOSEPH P.ORLEY, NAPOLEON, N.D., GOT A BURST THROUGH THE GLASS OF HIS TURRET. "THAT SAFETY GLASS IS PLENTY OKAY AND I WISH I COULD HANK THE GUY WHO MADE IT," HE SAID.

AMONG MITCHELL GUNNERS TO WHOM VICTORIES WERE CREDITED DURING THE METKOVIC RAID WAS SERGT.OWEN M.UDOR OF MATADOR, TEX., WHO CLAIMED A FOCKE-WULF 190.

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XM408PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN.9-(AP)-ALL GERMAN FORCES SOUTH OF THE PRIPET MARSHES IN WESTERN RUSSIA WERE THREATENED WITH IMMINENT DISASTER TODAY AS HAMMER HEADS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMIES OF GENERAL NIKOLAI VATUTIN AND IVAN C.KONEV SMASHED WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THREE NAZI ESCAPE RAILROADS.

AT THE SAME TIME, FURTHER DIFFICULTIES WERE PROMISED MARSHAL FRITZ ERICH VON MANNSTEIN BY SOVIET COLUMNS IN ROVNO PROVINCE (OLD POLAND) FIVE MILES EAST OF THE TOWN OF SARNY, CAPTURE OF WHICH WOULD SEVER A FOURTH VITAL RAIL WHICH LINKS THE GERMAN ARMIES OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

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PUSHING ON RAPIDLY FROM CAPTURED ILINTSY, 40 MILES EAST OF ZHMERINKA, ONE OF GEN.VATUTIN'S SPEARHEADS BROUGHT THE ODESSA-WARSAW RAILROAD UNDER ATTACK. THE CUTTING OF THIS VITAL LINE OF COMMUNICATION WOULD FORCE THE GERMANS IN THE SOUTH TO DEPEND ON SECONDARY, LONG-WAY-AROUND RAILROADS THROUGH RUMANIA FOR SUPPLIES OR FOR EVACUATION.

MANNSTEIN'S FORCES, STILL ALONG THE DNIEPER RIVER NEAR KANEV, FACED ENTRAPMENT BY COMBINED TROOPS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMIES WHO HAVE CAPTURED KAGARLIKSKAIA AND SLOBODA. THESE FORCES ARE NOW LESS THAN 11 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE HIGHLY-IMPORTANT TOWN OF MIRONOVKA, JUNCTION POINT OF THE BELAYA TSERKOV-SMELA RAILWAY AND A SPUR RUNNING TO KANEV.

THE GERMANS STILL HAVE A STRONG GARRISON IN KANEV AND SHOULD THE RUSSIANS REACH MIRONOVKA ALL HOPE OF ESCAPE BY RAIL WOULD BE LOST.

IN ADDITION, VATUTIN'S ADVANCE UNITS WHICH HAVE CAPTURED LUKASHEVKA HAVE PRACTICALLY MADE THE EAST-WEST RAILWAY FROM SMELA TO THE ODESSA-WARSAW LINE AT VAPNYARKA USELESS. THE RED ARMY TROOPS ARE ONLY 11 MILES NORTH OF THIS LINE WHICH IS THE MAIN GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTE ACROSS THE SOUTHERN UKRAINE.

THE ONLY OTHER EAST-WEST LINK IS ONE FROM KIROVOGRAD, CAPTURE OF WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY MARSHAL STALIN YESTERDAY. A SPUR THROUGH NOVO UKRAINKA TO THE ODESSA-WARSAW LINE IS STILL OPEN.

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE, DENYING THAT KIROVOGRAD HAD BEEN LOST, DECLARED SUNDAY THAT "BITTER FIGHTING STILL IS IN PROGRESS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY.")

JUST TO THE SOUTH OF KIROVOGRAD, THE GERMANS WERE PRESENTED WITH ANOTHER PROBLEM BY A COLUMN OF KONEV'S TROOPS WHICH HAVE DRIVEN SOUTHEASTWARD AFTER TAKING THE TOWNS OF GUBOVKA, 13 MILDS SOUTH OF KIROVOGRAD, AND ZELENAIA AND ARE ABOUT 11 MILES NORTHWEST OF DOLINOVKA, IMPORTANT RAIL HUB SERVING THE NAZIS STILL FAR OUT IN THE DNIEPER BEND AROUND NIKOPOL, AND THOSE STUBBORNLY RESISTING AT KRIVOI ROG.

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THE GERMANS ALREADY ARE BEGINNING TO FEEL THE MIGHT OF THE RED ARMY'S MOST WESTERLY SPEARHEAD DRIVING ON SARNY FROM AT LEAST TWO SIDES. SOVIET UNITS WERE ONLY FIVE MILES EAST OF SARNY YESTERDAY, AND A NEW GROUP IS LESS THAN EIGHT MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST TODAY.

THE NORTH-SOUTH LINE THROUGH SARNY IS THE MOST IMPORTANT LATERAL COMMUNICATION THE GERMANS HOLD. IT CONNECTS THE ODESSA-WARSAW LINE IN THE SOUTH WITH THE WARSAW-MINSK RAILWAY IN THE NORTH. ITS SEVERANCE WOULD SEND THE GERMANS BACK TO A SPUR LINE ABOUT 30 MILES WEST OF PINSK FOR A LATERAL LINK.

MEANWHILE, RUSSIAN UNITS PUSHED WESTWARD IN ROVNO PROVINCE AND SLOGGED THROUGH THE PRIPET MARSHES TO NOVAIA CHARTORIA, A POINT 21 MILES SOUTHEAST OF POLONNOE ON THE BERDICHEV-ROVNO RAILWAY.

THE GERMAN RETREAT CONTINUED, MEANWHILE, ALONG THE WHOLE SOUTHERN

3o. 24—11671

HALF OF THE FRONT.

(A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH SAID THE NAZIS' WESTWARD FLIGHT "COULD ALMOST BE DESCRIBED AS CHAOTIC," BERLIN CORRESPONDENTS SAID, BECAUSE THEIR PLANS FOR A METHODICAL RETREAT WERE UPSET BY THE SUDDEN, SWIFT AND NUMEROUS RED ARMY OFFENSIVES.)

FIRST DISPATCHES FROM CAPTURED KIROVOGRAD TOLD OF LONG LINES OF GERMAN PRISONERS BEING MARCHED TO THE EAST WHILE LARGE STORES OF CAPTURED AMMUNITION, FOOD AND OTHER WAR MATERIALS WERE BEING SORTED.

DISPATCHES TO MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS RELATED HOW A GERMAN ARTILLERY AND ANTI-TANK BATTERY OF 50 GUNS WAS SMASHED IN ONE KIROVOGRAD SUBURB. MANNSTEIN TRIED DESPERATELY TO RELIEVE THE ENCIRCLED KIROVOGRAD GARRISON THROWING NUMEROUS TANKS INTO THE FIGHT.

FINALLY THE GERMANS MADE ONE LAST TRY TO BREAK THROUGH WITH ABOUT 50 MAMMOTH TIGER TANKS. A DISPATCH TO THE RED ARMY NEWSPAPER, RED STAR, SAID 24 OF THEM WERE BLOWN UP.

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THEN THE GERMANS BEGAN SURRENDERING, RED STAR ADDED.

OTHER DISIATCHES SAID THE GERMANS APPEARED HELPLESS TO HALT THE SOVIET TANKS, CAVALRY AND MOTORIZED INFANTRY WHICH IN MANY PLACES WERE OPERATING WELL BEHIND HIS TROOPS IN A RESUMPTION OF OPEN, BLITZKRIEG WARFARE.

(GERMAN MILITARY SPOKESMEN FRANKLY TOLD SWEDISH CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE GERMAN ARMIES ARE FLEEING DURING "ONE OF THE DECISIVE HOURS OF THE WAR," IN A DESPERATE BATTLE UPON WHICH "THE OUTCOME OF THE WHOLE WAR DEPENDS."

(THE GERMAN SUNDAY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED "BITTER FIGHTING" ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT SOUTHOF VITEBSK.)

(Rechitsa)

G123PEW

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY (2-0)

MOSCOW, MONDAY, JAN 10-(AP)-THE FIRST AND SECOND RED ARMIES ON THE UKRAINIAN FRONTS NEARED A JUNCTION TODAY IN WIDE ENCIRCLING MANEUVERS WEST OF THE DNIEPER RIVER.

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GEN.NIKOLAI VATUTIN'S FIRST ARMY PUSHED SOUTH THROUGH BUKI WHILE GEN.IVAN KONEV'S SECOND ARMY HAD DRIVEN WEST PAST ALEXANDROVKA. THOSE TWO POINTS ARE 75 MILES APART.

A JUNCTION OF THE TWO ARMIES WOULD CLOSE A RING AROUND THE GERMANS IN THE SMELA GAP IN A POCKET 80 MILES DEEP RUNNING BACK TO THE RIGHT BANK OF THE DNIEPER.

AT THE SAME TIME THE FIRST ARMY CONTINUED ITS GENERAL WESTERN ADVANCE WITH PENETRATION OF KAMENETSK PODOLSK PROVINCE, SOUTH OF ROVNO PROVINCE (IN OLD POLAND) WHICH THE RED ARMY PREVIOUSLY HAD ENTERED.

THE RUSSIANS TOOK POLONNOE, A DISTRICT CENTER JUST INSIDE KAMENETS PODOLSK PROVINCE AND 87 MILES SOUTH OF KLESOV, THE ADVANCE POINT REACHED IN ROVNO PROVINCE.

OCCUPATION OF POLONNOE REPRESENTED A 50-MILE ADVANCE WEST OF ZHITOMIR AND BROUGHT THE RED ARMY WITHIN 22 MILES OF THE RAILROAD JUNCTION OF SHEPETOVKA.

THE FIRST ARMY'S SOUTHERN FRONT, WHICH WAS REPORTED MAKING THE MOST PROGRESS, ALSO INVOLVED THE GREATEST DANGER TO THE GERMANS.

IN ADDITION TO THE DRIVE THROUGH BUKI, VATUTIN'S FORCES HOPPED UP THE WEST BANK OF THE DNIEPER SOUTH OF KIEV, TAKING KAGARLYK, 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BZHISCHCHEV.

KONEV'S SECOND ARMY MET STIFF RESISTANCE AROUND RECAPTURED

KIROVOGRAD, BUT OCCUPATION OF ALEXANDROVKA, 35 MILES TO THE NORTH, HELPED STRAIGHTEN THE FRONT.

SIGNS OF INCREASING ACTIVITY WERE REPORTED FROM OTHER FRONTS. WHERE THE ACTION PREVIOUSLY HAS BEEN LIMITED TO ARTILLERY FIRE AND SCOUTING, IT HAS NOW SWELLED TO WHAT COMMUNIQUES CALLED "LOCAL BATTLES."

JAN 10 1944

XB901PEW

OTTAWA, JAN. 9-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLYING OFFICER FORREST J.GREGORY OF TOPEKA, KAS., WAS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS. HIS NEXT OF KIN WAS LISTED AS HIS MOTHER, MRS.J.M.ELLIS OF TOPEKA.

MQ707PEW

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN.10) (490)

(ADVANCE) (AB) WASHINGTON, JAN.9-(AP)-AWARDS OF BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO THE AIR MEDAL TO MORE THAN 490 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE U.S.ARMY 13TH AIR FORCE FOR COMBAT FLIGHTS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT. RECIPIENTS INCLUDED THESE NEW YORKERS:

THREE BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO AIR MEDAL

NEWITT LOOMIS ALEXANDER, 1ST LT., 15 EAST 93RD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

EDGAR LOCKER HUNT STEVENS,JR., 2D LT., 161 WEST 16TH ST.,NYCITY.

FRANCIS EDWIN IDDINGS, STAFF SGT. 110 CLIFTON STREET, PHELPS.

TWO BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO AIR MEDAL

LLOYD D.SPIES, 1ST LT., 5 ASKINS PLACE, NEW ROCHELLE. (REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION OCT.6, 1943.) POSTHUMOUS.

JOSEPH T. KENNELLY, 2D LT., 2728 HENRY HUDSON PKWY,NYCITY.

EDWARD L. OSTROVE, 2D LT., 597 ESSEX ST., BROOKLYN.

THOMAS EDWARD KILBORN, TECH SGT., FELTS MILLS.

FRANK E.PETERSON, TECH SGT., KENNEDY.

JOSEPH L.SCHAPPERT, STAFF SGT., 271 SUMMIT AVE., MOUNT VERNON.

DONALD G.SHAROW, ST... SGT., 207 EAST CASTLE ST., SYRACUSE.

BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL

HENRY EUGENE JONES,JR., MAJOR, 323 MAIN ST., ONEIDA.

ROBERT H.CASEY, CAPTAIN, 86 GENESEE ST., NEW HARTFORD.

HENRY E. MATSON, CAPTAIN, 76 LAKE ST., PERRY.

GORDON F.BREWSTER, FIRST LT., 179 SPRING ST., ROCHESTER.

(REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION OCT.6, 1943.) POSTHUMOUS.

WILLIAM SIDNEY FLOOD, 1ST LT., 64 VERMILYEA AVE., NYCITY.

FREDERICK GARDNER, 1ST LT., 115 CENTRAL PARK WEST, NYCITY.

EMIL R. NOVAK, 1ST LT., GROTON.

STANLEY BERGER, 2D LT., 142 EAST PINE ST., LONG BEACH.

STEPHEN MAX FISCHER, 2D LT., 276 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NYCITY.

LEONARD R. GRAFF, 2D LT., 3100 BRIGHTON THIRD ST., BROOKLYN.

REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION SINCE JUNE 30, 1943.)

JOHN R.KELLY, 2D LT., 630 WOLCOTT AVE., SYRACUSE.

EDWARD P. LEMARQUAND, 2D LT., FORESTVILLE. (REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION SINCE SEPT.16, 1943.)

CHARLES W. RAE, 2D LT., 59-29 LINDEN ST., RIDGEWOOD, NYCITY.

LEO H. WAINMAN, TECH SGT., BLOOMINGDALE AVE., EAST GREENBUSH.

JOSEPH W. HARNELL, STAFF SGT., EAST HAMPTON.

JOHN J.KANE, SGT, 315 EAST 158TH ST., THE BRONX, NYCITY.

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PAUL E.GELBER, CORPORAL, 53 EAST 182ND ST., THE BRONX, NYCITY.
EDWARD C.CANAVAN, PRIVATE, 98-26 JAMAICA AVE., RICHMOND HILL, NYCITY

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN.10- MOVED JAN.6)

X1232AEW

UNDATED GERMAN RAIDER (100)

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A CLAIM OF THE CAPTAIN OF A GERMAN RAIDER YESTERDAY (SUN) THAT HIS SHIP HAD MINED HAURAKI GULF OFF THE NEW ZEALAND PORT OF AUCKLAND, RESULTING "IN THE DESTRUCTION OF VALUABLE ENEMY SHIPPING SPACE."

NO MENTION WAS MADE IN THE BROADCAST OF THE DATE OF THE OPERATION. THE ACCOUNT, BASED ON AN ARTICLE IN THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, QUOTED CAPT. V. WEYHER AS SAYING THAT THE MINING WAS DONE AT NIGHT CLOSE TO THE SHORE AND WAS A COMPLETE SUCCESS ALTHOUGH TWO ENGLISH CRUISERS AND ONE AUXILIARY CRUISER LAY IN AUCKLAND HARBOR.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JAN 10 1944

BY1218AEW

London CP

COINCIDING CUMANNOUNCEMNT THESE FURTHER PREINVASION AIR APPOINTMENTS ADMIRALTY NAMED SEVEN CAPTAINS PROMOTED REAR ADMIRALS

AMONG THEM TWO VICTORS BATTLE RIVER PLATTE WILLIAM PARRY WHO COMMANDED ACHILLES CHARLES WOOD-HOUSE COMMANDER AJAX

OTHERS JOHN DUNDAS GUNNERY SPECIALIST ETLESLIE ASHMORE RICHARD SHELLEY HENRY EGETON HENRY BOVELLE END

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 10)

UNDATED SHIP SINKINGS (300)

JAN 10 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) (NY) ANNOUNCED ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANT SHIP LOSSES IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC SINCE PEARL HARBOR HAVE REACHED AN EVEN 700, AN ASSOCIATED PRESS TABULATION SHOWS.

AMONG THE U-BOAT VICTIMS IN WESTERN ATLANTIC WATERS WERE 281 SHIPS OF UNITED STATES REGISTRY, THE LATEST SINKING ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE ON DECEMBER 30, TELLING OF THE LOSS OF AN UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN MERCHANTMAN IN THE CARIBBEAN.

OTHER WESTERN ATLANTIC MERCHANT SHIP LOSSES, BY NATIONS, SINCE DECEMBER 7, 1941, INCLUDE: BRITAIN 130; NORWAY 68; PANAMA 39; BRAZIL AND NETHERLANDS, 24 EACH; AND UNIDENTIFIED ALLIES 33.

NINETEEN OTHER NATIONS HAVE LOST FROM ONE TO 13 CARGO CARRIERS IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC SINCE THE "DAY OF INFAMY."

ANNOUNCED LOSSES DURING 1943 TOTALED 95 MERCHANTMEN, COMPARED TO THE 582 REPORTED SUNK IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC IN THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS. TWENTY-THREE OTHERS WERE REPORTED SUNK AT UNSPECIFIED TIMES BETWEEN DEC. 7, 1941 AND JAN. 11, 1942.

THE UNITED STATES LOSS OF 51 CARGO CARRIERS IN 1943 WAS THE HIGHEST REPORTED FOR ANY NATION IN THE WEUTERN ATLANTIC DURING THE PERIOD. IT REPRESENTED, HOWEVER, ONLY A FRACTION OF THE 230 ANNOUNCED AMERICAN LOSSES IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC IN 1942.

REGISTRY OF OTHER SHIPS SENT TO THE BOTTOM IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC IN 1943 INCLUDED: BRITISH 10; NORWEGIAN 8; PANAMANIAN AND BRAZILIAN, 5 EACH; UNIDENTIFIED ALLIED 4; SWEDISH 3; CUBAN, COLOMBIAN AND GREEK,

2 EACH; HONDURAN, SPANISH AND DUTCH, ONE EACH.

MORE THAN HALF OF THE ENTIRE YEAR'S TOLL OF NON-AXIS MERCHANT SHIPPING WAS REPORTED IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1943 WHEN 57 SINKINGS WERE ANNOUNCED.

THIRTEEN MERCHANT SHIPS WERE SUNK IN JUNE, 1943, WHILE IN THE SAME MONTH IN 1942, AT THE PEAK OF SUBMARINE INROADS INTO WESTERN ATLANTIC SHIPPING, A TOTAL OF 111 ALLIED AND NEUTRAL VESSELS WERE ANNOUNCED LOST.

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(END OF ADV[illegible] FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 10)

MQ1207AEW

BY ASAHEL BUSH

A NEW GUINEA BOMBER BASE, JAN 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MURDEROUS BOSTON ATTACK PLANES FROM THIS FORWARD BASE VIRTUALLY OBLITERATED THE JAPANESE-HELD VILLAGE OF DIDMOP TODAY IN A BLOW SUPPORTING AMERICAN GROUND FORCES ENGAGED IN THE SEESAW BATTLE ON ARAWE PENINSULA, NEW BRITAIN.

THE DIDMOP ATTACK WAS COUPLED WITH A SECOND ASSAULT BY MITCHELL BOMBERS DIRECTLY BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES AT UMTINGALU ON THE NEW BRITAIN COAST NORTHEAST OF CAPE MERKUS WHERE AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED DEC. 15.

EACH TARGET REPRESENTED A SHARPLY RESTRICTED [illegible] OF NO MORE THAN 600 BY 200 YARDS, AND CALLED FOR UTMOST ACCURACY IN BOMB-SIGHTING. DIDMOP, LYING SOMEKFOUR MILES INLAND, NORTHEAST OF UMTING-

SIGHTING. DIDMOP, LYING SOME FOUR MILES INLAND, NORTHEAST OF UMTINGALU, WAS THOUGHT TO HAVE SHELTERED A SIZEABLE JAPANESE FORCE.

IN TWO RUNS THE BOSTONS BLANKETED THE AREA WITH CLUSTERS OF OVERLAPPING BOMB HITS. ONE RETURNING PILOT REPORTED "THAT VILLAGE IS NO LONGER THERE."

IN THE REGION BEHIND UMTINGALU, WHERE JAPANESE WERE DUG IN AMONG TREES AND IN CAVES, RECEIVED SIMILAR TREATMENT FROM THE MITCHELLS. NEARLY ALL BOMBS STRUCK THE TARGET, WHICH WAS ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS FROM AMERICAN POSITIONS.

UMTINGALU VILLAGE AND ARAWE AIRSTRIP, BEYOND, ONCE WERE IN AMERICAN HANDS BUT SINCE THEN THE DESPERATELY-FIGHTING JAPANESE GARRISON HAD FORCED THE INVADERS BACK SOME FOUR MILES FROM THE POINT OF FARTHEST ADVANCE.

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THE ENEMY ATTEMPTED THREE COUNTERATTACKS YESTERDAY WITHOUT SUCCESS.

THE ATTACK PLANES TODAY DIRECTED AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE SQUARELY UPON UMTINGALU.

IT LOOKS AS THOUGH THE JAPANESE, HEAVILY OUTNUMBERED, HAVE CHOSEN THIS FOR ANOTHER "LAST-MAN" STAND.

EJEPW

Pearl Harbor add'v bulletin

"DIVEBOMBERS OF THE 7TH AAF, ACCOMPANIED BY NAVY FIGHTERS, ATTACKED MILI ATOLL IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS ON JANUARY 7 (WEST LONGITUDE DATE). NO FIGHTER INTERCEPTION WAS ENCOUNTERED. IN THE EVENING OF JANUARY 7 ENEMY PLANES DROPPED BOMBS AT TARAWA WITHOUT DAMAGE TO

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"DIVEBOMBERS OF THE 7TH AAF, ACCOMPANIED BY NAVY FIGHTERS, ATTACKED MILI ATOLL IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS ON JANUARY 7 (WEST LONGITUDE DATE). NO FIGHTER INTERCEPTION WAS ENCOUNTERED. IN THE EVENING OF JANUARY 7 ENEMY PLANES DROPPED BOMBS AT TARAWA WITHOUT DAMAGE TO OUR INSTALLATIONS."

JAN 10 1944

GM423PCW NM

WASHINGTON JAN. 9-(AP)-THE NEW REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA HAS DEMONSTRATED ITS POPULAR, DEMOCRATIC NATURE AND ALLIED SYMPATHIES, SAYS THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNRECOGNIZED REGIME IN REPLY TO STIFFLY CRITICAL COMMENT FROM SECRETARY HULL.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE LAST FRIDAY TOLD HIS PRESS CONFERENCE THAT "INFORMATION NOW AVAILABLE HERE INCREASINGLY STRENGTHENS THE BELIEF THAT FORCES OUTSIDE OF BOLIVIA AND UNFRIENDLY TO THE DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS INSPIRED AND AIDED THE BOLIVIAN REVOLUTION."

HIS COMMENTS WERE TAKEN AS EMPHASIZING REPORTS OF ARGENTINE COLLUSION IN THE GOVERNMENT TURNOVER AND AS STRONG EVIDENCE THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE ADMINISTRATION HEADED BY GUALBERTO VILLARROEL WHICH THREW OUT PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA ARGENTINA, ONLY AMERICAN NATION MAINTAINING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, IS THE ONLY ONE WHICH HAS RECOGNIZED THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

ENRIQUE DE LOZADA, FORMER EMPLOYE OF THE U.S. COORDINATOR OF INTERAMERICAN AFFAIRS, WHO HAS REPRESENTED THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE COUP, SAID IN A STATEMENT TODAY TH HE WAS "PROFOUNDLY DISTURBED" BY THE SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

DE LOZADA ASSERTED THAT THE VILLARROEL REGIME HAD RATIFIED THE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE AXIS, REAFFIRMED SUPPORT OF INTER-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY AND DECLARED WILLINGNESS TO TAKE THE MEASURES AGAINST AXIS PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED BY THE RIO DE JANEIRO INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE. HW SAID THESE WERE MEASURES WHICH THE PENARANDA GOVERNMENT HAD "AVOIDED."

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HE SAID THE "MOST VALUABLE" CONTRIBUTION THE VILLARROEL GOVERNMENT COULD MAKE TO THE UNITED STATES WAR OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC HAD BEEN MADE IN A DECREE THAT ALL QUININE PRODUCTION SHALL BE EXPORTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS INSTEAD OF RESERVING A PART FOR ARGENTINA AS THE PENARANDA GOVERNMENT HAD DONE. HE SAID THE NEW REGIME HAD MADE EVERY EFFORT TO MAINTAIN THE FLOW OF TIN AND OTHER STRATEGIC MATERIALS TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

OUTSIDE THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, DE LOZADA SAID THE NEW GOVERNMENT HAS "RESTORED CIVIL LIBERTIES WHICH HAD BEEN SUPPRESSED BY PENARANDA'S GOVERNMENT," DECLARED IT WILL HOLD FREE ELECTIONS "ACCORDING TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL TERM" IN MAY, 1944, HAS RESTORED THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS, AND TAKEN STEPS TOWARD RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET UNION.

Reds State Demands on Poland, Want Land to '19 Curzon Line; Kill 16,000 Nazis Near Dnieper

REDS DEMAND CURZON LINE AS FRONTIER

Russia Hints Intent To Hold Most Land Taken From Poland In '39

London, *Tuesday*, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Soviet Government, in an official statement broadcast by the Moscow radio early today, indicated Russia's intention to retain the bulk of the territory she obtained in the 1939 partition of Poland, but offered Poland German territory in the west and suggested that the Poles join the Soviet, Czecho-Slovak mutual-assistance pact.

"The Soviet Government once again declares it is striving toward the establishment of friendship between the Soviet and Poland on the basis of solid, good-neighborly relations and mutual respect," said the statement, "and—if the Polish people desire it—on the basis of mutual assistance against the Germans as the main enemies of the Soviet Union and Poland.

Adherence To Pact Urged

"The realization of this task could be served by the incorporation (adherence) of Poland to the Soviet-Czecho-Slovak agreement of friendship and mutual assistance and post-war collaboration."

However, the statement said, the approaching restoration of Poland must be accomplished by return of land held by the Germans and not by Polish "seizing" of Ukraine or White Russian areas. The western Ukraine and western White Russia, it declared, had joined the Soviet Union by plebiscite in 1939, which "corrected" the "injustice permitted by the Riga agreement in 1921," which gave the territories to Poland.

This was the first official Soviet statement on the Polish-Russian border dispute, which has grown urgent since the Red Army advance across the old Polish frontier last week.

Curzon Line Cited

"The Soviet-Polish border could pass approximately along the so-called Curzon Line, which was accepted in 1919 by the Supreme Council of the Allied powers and which provided for inclusion of the western Ukraine and western Byelo-Russia (White Russia) in the structure of the Soviet Union," it said.

The Curzon Line, named for the late British Foreign Secretary, roughly followed the Bug river and a line between Grodno and Brest-Litovsk as Poland's eastern boundary. It was not accepted by the Poles, who then were at war with the Bolshevists, and the border eventually was drawn up to 160 miles eastward by the Treaty of Riga in 1921. That border existed until the Germans and Russians divided Poland between them in Septemberd, 1939.

Followed Bug River

This partitioning followed the Bug river beyond Brest-Litovsk on its swing northwestward toward East Prussia.

The Moscow radio said "Poland's eastern borders could be established with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government does not regard 1939 borders as unchangeable." It suggested Poland could be reconstituted with territory now part of Germany, saying this would give the Poles an outlet to the Baltic Sea.

In drawing the new borders of Poland, the radio said, "corrections can be included to the advantage of Poland in that direction (in the west) in order that districts in which there is overwhelming Polish population be handed over to Poland."

Referred To East Prussia

This apparently referred to the East Prussian area.

The statement concluded with strong criticism of the Polish Government in London, which, it said, "cut off from its people, has shown itself incapable of establishing friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

"It also has shown itself incapable of organizing an active struggle against the German invaders in Poland itself. . . . It often has played into the hands of the Germans."

It accused the Poles in London of errors in its January 5 statement of Soviet-Polish relations, "including an erroneous affirmation concerning the Soviet-Polish frontier."

Patriots Fulfill Duty

"The struggle of our army and the operations of our Allies are leading to the collapse of the German war machine and liberation of Poland and other occupied countries," the broadcast said. "In this struggle Polish patriots already are fulfilling their duty at the front, hand in hand with the Red army."

This apparently referred to creation of Polish divisions fighting under the Soviet Hammer and Sickle.

Polish military sources in London expressed open skepticism concerning the strength or morale of such Polish units and questioned how many Polish officers were on the front with them.

The Polish statement, to the effect that Polish guerrillas were to continue fighting the Germans independently but that an order for them to cooperate with Russian commanders would be withheld until resumption of Polish-Russian diplomatic relations, placed the frontier where it was before the German-Russian partition of Poland in 1939.

Soviet communiques place the present fighting on old Polish territory as simply in "Rovno province" of Russia.

"As is known, the Soviet constitution determined the Soviet-Polish border with the assent of the population of the western Ukraine and western White Russia as expressed in a plebiscite carried out in 1939 on a broad democratic basis," the radio statement said.

"Injustice" Claimed

"The injustice permitted by the Riga agreement in 1921 in regard to those areas was thus corrected."

The statement added, "the Soviet Government has declared several times that it stands for establishment of a strong, independent Poland and for friendship with Poland."

Attempts to heal the diplomatic breach between Poland and Russia are being pursued in London, but the Soviet statement and continued Polish insistence on what the January 5 statement called "full justice and redress" indicated the two nations were as far apart as ever.

8,000 DIE IN ONE FIGHT AS REDS TRAP REMNANTS OF DEFEATED DIVISIONS

Vatutin's Force Cuts Two More Rail Links Serving Enemy In Dnieper Bend—Berlin Reported Admitting Loss Of Sarny In Poland

London, *Tuesday*, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Red army drove to within 21 miles of the Warsaw-Odessa railway yesterday, cut two lines feeding into that main German escape channel, and killed 16,000 more enemy troops, Moscow announced today.

Berlin reports by way of neutral Stockholm said the Germans had evacuated Sarny, rail junction 35 miles inside old Poland. Rovno, another junction almost 50 miles to the southwest, was endangered, said the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter*.

Say Reds Reached Bug River

Other dispatches said the Russians had reached the Bug river, last natural German defense line in the Ukraine. Only a few miles beyond the Bug lies the Warsaw-Odessa railway, which the Russians hope to seize in an effort to trap upwards of 500,000 Germans in southern Russia.

Guerrilla "ghost armies" from the forests joined Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's First Ukraine Army regulars attacking westward on a 40-mile front in old Poland. Sarny appeared about to fall according to the Moscow report that the Russians captured two more localities below it.

Guerrillas Near Odessa

The guerrillas also were declared by Moscow to be wrecking German rail facilities near Odessa on the Black Sea and along the pre-war Rumanian frontier toward which part of General Vatutin's forces were plunging.

Berlin also reported that Russian amphibious forces had tried to land on the Black Sea coast at Ochakov, midway between Odessa and the Dnieper river mouth.

General Vatutin's men killed more than 4,000 Germans during the day, Moscow announced.

8,000 Nazis In Trap Slain

But the biggest day's slaughter of German troops occurred when Gen. Ivan S. Konev's troops caught the remnants of an original enemy force of 50,000 or more men in a trap west and northwest of Kirovograd in the Dnieper bend, said the broadcast-communique recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Upon refusing to surrender, 8,000 of the enemy troops were wiped out, the bulletin said.

Captured enemy booty listed by Moscow included scores of tanks and big guns, hundreds of rifles and food and ammunition stores.

Counterattacks Diminish

Scores of tanks also were destroyed, but Moscow's announcements indicated German counter-attacks were only spasmodic and on a diminishing scale.

The army under Konev was driving west and northwest to effect a junction with the southern arm of Vatutin's forces in an effort to trap German troops in the Smela-Kanev sectors.

Among the 50 localities swept up by General Konev's westward push was Kamenka, 37 miles northwest of Kirovograd, and only 18 miles from Smela. Kamenka's capture represented a seven-mile gain from Alexandrovka, taken Sunday.

Cut Line To Smela

The troops under Vatutin cut the Smela-Khristinovka railway at Yarovatka, 80 miles southwest of Smela, the builetin said. Another railway between Khristinovka and Vinnitsa was severed with the capture of Voronovitsa, 13 miles southeast of Vinnitsa.

The capture of Voronovitsa put the Russians within seven miles of the Bug river, last natural German defense line before the Dniester river, pre-war frontier of Rumania 60 miles beyond.

In line with the Russian effort to block the escape of Germany's Dnieper Bend forces, Berlin reported the Soviets had tried unsuccessfully to land on the Black Sea coast near Ochakov between Odessa and the Dnieper River mouth. The Germans said the attempt failed.

Retreats Admitted

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Berlin radio commentator, acknowledged, however, that German troops, using a "flexible offense," were giving up territory to the onrushing Soviet forces "for the purpose of sparing German forces unnecessary exhaustion or of protecting them from being cut off."

German propagandists continued to stress the numerical superiority of the Russians who were said to be "attacking ruthlessly, throwing masses into the fray without considering the cost."

Jean Paquis, Paris radio commentator, hiked his Sunday estimate of two million attacking Russians to three million and said the Germans had only 700,000 men trying to hold them.

There were rumors that Field Marshal Gen. Fritz Erich von Mannstein had been ousted because of his failure to hold the Red avalanche. Von Mannstein, conqueror of Savastopol in 1942, was the man who futilely tried to break the Red army ring of encirclement at Stalingrad last winter when Field Marshal Gen. Friedrich von Paulus' Sixth Army of 330,000 men were killed or captured.

The Stockholm newspaper Aftontidningen quoted a private informant as saying Von Mannstein had been seen in civilian clothes last week in Vienna. The paper said it was rumored Field Marshal Rudolf Gerd von Runstedt, commanding the invasion coast of France, would succeed Von Mannstein.

Sarny Is Reached By Soviet Forces, Germans Report

(Map on Page A-2.)

BULLETIN.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers (AP)—A heavy force of American Flying Fortresses today bombed Sofia, capital of Bulgaria.

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Jan. 10.—Spearheads of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's 1st Ukrainian Army driving toward Rumania plunged to within 15 miles of the Bug River today and neared Vinnitsa, rail city on the Bug serving as main control point for German communications to the Dnieper bend.

Other Vatutin units slashing southward sent deeper one jaw of a possible trap for thousands of Germans in the Smela Gap, a Nazi-held zone in the rear extending eastward to the Dnieper River. This southward drive was pushing toward a junction with Gen. Ivan S. Konev's 2d Ukrainian Army, advancing westward through Alexandrovka above Kirovograd.

Farther north, the Russians were within five miles of Sarny (35 miles inside old Poland.)

(An unconfirmed German report said the Russians had reached Sarny.)

Zhornishche Captured.

Gen. Vatutin's western advance guards seized Zhornishche, 15 miles from a bend of the Bug River. Zhornishche is 30 miles southeast of Vinnitsa and 23 miles from the important Odessa-Warsaw railway.

The Bug River, a natural defense line, is the eastern border of Transgistria, the Soviet area awarded to Rumania by the Germans.

Other Russian units pushed through Schastlivaya, 19 miles east of Vinnitsa itself, threatening to cut the most important east-west railway left the Germans in the Ukraine.

(A Berlin communique declared Russian attacks west of Berdichev had been frustrated. The Soviets were beaten back in the Kirovograd area.)

Gen. Vatutin's army was engaged in a complicated maneuver, pressing westward even while driving to the south and mopping up areas to the rear.

Peril to Communications.

Capture of Sarny, a junction on Wilno-Rovno line, would force the Germans to rely for north-south communications on railways meeting at Brest-Litovsk, 130 miles farther west. The Odessa-Warsaw railway, on which the Russians were advancing from captured Zhornishche, is the main escape line for German troops in Southern Russia.

(Stockholm dispatches, describing the German retreat as "almost chaotic," quoted German military spokesmen in Berlin as admitting that their armies were fleeing during a desperate battle on which "the outcome of the whole war depends.")

The Germans also faced disaster in a wide pocket west of the Dnieper River as the 1st and 2d Ukrainian Armies—the 1st Army pushing south through Buki and the other driving west through Alexandrovka—narrowed the jaws of a possible trap to less than 75 miles. A junction of the two armies would close a ring around the Germans in the Smela gap in an area

30.24—11677

80 miles deep running back to the right bank of the Dnieper.

110 More Towns Fall.

On their entire front yesterday the two Red armies swept up 110 more towns and hamlets, killed 2,300 Germans in two actions alone and captured huge stores of war material, a Soviet communique announced.

The Russians took Polonnoe, just inside Kaments Podolsk Province, bordering Rumania, in an advance of 50 miles west of Zhitomir which brought them to within 22 miles of Shepetovka, a junction on the Korosten-Tarnapol and Berdichev-Rovno lines.

The 1st Army's southern drive, which was reported making the most progress, took some of Gen. Vatutin's forces through Buki, while other units mopped up the west bank of the Dnieper south of Kiev, capturing Kagarlyk, 12 miles southwest of Rzhischchev.

Gen. Konev's 2d Army encountered stiff resistance around recaptured Kirovograd, but occupation of Alexandrovka, 35 miles to the north, helped straighten the front. They also cleared the Germans from 40 other localities.

A communique said that in an unspecified sector of the second Ukrainian front the Germans launched several counterattacks, employing large forces of infantry and tanks, but, "having mauled the Germans and bled them white, Soviet troops by the end of the day again passed to the offensive and advanced successfully."

Berlin correspondents of Swedish newspapers said the German high command's plans for a methodical retreat went awry when the Red Army struck suddenly and swiftly in numerous sectors.

A slow and organized retreat had been prepared, but the swift Russian smashes tangled German communications and caught them with insufficient air support and a shortage of fuel oil, one Swedish correspondent wrote.

Konev Rolls Nazis Back.

Gen. Konev's Second Ukrainian force rolled the Nazis back from Kirovograd. The Germans fought between the two converging Soviet armies to keep open two railroads running into Smela, advance point of their salient.

Tass, Russian news agency, said only 30,000 inhabitants remained in Kirovograd (out of a pre-war population of 100,000). The Germans fought desperately to hold the city. Tass added large-scale guerrilla warfare was hacking at German rail communications, and that last month one detachment under command of a 19-year-old irregular in one district of the Rovno region smashed ten German locomotives, 168 railway cars, and destroyed four railway bridges.

Reds Reported Trying To Land Behind Nazi Lines on Black Sea

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The German high command said today that Russian forces had attempted a landing west of Ochakov, Black Sea port about 40 miles inside the southern anchor of the German line, but had been beaten off.

Ochakov lies almost midway between the mouth of the Dnieper River, which is the southern end of the German line, and Odessa, the great Nazi-occupied Black Sea naval base.

The landing attempt, which was not confirmed from Moscow could have been intended as a flanking movement against the southern German anchor—the southern arm of a Russian pincers movement to trap German forces in the Dnieper bend area.

"Military patrols searched people on the streets of Sofia last week,' the newspaper continued. "The radio station, War Ministry and Government Palace have special guards with machine guns ready for any attack, and in any case, Bulgaria gives the impression of a country preparing itself for war."

Nazi Gain Indicated

An attack on Turkey would indicate that the Nazis have successfully averted attempts by pro-Allied elements to overthrow the Government.

These developments came also as Marshal Tito indicated that his Yugoslav Partisan guerrilla armies were meeting stiffer opposition in their attempts to repel the German invaders.

A broadcast announcement said the Nazis were employing infantry, tank and motorized units in their newest five-pronged drive to crush the guerrillas, and that heavy fighting was raging in western and central Bosnia.

Another announcement with direct bearing on the Balkan theater was that General Sir Bernard Paget, newly named Allied commander in the Middle East, had arrived at Cairo to take up his command. Transferred from command of the British home forces, he replaces General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, newly named commander in chief of the Mediterranean forces.

Fortresses From Italy Bomb Sofia

London, Jan. 10 (AP)—Strong formations of Flying Fortresses from new bases in Italy heaved explosives and fire upon the Bulgarian capital of Sofia today amid reports that the German satellite is girding for an attack on Turkey.

The United States raid on the rail communications center serving Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria was the fifth in two months and followed by only one day an American heavy bomber assault on Pola, Italian city and Adriatic naval base at the tip of the Istrian peninsula which is a main supply port for Nazi forces in Yugoslavia.

Headquarters disclosed that the big bombers had moved up to Italy weeks ago, to positions vastly more favorable for attacking the Balkans and central and southern Europe than the former bases in Africa, 500 or more miles farther from German targets.

Effect Of U. S. Raids

Previous American raids on Sofia have been credited with creating much of the peace clamor among Bulgarians, and the reported recent crises in the pro-German cabinet.

The newest reports that Bulgaria is preparing to attack Turkey came from the Stockholm newspaper *Social Demokraten*, which said "Turkey is not expected to be able to remain neutral until the end of the winter."

RAF Bombers Hit Continent Again

London, *Tuesday*, Jan. 11 (AP)—RAF bombers roared over the English Channel in moonlight last night to resume the blasting of objectives on the Continent. German-controlled radios left the air.

Prefects of the French Channel coast departments were reported by the Vichy radio today to have met in Paris to discuss "possible evacuation of the French Channel coast, particularly the areas now subjected to heavy air attacks."

"Evacuation of the country districts of the Somme already has been ordered," it was announced.

The Somme region is south and west of the Pair de Calais area, the so-called "rocket coast" which has been taking a terrific blasting from British and American planes.

Small formations of Typoon and Mosquito bombers struck at the French coastal area again yesterday.

R. A. F. SQUADRONS STRIKE AT FRANCE

JAN 11 1944

London, Jan. 10 (A. P.)—Small formations of typhoon and Mosquito bombers of the Royal Air Force struck at the coastal area of northern France by daylight today but Germany appears to have had another twelve hours respite from bombing.

Today's forays were directed against military objectives, and the bombing results were good, it was announced. Four Allied fighter-bombers failed to return but one Nazi JU-88 was shot down by a typhoon fighter on patrol over Belgium.

The last Allied heavy bomber operation was that of Friday, last, when American planes struck at a target southwest Germany identified zy the Nazis as Ludwigshafen, where poison gas components are manufactured.

Reconnaissance photographs of the targets bombed during the American heavy bomber attacks of January 5 showed severe damage to Kiel's submarine yards, a bolt and screw factory at Neuss, Germany, and an aircraft plant at Tours-Parcay-Meslay in France, Army headquarters disclosed today.

Air Attacks From Britain Limited to Small Forays

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Allied air activity against continental targets from British bases over the week end simmered down to small-scale forays and none was announced immediately for last night, although radio silence in Vichy suggested attacks in that area.

Maintaining the record that has sent aircraft to the attack on Germany every night since the New Year, however, RAF Mosquito bombers again attacked the Western Reich Saturday night. Berlin said the ancient city of Aachen was the target.

American heavy bombers have been idle since Friday's strong assault into Southwest Germany which neutral reports described as a "death blow" to chemical plants at Ludwigshafen. The RAF's heavy bombers were out in force last Wednesday, raiding the Baltic port of Stettin.

Tito's Partisans Battle Five-Pronged Nazi Drive

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Yugoslav headquarters announced today that the forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) are engaged in heavy fighting in western and central Bosnia to break up an attempted five-pronged German drive into Partisan territory.

A broadcast communique said the general Nazi offensive, first disclosed yesterday, was employing infantry, motorized and tank units. The fighting centers around Banja Luka, from which the partisans were forced to withdraw last week.

The communique declared a Chetnik brigade was defeated decisively in Serbia and much war material captured

The Partisans battled in Macedonia with both German and Bulgarian troops. One bulletin said the Bulgarians were defeated with 20 of the force killed and many taken prisoner.

More than 70 Germans were said to have been killed in hard fighting in Slovenia. Routine Partisan attacks continued in Sanjak, (Bosnia) Montenegro, and Hercegovina.

CIANO TO DIE, BERLIN SAYS

J. KING

Dispatch Reports 18 Sentenced At Trial For Treason

London, Jan. 10 (AP)—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law and former Italian Foreign Minister, has been sentenced to death for "treason" to Italy and its deposed dictator, the Berlin radio announced tonight.

Ciano and 17 other members of the Grand Fascist Council were condemned in a two-day trial by an extraordinary tribunal of Mussolini's revamped Republican Fascist government for voting to oust Mussolini, the broadcast said, quoting a DNB dispatch from northern Italy.

Five In Fascist Custody

Only five of those sentenced to death are in Fascist hands, among them 76-year-old Marshal Emilio de Bono, who commanded the expedition to Ethiopia. The others are Ciano; Carlo Pareschi, former Minister of Agriculture; Giovanni Marinelli, former head of the Fascist militia, and a man named Gottardi.

The *Daily Herald* identified Gottardi as Luciano Gottardi, president of the Fascist Confederation of Industrial Workers.

Tullio Cianetti, former Minister of Corporations, was a 19th defendant, and was sentenced to 30 years at forced labor, DNB added.

There was no indication either that Mussolini's daughter, Edda, tried to save her husband, or that Mussolini appeared as a witness.

Sentenced In Absentia

The 13 Grand Council members sentenced in *absentia* included Count Dino Grandi, former Ambassador to London and president of the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds, who led the battle in the council to depose Mussolini, Mussolini was ousted July 25 and placed under guard, but later was "rescued" by Nazi troops.

The German dispatch said the trial was held at Verona.

Ciano, whose last job in his father-in-law's Government was as Ambassador to the Vatican, was placed under arrest by Marshal Badoglio's Government, but later escaped. The Germans said they then captured him at the Swiss border.

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Called One Of Richest

Ciano, 40, was reputed to have become one of the richest men in Italy under the Fascist regime. The son of Admiral Costanzo Ciano, Conte di Cortellazo, a naval hero and early supporter of Fascism, Ciano held obscure posts in the diplomatic service until his marriage to Edda Mussolini.

Reports on December 6 from the Swiss-Italian border had said that Ciano had been executed, shot in the back by a firing squad. The Germans denied this and subsequently announced the treason trials would start last Saturday.

from the dictatorship had been condemned to death, with the single exception of Tullio Cianetti, former Minister of Corporations.

Of the ninetee defendants, however, only six, including Ciano, were in custody, the other thirteen having escaped the clutches of Germans and Mussolini, according to German radio reports.

In addition to Ciano himself, the defendants actually tried and convicted, the Germans said, included Marshal Emilio Bono, former commander of the expedition to Ethiopia; Carlo Pareschi, former Minister of Agriculture, and Giovanni Marinelli, former head of the Fascist Militia.

Two-day Trial Reported.

A two-day trial preceded sentencing of the pleasure-loving Ciano, a comparatively obscure aristocrat in the Italian diplomatic service until he met Edda Mussolini, daughter of the dictator.

On December 6 he was reported already executed—shot in the back by a firing squad, according to word received from the Italo-Swiss border. That report proved erroneous, but last Friday the Berlin radio announced that he and five others would go on trial the next day at Verona, accused of treason to Mussolini and Italy in having voted in favor of the ouster of his father-in-law. Nothing further was announced con-

Count Cian s Condemned To Die as Traitor to Duce

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Marshal Bono, Conqueror of Ethiopia, Also Sentenced by Germans' Puppet Court in Italy.

London, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—DNB, the German official news agency, announced in a broadcast over the Berlin radio tonight that Count Galeazzo Ciano, son-in-law of Benito Mussolini and Italy's Foreign Minister when the country was led into the war on the side of Germany, had been sentenced to death at a Nazi-sponsored treason trial.

DNB added that all nineteen members of the Fascist Grand Council who on July 29 voted for the deposition of Mussolini

cerning the trials, however, and today, just prior to the Berlin announcement of Ciano's being condemned to death, Swiss dispatches said that it was doubted that the trials were even being held.

Contradictory reports from the Swiss border said that the trials might be held either at Verona or Cremona, the dispatches added. Nothing was published by the Germans concerning detailed evidence presented against the defendants. And it was not known whether Mussolini, reported ill, had appeared as a witness against his son-in-law for what he is known to have regarded as a stab in the back from his own household.

The 40-year-old Ciano is the son of Admiral Costanzo Ciano, Conte di Cortellazo, a naval hero and a venerable Fascist from the days of the march on Rome. Young Ciano was reported in the latter-day Fascist era to have become one of the richest men in Italy. German broadcasts recently described him, however, as subsisting on "simple food" in a scantily furnished cell and wearing a bristly beard.

Administrative Offices Ruined In Berlin

Raid Damage Hints Government Must Now Be Elsewhere

London, Jan. 10 (AP).—So many German government buildings—from Hitler's private chancellery on down—have been destroyed or damaged by bombing that it is doubtful if the Nazi war administration could have been continuing from the capital even a month ago.

A list of destroyed or damaged places issued today on the basis of reconnaissance photographs up to December 21 includes, besides the Fuehrer's offices:

The home of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels; offices of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering; headquarters of the Gestapo; the official residences of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop; The foreign office; the treasury, the ministries of justice, transport, food and agriculture, armaments and munitions, education, the home office and the army recorders office.

In addition, the Kroll Opera House, meeting place of the Reichstag since 1933, has been damaged by fire. Berlin's main shortwave studios were hit and 236 military huts were destroyed.

Four gasworks, including the city's largest, were hit. Seven waterworks, five trolley depots and the main postal depots were damaged. The Lehrer and Potsdamer railroad stations were gutted.

Ninety-eight identified industrial plants were bombed including the great Rhein-Metall Borsig armament factory which makes everything from tanks to torpedoes.

Nazis Note Von Papen Peace-Feeler Reports

London, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Nazis took cognizance tonight of reports that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, had been sending out peace feelers.

The news agency DNB said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press:

"In Wilhelmstrasse circles all rumors about alleged peace actions of German Ambassador in Ankara von Papen are to be relegated to the realm of the imagination."

Gen. Paget in Cairo To Take Up New Post

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Gen. Sir Bernard Paget, newly-named Allied commander in chief in the Middle East, has arrived in Cairo to take up his command, it was announced officially today.

Gen. Paget, who directed the withdrawal of British forces from Norway, formerly was commander in chief of the British home forces.

Nazi Plans for Warsaw

Polish Underground Says Industries Will Be Razed on Leaving

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Polish underground radio said today that German plans for the evacuation of Warsaw provide for the destruction of the former capital's industries and communications and the deportation to Germany of all Poles capable of work.

The broadcast, which was heard by the Polish Telegraph Agency, appealed to the underground forces to resist the deportation.

It added that all Poles considered capable of leading an uprising were to be shot, with their families.

250,000 Acres in Britain Devoted to Airfields

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—More than 250,000 acres of land in Britain now are devoted to airfields in use by the RAF and the United States Army Air Forces, it was disclosed today.

Development of the vast network of fields needed to accommodate the rapidly growing fleets of bigger planes is approaching the point where the suitable ground will be exhausted.

Before the World War Britain had seven airfields and at the time the armistice was signed in 1918 had 300. In 1938 there were more than 100 military airfields in operation. The number now is a secret.

Co[illegible]bby in [illegible]ain

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the WACS, arrived yesterday for an inspection of WACS stationed in Britain. She was accompanied by Maj. Betty Bandel, WAC staff director.

First Group Commander Of 8th Air Force Lost

By the Associated Press.

A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE, England, Jan. 10.—Col. William A. Hatcher of Detroit, commander of a Flying Fortress group, is missing from his 13th mission over enemy territory. He was the first group commander of the 8th Air Force lost in action.

Col. Hatcher's ship was last seen after it had completed its bombing run with two engines knocked out of action.

On one of his previous missions Col. Hatcher was the co-pilot of the Foreress "Eight Ball" on which Capt. Clark Gable was a member of the crew.

Col. Hatcher is being succeeded by Maj. Eugene Romig, 25, a Fortress veteran of Byesville, Ohio.

SWEDISH SHIP BLOCKADE OFF

Nazis, In New Trade Treaty, Agree To Lift Ban

Stockholm, Jan. 10 (AP)—Sweden and Germany signed a trade treaty today providing for reduced exchanges of goods in 1944, and the Nazis agreed to lift their blockade on Swedish shipping to North and South America next Saturday.

[In Washington, the Swedish legation said Germany had backed down completely from her three-month-old suspension of safe-conduct travel for Swedish vessels. A spokesman said restoration of safe conduct was one of the main conditions of the new agreement, which also further pares exports of iron ore to Germany.]

To Ship 7,000,000 Tons

Sweden agreed to ship 7,000,000 tons of iron ore to the Nazis in 1944, almost 3,000,000 tons less than in 1943. Coal and coke imports from Germany will be cut correspondingly, since the trade is balanced equally.

Six Swedish ships were reported ready to sail for North and South America and six more were leaving foreign ports for Sweden with resumption of safe conduct, suspended by the Germans last October.

Nazi Demand Rejected

The Nazis unsuccessfully demanded that Sweden give assurance that two Norwegian ships at Goteborg would not be allowed to attempt to slip through the North Sea to England. They were the last of the vessels caught in Sweden when the Germans completed occupation of Norway. They dashed for England in March, 1942. Two succeeded, six were sunk and the other two reached Goteborg.

A Foreign Office spokesman said German shipments of buna rubber would be continued to Sweden this year on the same reduced scale as in 1943, when 1,100 tons were received.

He declined to provide the figures on anticipated shipments of ball bearings, badly needed by the German war machine.

REPORT MANNSTEIN SEEN IN VIENNA

Stockholm, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The Swedish newspaper Aftontidningen quoted a private informant today as saying Field Marshal Gen. Fritz von Mannstein had been seen on January 2 in civilian clothing in Vienna, an indication that he no longer is in command of German forces on the southern front in Russia.

In the last week there have been a number of rumors that Von Mannstein had been relieved of his post after a dispute with Adolf Hitler, but confirmation so far has been impossible.

Aftontidningen said it was rumored that Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, heretofore in command of the invasion coast of France, would be Von Mannstein's successor. Marshal Erwin Rommel has been taking an increasingly prominent role in German preparations to counter an Allied invasion from the west.

It was recalled here that Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, former German Commander in Chief of the Army, and Marshal Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb, a former German commander in the east, first turned up in Vienna after their dismissals where it was presumed their appearance would attract less attention.

45,000 BERLIN WORKERS M[illegible]ING

Stockholm, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Indicating the effective Allied bombings on Berlin's war production, the Goeteborg newspaper Handels-Ochs Sjoefarstidning said today that 45,000 of the capital's workmen are missing—either casualties or fugitives from the city.

The newspaper, which quoted German sources, said also that another 420,000 Berlin workers are unemployed as the result of the destruction of plants and factories. Some 100,000 of these were reported to have been removed to other cities.

Danish Communist Chief Slain in German Trap

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10.—The Danish Communist leader, Victor Larsen, and a companion have been shot to death by German soldiers who laid a trap for them in Copenhagen, it was reported here yesterday.

Larsen met a German soldier who expressed a desire to desert to Sweden. Larsen agreed to provide civilian clothes but when he and two friends went to a rendezvous the Communist leader and one friend were slain and the other was badly wounded. A German lieutenant also was killed in the exchange of shots.

TYPHUS IN NORWAY

Stockholm, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—At the Norwegian legation it was stated today that a serious outbreak of typhus in Kirkenes, chief German base in the Far North, had forced the Germans to isolate the area to prevent the fever from spreading to other fronts. Kirkenes is the supply base for the German forces on the Murmansk front, about the arctic circle.

The Germans themselves reported a 100 per cent increase in cases of grip in Denmark, and said that diphtheria and scarlet fever were also spreading rapidly. Southern Jutland was especially affected, Danish informants said, indicating that the diseases may have come from Germany.

Italian War Treasury Recovered, Berlin Says

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10.—Berlin dispatches yesterday said divers had recovered from a sunken Italian destroyer in the harbor of Venice 12 boxes containing several million Italian lira.

The Germans claimed the money represented the Italian war treasury, the dispatches said, and that the destroyer was sunk while trying to escape at the time of Marshal Badoglio's capitulation.

Hungarian Leader Seized

BERN, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Budapest radio said yesterday that Alexander President of the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919, had been arrested in Paris and charged with negotiating with Russia on be-Garbai, whom it identified as the half of Hungary.

German Propaganda Forced to Defensive By Military Reverses

Nazis Admit Pro-Allied Trend in Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, Jan. 10.—German propaganda, once a powerful weapon in Adolf Hitler's arsenal, is retreating on a broad front in Europe after being forced onto the defensive by the reverses suffered by the Nazi armed forces.

This is not merely a United Nations view, for it is supported by dispatches published in German papers. For instance, the Pariser Zeitung published recently, under a Lisbon dateline, a description of the steadily-increasing pro-Allied tone of the Portuguese press and acknowledged that the trend was even more pronounced in Sweden and Switzerland.

The story bemoaned the fact that Portuguese movie theaters are "completely dominated by Anglo-American films" and that bookstalls and newsstands are "flooded" with English and American books and periodicals of all kinds.

U. S. Propaganda Leads.

The dispatch added that while the Americans are newcomers in the propaganda field here, they have outdistanced the British.

There were a number of picturesque skirmishes on the Portuguese propaganda front before the Germans went over to the defensive. Early in the war a veritable "battle of shop windows" began in Lisbon [illegible]hen the Germans rented [illegible]r the display of war pic- the British followed suit, in a lively bidding for [illegible]locations until police stepped in with a ban on further leases.

The old leases still are good, so there are many windows full of pictures, but since the turn in the military tide the Germans have been showing more "cultural" pictures and fewer battle scenes.

In the movie theaters the authorities at first banned the showing of any newsreels of the war but later relaxed this prohibition while maintaining a strict censorship over such films. The Germans then leased their own theater to insure the showing of their films within the limits of consorship, but a casual glance at the movie advertisements today corroborates the Pariser Zeitung's assertion that British and American productions dominate the screens here.

News Handicaps Germans.

The volume of British and American publications available also has increased heavily in the last year but the biggest handicap to the Germans is the nature of the news itself—the ordinary day-to-day war bulletins appearing in the newspapers or heard on the radio.

German setbacks on the eastern front, the sinking of the Scharnhorst, the battering of Berlin by the RAF and other demonstrations of growing Allied air strength have been most effective propaganda here as well as elsewhere.

In the face of these setbacks German propagandists have been forced to develop a new line which is wholly defensive in nature. German papers now are emphasizing the construction of great defense works for the European fortress while excusing Nazi defeats in

30. 24—11679

Russia by stressing the enormous strength of the Red Army.

Newspapers, like the Voelkischer Beobachter and Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, meanwhile devote their front pages to articles designed to convince wavering Germans that Italy's example shows that "capitulation means starvation."

Fortresses Use Italian Bases For First Time to Aid Yugoslavs

JAN 11 1944 PM

Pola Harbor Section and Factories Fired; Debris Blown 1,000 Feet in Air

HEINZERLING

By the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS, 15th Air Force, in Italy, Jan. 9 (Delayed).—Flying Fortresses of the 15th Air Force operating from Italy struck another blow in support of the embattled Yugoslav Patriots today when the giant bombers set the harbor of Pola, at the tip of the Istrian Peninsula, boiling with fires and explosions.

(This is the first disclosure that the heavy bombers are now operating from bases in Italy.)

Protected by Lightnings, the Fortresses swept down on the target, dropping their bombs on the harbor area, drydocks and nearby factories. One of the explosions threw flames and debris 1,000 feet in the air. Delayed explosions still were shaking the port as the Fortresses turned away from the target.

Pola, once an important naval station of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, is one of the three main supply ports through which the Germans push their supplies to Nazi divisions in the Balkans.

Returning Fortress crewmen said their bombs plastered the entire harbor area and one merchant vessel in the port was believed to have been hit. Submarine pens in the harbor also may have been damaged, they said. A number of enemy fighter planes were sighted, but they made no attempt to attack and anti-aircraft fire was comparatively mild.

"We caught Jerry at lunch," said Lt. Joseph A. Jones of Colorado Springs, Colo. "The flak was light and late. I saw more fires and heavy explosions today than at any other time."

Like Trieste and Fiume, Pola is highly important in the German efforts to hold Yugoslavia against the guerrilla forces preparing the Balkans for a possible Allied invasion. War material from Germany is shipped by rail to those three ports, then transferred to ships which sneak down the Yugoslav coast and among the islands carrying supplies for the German forces.

Meanwhile detailed studies of photographs showed that the Villar Perosa ball-bearing works, near Turin in Northern Italy, was out of commission as a result of the heavy Fortress raid of January 3. Fifty craters were observed in the immediate vicinity of the plant, which is believed to have been knocked out for an extended period.

U. S. BOMBERS STRIKE HEAVY BLOW AT SOFIA

Flying Fortresses Roar In on Bulgarian Capital in Packed Formations.

ADRIATIC BASE OF POLA HIT

Seaport Used to Supply German Armies in Balkans Is Raided as Tito's Forces Battle Foe.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—A heavy force of American Flying Fortresses bombed Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, today.

The packed formations swept in about noon, it was announced, for the fifth heavy bomber assault in two months on the German - controlled capital. The raid was a close follow-up to yesterday's first announced Fortress operation from Italian bases, when the port and naval base at Pola in the northern Adriatic area was hit severely.

Sofia is a rail center for German troop and supply movements in Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. No further details of the Sofia bombing were made available immediately.

Pola, once an important naval station of the Austro-Hungarian empire, is one of the three main supply ports through which the Germans push their supplies to Nazi divisions in the Balkans.

Yanks Slash Through Foe For 2 Miles

JAN 1 1944

Two Crack Nazi Divisions Sag Under Onslaught Before Cassino

FRELAGHER

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 10 (AP).—Elements of two crack Nazi divisions sagged back almost to Cassino today under the furious onslaught of Lieut. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army, which burst through German defenses to a depth of 2 more miles and threw tanks into action on the plain in front of the German stronghold, 70 miles from Rome.

The extent to which British and American armor could participate in the final assaut on Cassino depended on how strongly German artillery was emplaced on heights on both sides of the Rome road, which runs along the Cassino plain.

The Twenty-ninth Panzer division and units of the Herman Goering division were taking a heavy mauling. Clark's advance units were nearly half way through the six-mile zone of fortifications between the village of San Vittore and Cassino.

Freezing weather caused great discomfort to the infantry, but the hardened ground was welcomed by Allied armored divisions, which have see little action.

Look Down on Cassino

As matters stood today, American infantry fighting from peak to peak northeast of Cassino had reached a point where it could look down into the streets of that communications center. Both infantry and tanks were driving in on the bastion from the front.

American doughboys battered through strong opposition to seize the 3500-foot peak of Catena Vecchio, north of the highway into Cassino. South of the highway, the captured 1500-foot Mount Chiaia and 900-foot Mount Porchia. Units which won Mount Chiaia continued their advance northward toward the village of Cervaro, 4 miles east of Cassino. They were strongly supported by Allied fighter-bombers.

Near the western end of the 10-mile offensive front, British troops clung to a bridgehead they had established across the Peccia River west of Mount Maggiore. German artillery gave this force a hard plastering. Field dispatches indicated the British had worked their way around southwest of Cassino, directly opposite American troops slugging their way in from the northeast.

Deep snows restricted fighting in mountainous sectors of the Eighth Army front to patrol activity and artillery exchanges. A German armored column, trapped in hip-deep snow in a mountain pass 10 miles southeast of Sulmona, was wrecked by Warhawk fighter-bombers.

Americans Seize Peak Overlooking Road to Cassino

JAN 11 1944 DYNAN

(Map on Page A-3.)

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 10. — Fifth Army forces bit deeper today into the tough defense belt of Cassino, with American troops plunging forward in a two-mile advance northeast of the stronghold and the British crossing the Peccia River and firmly holding a bridgehead to the southwest of the town.

In a thrust from Mount Maio the Americans battered their way through strong opposition and captured the 3,500-foot peak of Catena Vecchio overlooking the road from fallen San Vittore to Cassino.

Despite intense artillery fire, the British clung to the bridgehead they forged across the Peccia west of Mount Maggiore near the western end of the 10-mile offensive front of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's 5th Army.

Gen. Clark's troops also occupied other heights preparatory to an assault directly on Cassino itself.

Seize 1,500-Foot Peak.

Americans captured 1,500-foot Mount Chiaia, south of the Cassino road, and still farther south they completed occupation of 900-foot Mount Porchia by mopping up surviving Germans intrenched on the mountain's western slopes after tanks had entered actively into the push.

(A field dispatch Saturday said a group of American troops led by Capt. Ralph C. Fisher of Hyattsville, Md., had pushed to the peak of Mount Porchia in a battle which opened at 8 p.m. Tuesday and held their ground against counterattacks by numerically superior enemy forces. A statement that the 5th Army had won the mountain proved premature.)

The Americans thus overlooked the village of Cervaro, 4 miles due east of Cassino, both from the north and south.

The troops who captured Mount Chiaia continued their advance northward toward Cervaro, supported by fighter-bombers which attacked German positions. Capture of the village of Giusto in this area was announced yesterday.

Snows Curb 8th Army.

Deep snows in the mountainous sectors of the 8th Army front restricted fighting to patrol activity and heavy artillery and mortar fire exchanges.

Practically every peak in the mountainous section of Italy along the 5th Army front blazed with battle, and an American or British flag was planted at the crest of each only at heavy cost.

Field guns arched their shells at the enemy in virtually a steady rumble and supporting aircraft swooped low, but only direct hits could penetrate the deep and solidly placed Nazi defenses. The weight of the battle rested heavily on the shoulders of the infantrymen and they advanced by plunging through machine gun fire and minefields and dislodging the Germans from deep trenches and dugouts, one by one.

Dispatches from the front yesterday said the Germans had brought up strong reinforcements and had sent a series of counterattacks without avail against various points of the advancing 5th Army line.

Port of Ancona Bombed.

The air command said medium bombers attacked the port of Ancona on Italy's east coast, while fighter-bombers bombed and shot up trains and motor transport back of the battle line in the Aquila area.

The score of aircraft destroyed during the day was even, one German plane against one Allied craft missing.

RAF night bombers struck another blow at German fighter power in Northern Italy with an attack on the fighter base at Villorba, north of Venice, on Saturday night.

Passing over the target at medium altitude, RAF Wellingtons dumped their loads on hangars, workshops and barracks. Crew members reported seeing at least 11 fires and explosions in the darkness.

American Spitfires, sweeping along the coasts of Southern France and Northwest Italy, scored near misses on an enemy destroyer off Toulon Saturday and caused pieces of a small liner to fly into the air from two hits amidships during an attack off San Pietro.

y Ships Sunk in 1943.

leadquarters, Algiers, P.).—Tabulations of iterranean operations 943 showed 1,000 ships ere attacked, 250 of them sunk, t was announced today.

American Brings In 19 Nazis

JAN 14 1944 DIXON

Taken Prisoner Near San Vittore, He Bluffs Captors Into Surrendering.

With the A. E. F. on the Italian Front, Jan. 9 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Private Billy Miller, a fast-talking doughboy, 21 years old, from Peoria, Ill., hoodwinked a German lieutenant and eighteen men into believing that they were surrounded and then marched them single-handed to captivity across 600 yards of No Man's Land.

Private Miller had gone into action for the first time in his life on Thursday night. His company had attacked a hill in the San Vittore area. Surrounded by fifty Germans, Billy and a few comrades had to surrender, whereupon a platoon of nineteen Germans took charge of Billy, who stands just 5-feet, 5-inches high. In a tunneled-out cave where they put up for the night, the Jerries started talking about taking him back to a prisop camp. The lieutenant, who spoke English, told him what they were saying.

"You'll never make it," said Billy. He knew he was at least a quarter of a mile in front of his own line, but he added: "We've got you surrounded. Listen!"

Captors Surrender.

Gunfire crackled outside, echoing in the cave. They spent the night there. Next day the fighting was severe, so the German platoon moved only a short distance further back this time to a farmhouse in the valley behind the hill. They drank some wine and found some bread that "you could hardly stick a knife into." They asked him if American bread was that hard.

"Oh, no," said Billy. "American bread is all fresh and soft." The Germans looked at one another.

Next day, the tall lieutenant insisted that the time had come to try to establish contact with other German outfits. As he talked, Billy looked out the window. On a distant hill paralleling the valley he saw troops moving. It was worth a gamble.

"I tell you we've got this place surrounded," he said. "Come outside and I'll show you."

They stepped outside and Billy pointed to the movement on the hill. The lieutenant stepped back inside, talked to his men a moment, then came back to Bil unbuckled his pistol belt an handed it to him.

"You are not our prisoner now," he said. "We are your prisoners."

So back across no man's land, Billy led the column of prisoners. Walking up to his lines, he turned them in, together with seven German automatics, nine binoculars and one machine pistol.

Billy's first thought was to reassure his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Miller of Peoria, that he is all right. "Just tell them I'm O. K. and say hello," he said. After a moment's thought he added: "You might also tell Peggy Mitchem of Macon, Ga., that I'm all right, too."

He Was a Timid Boy.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Billy Miller's exploit in talking his nineteen German captors into surrendering left his father "shaking like a leaf," and his mother so excited, she said, that she couldn't think. He was always a quiet, timid boy, they

said yesterday.

"As soon as Billy was old enough to carry a gun I bought him one," his father declared. Took him with me the first time he ever went hunting, but I didn't have to teach him anything. He never aimed at his first rabbit. He just swung his rifle up to his shoulder and as soon as it got there he fired. He was a crack shot.

"I wrote him that I wished he was home to go hunting with me, but he said he had a differeent kind of hunting to do right now. It looks like he was all right at it, too."

Italian Leaders Press Opposition To Monarch

Naples, Jan. 10 (AP)—Italian political party leaders told members of the Allied Control Commission in a series of conferences today that they were determined to continue their opposition to King Vittorio Emanuele III until he is forced to abdicate.

Members of the Control Commission have been in Naples for two days.

At separate times they saw all the members of the Naples Committe of National Liberation. Representatives of the American and British governments and the French Committee of National Liberation participated in the talks.

Sforza, Croce Included

Discussions were held with outstanding Italian political personages, including Count Carlo Sforza and Benedetto Croce.

Members of the ACC were notified that there could be no compromise between the committee and the King.

The appearance in Naples of several members of Premiere Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Government meanwhile gave rise to reports that another effort to enlist the support of the committee of liberation was being made.

FRENCH SEEK INVASION ROLE

Want Guerrillas Recognized As Invasion Vanguard

Algiers, Jan. 10 (AP)—The French consultative assembly demanded today that the United Nations officially recognize French guerrillas as the vanguard of invasion and include them in the strategies for attack.

At the same time Gen. Charles de Gaulle blamed the Allies for what he called "painful, dolorous negotiations" with the French National Committee for arming the patriots.

"Sad Story" Expected

After the assembly unanimously adopted a five-point resolution calling on the Committee to seek official recognition for the underground resistance groups through both military and diplomatic channels, de Gaulle declared:

"When our yellow book is published, including reports on the painful, dolorous negotiations between the National Committee in London and later the National Committee in Algiers and the Allied Governments, this will show a sad story and that we are not at fault."

The yellow book is the French equivalent of the United States State Department's white book, an official account of certain activities.

The Battle Of France

De Gaulle asserted the battle of France "is one and indivisible," waged by people within and without France and would continue until the French Government returned to France.

"This is a special kind of war," he said. "It may surprise the Allied Governments who could not picture it. Much has been done, but not enough (to aid the French patriots)."

Emmanuel D'Astier de la Vigerie, Interior Commissioner, summing up a two-day discussion of the resistance movement, declared a purge of "traitors" would be conducted regardless of the British and American governments, adding, "to the Allies we would say: 'The sooner the purge is over, the sooner order will be reestablished.'"

Assembly's Requests

The assembly resolution asked the committee to:

1. Improve liaison with resistance groups in France.

2. Unify assistance to patriots under authority of the Commissioner of Interior.

3. Consider the secret military organization within France as the vanguard of a French liberation army.

4. Assure immediate dispatch of equipment to this vanguard.

The resolution also asked the committee to seek through diplomatic and military channels immediate United Nations recognition of resistance groups as an effective vanguard and their inclusion in strategic invasion plans.

Yugoslav Appointed To Interallied Council

Cairo, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Mihajlo Krek, a Slovenian who has headed the exiled Yugoslav Government information bureau here, has been appointed to represent King Peter on the Interallied Mediterranean Commission.

Krek formerly served in the pre-war cabinet of Milan Stoyadinovic in 1938 and in the cabinet of Dragisa Cvetkovic, who was thrown out in a coup of March, 1939, before the German invasion of Yugoslavia. The United States, Britain, Soviet Russia, France and Yugoslavia are now represented on the Mediterranean Commission. Greece has as yet to appoint a representative.

Refugee Tr... Reported in R... ia

Nazis Demand Clearing Of Roads for Troops

By the Associated Press.

ISTANBUL, Jan. 10.—Premier Ion Antonescu of Rumania was reported today to have ordered the governor of Bessarabia to clear refugees from all roads and railways leading into the interior of Rumania in order to facilitate the movement of troops.

Antonescu was said to have acted after receiving a sharp complaint from the German Minister, Baron Manfred von Killinger, that refugees fleeing from the threat of the Russian advance toward the Rumanian border were clogging communication lines. Von Killinger was reported to have threatened severe measures if action were not taken to prevent interference with German military movements.

The Budapest correspondent of the Turkish newspaper Aksam said many of the Bessarabian refugees were selling their farms for trifling sums in the belief they would never be able to keep them.

The same source said leaders of the Rumanian opposition parties had sent a message to King Mihai opposing the prosecution of the war.

U. S. Flyers Raid Burma And French Indo-China

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Jan. 10.—American fighters strafed six Japanese river steamers on the Yangtze and numerous auxiliary craft yesterday, fighter-bombers raided targets in Burma and French Indo-China and Chinese-manned Mitchell bombers sank a 1,200-ton cargo ship off the southeast coast of China, Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

At Sadon in Central Burma the fighter-bombers started fires, and at Cam Duong in Indo-China they scored hits on docks, rail and warehouse facilities and set fires visible for 30 miles. All the planes returned safely, the communique said.

ALLIES BOMB MADANG AREA

Flyers Also Spread Attacks From Celebes To Solomons

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Tuesday*, Jan. 11 (AP)—Allied air squadrons roamed the skies from the Dutch Celebes to the Solomons to bomb Japanese bases and barge supply routes, the high command announced today.

In the Madang supply and airbase area on the northeast coast of New Guinea a total of 168 tons of explosives was dropped on Madang itself, the protecting airdrome at Alexishafen and Bogadjim, Madang's main southern outpost.

Help Force At Saidor

These blows should materially aid the American Army invasion force at Saidor, 55 miles southeast of Madang.

American Liberators flew 750 miles northwest of Darwin, Australia, to drop 25 tons on the enemy base at Kendari, on the east coast of Celebes Island. The unescorted bombers met heavy anti-aircraft fire and downed six and probably four more of 13 intercepting Zeros which waged a 35-minute running battle with the raiders. One American bomber was lost.

The Kendari airfield, completed by the Dutch just before start of the war, now is the Japanese air force home base on Celebes Island.

Marines Resume Advance

There was little change in the ground situation at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, where American marine patrols were operating extensively south of the airdrome.

Other marine units resumed their advance south of Silimati point, near the Borgen Bay area, and met resistance Sunday morning, a headquarters spokesman said.

American casualties including wounded since the Cape Gloucester landing December 26 are less than 15 per cent. of 2,000 counted Japanese dead, the spokesman said. This meant that the marines had paid with less than 300 men for their successes.

Navy Destroys Jap Barges

United States naval units spread destruction among Japanese barges caught off the New Guinea coast, sinking or destroying 11 of the craft, seven of which were loaded with troops and supplies, in a night action off Gali Point seven miles below Saidor.

Medium bombers in the Uligan harbor area north of Madang hit supply dumps and anti-aircraft positions and destroyed at least three barges.

No ground action was reported in the Saidor area.

Jap Convoy Bombed

Liberators from the South Pacific command.

Liberators attacked an enemy convoy southwest of Cape Matanalem, near Kavieng on New Ireland Island. Results of the attack on a destroyer and four freighters were not observed.

Australian Beaufort medium bombers set fires at Lakunai and Tobera airdromes at Rabaul.

While other Allied planes were bombing and strafing enemy centers on Bougainville Island, the South Pacific command sent more planes to raid Cape St. George on the south tip of New Ireland.

Allied Bombers Aid Marines in Bitter Borgen Bay Fighting

Ground Forces Renew Drive to Clear Japs From Gloucester Area

By the Associated Press.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 10.—Bitter ground fighting is raging in Northwestern New Britain, with Allied bombers supporting the United States marines' renewed push to clear the Japanese from the Borgen Bay area near Cape Gloucester.

Bombers concentrated 58 tons of explosives on enemy forward positions, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said today. A headquarters spokesman said the battle was resumed Friday after a lull, and the high command announced that the marines had reached Hill 660 in an advance of a mile and three-quarters and had killed 200 Japanese.

Hill 660, an artillery observation point, is south of Silimati Point, where marines landed December 26.

Ground patrol clashes also were reported in the hills in the airdrome area farther west, today's communique said. Marines captured the airdrome December 30, four days after the invasion began.

10 Jap Planes Shot Down.

Bombers and fighters of the South Pacific Command struck enemy installations at Cape St. George on the southern tip of New Ireland. The target area is across narrow St. George Channel from Rabaul, Japanese stronghold in Northeast Ned Britain.

Stiff enemy interception of the attack Friday gave evidence the Japanese will resist desperately any attack that might eventually soften a new landing spot for a flanking assault on Rabaul. At least 10 Japanese interceptors were shot down and probably two others. Six of our planes were lost.

Bombers struck also at the protective airdromes of Rabaul itself. Liberators bombed Vunakanau airdrome in the morning and Australian Beauforts pounded Lakunai and Tobera airdromes at night. The dispersal areas were left aflame, the communique said.

Neither Japanese nor Allied plane losses were mentioned. In raids in the preceding 15 days, however, more than 190 Japanese planes had been downed in the Rabaul area.

(A Tokio broadcast today said 150 Allied planes attacked Rabaul yesterday morning and made the wholly unconfirmed claim that 52 aircraft "including 19 probables" were shot down from the assaulting formations. The broadcast, quoting an imperial headquarters communique, added that Japanese losses consisted of two planes.)

Villages at Arawe Blasted.

In the battle on Arawe Peninsul New Britain, Boston attack plan... obliterated one Japanese-held village (Didmop), while Mitchell bombers blasted Umtingalu, directly behind enemy lines northeast of Capt Markus where Americans landed December 15. One pilot returned to report that Didmop "is no longer there."

Umtingalu Village and the Arawe airstrip beyond it, once captured by the Americans, later had been lost as the desperately-fighting Japanese garrison regained 4 miles of ground.

Asahel Bush, Associated Press war correspondent, reported that the enemy, although outnumbered, evidently is choosing to fight "to the last man" for the Arawe area.

Liberator bombers took a hand in the drive for Madang, Japanese coastal base in Northeast New Guinea, dropping 92 tons of explosives on Alexishafen, air protection point for Madang, and silencing enemy gun positions.

Australian ground forces meanwhile met opposition in their push northwestward on the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea. The Aussies, pressing toward the Saidor sector where Americans have expanded their invasion beachhead below Madang, now are within 65 miles of the American forces.

JERSEYMEN HONORED

Advanced Allied Headquarters in Southwest Pacific, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—First Lieut. William Irving of 631 Albin street, Teaneck, N. J., has been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for heroism in more than fifty aerial missions transporting troops and supplies to advanced positions.

Staff Sergt. Richard M. Mather of Hamilton Square, Mercer county, N. J., received the same decoration for heroism displayed in 200 hours of long-range bombing missions against Japanese airdromes, installations and shipping.

The Legion of Merit has been conferred on Technician (fifth grade) John A. Roman of 357 Kune street, Perth Amboy, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in New Guinea. Assigned to the duty of truck driver, he performed his work with outstanding efficiency and loyalty, and despite primitive roads and a trying climate, could be intrusted with any task however difficult, the citation said, adding that his attitude of cheerful and voluntary assistance wherever possible was communicated to his fellow soldiers, to the benefit of the entire organization.

Allies Bomb Celebes Base

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 11 (Tuesday) (AP).—Allied aircraft have bombed Kendari, Japanese plane supply and repair base on Celebes Island, northwest of Australia, headquarters announced.

Other Allied planes continued to make sweeps over the enemy bases and barge routes along the coast of New Britain.

Japanese shore installations at Gali, eleven miles south of the American invasion beachhead at Saidor on the north coast of New Guinea, were bombed by Allied naval units. In another Navy stroke near Saidor eleven enemy barges loaded with men and supplies were destroyed.

American marines at Cape

Gloucester, New Britain, continued to press the Japanese forces in the Borgen Bay sector east of the cape. Headquarters announced that marine losses there have been less than 15 per cent of the Japanese total of more than 2,000 dead.

All-out Raids on Rabaul Begin

HAMPSON

Low-level Bombers Hit Outpost of Base—Liberators Blast Nearby Airfields.

JAN 11 1944

Guadalcanal, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Use of Allied low-level bombers from Bougainville airfields to strike at Jap positions in the New Ireland area for the first time was heralded today as the start of an intensified air war against the enemy's base at Rabaul, New Britain.

The dive bombers and torpedo bombers flew through bad weather Friday to hit Cape St. George on the south tip of New Ire[land]. Indicating the size of the at[tack] ing force, the bombers wer[e] companied by nearly fifty [fighters]. The raiders shot dow[n] Zeros and two probables o[f] an intercepting force of be[tween] forty and seventy planes. Navy Hellcat fighters and [Corsairs] dive bombers were lost. A t[hird] dive bomber was forced down, turning to base, but the crew w[as] rescued.

Beginning of the strikes by th[e] bombers is expected to force th[e] Japs ultimately to discontinue Rabaul as an important sea base.

[A Tokio broadcast said today that 150 Allied planes attacked Rabaul Sunday morning and made the wholly unconfirmed claim that fifty-two aircraft "including nineteen probables" were shot down from the assaulting formations. The broadcast, quoting an Imperial headquarters communique, added that "our losses consisted of two planes."

[Gen. MacArthur's communique confirmed that bombers struck at the protective airdromes of Rabaul, Liberators bombing Yunakanau airdrome in the morning and Australian Beauforts pounding Lakunai and Tobera airdromes at night, but neither Japanese nor Allied plane losses were mentioned. In raids in the preceding fifteen days, however, more than 190 Jap planes had been downed in the Rabaul area.]

It was the dive and torpedo bombers that forced the enemy to abandon Bougainville anchorages after the island's airfields were knocked out. So far, these planes have not hit Rabaul shipping, probably because of the weather.

Cape St. George is approximately sixty-five miles southeast of Rabaul. Used as a Japanese observation point to ward off our bomber approaches, it has become an important target for Allied attack.

Search Continues For Major Boyington

Guadalcanal, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Search for Major Gregory Boyington, missing South Pacific air ace, is continuing, a Navy spokesman said today.

The Okanogan, Wash., Marine flyer disappeared January 3 during a fighter sweep over the Jap base of Rabaul, New Britain, in which he shot down his twenty-sixth enemy plane to equal the record held by Major Joe Foss and Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.

American Flyers Blast Mili Atoll 18th Time

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 10 (AP).—American airmen have chalked up their 18th raid on Japanese installations at Mili Atoll in the Marshall Islands to the north of the Gilbert Islands, United States invasion holding in the Central Pacific.

Admiral Chester M. Nimitz said 7th Army Air Force dive bombers escorted by Navy fighters bombed Mili Friday, but there was no interception. The Japanese have an airbase there.

Enemy planes Friday evening returned the visit with an attack on American installations at Tarawa, in the Gilberts, but caused no damage, Admiral Nimitz said.

Blockade Runner Scuttled, Report

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 10 (AP)—A German blockade runner was scuttled by her own crew on January 3 while being chased by American and Brazilian navy and air forces and 145 crew members were made prisoners of war at a northeastern base in Brazil, the newspaper *O Globo* reported today.

The newspaper said this was the same ship which an official announcement on Saturday stated was sunk by joint action of United States and Brazilian ships and planes while en route to Japan from Germany with contraband.

Third To Be Sunk

O Globo added that the ship was destroyed somewhere between Ascension island and the African coast and was the third blockade runner sunk while attempting to carry war supplies from Japan to Germany in recent months.

One was sunk by American and British planes in the Bay of Biscay on December 27, and the other was the armed merchantman Elizabeth, which was intercepted and sent to the bottom off Dakar "some months ago," *O Globo* said.

This was the first mention of the Elizabeth, but *O Globo* said members of its crew also had been disembarked at the northeast Brazilian base.

Spotted By U. S. Plane

O Globo said an American patrol plane sighted the ship sunk January 3 and was damaged by gunfire. The crew abandoned ship when Allied naval vessels drew in sight.

The majority of the prisoners taken from lifeboats were said to be Germans, but with some Italians and "possibly Argentines and Spaniards" among them.

Hull Asked To Be Specific

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Nationalist, pro-Nazi Argentine newspaper "Cabildo" demanded today that Secretary of State Cordell Hull clarify his statement that available information in Washington "increasingly strengthens the belief that forces outside Bolivia and unfriendly to the defense of the American republics inspired and aided the Bolivian revolution."

It declared that "so tremendous an accusation" should not be based on a fragile foundation, and asked why the unfriendly forces were not identified.

"Cabildo" added that "whatever the results of investigations of the Bolivian situation now being conducted by other governments, the position of Argentina, which recognized the new Bolivian government, "remains unchanged."

The paper asserted that no "unfriendly" forces exist "on the entire South American continent."

Berlin Reports Stalin Decorated by Italy

By the Associated Press.

The Berlin radio, quoting what purported to be a Rome dispatch, said yesterday that King Victor Emmanuel had conferred on Premier Stalin the Order of the Annunziata, which makes him a "cousin of the King."

The broadcast gave no indication of how it had obtained the information. The decoration is the highest distinction conferred by the Italian monarchy.

Nazis Claim Mining Of Port of Auckland

By the Associated Press.

The Berlin radio broadcast a claim of the captain of a German raider yesterday that his ship had mined Hauraki Gulf off the New Zealand port of Aukland, resulting "in the destruction of valuable enemy shipping space."

No mention was made in the broadcast of the date of the operation. The account, based on an article in the Voelkischer Beobachter, quoted Capt. V. Weyher as saying the mining was done at night close to the shore and was a complete success, although two English cruisers and one auxiliary cruiser lay in Auckland Harbor.

Vatican Recognition Claimed

New York, Jan. 10 (AP)—A Berlin domestic broadcast recorded tonight by CBS quoted a Manila dispatch as saying the Japanese-sponsored government of the Philippines "has now been recognized by the Vatican." It did not elaborate.

Marshal Atol Blasted By U. S. Heavy Bombers

MacArthur's Airmen Raid Celebes; Marines Press Japanese at Borgen Bay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Navy and Army planes are continuing to raid Japanese positions in the Marshall group, the Navy disclosed today, reporting new bomber visits to three islands of the group over the week end.

A joint announcement released at Washington and Pearl Harbor said:

"Navy search Liberators of Fleet Air Wing 2 bombed Kwajalein Island on Jan. 9 (west longitude date). No enemy fighters were encountered and anti-aircraft fire inflicted no damage.

"In the evening of Jan. 9 heavy bombers of the 7th Army Air Force bombed Wotje. In a separate operation carried out the same night Navy search Liberators also attacked Wotje from low altitude, sinking an auxiliary oiler and another small vessel off shore, wrecking two planes on the airfield and damaging shore installations. All of our planes returned safely.

"In the morning of Jan. 8 medium bombers of the 7th Army Air Force attacked Emeiji Island in the Jaluit Atoll. One of our planes was damaged by anti-aircraft fire and one crew member was wounded."

Halsey and Roosevelt Confer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Admiral William F. Halsey, American commander in chief in the South Pacific, conferred briefly today with President Roosevelt. "What were you talking about?" he was asked. Grinning, the admiral replied: "The weather."

Shipping Losses To U-Boats Drop

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—U-boat warfare cost the United Nations only 40 per cent. as much cargo tonnage in 1943 as in 1942, a joint Anglo - American statement reported tonight, while the tonnage of new merchant vessels constructed was more than twice as great.

The tonnage of cargo-ship losses to submarines in the Atlantic in December "was again low, despite an extension of (U boat) operating areas," said the monthly communique issued by the Office of War Information.

Fewer U-Boats Sunk

"Fewer U-boats were destroyed during the month by our air and sea forces owing to several factors, including increased caution by the enemy," the report stated. "Our supply routes were, however, well secured against U-boat attack."

The communique did not total the number of U-boat kills chalked up by Allied forces during 1943, nor the cargo tonnage lost. It did reveal marked improvement in the last half of the year.

Nearly Half In 3 Months

Nearly half the merchant-ship tonnage sunk was lost in the first three months of 1943, 27 per cent. in the second quarter and only 26 per cent. in the third and fourth quarters combined.

Previously it had been announced that 150 U-boats were destroyed in the second and third quarters of 1943, a total greater than the number of Allied ships lost by submarine action.

JAN 11 1944

Army Ships 4 Million Tons Through Oran in Year

By the Associated Press.

The Army's Transportation Corps moved more than 4,000,000 tons of cargo and hundreds of thousands of troops across the docks of the port of Oran in the year following the invasion of North Africa.

The War Department, announcing the figures today, said this was the "greatest transportation and supply operation in the history of the American Army."

Millions of tons of supplies now are moving through other captured ports in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, the department said.

GOP PLEDGES HANDS OFF WAR CHIEFS

Halleck Asserts Republican President Would Hasten Victory

JAN 11 1944

Chicago, Jan. 10 (AP)—Election of a Republican President next November would shorten the war "by months if not years" because it would guarantee America's military leaders home-front support "they never have had before," Representative Charles A. Halleck, of Indiana, said tonight in an address to more than 200 GOP leaders.

Apparently anticipating a Democratic argument that now is not the time to "change horses" in the midst of war, Halleck told the Republican National Committee members and State chairmen and vice-chairmen:

"We must demonstrate to the people of America that the minute to change horses in the middle of the stream is that moment when the new horse can cross the stream more quickly, more efficiently, and without spilling its burden.

Would Speed Victory, He Says

"I believe with all my heart and mind that a Republican success next November will result in such an acceleration of our war effort abroad and at home that victory, the thing for which we all yearn, will be brought nearer to us by months if not by years."

Halleck, new chairman of the House Republican campaign committee charged with the job of electing Republicans to Congress, was the principal speaker at a dinner arranged by Harrison E. Spangler, national chairman.

Halleck declared the Republican party "will see to it that this war is fought as a military and not as a political campaign."

Lauds Military Leadership

"The making of war," he said, "is a matter best left to men who have been trained in the art of war. On the military fronts we have been making war splendidly. We have, with miraculous speed, under the ablest military leadership in all history, brought our army, our navy, our air forces to a point of efficiency where they are the wonder of the world.

"The Republican party, the Republican Congress, the Republican President, would see to it that this great leadership would neither be hampered nor altered.

"George Marshall is an American general, not the general of any political party. General Eisenhower is an American general, not a party general. MacArthur belongs to every American. Our admirals, King, Halsey, were trained and put there by the nation and belong to the nation.

Guarantee On "Irreplaceables"

"The Republican party guarantees to the country that these irreplaceable men shall continue; that the war shall be fought under their skill and under their command. This is a matter above and beyond all politics."

But the Republican party "guarantees more than that," Halleck continued. "It guarantees that these military leaders shall receive from the home front such support and aid as they never have had before. Such support and aid as could never be given them, and has not been given them, by a New Deal,

ridden by bureaucracy, honeycombed with incompetence, made inefficient by swarms of social termites who see in the war only an opportunity to advance the day when their impractical notions, their alien intentions, shall be made the law of the land."

Submit Only For Victory

Halleck told the diners that the GOP will insist that the things that forced America into this war "shall not rise again," that the people will demand that "once more they shall be free and independent with a future before them to use as their several abilities and qualifications shall make possible."

"We have patriotically submitted to rationing, to regulations, to necessary and even unnecessary regimentation," he added. "We will gladly submit to any device that will advance victory by a day. But we submit to this only that we may conquer a foreign enemy. . . .

"The instant a restriction becomes unnecessary we will abolish it. The moment a right or a liberty can be returned to you, it shall be returned."

PRESIDENT WILL SEND MESSAGE, NOT READ IT

Not Yet Able to Appear—Will Broadcast Digest Tomorrow Night.

EXECUTIVE HAD INFLUENZA

Less Than 100 House Members Are Present for Session Opening —51 on Hand in Senate.

Washington, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt on the advice of his physician will send his annual message to Congress at noon tomorrow rather than deliver it in person, but he will broadcast a shortened version to the country tomorrow night.

Mr. Roosevelt arranged a late afternoon conference today with congressional leaders—Vice-President Wallace, Speaker Rayburn, Senate Majority Leader Barkley and House Majority Leader McCormack. After formalities of the noon meeting of the Seventy-eighth's second session, the President was expected to discuss with them the business ahead of the new session, which is confronted with a pair of legislative deadlines and a number of other provocative issues.

Still shaking off vestiges of illness — White House officials described it today as influenza—Mr. Roosevelt was keeping all his engagements today in the White House proper. Presidential Secretary Early said his physician—Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, saw the President this morning and asked him not to go before Congress in person tomorrow and run the risk of a possible recurrence of his illness.

To Broadcast for Half Hour.

Consequently, the annual message "on the state of the union" will be transmitted at noon tomorrow and read to the legislators by clerks.

At 9:30 P. M. Eastern war time, Mr. Roosevelt will broadcast a resume of it, compressed into a half hour of radio time.

The annual budget estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, will be submitted to Congress Thursday noon. Mr. Roosevelt has followed a practice of going over the budget in advance with reporters, but this year he assigned the budget seminar to Harold Smith, the budget director, and his assistant, Wayne Coy.

Mr. Early had nothing to say regarding the contents of the message. Asked about reports that the President would ask for national service legislation, he replied: "That has been commented on very generally and I do not like to say, with the message coming so soon."

Less than 100 members were in their seats in the House when Speaker Rayburn called the chamber to order at noon, opening the second session of the 78th Congress. The galleries were nearly deserted.

The opening prayer by the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, House chaplain, was that the nation's leaders and the Congress shall be so blessed "that they shall never dare to make terms with fear or failure." And he said:

"Remove from every mind the false idol of narrow nationalism and bigoted patriotism and wring out the greed of disunity which is sapping human progress."

Speaker Rayburn told reporters on his return from a holiday trip to his Texas home: "I found the temper of the people very much improved. They're for going on and getting this war over with, without too much grumbling and complaining. I didn't hear a lot of politics."

No Light for Senators.

Fifty-one Senators were on hand for the opening prayer in the Senate. Although the leaders were present, wide open spaces on the Republican side of the aisle coincided with a politically important meeting of the G. O. P. National Committee in Chicago.

Traditionally, the Senate transacted no business in the opening session, which lasted but seventeen minutes. Fifteen of those were spent in shadows because somebody forgot to turn on the ceiling lights until the opening roll call was completed. Majority Leader Barkeley (D.-Ky.) notified the Senate that no business would be transacted until after the President's message.

BLAMES ROOSEVELT

Washington, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Representative Fish (R.-N. Y.) declared at the opening of Congress today that President Roosevelt's "ill-advised action in seizing the railroads was in line with his New Deal's socialistic policies and tending toward national socialism."

Attacking in the House "statements of high military authorities" that threatened strikes had given the Nazis added hope and inspired them to prolong the war, Mr. Fish asserted: "Attacks by the New Deal upon labor, particularly the railroad workers, are nothing more or less than an attempt to confuse the public mind, shift the blame and avoid the consequences of its dictatorial actions."

"If the 'high military official' is correct in his sensational charges, the America people are entitled to all the facts," Mr. Fish said.

"It is my opinion that the blame actually rests not with the railroad brotherhoods, the railroad workers and organized labor, who have been excoriated by New Deal spokesmen, but upon President Roosevelt who in a typical manner has tried to blame labor for his own blunders."

CONGRESSMEN MUSTN'T FIGHT

JAN 11 1944

Roosevelt Says That Double Duty Is Unconstitutional

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt ruled today that legislators can't serve both in Congress and in uniform.

Attorney General Biddle advised him that the Constitution forbids service in Congress and the armed forces at the same time, so Mr. Roosevelt asked Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox to see to it that legislators confine themselves to legislating.

It seems that only two Representatives were affected by the ruling: Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), who is a private in a tank destroyer unit at Fort McClellan, Ala., and Albert Gore (D., Tenn.), who volunteered recently and now is on furlough under orders to report at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, January 19.

Said Mr. Gore, who is 36, married and father of a daughter: "All I can do is what I am ordered."

Tours Apparently Prevented

Mr. Roosevelt's order apparently will prevent members of Congress who hold reserve commissions from going on tours of active duty. A number of them have done that, including Senator Lodge (R., Mass.), Representative Maas (R., Minn.) and Representative Lyndon Johnson (D., Texas).

Mr. Roosevelt wasn't against Congressmen fighting on battlefields. In fact, he said, "the desire of the national legislators to serve their country under arms is understandable and appreciated — and does them honor." But he added:

"Aside from the constitutional barrier, there is also the problem of evaluation of service to the nation. One of the greatest strengths of our democracy in the time of crisis is a strong, virile Congress to meet the problems arising from the demands of total war.

"The election of these Congressmen, after war was declared showed that their constituents believed that their service as legislators was their paramount contribution to the war effort."

Viereck Loses Appeal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Conviction of George Sylvester Viereck, who was sentenced last July to serve from one to five years for violation of the foreign agents registration act, was affirmed today by the United States Court of Appeals. The court found that Viereck was "properly convicted and sentenced after a fair trial." Viereck had registered under the act but had failed to give details of his activities and to say that he represented the Foreign Office of the German Reich.

LEGION FAVORS VETERANS' BILL

JAN 11 1944

Far-reaching Program Laid Before Congress.

Washington, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—A far-reaching program of post-discharge financial assistance for service men and women, sponsored by the American Legion, was laid before Congress today by a bi-partisan group of Senators and members of the House. The legion called its plan "a Bill of Rights for G. I. Joe and G. I. Jane." It proposes:

Demobilization pay of $500 for those who have served eighteen months, $400 for twelve to eighteen months' service, $300 for six to twelve months, $200 for three to six months, and $100 for less than three months.

Unemployment compensation credit double the amount veterans would have received in civilian work during the period of their military service.

Education allowances of $50 monthly for single veterans and $75 for married service men, plus all educational expenses in established colleges and universities up to four years.

Payment of Federal aid to States planning to lend veterans home-building funds at low interest rates.

Sponsors of Legislation.

Designation of the Veterans' Bureau as a vital war agency with priority for materials and equipment second only to the War and Navy departments to carry out a hospital construction program.

Adequate provision by the Veterans' Bureau for the physical welfare and financial aid of all wounded, diseased or otherwise handicapped veterans before discharge from service, with rehabilitation functions concentrated in the veterans' administration.

Chairman Rankin (D.-Miss.) of the House Veterans' Legislation Committee, one of the congressional sponsors, said that a prime objective of the bill was "to remedy chaotic conditions of bureaucratic red tape under which divided authority and responsibility has victimized thousands of already discharged veterans of this war." The legion announced that other sponsors include Senators Clark (D.-Mo.), Walsh (D.-Mass.), Lucas (D.-Ill.), Caraway (D.-Ark), Brooks (R.-Ill.) and Lodge (R.-Mass.), and Representatives Rogers (R.-Mass.) and Ploeser (R.-Mo.)

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 251 United States Army casualties, including these with next of kin:

WOUNDED

NEW YORK.

Asiatic Area.

BROWN, JAMES A., sergeant; sister, Mrs. Beatrice Dewese, 2179 Fifth avenue, New York.

JONES, JUNIUS, technical sergeant; friend, Gabriel Brooks, 50 Morningside avenue, New York.

Central Pacific Area.

KEDENBURG, GEORGE L., private; father, Frank Kedenburg, 30 Martha Terrace, Floral Park.

European Area.

RUSOFF, JACK, second lieutenant; sister, Mrs. Kate R. Schwartz; 683 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

Mediterranean Area.

AMEY, CALVIN E., private; wife, Mrs. Claire Amey, 1154 49th street, Brooklyn.

AVEDON, HERBERT, first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Ida Avedon, 159 East 33d street, New York.

COLLINS, HOWARD E., private; mother, Mrs. Ella Collins, 41 Washington Terrace, Newburgh.

DILORENZO, JOSEPH V., Pfc; mother, Mrs. Lucy Dilorenzo, 19 South 13th avenue, Mount Vernon.

GEHRIG, JOHN A., corporal; wife, Mrs. Kathleen Gehrig, Baldwin Garden Apartments, Baldwin.

GIANNOLA, SILVIO, private; brother, Joseph Giannola, 90-31 Whitney avenue, Elmhurst.

GROOPMAN, JOHN, major; wife, Mrs. Dorothy F. Groopman, 111 Seventh street, Garden City.

GRYN, JOHN JR., technician fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Frances Gryn, Garden City avenue, Carle Place.

GUGLIZZA, SAM, private; mother, Mrs. Mario Guglizza, 613 Warwick street, Brooklyn.

KAPLAN, MORTON B., corporal; mother, Mrs. Frieda Kaplan, 66-47 56th Road, Maspeth.

KULIKOWSKI, CHARLES S., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Kulikowski, 13 South Third street, New Hyde Park.

LOFRESE, ANTHONY N., technician fourth grade; wife, Mrs. Katherine F. Lofrese, 111-51 146th street, Jamaica.

MARLATT, WILLIAM E.; mother, Mrs. Celia W. Maratt, 212-15 33d avenue, Bayside, L. I.

MERRING, LEROY, private; mother, Mrs. Viola Merring, Route 1, Montgomery.

MIGLIACCIO, SALVATORE H., private; father, James P. Migliaccio, 306 Fisher avenue, White Plains.

O'CONNOR, BERNARD, sergeant; friend, Walter S. Meyer, 102-48 63d Road, Forest Hills.

OHLY, WILLIAM, Pfc.; father, Otto Ohly, 39 Macdougal street, New York.

PNIEWSKI, HENRY V., private; aunt, Mrs. Kasia Zmijeska, 369 Fifth street, Brooklyn.

SCHIPANO, DANTE P., Pfc.; sister, Mrs. Eleanor Virgilia, 49 Meserole street, Brooklyn.

VANDER RYK, JERRY J., private; mother, Mrs. Tillie Vander Ryk, 231 West 230th street, New York.

WEISBROD, RUBIN, Pfc.; wife, Mrs. Sylvia L. Weisbrod, 1664 West Sixth street, Brooklyn.

WENZ, HAROLD A., private; mother, Mrs. Meta Wenz, 155-24 115th avenue, Jamaica.

WHITNEY, DRENNAN, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Helen B. Whitney, 555 Kingston avenue, Brooklyn

Southwest Pacific Area.

CLARK, JAMES F., second lieutenant; father James H. Clark, 212 Beach 139th street, Belle Harbor.

NEW JERSEY.

Asiatic Area.

DEL SARDO, STANISLAD S., private; mother, Mary Del Sardo, 132 Oliver street, Paterson.

European Area.

ABRIOLA, DANIEL R., staff sergeant; father, Ralph Abriola, 374 Orient Way, Rutherford.

Mediterranean Area.

CIAVATTI, THOMAS, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Philomena Ciavatti, 523 24th street, Union City.

DEUTSCH, ALBERT L., technician, fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Lena Deutsch, 536 Fulton street, Elizabeth.

GEORGI, JOSEPH E, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Margaret Georgi, 1509 45th street, North Bergen.

HILLARD, HARRY, Pfc.; sister, Miss Elizabeth Hillard, 2 Stratford Place, Newark.

MORRISON, JAMES, Jr., Pfc; brother, William Morrison, 25 Isabella avenue, Newark.

OLIVERIE, LOUIS J., private; father, James E. Oliverie, 541 Downer street, Westfield.

NAVY CASUALTIES

The Navy Department announced today ninety-five casualties and the names of eight whose casualty status is changed officially. The list includes these with next of kin:

NEW YORK.

DEAD

LE ROY, HARTLEY S., Pfc, United States Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Nell S. Le Roy, 351 Hollywood avenue, Douglaston.

PIZZO, GEORGE DOM, seaman first class, United States Navy; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pizzo, 768 East 220th street, Bronx.

MISSING

KASO, MUHAMET, seaman first class, United States Naval Reserve; father, Beytash Kasc 139 De' ncey street, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

DEAD

PILECKI, WALLACE J., seaman first class, United States Naval Reserve, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kalkist Pilecki, 284 Hafaday street, Jersey City.

WOUNDED

DEVLIN, CHARLES J., chief pharmacist's mate, United States Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Alice F. Devlin, 12 Sheridan street, Jamesburg.

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MISSING

ANDERSON, WILLIAM A., seaman first class, United States Naval Reserve; father, Chester G. Anderson, 5000 Princeton Pike, Trenton.

Senate Changes To Be Discussed By Republicans

White Calls Conference for Thursday as Result of Illness of McNary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—A change in the Republican organization in the Senate will be discussed at a minority conference Thursday morning.

Since last November, when Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, was stricken with an illness which later necessitated a brain operation, the Republican Senators have been without an active titular leader.

When Senator McNary left his seat, he asked Senator Wallace H. White jr., of Maine, the elected secretary of the Republican conference, to take over for a while. White decided today to summon the conference to discuss matters of general interest. It is a foregone conclusion that the leadership question is of paramount interest.

While it is considered unlikely that any decision will be made to strip McNary permanently of his authority, several stop-gap expedients are under consideration. One would involve creation of the offices of assistant leader and of a minority whip. Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, and Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, are being talked of as stand-ins for the absent McNary.

The whip position may go to one of the nine "freshmen" Republican members. Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska, has been mentioned in this connection. Another plan calls for selection of a conference chairman, who would consult with the leader or acting leader on questions of policy. Some Senators feel it would be wise to set up a nine-member policy committee to pass on party matters.

1943 National Income Set at 142 Billion

By the Associated Press.

With an 11-month total of $128,242,000,000, substantiolly higher than for any previous full year, Secretary of Commerce Jones estimated yesterday the national income was $142,000,000,000 in 1943.

The previous high for a full year was $115,500,000,000 in 1942. In 1939 it amounted to $70,900,000,000.

Income payments (salaries and wages, dividends and interest, rents and royalties, social security benefits, etc.) totaled $12,420,000,000 in November, 16 per cent above November, 1942, but 3 per cent below October, 1943.

Mr. Jones attributed the decrease from October for the most part to seasonal factors, such as the October-November declines in dividend and interest payments and agricultural income. After adjustment for these influences, the Commerce Department's index of total income payments advanced to the record high of 221.4 in November, up 3.4 points from October.

The advance, Mr. Jones said, was principally due to continued advances in payrolls of manufacturers engaged in war production, in pay of the armed forces and in agricultural income. (The index is based on 1935-1939, taken as 100.)

Europe's Food Needs To Ease in Fall if War Ends by April

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Although the food situation still is critical, prospects of a need for feeding Europe for years after the end of the war are diminishing rapidly, the American Institute of Food Distribution says.

"If the war ends by next April," says the nonprofit research agency, "Europe will be able to establish a sound foundation for harvests in the fall of 1944, but if hostilities drag on through next summer, our emergency food shipments will continue until the autumn of 1945."

Describing European crops as "pretty good last year," the institute says: Land in Europe is there to cultivate immediately after cessation of hostilities and America's job will be to assist needy countries by making emergency food shipments, helping obtain orderly distribution and providing fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, draught animals and farm machinery.

Shipping Situation Improved.

Greatly improved ocean transport facilities since the defeat of Nazi U-boats has been one important factor in bettering the European food situation.

The food institute's report was slightly more optimistic than one made by a UNRR administration committee on November 25, which said that Europe might be expected to feed herself at prewar levels in the second crop year after the war.

The institute presented this picture of world food conditions:

Denmark and the Netherlands are the best situated of all European countries except Germany.

In the Balkans, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania have fair food supplies, with farmers better off than city dwellers because they have gardens and other foodstuffs from which to draw. Yugoslavia food stores are low because of poor distribution.

Greece's Plight Desperate.

Greece still is in the worst condition. The 15,000 tons of wheat sent each month from Canada and other countries is "only a drop in the bucket." Peasants can get by but those in cities are on the verge of starvation, with the situation similar to the winter of 1942, when as many as 2,000 persons died daily.

Belgium is almost as badly off as Greece because of the need for feed imports, cut off by war.

French food supplies are low with the populace by and large getting only the ration of about 1,150 calories daily.

Germans are fairly well fed although Allied bombings destroyed some local food supplies and interrupted distribution. A serious shortage of fruit and fertilizer developed after the United Nations conquered North Africa and Sicily.

Details on Russia are lacking but it is known that the Soviet developed fairly large production behind the Urals and the food situation probably has improved. Workers in heavy industry are well fed.

Ukraine Prospects Good.

Now that the Ukraine is about reconquered, farmers are diligently recultivating and expect to have extensive crops next harvest. Germany got some grains from this territory in 1941, less in 1942 and output fell off considerably in 1943.

Great Britain again had a good harvest although home gardens were disappointing. She had good production of cereals, potatoes, vegetables and some fruit. There has been no relaxing of the drab diet in the country although apples from Canada and the United States, citrus fruits from North Africa and Palestine, toned it up a little. Meat from Australia, New Zealand and South America also helped.

Among neutrals Spain still is having difficulties stemming from distribution. She has received little, either from the Nazis or the United Nations.

Neutrals Shared Loot.

Portugal, Switzerland and Sweden are fairly well off. The latter two have been instrumental in supplying Germany and getting some in return from German loot of occupied nations.

In the Far East, China and India have had starvation in some sections, a situation aggravated by poor distribution and inflation.

In Bengal military aid helped the food supply, but now the population is plagued by disease. Somewhere between 20,000 and 70,000 deaths a month for the five months ended December 4 were estimated in Bengal, which has a population of 60,000,000.

The Chungking government in China has managed to get rice to the soldiers and to some of the population dependent upon it, but generally the rice has not been in the right place at the right time.

MacArthur Cites 50 For Malaria Work

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Fifty soldiers who volunteered to work in a mosquito-infested area for six weeks without any special precautions have been awarded the Legion of Merit Medal by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, a special dispatch to the Sunday News from New Guinea said.

"Like 17 men who voluntarily let themselves be stricken with yellow fever in Cuba 43 years ago, and whose names were permanently inscribed on the Army Register's roll of honor," said the dispatch, "today's 50 GIs spent six weeks in an advanced Allied base working like other soldiers, but using neither mosquito nets nor atabrine suppressives.

"The majority incurred malaria and were sent to hospitals where the experiment began. They were part of a group of 150 soldiers used in the test. Fifty took normal precautions daily with doses of atabrine, 50 took the new undisclosed drug, while the remainder ignored all precautions, subjecting themselves to fever which sometimes lasts a lifetime."

The report added:

"Tests revealed several facts: Malaria mosquitoes infect the area, which resulted in the majority of the 50 men (who took no precautions) becoming ill; atabrine is an excellent suppressive because only one of 50 taking it incurred the fever; the new drug is a fair suppressive but does not equal atabrine."

Trans-Atlantic Edition Of Daily Mail Launched

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The first trans-Atlantic edition of the London Daily Mail, written and set up in England and flown here on microfilm, was in the mail today headed for the "desks of influential people in America."

The paper contains a digest of the week's news in England and features a page of messages from American servicemen and service women now in Britain.

Don Iddon, Daily Mail correspondent here, said 3,500 copies of the edition were printed. None for sale to the public. The paper is four columns wide, about a foot deep and contains 12 pages.

In a page 1 article, Viscount Rothermere, publisher, says the purpose of the paper is to serve as "a contribution toward the closer understanding of the British and American peoples."

Communists to Drop Designation as Party, Become Association

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Communist Party's National Committee, saying it believed America's postwar political issues would be decided "within the form of the two-party system," has begun action to drop the word "party" from its name.

The committee, finishing a three-day session yesterday, said in a statement that it would recommend at the national convention in May that the organization change its name to something like "American Communist Political Association."

Earl Browder, general secretary, suggested that the organization be known by a name "indicating its character as a Communist association for political education." He said the general public would be invited to help select the new title.

The committee statement said in part:

"It is beyond question that the postwar reconstruction, like production for the war at present, will be carried out under the system of free enterprise.

"It is equally evident that the political issues of this time will be decided within the form of the two-party system traditional in this country.

The Communist Party's contribution in the election will be to aid the struggle for the unity of the people in support of the Nation's war policies, without partisan or class advantages."

The committee said Mr. Browder would explain more fully the reasons for the change in name at a mass meeting tonight in Madison Square Garden.

EX-FRENCH OFFICER A U. S. PRIVATE NOW

Fort Devens, Mass., Jan. 10 (A. P.).—A former second lieutenant in the French Army told today how he led a band of sixteen men—all that was left of a mechanized cavalry troop of 160—across burning France in June, 1940, just ahead of pursuing Nazi panzer divisions. Formerly of Lille, he is now Private Pierre Weis of Stamford, Conn., stationed at the First Service Command reception center.

He said his unit engaged the panzers almost immediately after they had moved across the borders of Belgium.

"My men were beaten, wounded or dor[illegible]ies with as many as seven[illegible]beds on a floor, he said. [illegible]ting laws do not require [illegible] the cubicles be fireproofed or fire-retarded, or that sprinkles be installed. Such requirements would have lessened the loss of life, Mr. Hogan said.

Bills embracing these measures were defeated in the last three sessions of the Legislature, the District Attorney said. A bill containing provisions for fire-retarding, installation of sprinkler systems, a second means of egress for each floor, and the construction of cubicles of non-combustible material or the covering of wooden ones with metal will undoubtedly be introduced at the present session, and this time it should be passed, he declared.

At Bellevue Hospital today the police identified another—the fourteenth—victim of the Christman Eve fire. The body was that of Hugh Travers, 40 years old.

EXILED LITHUANIA HEAD DIES IN FIRE

Cleveland, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Antanas Smetona, Lithuania's exiled President, who successfully withstood German diplomatic pressure only to flee Russian occupation of the tiny republic, died of suffocation yesterday in a residence fire.

Artificial respiration failed to revive the 69-year-old President after he sought to recover a fur coat in an atttic apartment where he had resided since 1942 with his wife.

In 1940, when Red Army troops occupied Lithuania, President Smetona escaped to Germany. He came to America in March, 1941.

Washington, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—State Department records showed today that Antanas Smetona was in this country as a distinguished refugee rather than as President of Lithuania.

It seemed probable that no effort would be made to fill the office of President which Mr. Smetona held at the time of his escape, when the Russians moved in in 1940.

The Government of Lithuania was caught by the Russian occupation just as were the government in exile. After the Russian None of those countries ever maintained a functioning government-in-exile. After the Russian occupation, the Soviets held plebiscites in the three little Baltic countries and announced an overwhelming vote of the populations to join the Soviet Union.

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Grand Jury Subpenas Spark Along With 'Hopkins Letter'

Chicago, Jan. 10 (AP).—C. Nelson Sparks, who recently made public a letter which he declared was written by Harry Hopkins predicting the Republican nomination of Wendell Willkie for President in 1944, said today he had been subpenaed to appear Wednesday before a Federal grand jury in Washington, D. C.

Sparks said the letter, now in his possession, "has been supenaed too," as has Dr. Umphrey Lee, president of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex. The letter, according to Sparks, was written to and received by Lee.

The grand jury will investigate the letter to determine if it is a forgery, violating a section of the District code which makes it a criminal offense to make or publish a forgery with intent to injure another. Hopkins, adviser to President Roosevelt, has charged the letter is "a forgery" and Lee has denied receiving the letter or knowing Hopkins.

Sparks, author of the book, "One Man—Wendell Willkie," a criticism of the 1940 candidate, was in Chicago today to address a meeting sponsored by the Republican National Committee and announced the grand jury developments at a press conference.

He issued a statement that ". . . . I am confident of its (the letter's) authenticity and I can and will prove that Dr. Umphrey Lee received the letter. Only Mr. Hopkins could have originated such a letter.

"However, if Mr. Hopkins can prove that he was not the author of it, then it will become apparent to the American public that the New Deal is saturated with duplicity and internal intrigue."

Sparks, former Mayor of Akron, Ohio, made the letter public on November 27, 1943. It is dated August 17, 1943. He said the letter has "actually been in my possession for three weeks," adding "but I knew what the letter said before."

Motive Explained

Sparks said his motive for making the letter public was "to show the Republican Party that Willkie's ideology doesn't differ from that of the New Deal, and that he shouldn't be nominated in 1944."

He declared he was not backing any Republican candidate, and that "if Willkie is nominated I shall vote for President Roosevelt. I'll vote for a man that's frank and open, and Willkie isn't."

Asked if he would disclose the name of the "person of high standing" who made it possible for him to get the Hopkins letter, Sparks said "that will be developed in the grand jury. I don't know."

Magnuson Charges Launching of Ship With Crack in Hull

By the Associated Press.

SEATTLE, Jan. 10.—The Liberty ship Chief Washakie was "launched with a crack in her hull that had been daubed full of red lead putty and covered over with paint," Representative Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington said last night.

The Chief Washakie arrived in Seattle last week from Alaska, and Mr. Magnuson then disclosed that it had broken open on the voyage and had split twice more after being repaired.

The ship arrived here with a split in the side and heavy chains running fore and aft on the fore deck to relieve the "hogging strain" which threatened to snap off the bow.

Disclosure of the crack, assertedly launched with the ship, was made by the ship's master, Capt. Charles C. Graham of Puyallup, Wash., who has been skipper of the Washakie since its launching in 1942, Mr. Magnuson told newsmen.

"Nothing short of grossly careless inspection," Mr. Magnuson asserted, "could have permitted launching of such a dangerously faulty vessel.

"This ship, according to the testimony of her master, has not been repainted since coming from the yard. The yard is Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corp. at Portland.

"Whether the ship cracked open because of—or in addition to—the hidden crack launched with her hull is for the experts to determine.

"But the fact that the old crack, hidden by putty and paint, even existed is damning evidence of unbelievable carelessness.

"The Truman committee will, I am sure, pursue this vigorously."

The Washakie is one of 14 Liberty ships which Mr. Magnuson has declared have broken apart while at sea.

Senator Wallgren, Democrat, of Washington, Truman committee member, is expected to arrive for a hearing on the Liberty ship accidents.

In Portland, Edgar F. Kaiser, general manager of the ship firm, said it "seems hardly possible" the vessel could have been launched with a paint-covered hull crack.

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John Barrymore's Yacht To Be Mexican Freighter

By the Associated Press.

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 10.—The sailing schooner Mariner, once the yacht of the late John Barrymore, is being transformed into a cargo vessel for service along the west coast of Mexico, it was disclosed yesterday by officials of the island yacht anchorage here.

The 107-foot Mariner, which still holds the sailing yacht record of 11 days and 16 hours from Hawaii to the mainland, has been purchased by Alfred A. Brown of Ensenada, Mexico, from the Donaldson Investment Co. She was built in Massachusetts in 1922 at a cost of $170,000.

The craft has a 125-horsepower Diesel auxiliary engine.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 11-(AP)-THE TEXT OF A DECLARATION BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, AS TRANSMITTED IN A TASS NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

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TASS IS AUTHORIZED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO STATE THE FOLLOWING:

ON JAN. 5 IN LONDON A DECLARATION OF THE EMIGRE POLISH GOVERNMENT WAS PUBLISHED ON THE QUESTION OF SOVIET-POLISH RELATIONS IN WHICH THERE WERE A NUMBER OF INCORRECT ASSERTIONS, INCLUDING AN ASSERTION ON THE SOVIET-POLISH BORDER.

AS IS KNOWN, THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION ESTABLISHED THE SOVIET-POLISH BORDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WILL OF THE POPULATION OF THE WESTERN UKRAINE AND WESTERN BYELO-RUSSIA (WHITE RUSSIA) AS EXPRESSED IN A PLEBISCITE WHICH WAS CARRIED OUT ON A WIDE DEMOCRATIC BASIS IN 1939.

THIS TERRITORY OF THE WESTERN UKRAINE, POPULATED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF UKRAINIANS. ENTERED THE STRUCTURE OF THE

ADD LONDON-POLAND XX EVER

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST POINTED THE WAY TO SOME SETTLEMENT, HOWEVER, WITH A SUGGESTION THAT "SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM COULD LEAD TO INCLUSION OF POLAND IN THE SOVIET-CZECHOSLOVAK AGREEMENT."

PRESIDENT EDOUARD BENES OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT IN EXILE HAS JUST RETURNED FROM MOSCOW AFTER SIGNING A PACT WHICH PROVIDES FOR THE ADHERENCE OF A THIRD PARTY AND IT IS THIS POINT THAT HE IS HAMMERING HARD IN AN ATTEMPT TO BRING THE POLISH AND SOVIET GOVERNMENTS TOGETHER.

POLES IN LONDON HAVE SAID THAT EXISTENCE OF THE PACT WAS NOT ENOUGH, BUT THAT AN INVITATION TO JOIN ALSO WAS NEEDED.

THE MOSCOW STATEMENT COULD NOW BE INTERPRETED AS A FORMAL BID.

SN929PEW

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SOVIET UKRAINE; AND THE TERRITORY OF WESTERN BYELO-RUSSIA, POPULATED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF BYELO-RUSSIANS, ENTERED THE STRUCTURE OF SOVIET BYELO-RUSSIA. THE INJUSTICE PERMITTED BY THE RIGA AGREEMENT IN 1921 WHICH WAS FORCED UPON THE SOVIET UNION IN RELATION TO THE UKRAINIANS WHO LIVED IN THE WESTERN UKRAINE AND THE BYELO-RUSSIANS WHO LIVED IN WESTERN BYELO-RUSSIA, WAS IN THIS WAY CORRECTED.

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THE INCLUSION OF THE WESTERN UKRAINE AND WESTERN BYELO-RUSSIA IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE SOVIET UNION NOT ONLY DID NOT VIOLATE THE INTERESTS OF POLAND BUT ON THE CONTRARY CREATED A RELIABLE BASIS FOR A SOLID, PERMANENT FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE POLISH PEOPLE AND THEIR NEIGHBORING UKRAINIAN, BYELO-RUSSIA AND RUSSIAN PEOPLES.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT CONSTANTLY HAS DECLARED THAT IT STANDS FOR THE CREATION OF A STRONG, INDEPENDENT POLAND AND FOR FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND POLAND.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ONCE AGAIN DECLARES IT IS STRIVING TOWARD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE SOVIET AND POLAND ON THE BASIS OF SOLID, GOOD NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS AND MUTUAL RESPECT AND--IF THE POLISH PEOPLE DESIRE IT--ON THE BASIS OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AGAINST THE GERMANS AS THE MAIN ENEMIES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND POLAND. THE REALIZATION OF THIS TASK COULD BE SERVED BY THE INCORPORATION OF POLAND TO THE SOVIET-CZECHOSLOVAK AGREEMENT ON FRIENDSHIP AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND POST-WAR COLLABORATION.

SUCCESS OF SOVIET TROOPS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT WITH EVERY DAY BASTENS THE LIBERATION OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF THE SOVIET UNION FROM THE GERMAN INVADERS.

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THE SELF-SACRIFICING STRUGGLE OF THE RED ARMY AND THE DEVELOPING MILITARY OPERATIONS OF OUR ALLIES BRINGS NEARER THE ROUT OF THE HITLERITE WAR MACHINE AND THE LIBERATION OF POLAND AND OTHER PEOPLE FROM THE YOKE OF THE GERMAN INVADERS.

IN THIS LIBERATION STRUGGLE THE "POLISH PATRIOTS IN THE U.S.S.R. AND THE POLISH ARMY CORPS FORMED BY THEM, WHICH IS OPERATING AT THE FRONT AGAINST THE GERMANS, ARE ALREADY CARRYING OUT THEIR GLORIOUS PART, HAND IN HAND WITH THE RED ARMY.

THERE OPENS UP AT PRESENT THE POSSIBILITY OF THE REGENERATION OF POLAND AS A STRONG AND INDEPENDENT STATE, BUT POLAND MUST BE REGENERATED NOT BY MEANS OF SEIZING UKRAINIAN AND BYELO-RUSSIAN LANDS BUT BY MEANS OF RETURNING TO THE STRUCTURE OF POLAND THE PRIMORDIAL POLISH LAND TAKEN BY THE GERMANS FROM POLAND. ONLY IN THIS WAY WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE TO ESTABLISH CONFIDENCE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE POLISH, UKRAINIAN, BYELO-RUSSIAN AND RUSSIAN PEOPLES.

POLAND'S EASTERN BORDERS COULD BE ESTABLISHED BY AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DOES NOT REGARD 1939 BORDERS AS UNCHANGEABLE. IN THESE BORDERS, CORRECTIONS CAN BE INCLUDED TO THE ADVANTAGE OF POLAND IN THAT DIRECTION IN ORDER THAT DISTRICTS IN WHICH THERE IS AN OVERWHELMING POLISH POPULATION WERE HANDED OVER TO POLAND. IN THIS CASE THE SOVIET-POLISH BORDER COULD PASS APPROXIMATELY ALONG THE SO-CALLED CURZON LINE, WHICH WAS ACCEPTED IN 1919 BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE ALLIED POWERS AND WHICH

PROVIDED FOR INCLUSION OF THE WESTERN UKRAINE AND WESTERN BYELO-RUSSIA IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE SOVIET UNION.

POLAND'S WESTERN BORDERS MUST BE EXTENDED BY MEANS OF INCORPORATING IN POLAND THE PRIMORDIAL POLISH LANDS PREVIOUSLY TAKEN AWAY BY GERMANY, WITHOUT WHICH THE WHOLE POLISH PEOPLE CANNOT BE UNITED IN ITS STATE, WHICH WILL RECEIVE BY THIS MEANS A NECESSARY OUTLET TO THE BALTIC SEA.

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THE JUSTIFIABLE STRIVING OF THE POLISH PEOPLE TOWARDS THEIR COMPLETE UNIFICATION IN A STRONG AND INDEPENDENT STATE MUST RECEIVE RECOGNITION AND SUPPORT.

THE EMIGRE POLISH GOVERNMENT, CUT OFF FROM ITS PEOPLE, HAS SHOWN ITSELF INCAPABLE OF ESTABLISHING FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION. IT ALSO HAS SHOWN ITSELF INCAPABLE OF ORGANIZING AN ACTIVE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS IN POLAND ITSELF.

MORE THAN THAT, BY ITS INCORRECT POLICY IT OFTEN PLAYS INTO THE HANDS OF THE GERMAN INVADERS. MEANWHILE, THE INTEREST OF POLAND AND THE SOVIET UNION INCLUDES THE FACT THAT BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES THERE SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED SOLID, FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND THAT THE PEOPLE OF POLAND AND THE SOVIET UNION BE UNITED IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE COMMON FOREIGN ENEMY, AS IS DEMANDED BY THE COMMON CAUSE OF ALL THE ALLIES. (END)

TA1157PEW

ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN - (O'QUINN) XX MANNSTEIN

GEN.KONEV'S TROOPS, THE SOVIET BULLETIN SAID, SURROUNDED THE REMNANTS OF THREE ROUTED GERMAN TANK DIVISIONS, ONE MOTORIZED DIVISION AND ONE INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE SECTOR NORTHWEST AND WEST OF KIROVOGRAD.

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"IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THEY REFUSED TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS THEY WERE FOR THE MOST PART KILLED BY OUR TROOPS, AND ONLY A SMALL AND SCATTERED GROUP OF THE ENEMY WAS ABLE TO ESCAPE," IT SAID.

BESIDES THE 8,000 GERMAN DEAD LEFT ON THE BATTLEFIELD, MOSCOW SAID THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED 90 TANKS, 114 GUNS OF VARIOUS CALIBER, INCLUDING 26 SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, 124 MORTARS, 287 MACHINE-GUNS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.

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AMONG THE 50 LOCALITIES SWEPT UP BY GENERAL KONEV IN HIS WESTWARD PUSH WAS KAMENKA, 37 MILES NORTHWEST OF KIROVOGRAD, AND ONLY 18 MILES FROM SMELA, THE RAIL JUNCTION SERVING A BIG BODY OF GERMAN TROOPS NOW ENDANGERED WITH ENTRAPMENT. KAMENKA'S CAPTURE REPRESENTED A SEVEN-MILE GAIN FROM ALEXANDROVKA, TAKEN SUNDAY.

THE SOUTHERN ARM OF GENERAL KONEV'S FORCES WERE WITHIN 25 OR 30 MILES OF NOVO UKRAINKA IN THEIR PUSH SOUTHWEST OF KIROVOGRAD. CAPTURE OF THAT RAIL JUNCTION WOULD CUT OFF THE FINAL ESCAPE ROUTE FOR THE GERMANS IN THE SMELA SECTOR.

GENERAL VATUTIN'S ARMY CAPTURED MORE THAN 66 PLACES DURING THE DAY.

SPREADING INTO OLD POLAND THEY TOOK BEREZNO, 22 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SARNY, AND 25 MILES INSIDE POLAND. THEY ALSO SEIZED LUDVIPOL, 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BEREZNO, AND 35 NORTHEAST OF THE IMPORTANT RAIL JUNCTION OF ROVNO (ROWNE).

BERLIN SAID RUSSIAN UNITS ALREADY WERE OPERATING WEST OF SARNY, APPARENTLY IN AN ENCIRCLEMENT OF THAT JUNCTION WHOSE SEIZURE WOULD CUT GERMAN NORTH-SOUTH COMMUNICATIONS OVER A WIDE AREA.

TO THE SOUTHEAST THE RUSSIANS WERE CONVERGING ON SHEPETOVKA,

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ANOTHER RAIL JUNCTION COMMANDING THE GATEWAY INTO SOUTHERN POLAND. THEY WERE WITHIN 20 MILES OF SHEPETOVKA ON THE EAST, NOT MUCH FARTHER ON THE NORTHEAST, AND WERE FLANKING THE TOWN IN A DRIVE TO THE SOUTHEAST.

LYUBAR, 38 MILES WEST OF BERDICHEV AND 35 SOUTHEAST OF SHEPETOVKA, WAS AMONG THE TOWNS CAPTURED IN A BREAK-THROUGH TOWARD SOUTHERN POLAND.

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BESIDES TAKING VORONOVITSA IN THE VINNITSA AREA, THE RUSSIANS ALSO CAPTURED THE DISTRICT CENTER OF NEMIROV, REPRESENTING A 13-MILE GAIN FROM ZHORNISHCHE. NEMIROV IS ONLY FIVE MILES FROM THE BUG RIVER, WHICH FORMS THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF THE TRANSNISTRA AREA AWARDED THE RUMANIANS BY THE GERMANS AFTER THE INVASION OF RUSSIA. IT LIKEWISE IS ONLY 21 MILES FROM THE MAIN PRIZE IN SOUTHERN RUSSIATHE WARSAW-ODESSA GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTE.

TODAY'S GERMAN COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED RUSSIAN AMPHIBIOUS FORCES HAD BEEN BEATEN OFF IN ATTEMPTS TO POUND ASHORE NEAR OCHAKOV, ALMOST MIDWAY BETWEEN THE DNIEPER AND ODESSA, GERMAN-HELD BLACK SEA NAVAL BASE.

MOSCOW MADE NO MENTION OF SUCH AN ATTACK, WHICH PROBABLY WOULD BE INTENDED TO SEAL OFF THE GERMANS FIGHTING IN THE DNIEPER BEND.

~~BE INTENDED TO SEAL OFF THE GERMANS FIGHTING IN THE DNIEPER BEND.~~

WHILE THE PERIL TO THE GERMANS IN ALL SOUTH RUSSIA INCREASED HOURLY, THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER AFTONTIDNINGEN QUOTED A PRIVATE INFORMANT AS SAYING THAT FIELD MARSHAL VON MANNSTEIN HAD BEEN SEEN IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES LAST WEEK IN VIENNA--AN INDICATION HE MAY HAVE BEEN RELIEVED OF HIS SOUTH RUSSIAN COMMAND. THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER SAID IT WAS RUMORED FIELD MARSHAL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNSTEDT, COMMANDING THE INVASION COAST OF FRANCE, WOULD SUCCEED VONMANNSTEIN

UNITS OF THE FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY RAMMED ON TOWARD VINNITSA, RAILWAY TOWNON THE BUG RIVER SERVING AS FOCAL POINT FOR NAZI COMMUNICATIONS TO THE DNIEPER BEND, AFTER SEIZING SCHASTLIVAYA, 19 MILES TO THE EAST.

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SOUTHEAST OF VINNITSA, ANOTHER SOVIET SPEARHEAD PUSHED THROUGH ZHORNISHCHE, ONLY 15 MILES FROM A LOOP OF THE LOWER BUG RIVER, A STRONG NATURAL DEFENSE LINE FOR THE GERMANS IF THEY ARE FORCED OUT OF THEIR SHRINKING HOLD IN THE DNIEPER BEND.

THE BUG FORMS THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF THE TRANSNISTRIA AREA AWARDED RUMANIA BY THE GERMANS. AT ZHORNISHCHE, THE RUSSIANS WERE ONLY SOME 70 MILES FROM THE DNIESTER RIVER, 1939 BORDER BETWEEN RUMANIA AND RUSSIA. RUSSIA TOOK BESSARABIA IN 1940, PUSHING HER BORDER WITH RUMANIA BACK TO THE PRUT RIVER.

BZ&G246PEW

SATURDAY

LONDON--~~(XX)~~ ADD ~~MONTE CARLO~~ CIANO X X X ~~TRIAL~~.

Harold (KING)

THE DAILY NEWS IDENTIFIED GOTTARDI (CORRECT) AS LUCIANO GOTTARDI, PRESIDENT OF THE FASCIST CONFEDERATION OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

DNB DID NOT CARRY THE NAMES OF DEFENDANTS SENTENCES IN ABSENTIA.

THE VERONA DEATH SENTENCES WERE NOT MENTIONED IN NAZI DOMESTIC BROADCASTS OR BY THE ROME RADIO.

THE SUDDEN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SENTENCES CAUSED SURPRISE AS THE AXIS FOR DAYS HAD BEEN TRUMPETING THAT THE TRIAL WOULD OPEN JAN. 15 AND HAD GIVEN EVERY INDICATION THEY WOULD ATTEMPT TO MAKE THE MOST OF THEM FOR PROPAGANDA.

THE DNB ANNOUNCEMENT WAS VAGUE--AND EVEN WENT TO THE EXTREME OF QUOTING A REPORT FROM MILAN. WITHOUT SAYING SO, THE NAZI NEWS AGENCY TRIED TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE FIVE CONDEMNED MEN WERE IN THE COURTROOM AT THE TIME THE SENTENCES WERE PRONOUNCED IN THE ANCIENT CASTEL VECCHIO.

A SWISS DISPATCH TO THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID MUSSOLINI'S ILLNESS PREVENTED HIM FROM ATTENDING THE TRIALS. CIANO, THE DISPATCH SAID, PRESENTED A "WRITTEN FORMAL DEFENSE WHICH WAS INTENDED RATHER FOR POSTERITY THAN FOR THE COURT."

A TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST FROM BERLIN JAN. 7 SAID CIANO WAS "KEPT IN A SINGLE CELL SCANTILY FURNISHED WITH A BEDSTEAD, A TABLE, A FEW CHAIRS, A WASH-STAND AND A CUPBOARD."

"HE WEARS CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND SHAVES ONLY A FEW TIMES A WEEK," THE BROADCAST CONTINUED. "MOST OF THE TIME HE HAS A BRISTLY BEARD. HIS FOOD IS GOOD BUT SIMPLE."

THE ACCOUNT SAID ONLY A FEW VISITORS HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO SEE HIM.

SN831PEW

ADD LONDON - CIANO XX BEARD

THE FIVE TRIED WITH HIM, THE GERMANS SAID, INCLUDED MARSHAL EMILIO BONO, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION TO ETHIOPIA; CARLO PARESCHI, FORMER MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE; GIOVANNI MARINELLI, FORMER HEAD OF THE FASCIST MILITIA; AND CIANETTI.

G228PEW

ADD LONDON - (HILL) XX TORPEDOES

IN THE CENTRAL TIERGARTEN DISTRICT, PACKED WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICES, MORE THAN 60 PER CENT OF THE BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED. IN THE MIDST OF THE GOVERNMENT CENTER DISTRICT THERE WERE 628 ACRES OF DAMAGE--AN AREA NEARLY AS LARGE AS THE WHOLE OF CENTRAL LONDON.

THE TOTAL BUILDING-COVERED AREA IN THE "BUILT-UP" SECTION OF BERLIN IS RECKONED BY THE AIR MINISTRY AT ABOUT 8,000 ACRES.

AT LEAST 17 PER CENT OF THE ACTUAL BUILDING AREA IN THE "BUILT-UP" SECTION--AN ACREAGE MORE THAN HALF COVERED WITH BUILDINGS--WAS DESTROYED IN THE FIRST SIX RAIDS, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID.

THAT 17 PER CENT--WHICH DOESN'T INCLUDE A SQUARE FOOT OF OPEN SPACE--IS THE ROCK BOTTOM MINIMUM BASED ON SMALL SCALE PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM AROUND 30,000 FEET.

THE DORNIER-HEINKEL AIRPLANE PARTS PLANTS AND THE ARGUS AND BMW AIRPLANE ENGINE FACTORIES WERE HIT.

ALL THIS DAMAGE WAS DONE IN THE RAIN OF 9,000 TONS OF BOMBS UP TO DEC. 16. SINCE THAT TIME, FOUR MORE RAIDS HAVE ADDED 5,000 TONS OF BOMBS AND DESTRUCTION.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EWT, TODAY, MONDAY, JAN. 10).

SN524PEW

LONDON, JAN. 10-(AP)-RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE TARGETS BOMBED DURING THE AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER ATTACK OF JAN. 9 SHOWED SEVERE DAMAGE TO KIEL'S SUBMARINE YARDS, A BOLT AND SCREW FACTORY AT MEPPEN, GERMANY, AND AN AIRCRAFT PLANT AT TOURS-PARCAY-MESLAY IN FRANCE, ARMY HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

ALTHOUGH FIRES STILL RAGING AT KIEL MADE OBSERVATION DIFFICULT, THE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED HITS ON A NUMBER OF MAJOR BUILDINGS AT THE GERMANIA WERFT U-BOAT YARDS AND HEAVY DAMAGE TO INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

BOMB HITS WERE CONCENTRATED ACROSS THE FREIGHT YARDS AT NEUSS AND PARTLY ACROSS THE BAUER AND SCHMITZ BOLT AND SCREW PLANT.

MAJOR BUILDINGS OF THE SIEGA AIRCRAFT FACTORY WERE HIT, AND A LARGE HANGAR USED FOR FOCKE-WULFS WAS APPROXIMATELY 90 PER CENT

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DESTROYED. THE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED FOUR BUILDINGS STILL BURNING AT THE TOURS-PARCAY-MESLAY AIR FIELD ALONG WITH CONCENTRATIONS OF BOMB CRATERS.

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JS1110AEW

BY RUTH COWAN

LONDON, JAN 10-(AP)-COL. OVETA CULP HOBBY SAID TODAY THAT THERE IS AN EXCELLENT CHANCE THE WACS WILL GO ONTO THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT AFTER ALLIED FORCES HAVE ESTABLISHED THEIR LINES AND THAT THEY WILL HAVE A PART IN THE REHABILITATION.

HERE ON AN INSPECTION TRIP, THE WAC DIRECTOR STRESSED SHE COULD NOT SPEAK FOR THE COMMAND IN THIS THEATER BUT SHE ASSUMED THAT JUST AS THE WACS HAD GONE INTO SICILY AND ITALY AFTER THE INVASIONS THAT "IT MIGHT WORK THE SAME WAY IN THIS THEATER."

AS FOR THE IMMEDIATE POST-WAR PERIOD, COL.HOBBY SAID SHE ASSUMED THE WACS WOULD BE INVOLVED TO THE SAME EXTENT AS THE MEN, AS THEY ARE NOW A PART OF THE ARMY. SHE NOTED THAT THE WAC ACT PROVIDES FOR THEIR ENLISTMENT FOR THE DURATION AND SIX MONTHS.

SHE SAID THE TYPE OF TRAINING THE WOMEN ARE GETTING MAKES THEM VALUABLE IN REHABILITATION, BUT SHE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE WAC WOULD BE RETAINED PERMANENTLY AS A PART OF THE ARMY.

AS FOR CONSCRIPTION, SHE COMMENTED THAT "UP UNTIL THE TIME OF MY LEAVING, THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAD NO PLAN TO CONSCRIPT," ADDING THAT WAC RECRUITING FOR THE LAST THREE MONTHS WAS AT ITS HIGHEST PEAK SINCE LAST FEBRUARY.

THE WAC STRENGTH IS NOW 63,000 TOWARD THE AUTHORIZED 200,000, SHE SAID.

THE FIRST WAC BATTALION THAT ARRIVED IN THIS THEATER LAST JULY HAS NOW GROWN TO 1,170 MEMBERS SERVING HERE, AND FURTHER LARGE UNITS WILL COME LATER, SHE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE.

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SB249PEW

A U.S. FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND, JAN. 10-(AP)-THE NAMES OF FIVE CREWMEN OF THE FORTRESS "LITTLE TWINK" WHO WERE KILLED WHEN THE BIG BOMBER CRASHED IN ENGLAND WHILE RETURNING FROM A NEW YEAR'S EVE RAID AGAINST SOUTHERN GERMANY WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THEY WERE LT.LEIGHTON K.ZEINER, DUNDEE, MINN., THE NAVIGATOR, AND THE FOLLOWING GUNNERS: SGT.JOHN G.BONE, 361 N.PENNSYLVANIA AVE., WILKES BARRE, PA.; SGT.CHARLES T.ELLMAN, 213 KIDDER ST., WILKES BARRE, PA.; SGT.DOMINICK CIARFAGLIA, 715 JEFFERSON ST., GARY, IND., AND SGT.GRADY FUQUA, 735 FRANCISCO ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

THE TROUBLE STARTED AS THE SHIP REACHED ENGLAND. THE WINDMILLING PROPELLER ON ITS BROKEN ENGINE SET IT AFLAME AT 3,000 FEET. PILOT LT.JOSEPH ADAMIAK, 297 ELM ST., HOLYOKE, MASS., TOLD THE CREW TO BAIL OUT AS THE PLANE WENT INTO A DIVE.

SEVEN MEN WENT OUT. BUT AS THE LAST FIVE OF THEM JUMPED THE SHIP WAS SO CLOSE TO THE GROUND THAT THEIR CHUTES DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO OPEN AND THEY WERE KILLED.

THE LAST THREE LEFT ABOARD GOT OUT ALL RIGHT AFTER THE PLANE CRASHED THROUGH THE TREETOPS, RIPPED OUT TELEPHONE WIRES AND SKIDDED TO A STOP IN A FIELD.

JS817AEW

STOCKHOLM, JAN 10-(AP)-THE RED ARMY HAS PUSHED THE GERMANS OUT OF SARNY, RAIL CENTER 35 MILES WEST OF THE 1939 POLISH BORDER, AND IS THREATENING TO ENCIRCLE ROVNO, ALMOST 50 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST, THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID TONIGHT.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID SARNY "OBVIOUSLY WAS EVACUATED AND THE RUSSIANS ARE PUSHING AGAINST ROVNO TO SURROUND IT."

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SN854PEW

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY (200)

MOSCOW, TUESDAY, JAN 11-(AP)-GEN.IVAN S.KONEV'S SECOND UKRAINE ARMY WIPED OUT 8,000 GERMANS WHO REFUSED TO SURRENDER AFTER BEING TRAPPED NORTH OF KIROVOGRAD YESTERDAY, AND PUSHED ON THROUGH KAMENKA-SHEVCHENKOVSKAYA TO WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE RAIL JUNCTION OF SMELA.

FAR TO THE SOUTHWEST, A COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED, GEN.NIKOLAI F. VATUTIN'S FIRST UKRAINE ARMY CAPTURED VORONOVITSA AND NEMIROV IN THE VINNITSA AREA IN A DRIVE REACHING TOWARD THE WARSAW-ODESSA TRUNK RAILWAY. THE KEY GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS LINE LIES APPROXIMATELY 20 MILES BEYOND BOTH POINTS.

GENERAL VATUTIN'S ARMY ALSO EXPANDED ITS HOLDINGS IN THE ROVNO AREA (THE EASTERN PART OF OLD POLAND) BY CAPTURING BEREZNOE AND LUDVIPOL, 22 AND 37 MILES, RESPECTIVELY, SOUTHEAST OF THE RAIL JUNCTION OF SARNY.

LYUBAR, 35 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE RAIL JUNCTION OF SHEPETOVKA IN THE WESTERN UKRAINE, ALSO WAS SEIZED, THE BULLETIN SAID.

ONLY AN INSIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF GERMANS ESCAPED THE TRAP SPRUNG BY GENERAL KONEV'S TROOPS IN THE DNIEPER BEND, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. THEY AND THE 8,000 SLAIN WERE REMNANTS OF THREE TANK DIVISIONS, ONE INFANTRY DIVISION, AND A MOTORIZED DIVISION.

SN1007PEW

MOSCOW, JAN.10-(AP) , SECOND DIVISION OF POLES HAS GONE TO THE FRONT WITH THE RUSSIANS AND THE SOVIET ARMY NEWSPAPER, RED STAR, SAID IT WOULD HELP DRIVE THE GERMANS WESTWARD AND ESTABLISH "A FREE, DEMOCRATIC POLAND."

THE POLISH KOSCIUSKO DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ.-GEN.ZYGMUNT BERLING, WENT INTO ACTION LAST OCT.12 AND ALREADY HAS WON PRAISE OF RED ARMY COMMANDERS FOR ITS FIGHTING ABILITY. THE SECOND IS KNOWN AS THE "HENRICH DUMBROWSKY" DIVISION.

JAN 11 1944

(A MOSCOW BROADCAST INDICATED THAT GEN.BERLING COMMANDS BOTH UNITS AND SAID THE POLES TOOK TO THE FRONT A TOTAL NUMBER OF TANKS THAT "WEIGH TWICE AS MUCH AS ALL TANKS WHICH PRE-WAR POLAND HAD.")

IN ADDITION TO THE POLISH DIVISIONS, THREE OTHER FOREIGN UNITS NOW ARE SERVING WITH THE RUSSIANS--ONE OF YUGOSLAVS, ONE OF CZECHS AND THE NORMANDIE SQUADRON OF FIGHTING FRENCH PILOTS

EV533AEW

MOSCOW, JAN. 10-(AP)_PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON LEND-LEASE ~~XXXX~~ OPERATIONS WAS DISPLAYED PROMINENTLY TODAY IN PRAVDA COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, WHICH NOTED AN ~~XXX~~ ESTIMATE THAT MORE THAN ONE-FOURTH OF ALL SHIPMENTS WERE SENT TO THE SOVIET UNION. #

30.24 — 11691

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 10--(AP)--CONTRADICTORY REPORTS CAME FROM OVER THE ITALIANBORDER TODAY CONCERNING THE TRIAL OF SIX FORMER MEMBERS OF THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL WHICH GERMAN NEWS ACCOUNTS SAID WAS TO BEGIN LAST SATURDAY.

"TREASON" TRIALS 19

THE ITALIAN PRESS AND RADIO HAVE NOT MENTIONED THAT THE TRIALS IN WHICH BENITO MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO WAS TO BE THE FIRST DEFENDANT, WAS STARTING. THERE WERE SOME INDICATIONS THAT THE TRIAL WAS NOT IN PROGRESS AND MIGHT NOT EVEN BE HELD.

JAN 11 1944

ONE REPORT SAID THE TRIAL WAS TO BE HELD AT VERONA AND ANOTHE SAID AT CREMONA.

GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENTS SAID THE SIX DEFENDANTS WHO VOTED FOR THE OUSTER OF MUSSOLINI LAST JULY 25 WERE IN CUSTODY BUT THAT 13 OTHERS ESCAPED AND WOULD BE TRIED IN ABSENTIA.

APR BRUTTOS 01220 CCC 120P

30.24 — 11691

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--[redacted] ADD FIRST-HAND ITALIAN X X X [redacted].

SAN PIETRO (DYNAN)

JAN 11 1944

A-36 INVADERS LED BY CAPT.DEAN M.SCHUYLER, 144-55 87TH AVE., JAMAICA, N.Y., SANK ONE AND DAMAGED TWO OTHER VESSELS OFF BATTERED CIVITAVECCHIA, NORTHWEST OF ROME, IN A DIVEBOMBING ATTACK SATURDAY.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS CONCENTRATED ON TRAINS AND MOTOR TRANSPORT, DESTROYING 13 VEHICLES CAUGHT IN THE SNOW SOUTH OF SULMONA, SMASHING TWO LOCOMOTIVES IN THE STATION AT CARPO, NEAR AQUILA, AND DAMAGING A THIRD WITH CANNONSHOTS. ANOTHER SQUADRON LED BY SQUADRON LEADER OLIVER KALLSON OF IRONWOOD, MICH., STRAFED A STRING OF FREIGHT CARS AT BARLETTA AND CAUSED AMMUNITION LOADS TO EXPLODE.

KITTYHAWKERS IN SWEEPS OVER YUGOSLAVIA ATTACKED OIL STORAGE TANKS AT PLOCA AND RAILWAYS SOUTH OF METKOVIC, AND IN FORAYS UP THE ITALIAN WEST COAST HIT RAILWAY YARDS AT PISA AND VIA REGGIO.

THE RAID ON POLA CAUSED EXTRAORDINARY HAVOC. SGT.CHARLES A. WALKER, 3838 CALIFORNIA ST., MONROVIA, CALIF., A FORTRESS GUNNER AND VETERAN OF 27 MISSIONS, SAID "IT LOOKED AS IF THE WHOLE WATERFRONT EXPLODED."

LT.W.R.DAVISON, 16242 LAWTON AVE., DETROIT, MICH., PILOT OF ONE OF THE MITCHELLS WHICH UNLOADED HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON ANCONA'S HARBOR INSTALLATIONS, SAID "THE MAIN CONCENTRATION OF BOMBS FELL ON THE NORTH QUAY. I SAW BOMBS EXPLODING ALONG ITS ENTIRE LENGTH."

SGT.ROCCO LOPITO, 1062 75TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., A RADIO-GUNNER, SAID "THE MAIN CONCENTRATION OF BOMBS FELL ON THE NORTH QUAY. I SAW BOMBS EXPLODING ALONG ITS ENTIRE LENGTH."

SGT.ROCCO LOPITO, 1082 75TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., A RADIO-GUNNER, SAID "THE QUAI WAS LITERALLY BLOWN UP. WE LEVELLED THOSE SHOP BUILDINGS AT THE EDGE OF THE HARBOR." #

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ADD AEF ON ITAL. FRONT-(DIXON) XX RIGHT, TOO

"JUST TELL THEM I'M OKAY AND SAY HELLO," HE SAI.. AFTER A MOMENT'S THOUGHT HE ADDED: "YOU MIGHT TELL PEGGY MITCHEM OF MACON, GA., THAT I'M ALL RIGHT, TOO."

THEN HE HEADED BACK TO THE LINES TO REJOIN HIS COMPANY.

(IN PEORIA, BILLY'S FATHER WAS ASTOUNDED WHEN INFORMED OF HIS SON'S EXPLOIT, BUT QUICKLY DECLARED: "HE WAS PRACTICALLY BORN WITH A GUN IN HIS HANDS AND HE WAS A CRACK SHOT." HIS MOTHER SAID: "WE'RE PROUD OF HIM."

(IN MACON, FRIENDS SAID THAT MISS MITCHEM, 17, A SWING-SHIFT WORKER AT AN AIR DEPOT, WAS SPENDING THE WEEKEND AT HER HOME IN NEARBY ATHENS, BUT PROMISED TO DELIVER BILLY'S MESSAGE WHEN SHE RETURNS. THE PAIR BECAME ACQUAINTED WHEN HE WAS STATIONED AT MACON BEFORE GOING OVERSEAS.)

EV548AEW

ADD NAPLES - (MORIN) XXX MADE

NEW OVERTURES HAVE BEEN MADE TO COUNT SFORZA.

IT IS THE THIRD TIME THAT HE WAS ASKED EITHER TO TAKE AN ACTIVE POSITION IN THE GOVERNMENT OR TO LEND HIS SUPPORT TO IT.

COUNT SFORZA, HOWEVER, SAID THERE WAS NO FOUNDATION FOR REPORTS THAT HE WAS CONSIDERING THE OFFER AND SAID HE HAD NOT ALTERED HIS ATTITUDE IN OPPOSITION TO THE KING AND THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

HE SAID THE OVERTURES TO HIM HAD BEEN PREDICATED ON THE ABDICATION OF THE KING IN FAVOR OF CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO.-

SN825PEW

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

AT AN AMERICAN BOMBER BASE IN ITALY, JAN 10-(AP)-AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS--FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS--HAVE BEEN TEARING AT AXIS STRONGHOLDS IN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS FROM NEW BASES IN ITALY FOR WEEKS, IT MAY NOW BE DISCLOSED.

THE STAGE HAS BEEN SET FOR SHUTTLE ATTACKS ON HITLER'S FORTRESS FROM BOTH BRITAIN AND ITALY.

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MOVEMENT OF THE HEAVY BOMBERS FROM AFRICA TO ITALY WAS A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE OF THE INVASION OF ITALY, BUT ARRIVAL OF THE BOMBERS HERE WAS NOT ANNOUNCED EARLIER FOR SECURITY REASONS.

THE BIG BOMBERS FLEW ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN AND SETTLED DOWN AT NEWLY PREPARED BASES IN ITALY AS SOON AS MILITARY LEADERS DECIDED THE BATTLE LINE HAD MOVED FAR ENOUGH NORTH TO PERMIT THEM TO OPERATE IN SAFETY.

THE AIR FORCES HERE WERE FIRST COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.JAMES H. DOOLITTLE. IN HIS NEW POST AS COMMANDER OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE IN BRITAIN, DOOLITTLE WILL BE IN AN ADMIRABLE POSITION TO JUDGE THE POTENTIALITIES OF THE BOMBERS HERE IN THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE AND HELP TO COORDINATE THE ASSAULT OF THE TWO FORCES.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE, MAJ.GEN.NATHAN TWINING, IS EXPECTED TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE COMBINED AERIAL ASSAULT ON GERMANY WHICH IS TAKING A HEAVY TOLL ON HITLER'S WAR MACHINE AND HELPING TO PAVE THE WAY FOR THE GRAND INVASION.

ALREADY THE 15TH HAS DELIVERED POWERFUL BLOWS AT AXIS WAR FACTORIES IN NAZI-HELD NORTHERN ITALY AND SMASHED MILITARY TARGETS AS FAR NORTH AS AUGSBURG AND WIENER NEUSTADT. TARGETS IN FRANCE HAVE BEEN

30.24-11695

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HIT, INCLUDING THE NAVAL BASE AT TOULON, AND THE BIG BOMBERS HAVE BEEN TAKING A HAND IN THE ATTACK ON GERMAN FORCES IN THE BALKANS WITH RAIDS ALONG THE YUGOSLAV COAST, AIR FIELDS IN GREECE AND RAIL FACILITIES AT SOFIA.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF A TWO-WAY ASSAULT ON GERMANY HAVE BEEN OBVIOUS TO ALLIED LEADERS SINCE THE SUCCESSFUL LANDINGS IN AFRICA IN NOVEMBER, 1942. BERLIN, ITSELF, IS WITHIN EXTREME RANGE OF THE FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS AND ONE POTENT POSSIBILITY IS THAT OF SHUTTLE ATTACKS ON THE NAZI CAPITAL, WITH BRITISH-BASED BOMBERS DROPPING THEIR LOADS AND PROCEEDING TO ITALIAN BASES, AND 15TH AIR FORCE BOMBERS CONTINUING ON TO BRITAIN AFTER THEIR ATTACKS.

EJ1009PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

JAN 11 1944

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN 10-(AP)-AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES, OPERATING FROM GREAT NEW BASES IN SOUTHERN ITALY, STRUCK A PARALYZING BLOW AT NAZI COMMUNICATIONS IN THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL OF SOFIA TODAY WHILE THE ALLIED FIFTH ARMY, ITS OFFENSIVE SUPPLEMENTED BY TANKS, PUSHED TOWARD THE OUTSKIRTS OF CASSINO, 70 MILES FROM ROME, THREATENING THAT KEY GERMAN DEFENSE BASTION.

A ONE-SENTENCE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THE SOFIA RAID, SAYING ONLY: "A HEAVY FORCE OF FLYING FORTRESSES OF THE FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE BOMBED SOFIA, CAPITAL OF BULGARIA, ABOUT NOON TODAY." BUT HEADQUARTERS ALSO ANNOUNCED, FOR THE FIRST TIME, THAT THE BIG AMERICAN BOMBERS HAVE MOVED UP TO ITALY, TO POSITIONS VASTLY MORE FAVORABLE FOR ATTACKING THE BALKANS AND CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN EUROPE THAN THE FORMER BASES IN AFRICA, 500 OR MORE MILES FARTHER FROM GERMAN TARGETS.

AT THE SAME TIME A DISPATCH BY LYNN HEINZERLING, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE, WAS RELEASED. IT DISCLOSED THAT YESTERDAY THE FORTRESSES, WITH LIGHTNING COVER, SET OFF HUGE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS IN POLA, ITALIAN PORT AT THE TIP OF THE ISTRIAN PENINSULA.

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(EDS: HEINZERLING'S DISPATCH MOVED IN DAY REPORT.)

(LOCATION OF THE NEW BASES IN ITALY WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT AFTER CAPTURE OF THE FOGGIA AIRFIELD AREA IN SOUTHERN ITALY LAST SEPT. 27 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DESCRIBED IT AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ALLIED SUCCESSES, BRINGING THE AIR FORCES NEARER GERMANY AND PERMITTING AIR COVER FOR OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN ITALY AND THE ADRIATIC.)

NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE ON THE AIR ATTACKS BUT ON THE GROUND THE FIFTH ARMY, WHICH BURST THROUGH THE GERMAN DEFENSES TO A DEPTH OF TWO MORE MILES, THREW TANKS INTO ACTION ON THE PLAIN BEFORE CASSINO AS FREEZING WEATHER HARDENED THE GROUND. #

ISTANBUL, JAN 10-(AP)-THE TURKISH NEWSPAPER TAN PREDICTED TROUBLE TODAY FOR GERMANY IN THE BALKANS AND HINTED THAT TURKEY MIGHT PLAY A ROLE IN THE COMING EVENTS.

"THE BALKANS ARE THE WEAKEST POINT OF THE FORTRESS OF EUROPE," SAID AN EDITORIAL. "THEREFORE TURKEY HAS BECOME VERY IMPORTANT TO GERMANY. CONSEQUENTLY THE GERMANS WERE MOST PLEASED WHEN TURKEY ANNOUNCED AFTER THE CAIRO CONFERENCE HERE THAT HER FOREIGN POLICY REMAINED UNCHANGED.

"TODAY, FROM ONE POINT OF VIEW, THE FATE OF THE BALKANS DEPENDS UPON THE BULGARIANS' DECISION. IF BULGARIA THROWS OFF THE MILITARY

AND POLITICAL PRESSURE ON HER IT WILL BECOME VERY DIFFICULT FOR GERMANY TO HOLD THE BALKANS."

SN633PEW

/ADD ADV-ALLIED H-Q N. GUINEA XXX IRELAND

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME OUR LOW LEVEL BOMBERS HAD USED THE NEW AIRFIELD ON BOUGAINVILLE. FRED HAMPSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED FROM GUADALCANAL THAT THE ATTACK, MADE LAST FRIDAY, WAS HERALDED AS THE START OF THE QUICKENED AIR ACTION AGAINST RABAUL ITSELF, ABOUT 69 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE CAPE.

SOME 40 TO 70 NIPPONESE PLANES FROM RABAUL MOSTLY CONTESTED THE RAIDERS. TEN AND PROBABLY TWELVE ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED. THREE OF OUR NAVY HELLCAT FIGHTERS AND THREE DIVE BOMBERS WERE LOST. THE CREW OF ONE BOMBER WAS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN RESCUED.

CAPE ST.GEORGE IS IMPORTANT TO THE JAPANESE IN THE DEFENSE OF RABAUL AS AN OBSERVATION POINT.

IT WAS THE LOW LEVEL PRECISION BOMBERS THAT FORCED THE JAPANESE TO ABANDON THEIR BOUGAINVILLE ANCHORAGES, ONCE THEIR AIR BASES ON THAT NORTHERN SOLOMONS ISLAND HAD BEEN RENDERED USELESS. SO FAR DIVE AND TORPEDO BOMBERS HAVE NOT RAIDED RABAUL SHIPPING, HAMPSON REPORTED, BUT SUCH ATTACKS WERE BELIEVED AT HAND.

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(ADVANCE) ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA,JAN.11-(AP)-COL.ART ROGERS, HANDSOME HERO OF MANY BOMBING RAIDS AGAINST THE JAPANESE, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TODAY BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

COLONEL ROGERS, WHOSE HOME IS AT (6 BYRD BLVD) GREENVILLE,S.C., WON THE AWARD FOR HIS REPEATED DEMONSTRATIONS OF COURAGE IN ATTACKS ON THE ENEMY, OFTEN IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ODDS.

ON ONE OCCASION HE LED PLANES IN A DAYLIGHT STRIKE AGAINST FOUR JAPANESE DESTROYERS OFF GASMATA, NEW BRITAIN. DESPITE INTERCEPTION BY 35 TO 40 ENEMY FIGHTERS AND HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, THREE BOMBING RUNS WERE MADE FROM LOW ALTITUDE AND EIGHT JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED.

COLONEL ROGERS ONCE VOLUNTEERED TO TEST NEW FEATURES OF A BOMBER IN COMBAT AND FLEW ALONE FOR AN HOUR AND HALF OVER THE JAPANESE AIR STRONGHOLD OF WEWAK, UNSUCCESSFULLY SEEKING ENEMY OPPOSITION.

ON ANOTHER OCCASION HE INFLICTED DAMAGE ON A 4,500-TON ENEMY VESSEL AT HANSA BAY, NEW GUINEA, WHILE ON AN INDIVIDUAL RECONNAISSANCE MISSION.

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LAST APRIL, WHILE PILOTING A BOMBER IN AN ATTACK ON JAPANESE SHIPPING AT WEWAK, ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE DESTROYED HIS HYDRAULIC SYSTEM. THREE BOMBING RUNS WERE MADE, NONETHELESS, AND TWO ENEMY VESSELS WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED. WHILE LEAVING THE SCENE, ANOTHER SHIP WAS SIGHTED.

HIS BOMBS WERE GONE. HE KNEW HE WOULD HAVE TO CRASH LAND HIS PLANE WHEN HE GOT BACK TO BASE. BUT HE TOOK THE TIME TO FLY LOW TO PERMIT THREE STRAFING ATTACKS WHICH LEFT THE ENEMY SHIP IN FLAMES.

THE COLONEL LONG HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE FIFTH AIR FORCE'S FAMED "JOLLY ROGER" BOMBERS. AT PRESENT, HE IS ON LEAVE IN THE STATES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, JAN.11 MOVED JAN.10)

FJ1247ACW

30.24—11695

30.24—11695

BY ASAHEL BUSH (390)

ADVANCED BOMBER BASE, NEW GUINEA, JAN.9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATOR CIRCLED THE FIELD ENDLESSLY. A CRASH TRUCK AND AMBULANCE DREW UP ALONG THE TAXI STRIP. A CROWD OF WORRIED WATCHERS GATHERED ON THE PLATFORM OF THE CONTROL TOWER.

INSIDE THE BIG PLANE, THE CREW OF TEN SWEATED IT OUT. THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM OPERATING THE SHIP'S RETRACTABLE LANDING GEAR HAD BEEN SHOT OUT IN A BRUSH WITH A JAPANESE CONVOY NORTH OF NEW BRITAIN SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT TODAY.

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WORSE YET, ONE OF THE THREE WHEELS HAD DROPPED DOWN AND COULDN'T BE RAISED AGAIN. UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, EVEN A BELLY LANDING APPEARED IMPOSSIBLE. AND THE FUEL WAS RUNNING PERILOUSLY LOW.

THE FATE OF BOMBER AND CREW ALIKE RESTED SOLELY ON THE SKILL AND INGENUITY OF TECH.SGT.WALTER TADYS. A QUIET, SLIGHTLY BUILT FORMER CARPENTER, THE FLIGHT ENGINEER HAD BEEN WORKING FEVERISHLY FOR TWO AND A HALF HOURS. IT WAS A FAR TOUGHER JOB THAN THE TIME HE HAD SPLICED THE SEVERED CONTROL CABLES OF A CRIPPLED BOMBER, ENALING IT TO BE BROUGHT IN SAFELY.

WORKING WITH A SCREWDRIVER AND A WRENCH, TADYS DISASSEMBLED THE PLANE'S HEATER. THEN FROM ITS PARTS HE IMPROVISED THE EQUIPMENT--ALMOST MAGICALLY IT SEEMED TO THE OTHERS--HE NEEDED TO RESTORE THE HYDRAULIC CONTROLS.

"EVERY TIME I LOOKED AROUND I SAW HIM RUNNING BACK FOR ANOTHER PIECE OF PIPE," SAID CO-PILOT 2ND LT.CHARLES P.POMERHN, ROUTE 5, STATION "A" BUFFALO, N.Y.

FINALLY TADYS WAS READY TO MAKE THE TEST.

"THAT'S WHEN WE REALLY HELD OUR BREATH," SAID RADIOMAN DONALD J.O'BRIEN, 3028 WEST 55TH ST., CHICAGO, ILL. IN A MOMENT, THE SECOND WHEEL DROPPED DOWN ALONGSIDE THE FIRST. THEN THE NOSEWHEEL FELL INTO POSITION.

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BUT THE WHEELS STILL FAILED TO LOCK INTO "DOWN" POSITION AND A SAFE LANDING REMAINED UNCERTAIN. TADYS HAD A SUGGESTION FOR SOLVING THAT PROBLEM, TOO.

"HE TOLD ME TO LOCK MY WINGS," SAID PILOT FLIGHT OFFICER THOMAS IVAN, ROUTE 2, MONDAMIN, IA. "I DID, AND THE WHEELS SNAPPED TIGHT. AT THAT INSTANT ONE ENGINE CUT OUT, ITS GAS SUPPLY EXHAUSTED. BUT BY THAT TIME IVAN WAS MAKING THE FINAL APPROACH. HE BROUGHT THE BIG PLANE DOWN SMOOTHLY ON THE DIRT RUNWAY AND AS IT TOUCHED THE GROUND, THE SECOND ENGINE DIED.

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, DEC 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRIG. GEN.FRANCIS P.MULCAHY OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., AND CORONADO, CALIF., WHO COMMANDED THE ALLIED AIR FORCE ON GUADALCANAL IN THE PERILOUS DAYS OF THE "TOKYO EXPRESS," WAS DECORATED TODAY ALONG WITH FOUR OF HIS MEN WHO ALSO WERE VETERANS OF THE SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL MULCAHY RECEIVED THE GOLD STAR FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN LIEU OF A SECOND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

SB1114AEW

JAN 11 1944

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

PEARL HARBOR,JAN.10-(AP)-NAVY LIBERATOR PLANES, SWOOPING LOW OVER WOTJE ATOLL IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS THE NIGHT OF JAN.9, SANK A JAPANESE AUXILIARY OILER AND ANOTHER SMALL VESSEL, WRECKED TWO ENEMY AIRPLANES ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED SHORE INSTALLATIONS.

THIS WAS THE HEAVIEST OF FOUR NEW AIR ATTACKS ON THE MARSHALLS, ANNOUNCED TODAY BY ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ. THE ASSAULTS WERE MADE BY ARMY OR NAVY PLANES ON JAN.8 AND 9. WOTJE WAS HIT TWICE AND JALUIT AND KWAJALEIN ONCE EACH.

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ALL THE ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT LOSS OF AN AMERICAN PLANE. ONE MEDIUM BOMBER OF THE SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE WAS DAMAGED BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE IN THE SWEEP OVER JALUIT THE MORNING OF JAN.8. ONE CREW MEMBER WAS WOUNDED BY SHRAPNEL. IT WAS THE SEVENTEENTH RAID SINCE MID-NOVEMBER ON JALUIT AND THE FIFTH OF 1944.

HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE SEVENTH AAF WERE THE FIRST TO STRIKE AT WOTJE SUNDAY. THEY SWEPT OVER IN THE EVENING, THE ANNOUNCEMENTSAID, BUT THERE WERE NO DETAILS. THE ATTACK BY NAVY LIBERATORS CAME THAT NIGHT AND BROUGHT THE NUMBER OF RAIDS THERE TO TEN SINCE THE CENTRAL PACIFIC OFFENSIVE OPENED IN NOVEMBER. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THE JAPANESE SHIPPING HAD BEEN REPORTED SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THE WOTJE LAGOON.

NAVY SEARCH LIBERATORS OF FLEET WING TWO ATTACKED KWAJALEIN ATOLL SUNDAY. IT WAS THE FIRST ATTACK ON KWAJALEIN SINCE LAST DEC.30. THERE WAS NO INTERCEPTION AND NO DAMAGE FROM ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

ALL OF THE ATOLLS MENTIONED IN THE NEW RAIDS HAVE AIR BASES.

(EDS: PICK UP TEXT FROM WASHN STORY A30WX.)

DV627PCW NM

(ADVANCE)OTTAWA...JAN 10-(AP)-SIX AMERICANS WERE REPORTED INJURED IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY AT OTTAWA.

PVT.WILLIAM DONALD MARTIN OF GOLD CREEK, MONT., NEXT OF KIN HIS WIFE, MRS.ANN MARIE MARTIN OF GOLD CREEK, WAS LISTED SLIGHTLY WOUNDED OVERSEAS WITH A WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.

PVT.JOHN WILLIAM FELL OF BANGOR, ME., WAS REPORTED SLIGHTLY WOUNDED IN ACTION WITH A CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT. HIS NEXT-OF-KIN WAS LISTED AS HIS WIFE, MRS.HELEN FELL OF (443 HAMMOND) BANGOR.

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PVT.CHARLES STANTON, LOUISVILLE, KY., WAS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED WHILE SERVING WITH A MANITOBA REGIMENT. HIS BROTHER, THOMAS STANTON, LIVES AT (610 MARKET ST.) LOUISVILLE.

ACTING SGT.HAROLD T.JOHNSON, SOUTH ST.PAUL, MINN., NEXT-OF-KIN HIS FATHER, SWAN REYNOLD JOHNSON OF (LOWER CENTRAL AVE.) SOUTH ST.PAUL, AND ACTING S.SGT.CHARLES D.SEITH OF WATERVLIET, N.Y., NEXT-OF-KIN HIS WIFE, MRS.FLORENCE M.SEITH OF (2320 10TH AVE.) WATERVLIET, WERE REPORTED SLIGHTLY INJURED WITH A BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.

ACTING SGT.HENRY GEORGE SINCLAIR OF EAST HELENA, MONT., WAS LISTED AS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED WITH A SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT. HIS NEXT-OF-KIN WAS LISTED AS HIS WIFE, MRS.ELVINA L.SINCLAIR OF EAST HELENA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 P.M. EWT TODAY, MONDAY, JAN. 10)

SB340PEW

NEW YORK, JAN.10-(AP)-PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS SAID TONIGHT THAT "THE WORLD HAS BECOME MORE UNITED" AND PREDICTED THAT SUCH UNITY WILL "BRING MANKIND CLOSER TOGETHER" AND WILL "ENABLE THOSE PEOPLE WHO ABHOR WAR AND ITS MISERY TO BECOME ABLE AND ALERT GUARDIANS OF CIVILIZATION."

30.24—11699

30.24 —11697

THE DUTCH PRINCESS SPOKE AT A DINNER OF THE NETHERLAND-AMERICA FOUNDATION, WHERE MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, ACTING FOR THE FOUNDATION, PRESENTED HER WITH A MEDAL OF RECOGNITION FOR "MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN THE FIELD OF NETHERLAND-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP."

"THE WORLD HAS BECOME MORE CLOSELY UNITED, BOTH IN MATERIAL SENSE AND IN SPIRIT," PRINCESS JULIANA SAID. "DISTANCES PROVE TO DISAPPEAR.

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"ALL THESE ARE FACTORS IN THE PERPETUATION OF PEACE, FOR THEY WILL BRING MANKIND CLOSER TOGETHER AND IN SO DOING WILL ASSIST US IN PREVENTING MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND ENABLE THOSE PEOPLE WHO ABHOR WAR AND ITS MISERY TO BECOME ABLE AND ALERT GUARDIANS OF CIVILIZATION," SHE STATED.

IN PRESENTING THE MEDAL, MRS. ROOSEVELT PRAISED THE WORK OF THE FOUNDATION IN DRAWING TOGETHER THE AMERICAN AND DUTCH NATIONS, AND ADDED SHE HOPED "IT WILL BE ONE OF THE FACTORS IN THE POST-WAR WORLD ON WHICH WE MAY BUILD IN HOPE OF A MORE ENDURING PEACE."

"NO ONE THING WILL KEEP US AT PEACE," SHE DECLARED. "I HOPE THIS ORGANIZATION WILL STRENGTHEN AND, WHEN THE WAR IS OVER, WILL BRING DUTCH PEOPLE HERE AND SEND PEOPLE OF AMERICA TO HOLLAND."

TA1212AEW

NEW YORK, JAN 10-(AP)-A RESOURCEFUL SOVIET MARINE, SNIPER SGT. ABASOV, "LOADED A HEAVY EXPLOSIVE CHARGE ON SKIS AND LET IT GLIDE DOWN A SLOPE INTO A GERMAN FIRING POINT," DEMOLISHING THE ENEMY EMPLACEMENT, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

SN821PEW

NEW YORK, JAN 10-(AP)-THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER SOCIAL/DEMOKRATEN SAID IN AN ARTICLE REPORTED TO THE OWI TODAY THAT THERE ARE "SIGNS THAT BULGARIA IS PREPARING AN ATTACK ON TURKEY, WHICH IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL UNTIL THE END OF THE WINTER."

"DURING THE LAST WEEK, MILITARY PATROLS SEARCHED PEOPLE ON THE STREETS OF SOFIA," THE ARTICLE SAID. "THE RADIO STATION, WAR MINISTRY AND GOVERNMENT PALACE HAVE SPECIAL GUARDS WITH MACHINEGUNS READY FOR ANY ATTACK.

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"IN ANY CASE, BULGARIA GIVES THE IMPRESSION OF A COUNTRY PREPARING ITSELF FOR WAR. SEVERAL NAMES ARE DISCUSSED IN CONNECTION WITH A GOVERNMENT CHANGE. AS PRESIDENTS ARE NAMED TETSJANKOV, LEADER OF THE BULGARIAN FASCIST PARTY, PETER GABROVSKI, A FORMER INTERIOR MINISTER, AND SLAVEKI VASILJEV, PRESIDENT OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION."

TODAY'S EDITION OF DAGENS NYHETER, ANOTHER STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER, ALSO CARRIED A ZURICH DISPATCH DESCRIBING "THE PREVALENT PANIC AND UNREST" IN SOFIA AND SAYING THAT 100,000 OF THE CITY'S 450,000 INHABITANTS HAD BEEN EVACUATED.

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A TOKYO BROADCAST SAID TODAY THAT 150 ALLIED PLANES ATTACKED THE JAPANESE BASE AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, SUNDAY MORNING AND MADE THE WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED CLAIM THAT 52 AIRCRAFT "INCLUDING 19 PROBABLES" WERE SHOT DOWN FROM THE ASSAULTING FORMATIONS.

THE BROADCAST, QUOTING AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE, ADDED THAT "OUR LOSSES COMPUTED BY TWO PLANES."

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PRESIDENT ASKS CIVILIAN DRAFT TO BAR STRIKES, U.S. PLANES IN GREAT BATTLE; 123 DOWN, NAZIS SAY

Service Law Plan Stuns Congress

JAN 12 1944

Legislators Taken by Surprise as Roosevelt Proposes Draft of Labor in Five-Point Program to Win War and Maintain Peace.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — (AP) President Roosevelt stunned Congress today with a request for legislation allowing the drafting of men and women for war work—key point in a broad program laid down in his annual message for winning the war and winning the peace.

Saying that such a measure would prevent strikes, Mr. Roosevelt expressed conviction that the American people would welcome it and said it would give our enemies "demoralizing assurance that we mean business—that we, 130,000,000 Americans, are on the march to Rome, Berlin and Tokyo."

Varied Reaction

There had been reports beforehand that the President might make such a request, but the legislators generally had discounted these and most were taken by surprise. Immediate reaction ranged from the tag "labor conscription" applied by Senator Johnson (D.-Colo.) through coolness and caution to warm support, the latter chiefly from a small minority of members who already had advocated such a law themselves.

There was general applause, however, for a Presidential plea for national unity, and many Administration followers indicated a trend on second thought toward swinging into line behind his request for a national service act.

Chairman May (D.-Ky.) of the House Military committee, after first saying he was "not hot for it," later said he supposed his committee would report "some kind of national service legislation." Chairman Reynolds (D.-N. C.) of the Senate Military committee expressed outright opposition.

Broadcasts Message

Because he still is not fully recovered from the effects of grippe, the President sent his message to Congress rather than delivering it in person as has been his custom since he took office. It was read to Senate and House by clerks, but Mr. Roosevelt broadcast major portions of it to the public at 9 p.m.

His voice showing no trace of huskiness, the President told his radio audience that he had practically recovered from the "flu" but "my doctor simply would not permit me to leave the White House." That, he explained in a brief prefatory section of the address, was the reason the message was not delivered in person and broadcast from the Capitol as has been his custom.

The reason for the later broadcast, the President said, was that he was "very anxious that the American people have an opportunity to hear what I have recommended to the Congress for this very fateful year in our history—and the reasons for those recommendations."

After that introduction he launched into the message itself, as delivered to Congress except for minor deletions to save time.

The message set forth a five-point program of wartime legislation, asked also for laws assuring that those in the armed services can vote in this year's election, gave assurance that no secret treaties or political commitments were made at the Teheran and Cairo conferences, and outlined a post-war "bill of economic rights," asking that Congress explore means for implementing it.

Five-Point Program

His five-point program:

1. A tax law which will tax all unreasonable profits both individual and corporate. He said the pending revenue bill, which would raise about $2,000,000,000 instead of the $10,500,000,000 asked by the Treasury, "does not begin to meet this test."

2. Continuation of the law for renegotiation of war contracts. (The tax bill proposes amendments to this law which opponents contend would virtually scuttle it.)

3. A "cost of food law" placing a "reasonable floor" under farm prices and a ceiling on retail prices. He made clear this means continuing subsidies, saying it will "require public funds to carry out."

4. Early reenactment of the stabilization statute (price and wage fixing law) which expires next June 30. Otherwise, he said, "the country might just as well expect price chaos by summer."

5. "A national service law — which, for the duration of the war, will prevent strikes, and, with certain appropriate exceptions, will make available for war production or for any other essential services every able-bodied adult in this nation."

This last point the President made conditional upon enactment of the others. "These five measures," he said, "together form a just and equitable whole. I would not recommend a national service law unless the other laws were passed to keep down the cost of living, to share equitably the burdens of taxation, to hold the stabilization line, and to prevent undue profits."

Answer to Strike Threats

By many, Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation for a national service law was regarded as his answer to the steel and railroad strike threats of last month which a high military figure—widely reported to be General George C. Marshall—estimated may have delayed victory in the European theater.

Labor organizations have vehemently opposed such a measure and heretofore White House influence has been against it, although the War and Navy departments and the Maritime commission have favored this step.

Acknowledging the reversal of his position, Mr. Roosevelt told the Congress members they knew he had for three years "hesitated to recommend a national service act."

"Today, however, I am convinced of its necessity," he continued. "Although I believe that we and our Allies can win the war without such a measure, I am certain that nothing less than total mobilization of all our resources of manpower and capital will guarantee an earlier victory and reduce the toll of suffering and sorrow and blood."

Second Bill of Rights

When he turned to post-war questions, the President said this nation already has "accepted, so to speak, a second Bill of Rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race or creed."

He said this embraced:

"The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops or farms or mines of the nation;

"The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

"The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

"The right of every business man, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

"The right of every family to a decent home;

"The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment;

"The right to a good education."

He said all these "spell security," and added that "after this war is won we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well being."

From time to time in the future, he said, he would communicate with Congress with respect to these problems.

The Chief Executive also described security as the chief objective of his meetings at Teheran and Cairo with Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Chiang Kai-shek—security not only for their own nations, but for all.

"And that means not only physical security which provides safety from attacks by aggressors," he continued. "It means also economic security, social security, moral security—in a family of nations."

The Chief Executive left to Congress details of the national service act, but said it was an issue which "transcends politics" and the measure should be "wholly non-partisan in its make-up."

A pending measure, introduced months ago by Senator Austin (R.-Vt.) and Representative Wadsworth (R.-N. Y.), would fit universal service into the draft law. Both men and women would register under Selective Service and be subject to call for service in war industries at customary wages. It would exempt pregnant women and women with children under 18.

President's Message

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Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

This nation in the past two years has become an active partner in the world's greatest war against human slavery.

We have joined with likeminded people in order to defend ourselves in a world that has been gravely threatened with gangster rule.

But I do not think that any of us Americans can be content with mere survival. Sacrifices that we and our Allies are making impose upon us all a sacred obligation to see to it that out of this war we and our children will gain something better than mere survival.

We are united in determination that this war shall not be followed by another interim which leads to new disaster; that we shall not repeat the tragic errors of ostrich isolationism; that we shall not repeat the excesses of the wild twenties, when this nation went for a joy ride on a roller coaster which ended in a tragic crash.

When Mr. Hull went to Moscow in October, and I went to Cairo and Teheran in November, we knew that we were in agreement with our allies in our common determination to fight and win this war. But there were many vital questions concerning the future peace, and they were discussed in an atmosphere of complete candor and harmony.

Cites Earlier War

In the last war such discussions, such meetings, did not even begin until the shooting had stopped and the delegates began to assemble at the peace table. There had been no previous opportunities for man-to-man discussions which lead to meetings of minds. The result was a peace which was not a peace.

That was a mistake which we are not repeating in this war. And right here I want to address a word or two to some suspicious souls who are fearful that Mr Hull or I have made "commitments" for the future which might pledge this nation to secret treaties, or to enacting the role of Santa Claus.

To such suspicious souls—using a polite terminology—I wish to say that Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek are all thoroughly conversant with the provisions of our Constitution. And so is Mr. Hull. And so am I.

Of course we made some commitments. We most certainly committed ourselves to very large and very specific military plans which require the use of all Allied forces to bring about the defeat of our enemies at the earliest possible time.

But there were no secret treaties or political or financial commitments.

Security Is Aim

The one supreme objective for the future, which we discussed for each nation individually, and for all the United Nations, can be summed up in one word: security.

And that means not only physical security which provides safety from attacks by aggressors. It

means also economic security, social security, moral security—in a family of nations.

In the plain down-to-earth talks that I had with the Generalissimo and Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, it was abundantly clear that they are all most deeply interested in the resumption of peaceful progress by their own peoples—progress toward a better life. All our Allies want freedom to develop their lands and resources, to build up industry, to increase education and individual opportunity, and to raise standards of living.

All our allies have learned by bitter experience that real development will not be possible if they are to be diverted from their purposes by repeated wars—or even threats of war.

"Are Truly United"

China and Russia are truly united with Britain and America in recognition of this essential fact:

The best interests of each nation, large and small, demand that all freedom-loving nations shall join together in a just and durable system of peace. In the present world situation, evidenced by the actions of Germany, Italy and Japan, unquestioned military control over disturbers of the peace is as necessary among nations as it is among citizens in a community. And an equally basic essential to peace is a decent standard of living for all individual men and women and children in all nations. Freedom from fear is eternally linked with freedom from want.

There are people who burrow through our nation like unseeing moles and attempt to spread the suspicion that if other nations are encouraged to raise their standards of living, our own American standard of living must of necessity be depressed.

The fact is the very contrary. It has been shown time and again that if the standard of living of any country goes up, so does its purchasing power—and that such a rise encourages a better standard of living in neighboring countries with whom it trades. That is just plain common sense—and it is the kind of plain common sense that provided the basis for our discussions at Moscow, Cairo and Teheran.

Returning from my journeyings, I must confess to a sense of "letdown" when I found many evidences of faulty perspectives here in Washington. The faulty perspective consists in over-emphasizing lesser problems and thereby under-emphasizing the first and greatest problem.

Strikes At "Pests"

The overwhelming majority of our people have met the demands of this war with magnificent courage and understanding. They have accepted inconveniences; they have accepted hardships; they have accepted tragic sacrifices. And they are ready and eager to make whatever further contributions are needed to win the war as quickly as possible—if only they are given the chance to know what is required of them.

However, while the majority goes on about its great work without complaint, a noisy minority maintains an uproar of demands for special favors for special groups.

There are pests who swarm through the lobbies of Congress and the cocktail bars of Washington, representing these special groups as opposed to the basic interests of the nation as a whole. They have come to look upon the war primarily as a chance to make profits for themselves at the expense of their neighbors—profits in money or in terms of political or social preferment.

Such selfish agitation can be highly dangerous in wartime. It creates confusion. It damages morale. It hampers our national effort. It muddies the waters and, therefore, prolongs the war.

Recalls History

If we analyze American history impartially, we cannot escape the fact that in our past we have not always forgotten individual and selfish and partisan interests in time of war—we have not always been united in purpose and direction. We cannot overlook the serious dissensions and the lack of unity in our war of the revolution, in our war of 1812, or in our War Between the States, when the survival of the Union itself was at stake.

In the first World War we came closer to national unity than in any previous war. But that war lasted only a year and a half, and increasing signs of disunity began to appear during the final months of the conflict.

In this war, we have been compelled to learn how interdependent upon each other are all groups and sections of the population of America.

Increased food costs, for example, will bring new demands for wage increases from all war workers, which will in turn raise all prices of all things including those things which the farmers themselves have to buy. Increased wages or prices will each in turn produce the same results. They all have a particularly disastrous result on all fixed income groups.

As To Fixed Incomes

And I hope you will remember that all of us in this Government represent the fixed-income group just as much as we represent business owners, workers and farmers. This group of fixed-income people include: teachers, clergy, policemen, firemen, widows and minors on fixed incomes, wives and dependents of our soldiers and sailors, and old-age pensioners. They and their families add up to one quarter of our 130,000,000 people.

They have few or no high-pressure representatives at the Capitol. In a period of gross inflation they would be the worst sufferers.

If ever there was a time to subordinate individual or group selfishness to the national good, that time is now. Disunity at home—bickerings, self-seeking partisanship, stoppages of work, inflation, business as usual, politics as usual, luxury as usual—these are the influences which can undermine the morale of the brave men ready to die at the front for us here.

Those who are doing most of the complaining are not deliberately striving to sabotage the national war effort. They are laboring under the delusion that the time is past when we must make prodigious sacrifices—that the war is already won and we can begin to slacken off. But the dangerous folly of that point of view can be measured by the distance that separates our troops from their ultimate objectives in Berlin and Tokyo—and by the sum of all the perils that lie along the way.

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"Deadliest Enemies"

Overconfidence and complacency are among our deadliest enemies. Last spring—after notable victories at Stalingrad and in Tunisia and against the U-boats on the high seas—overconfidence became so pronounced that war production fell off. In two months, June and July, 1943, more than a thousand airplanes that could have been made and should have been made were not made. Those who failed to make them were not on strike. They were merely saying, "The war's in the bag—so let's relax."

That attitude on the part of anyone—Government or management or labor—can lengthen this war. It can kill American boys.

Let us remember the lessons of 1918. In the summer of that year the tide turned in favor of the Allies. But this Government did not relax. In fact, our national effort was stepped up. In August, 1918, the draft age limits were broadened from 21-31 to 18-45. The President called for "force to the utmost," and his call was heeded. And in November, only three months later, Germany surrendered.

That is the way to fight and win a war—all out—and not with half an eye on the battlefronts abroad and the other eye and a half on personal, selfish or political interests here at home.

Urges New Tax Law

Therefore, in order to concentrate all our energies and resources on winning the war and to maintain a fair and stable economy at home, I recommend that the Congress adopt:

1. A realistic tax law — which will tax all unreasonable profits, both individual and corporate, and reduce the ultimate cost of the war to our sons and daughters. The tax bill now under consideration by the Congress does not begin to meet this test.

2. A continuation of the law for the renegotiation of war contracts —which will prevent exorbitant profits and assure fair prices to the Government. For two years I have pleaded with the Congress to take undue profits out of war.

3. A cost-of-food law—which will enable the Government (*a*) to place a reasonable floor under the prices the farmer may expect for his production; and (*b*) to place a ceiling on the prices a consumer will have to pay for the food he buys. This should apply to necessities only; and will require public funds to carry out. It will cost in appropriations about one per cent. of the present annual cost of the war.

Urges Reenactment

4. Early reenactment of the stabilization statute of October, 1942. This expires June 30, 1944, and if it is not extended well in advance, the country might just as well expect price chaos by summer.

We cannot have stabilization by wishful thinking. We must take positive action to maintain the integrity of the American dollar.

5. A national service law— which, for the duration of the war, will prevent strikes, and, with certain appropriate exceptions, will make available for war production or for any other essential services every able-bodied adult in this nation.

These five measures together form a just and equitable whole. I would not recommend a national service law unless the other laws were passed to keep down the cost of living, to share equitably the burdens of taxation, to hold the stabilization line and to prevent undue profits.

The Federal Government already has the basic power to draft capital and property of all kinds for war purposes on a basis of just compensation.

As you know, I have for three years hesitated to recommend a national service act. Today, however, I am convinced of its necessity. Although I believe that we and our allies can win the war without such a measure, I am certain that nothing less than total mobilization of all our resources of manpower and capital will guarantee an earlier victory and reduce the toll of suffering and sorrow and blood.

Recommends Statute

I have received a joint recommendation for this law from the heads of the War Department, the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission. These are the men who bear responsibility for the procurement of the necessary arms and equipment, and for the successful prosecution of the war in the field. They say:

"When the very life of the nation is in peril the responsibility for service is common to all men and women. In such a time there can be no discrimination between the men and women who are assigned by the Government to its defense at the battlefront and the men and women assigned to producing the vital materials essential to successful military operations. A prompt enactment of a national service law would be merely an expression of the universality of this responsibility."

I believe the country will agree that those statements are the solemn truth.

National service is the most democratic way to wage a war. Like selective service for the armed forces, it rests on the obligation of each citizen to serve his nation to his utmost where he is best qualified.

No Loss Of Rights

It does not mean reduction in wages. It does not mean loss of retirement and seniority rights and benefits. It does not mean that any substantial numbers of war workers will be disturbed in their present jobs. Let these facts be wholly clear.

Experience in other democratic nations at war—Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand—has shown that the very existence of national service makes unnecessary the widespread use of compulsory power. National service has proven to be a unifying moral force—based on an equal and comprehensive legal obligation of all people in a nation at war.

There are millions of American men and women who are not in this war at all. It is not because they do not want to be in it. But they want to know where they can best do their share. National service provides that direction. It will be a means by which every man and woman can find that inner satisfaction which comes from making the fullest possible contribution to victory.

I know that all civilian war workers will be glad to be able to say many years hence to their grandchildren: "Yes, I, too, was in service in the great war. I was on duty in an airplane factory, and I helped make hundreds of fighting planes. The Government told me that in doing that I was performing my most useful work in the service of my country."

Denies It Is True

It is argued that we have passed the stage in the war where national service is necessary. But our soldiers and sailors know that this is not true. We are going forward on a long, rough road—and, in all journeys, the last miles are the hardest. And it is for that final effort—for the total defeat of our enemies—that we must mobilize our total resources. The national war program calls for the employment of more people in 1944 than in 1943.

It is my conviction that the American people will welcome this win-the-war measure, which is based on the etternally just principle of "fair for one, fair for all."

It will give our people at home the assurance that they are standing four-square behind our soldiers and sailors. And it will give our enemies demoralizing assurance that we mean business—that we, 130,000,000 Americans, are on the march to Rome, Berlin and Tokyo.

I hope that the Congress will recognize that, although this is a political year, national service is an issue which transcends politics. Great power must be used for great purposes.

As to the machinery for this measure, the Congress itself should determine its nature—but it should be wholly nonpartisan in its makeup.

Calls On Congress

Our armed forces are valiantly fulfilling their responsibilities to our country and our people. Now the Congress faces the responsibility for taking those measures which are essential to national security in this the most decisive phase of the nation's greatest war.

Several alleged reasons have prevented the enactment of legislation which would preserve for our soldiers and sailors and marines the fundamental prerogative of citizenship—the right to vote. No amount of legalistic argument can becloud this issue in the eyes of these ten million American citizens. Surely the signers of the Constitution did not intend a document which, even in watrime, would be construed to take away the franchise of any of those who are fighting to preserve the Constitution itself.

Our soldiers and sailors and marines know that the overwhelming majority of them will be deprived of the opportunty to vote, if the voting machinery is left exclusively to the States under existing State laws—and that there is no likelihood of these laws being changed in time to enable them to vote at the next election.

The army and navy have reported that it will be impossible effectively to administer 48 different soldier-voting laws. It is the duty of the Congress to remove this unjustifiable discrimination against the men and women in our armed forces—and to do it as quickly as possible.

Duty To Lay Plans

It is our duty now to begin to lay plans and determine the strategy for the winning of a lasting peace and the establishment of an American standard of living higher than ever before known. We cannot be content, no matter how high that general standard of living may be, if some fraction of our people—whether it be one-third or one-fifth or one-tenth—is ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed and insecure.

This republic had its beginning, and grew to its present strength, under the protection of certain inalienable political rights—among them the right of free speech, free press, free worship, trial by jury, freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures. They were our rights to life and liberty.

As our nation has grown in size and stature, however—as our industrial economy expanded—these political rights proved inadequate to assure us equality in the pursuit of happiness.

We have come to a clear realization of the fact that true individual freedom cannot exist without economic security and independence. Necessitous men are not free men."

People who are hungry and out of a job are the stuff of which dictatorships are made.

In our day these economic truths have become accepted as self-evident. We have accepted, so to speak, a second Bill of Rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race or creed.

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Outlines Rights

Among these are;

The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops, or farms, or mines of the nation.

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation.

The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living.

The right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad.

The right of every family to a decent home.

The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health.

The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment.

The right to a good education.

All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won, we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being.

America's own rightful place in the world depends in a large part

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upon how fully these and similar rights have been carried into practice for our citizens. For, unless there is security here at home there cannot be lasting peace in the world.

One of the great American industrialists of our day—a man who has rendered yeoman service to his country in this crisis—recently emphasized the grave dangers of "rightist reaction" in this nation.

All clear-thinking businessmen share his concern. Indeed, if such reaction should develop—if history were to repeat itself and we were to return to the so-called "normalcy" of the 1929s—then it is certain that even though we shall have conquered our enemies on the battlefields abroad, we shall have yielded to the spirit of Fascism here at home.

Expect Such Program

I ask the Congress to explore the means for implementing this economic bill of rights, for it is definitely the responsibility of the Congress so to do. Many of these problems are already before committees of the Congress in the form or proposed legislation. I shall from time to time communicate with the Congress with respect to these and further proposals. In the event that no adequate program of progress is evolved I am certain that the nation will be conscious of the fact.

Our fighting men abroad—and their families at home—expect such a program and have the right to insist upon it. It is to their demands that this Government should pay heed rather than to the whining demands of selfish pressure groups who seek to feather their nests while young Americans are dying.

The foreign policy that we have been following—the policy that guided us at Moscow, Cairo and Teheran—is based on the commonsense principle which was best expressed by Benjamin Franklin on July 4, 1776: "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

Only One Front

I have said there are no two fronts for America in this war. There is only one front. There is one line of unity which extends from the hearts of the people at home to the men of our attacking forces in our farthest outposts. When we speak of our total effort, we speak of the factory and the field and the mine as well as of the battleground—we speak of the soldier and the civilian, the citizen and his Government.

Each and every one of us has a solemn obligation under God to serve this nation in its most critical hour—to keep this nation great—to make this nation greater in a better world.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House,
January 11, 1944.

Congress Bloc Opposes Plea For Service Act

JAN 12 1944

Thomas Calls It 'SwanSong' of President; Andrews DoubtsItWillGoThrough

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—A highly vocal bloc in Congress rose up tonight in opposition to President Roosevelt's national service law recommendations and presaged perhaps a rocky road for the Executive's program laid down in his annual message on the state of the Union.

A number of members reacted favorably to the 4,000-word message. For example, Representative Lyndon B. Johnson, Democrat, of Texas, said: "To me national service would reflect the American spirit of one for all and all for one."

But from the opposition—some of them importantly placed Democrats—came declarations that the service law smacked of dictatorship and politics.

Much of the comment was confined to the service law proposal.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which would act on such a bill, assailed the proposal as a measure for "enslaving the American people." It would produce "the same thing Hitler and Stalin have," he declared. His colleague, Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, sharply criticized it as "labor conscription" and while he said he preferred to "speak only for myself" raised a question whether it would get out of committee. On the House side, Chairman Andrew May, Democrat, of Kentucky, said he never "was hot for it" but his military committee probably would report out some kind of a bill.

Representative Bertram W. Gearhart, Republican, of California, also saw the message as "a campaign document" and Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, styled it "the President's swan song."

"A fine admission of mistakes of the past with no remedies," was the comment of Representative A. L. Miller, Republican, of Nebraska.

A number of Republicans said they favored the national service idea, but Representative Walter G. Andrews, of New York, who put himself in this category, said he doubted it would go through.

"The kind of leadership I have been looking for since the declaration of war"—was the assertion of Representative Harry R. Sheppard, Democrat, of California.

From Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Man-Power Commission, came: "I think 'no comment' is the best answer."

For months he has been meeting questions about the national service by saying it was up to the President. At the same time he has said that he did not believe a national service act would solve man-power problems.

Representative Forrest A. Harness, Republican, of Indiana, said he could not support such a bill "unless I'm convinced that my present views are wrong."

Representative Overton Brooks, Democrat, of Louisiana, said he had found "no demand" and "no support for it" in his home district.

NATIONAL SERVICE MEASURE REVISED

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—National service legislation such as President Roosevelt recommended to Congress today already is pending in both houses. Indorsed by top-flight administration officials, the plan has been opposed by spokesmen for organized labor.

Sponsored jointly by Senator Austin (R.-Vt.) and Representative Wadsworth (R.-N. Y.) the bill provides machinery for drafting men from 18 to 65 and women from 18 to 50 for labor in war plants and on farms.

Shortly after the reading of the President's message in the Senate, Mr. Austin introduced an amended bill which would transfer administration of the proposed act from Chairman McNutt of the War Manpower Commission to a director appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Other revisions in the bill's language would make clear the original intent of the measure—to make employers equally liable for Government conscription, Mr. Austin told reporters.

"We wanted to make it clear that everybody would be affected, that an employer as well as an employee could be assigned by the Government to a certain job," he said.

Asked at a press conference how the act would apply in the event of a national coal miners' strike, Mr. Austin explained that these steps could be taken:

The President could proclaim a shortage of workers in the mining industry and call for volunteers. If enough workers weren't thus produced to operate the mines, the National Service Director could conscript workers—presumably the strikers themselves. Failure to respond to a conscription order would make the worker liable to a fine up to $1,000 and six month imprisonment..

British Praise Roosevelt For Labor Draft Proposal

JAN 12 1944

London, *Wednesday*, Jan. 12 (AP). London's morning papers greeted President Roosevelt's recommendation for a national service law with banner headlines today and praised the President for making the proposal in an election year.

Headlines which subordinated even the Russian advance read:

"Roosevelt Demands 'Mobilize All in United States' Law—*Daily Express*.

"F. D. R. Demands Total Conscription"—*Daily Mail*.

"F. D. R. Opens Battle For Total Call Up"—*Mirror*.

"National Service For All U. S. Civilians."—*News Chronicle*.

"F. D. R. Calls For Every U. S. Adult."—*Herald*.

Lead Editorials On It

Nearly all papers carried lead editorials on the Roosevelt message. The *Mail* said: "In this election year Roosevelt is not seeking popularity; he is facing reality."

Lord Beaverbrook's *Daily Express* said: "By the policy of lend-lease, Roosevelt found a way to put the strength of America ghtily into the war against Germany and Japan, but that same olicy of lend-lease is also the target of his opponents. By that he stands or falls in the contest for a fourth term as President of the United States."

The *Express'* "U. S. News Front" column said: "It looks like F. D. R. vs. Dewey."

The *News-Chronicle* called the Roosevelt message "a clear challenge to the patriotism of the American people."

British Act Omits Strikes

The British National Service Act, which President Roosevelt called a "unifying moral force," provides for compulsory service for men and women, but contains no clauses relating to strikes.

Under wartime legislation, however, British workers are obliged to give 21-day notice of the intention to strike. During that time the Ministry of Labor investigates the dispute and if necessary refers it to the national arbitration tribunal, whose ruling is final.

GERMAN ...HTERS BATTLE ...ERCELY TO PROTE... REICH

JAMESON

123 American Raiders Shot Down, Hitler's Headquarters Announces.

CLAIM NOT VERIFIED

Targets Deep Inside Germany Hit by Heavy Bombers.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 12—(AP) Powerful formations of U.S. Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers, escorted by Thunderbolts, Lightnings and new type long-range fighters, battled through stormy weather and terrific German fighter opposition yesterday to pound targets deep in Germany.

A special communique from Hitler's headquarters—which was not confirmed by Allied sources—declared that 123 of the raiders were shot down. The German International Information bureau stated in a broadcast earlier that 80 of the four-engined bombers were destroyed. A preliminary U. S. Army communique said the Americans encountered "strong fighter opposition," but made no mention of either American or German losses.

New Communique Today

Later it was announced that another American communique was expected about 9 a.m., (4 a.m. Eastern War Time) today—considerably later than communiques have been issued on most occasions in the past.

The U. S. bulletin said the attack was made on "northwest Germany" but Germans said the Americans struck at "central Germany." Neither identified the specific objectives.

The Germans admitted the loss of only nine planes.

A supplementary American bulletin described the mission as a three-hour running battle in which the great armada of bombers was subjected to continuous attack during the entire time it was over Germany.

Nazis Use Many Planes

"The Germans threw in virtually every type of aircraft that could give battle to the bombers and their asault was vicious and determined," the statement said.

Brig. Gen. Robert F. Travis of Savannah, Ga., who led a formation, said there were only three minutes between the first and last attacks when German fighters "were not around."

The claim of 123 U. S. planes destroyed by Nazi fighters and ground defenses by Hitler's headquarters was exactly the top claim made by the Nazis after the Schweinfurt raid last Oct. 14, when the Americans officially announced a record loss of 60 bombers.

There is no immediate reason to believe the new German claim is any more accurate than the previous and it appeared obvious that, while some of the greatest air battles of the war were fought yesterday, the Germans were seizing on the huge claim to pump new life ...the battered people who ...s have been on the receiving end of the most intensive Allied bombing compaign in history.

The extraordinary report was the first time Hitler's headquarters has been given as the source of a claim for Allied aerial loses, the British Ministry of Information said.

New Fighter in Action

It was officially disclosed that in addition to the long-range Thunderbolts and Lightnings, a new model American fighter plane—presumably an improved type of the P-51 Mustang and believed to be the longest range single-engined plane in the world—now was in operation in the European war theater.

The German international information bureau declared in one broadcast that the raiders were forced to jettison their bombs over an area "many hundreds of miles in extent and often in open country" in an effort to escape from the Nazi fighters.

Bombardier Walter E. Gibson of Lynden, Ill., said the Nazi fighters kept "coming in frantically mad" as the big formations pushed through to their targets. Sgt. William H. Stoyer of Reading, Pa., said the objective to which his group was assigned "looked like a cardboard box being smashed to pieces." JAN 12 1944

"They had everything out against us including Stuka dive-bombers," a returning pilot said.

Others reported that the high-flying formations were attacked by fighters equipped with rocket guns and by Nazi planes trailing "tag-along" bombs, presumably designed to explode in the midst of the tight-packed bomber formations.

The "tag-along" bombs, which first were encountered by American pilots Jan. 5 during a raid on Kiel, are towed on wire by enemy fighters.

The four-motored Fortresses and Liberators and their escort battled with enemy fighters from shortly after they crossed over the channel to within 50 miles of the coast on the trip home in what possibly were among the most vicious aerial battles of the war.

The German broadcast said the raider formations were broken up in "bitter aerial combats."

Other Raids On Europe

Among other formations which ...armed toward Europe during the ...y were medium bombers, which ...tinued their daylight attacks on ...stery targets on the northern ...d of the French invasion coast ...er RAF Mosquitos gave Berlin its fifth night of bursting bombs and screaming sirens this month.

The British announced that small formations of RAF fighter-bombers attacked military objectives in northern France this morning without loss.

Although the sky was overcast much of the day and there was a misting rain, air activity over the Strait of Dover was reported to be the heaviest in three days. Planes were shuttling across the Channel from shortly after dawn until well after noon.

U. S. BOMBERS ATTACK REICH BY DAYLIGHT

JAMESON

Fortresses and Liberators Clash With Strong Nazi Fighter Squadrons.

JAN 12 1944

TARGET NORTHWEST GERMANY

Mosquitoes Blast Berlin and R. A. F. Planes From Mediterranean Strike Near Bordeaux.

London, Jan. 11 (A. P.)—Strong formations of fighter-escorted American Flying Fortresses and Liberators by daylight attacked targets in Northwest Germany, through strong Nazi fighter opposition, United States Army headquarters announced tonight.

Thunderbolts and Lightnings formed a protective cover for the bombers, and British and Allied fighters provided support, the communique added.

Unconfirmed by Allied quarters, the German International Information Bureau broadcast a report that more than fifty of the four-engined craft had been shot down.

The Berlin radio declared that strong formations of four-engined American bombers attacked central Germany around noon today and said heavy losses were inflicted upon them by Nazi defenders. It was hours before there was confirmation here that the Liberators and Flying Fortresses of the Eighth United States Air Force—the only four-engined American bombers in this theater—had gone out.

American daylight heavy bombers had been grounded since Friday when they carried out a heavy attack on a target in Southwest Germany, which neutral reports identified as Ludwigshafen, home of immense German chemical works. The last heavy American raid into central Germany was against Schweinfurt on October 14, when the bomber losses touched a record high of sixty.

Mosquitoes Raid Berlin.

Meanwhile today Allied heavy bombers, medium bombers and fighters swept across the English Channel, renewing the daylight offensive against Europe a few hours after Mosquito bombers of the Royal Air Force had returned from night attacks on Berlin and western Germany.

[At Algiers today it was announced that British Mosquitoes and Marauders, based presumably in Italy, yesterday shot up trains near Bordeaux —on the west coast of France —and near Toulouse in the south of France.]

No Mosquitoes Lost.

The Mosquito squadrons' attack last night was their ninth of the year and was carried out without loss. Save for Berlin, the night targets were not specified.

A Paris radio broadcast declared that four American four-engined bombers were downed in northern France during attacks yesterday, but there was no United States Air Force announcement of any operations.

The German-controlled Vichy radio meanwhile declared that prefects of the French Channel Coast Departments had met yesterday in Paris to discuss possible evacuation of those areas.

The nerve centers of the Nazi War Administration in Berlin have been virtually wiped out by Allied bombings, it appeared today from a list of destroyed or damaged places issued by the Air Ministry. Compiled on the basis of aerial reconnaissance photographs up to December 21—thousands more tons of bombs have been dumped on the capital since then—the list includes, besides Adolf Hitler's private Chancellery:

The home of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, the offices of Reichsmarshal Herman Goering, headquarters of the Gestapo, official residence of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Foreign Office, the Treasury, the Ministries of Justice, Transport, Food and Agriculture, Armaments and Munitions, Education, the Home Office and the Army Records Office.

More than 60 per cent of the buildings in the central Tiergarten district, crowded with Government offices, were destroyed. There were more than 628 acres of damage in the midst of the Government center district—an area nearly as large as the whole of central London.

The list also showed that ninety-eight identified industrial plants were bombed.

ENEMY RESISTANCE BROKEN BY REDS IN SARNY SECTOR

O'DUNN

Towns Captured Seven Miles Each Side of Key Railway Center.

JAN 12 1944

CITY'S FALL AWAITED

Slaughter of 15,000 Nazis at Kirovograd Revealed in Moscow Communique.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 12—(AP) Red army forces, in a simultaneous attack with Rovno region guerrillas, tore through bewildered Germans 35 miles inside old Poland, forcing the Sluch river near Sarny yesterday, while Moscow announced that 15,000 Germans were killed in last week's smashing victory at Kirovograd.

The Russians completely broke German resistance in the Sarny area, said the late Moscow broadcast bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor. After forcing the river they captured Stryelsk, seven miles north of Sarny. They also took in swift attack the railway station of Nenovichi, seven miles south of Sarny. Eight hundred Germans were reported killed in the area as the Russians widened their front to 14 miles.

Sarny's Fall Expected

Sarny itself was expected to fall shortly to attacks from the north, south and east as the Russians converged on the strategic rail town. The rail line itself from Baranowicze to Rovno, was no longer of use to the Germans, forcing them back almost 150 miles to Brest-Litovsk, for north-south communications in this area.

A Moscow radio commentator said that in the first ten days of January the Russian First and Second Ukrainian armies had "disposed of" more than 60,000 Germans and captured more than 1,700 towns and hamlets. This implied 60,000 Germans killed in the Ukrainian assault which has shattered the Nazis' eastern line.

Details for one part—the great German debacle at Kirovograd and its environs Jan. 5-8—were painted in by Soviet statistics of what the enemy had lost.

Destroyed were 293 tanks, 236 big guns, 121 mortars, 445 machine-guns, 94 armored cars and 978 trucks. Captured by the Russians were 150 tanks, 188 guns, 242 mortars, 429 machine-guns, 25 armored cars, 2,009 trucks and 19 military stores.

Troop Trains Wrecked

In another blow to the Germans the Russians yesterday smashed eight German troop trains carrying men, tanks, ammunition and gasoline, the bulletin said.

Soviet mobile units, operating in the area of the Smela-Khristinovka rail line caught the troop trains unprepared and sprayed them with machine-gun fire. The Germans rushed headlong from the trains into the line of fire and the tracks were littered with their bodies and the twisted wrecks of tanks and trucks. Fires finished off the stores the Germans were rushing to hard-pressed units.

In the Kirovograd area Gen. Ivan S. Konev's forces put a group of Germans to flight and captured several populated places as well as supplies.

More than 30 towns were captured by Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian army southwest and west of Novograd Volyinski where 1,100 Germans fell in 24 hours. Advancing down the railway to Shepetovka they captured Radulino, 15 miles southwest of Novograd Volyinski and 25 miles northeast of Shepetovka. Burtin, 16 miles east of Shepetovka, also was taken.

Axis Troops Surrender

In this area "a considerable number of German and Hungarian soldiers surrendered," the bulletin said.

On all sectors of the Russian front about 40 German tanks and self-propelled guns were destroyed during the day.

West and southwest of Berdichev the Russians captured Krasnopol, 25 miles west of Berdichev, and seven other towns.

Several populated places also were captured south of Belaya Tserkov and west and northwest of Kirovograd, where the Russians still were advancing.

No new details were given of the push toward the Rumanian frontier where the Russians were less than 60 miles from the Dniester-pre-war border of Rumania.

Moscow said scouts were feeling their way along the east bank of the Bug river in the direction of the main railway from Warsaw to Odessa following the capture of a long stretch of land southeast of Zhmerinka, an important junction toward which the southern wing of Gen. Vatutin's army has driven a deep wedge.

This line, last German-controlled railway connecting Nazi troops in southern Russia with their rear, now has been brought within easy range of Soviet Stormovik and bombing planes and service on it may already have been disrupted.

Its complete severance would throw the burden of supplying Nazi troops west of the Dniester river and in the Crimea on routes through Rumania.

(The German high command said the Russians had opened a new attack from their bridgehead northeast of Kerch and that "fighting was still in progress.")

The Soviet slashing at German transport facilities cut through two branches connecting with the Warsaw-Odessa railway Monday and imperiled other Nazi supply centers.

Vatutin's southern wing smashed across feeder lines at Voronovitsa, seven miles east of the Bug River, and Yarovatka, forty miles northeast of the same river.

Ukraine Army of Gen. Ivan S. Konev fought within fifteen miles of the Dnieper bend rail town of Smela, after wiping out 8,000 Nazies encircled north of Kirovograd.

[The German High Command declared the Soviets had launched a new attack from their bridgehead north of Kerch in the Crimea, with fighting still continuing. There was no Soviet confirmation. Berlin also said fighting raged all day yesterday for possession of Sarny, rail city thirty-five miles within old Poland.]

The first Ukraine Army hourly increased the threat of severing the Odessa-Warsaw railway, a disaster for the Germans that would throw them back upon Rumania for supplies and use of railways and highways, and put the biggest burden yet upon that satellite nation.

[The lower reaches of the Dnieper River are now frozen hard enough to allow the Russian forces to join in operations designed t[illegible]vent the Germans in t[illegible]eper bend escaping to i[illegible]ia, the British radio rep[illegible] today in a broadcast [illegible]ed by CBS.]

The dar[illegible] the Sm[illegible] steadily.

The G[illegible] were an[illegible] the Germans in [illegible] also mounted [illegible]ormations which [illegible]d were the remnants of three tank divisions, one infantry division and a motorized division—totaling perhaps 50,000 men. Only a few members of these units were said to have escaped the trap.

Vatutin Rushes On.

Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's first Ukraine Army, meanwhile, battling forward on Ge[illegible]Konev's right, slashed two branch lines feeding the Odessa-Warsaw railway and captured Bereznoe and Ludvipol, twenty-two and thirty-seven miles respectively southeast of Sarny.

Listing yesterday's advances a Russian communique said that more than 12,000 Germans were slain during the day.

In addition to the 8,000 wiped out by Gen. Konev's forces, Gen. Vatutin's veterans accounted for 4,000 more as they drove toward Sarny. Advance units of the Red Army were reported five miles east of Sarny yesterday.

[Berlin dispatches to Stockholm newspapers said the Germans had evacuated Sarny and that Gen. Vatutin's Army is threatening to encircle Rovno, another rail junction fifty miles to the southwest.]

Gen. Vatutin's left wing, operating about seventy miles to the west of Gen. Konev's Army, captured Voronovitsa and Nemirov in a drive for Vinnitsa and the Warsaw-Odessa railway. A junction of Gen. Konev's and Gen. Vatutin's forces would isolate thousands of Germans already outflanked in the Smela-Kanev sector of the Dnieper Bend.

Capture of Voronovitsa, thirteen miles southeast of Vinnitsa, severed the Vorohovitsa-Khristinovka rail line and put the Russians within seven of the Bug River, and twenty-one miles from the Odessa-Warsaw railway. The Bug forms the last natural Nazi defense line before the Dniester River.

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Russian Units Reach Bug River; Spearheads Strike for Railway

CASSIDY

Gen. Konev's Troops Advance to Within Fifteen Miles of Smela—Vatutin's Army Closing In on Sarny in Old Poland.

Moscow, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Russian spearheads, steadily bringing war nearer to Rumania, drove toward the vital Odessa-Warsaw railway today, and advance scouts felt out the eastern bank of the southern Bug River after capturing a long stretch of land southeast of Zhmerinka, a junction on that main railway line.

To the rear, the Second

NEW U. S. FIGHTER HAS LONGER RANGE

LONDON, Jan. 11.—(AP) A new-type American fighter plane, possibly capable of escorting bombers all the way to Berlin and back and believed to be the longest-range single-engine plane in the world, is now in operation in the European theater.

It presumably is a variety of the P-51 Mustang.

U. S. Army headquarters disclosed existence and operation of the new fighter in a communique announcing that today's heavy bomber operation against Germany had the usual escort of Thunderbolts and Lightnings plus "long-range fighters."

There have been numerous hints concerning a new fighter as a major addition to the American air forces, but the Army previously never has officially acknowledged its existence.

If the Mustang actually is the plane referred to, the model may be the U. S. Army air forces' principal fighter in pacing the invasion moves in addition to escorting bombers on strategic missions.

The authoritative British magazine "Aeroplane" in a recent issue described a new Mustang, powered with a Merlin engine, as one which "has won its spurs in offensive sweeps," but censorship at that time prevented transmission of the news outside Britain.

Earlier versions of the Mustang have been tested in combat and found excellent. Unlike earlier models, however, the newest P-51 is capable of "going upstairs." Its performance at high altitude results from a two-stage supercharger.

Range Believed Longest

Some experts believe the Mustang has the longest range of any fighter in the entire Allied stable—even longer than the Lightning and the Thunderbolt.

The newest model of the Mustang is equipped with a Packard-built Rolls-Royce Merlin motor of approximately 1,500 horsepower. Earlier models had Allison motors, lacking superchargers.

The Mustang is a "war baby," unlike many other planes which grew out of models already in production at the outbreak of the war.

Developed For British

The North American Aviation Co., Englewood, Cal., originally developed the Mustang for the British. The British, urgently in need of fighters, were reported to have asked the company to build a plane already in production in order to get earlier deliveries, but the company held out for a new craft which would embrace lessons learned in this war.

The first Mustangs went to the British, who gave the plane its name. It first came to the public's attention August 19, 1942, in supporting the Dieppe raid.

Showed Up In Sicily

In the campaign in Sicily, the Mustong showed up again, this time as a fighter-bomber. Because it was equipped to bomb as well as to fight, the plane took an A number (for attack instead of P for persuit) and as the A-36 won wide acclaim for its destructive attacks.

The pilots immediately called the A-36 "The Invader," a name still used. The Invader, basically the old P-51, except for diving flaps and bomb racks, still is performing in Italy.

Details Kept Secret

The public must await most details of the newest P-51 until the enemy knows all its secrets. Its speed presumably is in the 400-mile-plus class, making it as fast as any fighter in the world, and "honest" (without tricky flying characteristics).

One earlier version of the Mustang carried four 20-millimeter cannon. While it was not disclosed for whom this model was built, most American experts thought it was for the British, who use cannon on numerous fighters employed on offensive sweeps across the Channel, while the Americans, for the most part, rely on the faster-firing .50-caliber machine gun.

ALLIES HAIL NEW FIGHTER

Mustang P-51 Bids For Top Honors In Its Field

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—The newest Mustang P-51, believed to be the new type long-range American fighter which made its debut in battle in the European theater today, is the army air forces' latest bid for top honors in the single-engine field.

Even before its combat test, many Anglo-American aeronautics experts had hailed the latest Mustang as outstanding aero-dynamically, and predicted a brilliant future for it.

POLISH CABINET CONFERENCE HINTS PEACE WITH REDS

O'QUINN

LONDON, Jan. 11. — (AP) The Polish cabinet held two meetings today—conferring with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in between—and there were indications of the approach of some sort of working agreement between Russia and Poland so they might present a unified front against the Germans.

Another meeting of the cabinet was slated tomorrow. It seemed likely a statement would be issued then clarifying Poland's position on the latest Moscow proposal in the countries' border dispute.

The conference with Eden suggested that Polish leaders probably had reached a decision and were anxious to learn the British foreign minister's view before making it public.

Early statement of the Russian-Polish border dispute appeared to hinge on the degree to which the Polish government-in-exile was willing to reconstitute itself on a basis friendly to or at least agreeable to Russia.

One general opinion was that Moscow had opened the door to a settlement, but that if the Polish government did not enter, the door would be shut and the Soviets would turn their attention to the "Polish Patriot Group" formed in Russia.

The Soviets have objected to some members of the exiled Polish government, among them the commander-in-chief, Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, and others of the military organization.

Russia's first concession in the dispute—the offer of a modified "Curzon line" with Poland apparently receiving East Prussia for an outlet on the Baltic—was viewed here as an important contribution to an expected ultimate settlement.

Seen As Face-Saving

The Soviet suggestion to alter the Curzon Line in accordance with overwhelming Polish populations was seen as a face-saving out for the Polish Government, which so far has opposed yielding any territory.

One barrier to a quick settlement was said to be Soviet insistence on having Lwow, in the southeast Poland area, to provide a common Russia-Czech border and a friendly pathway into the heart of Europe. The Poles have insisted on retaining Lwow and Wilno, and thus far have found some British sympathy for these demands.

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30.24 — 11703

Reds Set Curzon Line Border

Wants Most of Land Obtained in Poland in 1939 but Offers German Territory.

London, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—A warning that the Russians will not yield the Ukrainian and White Russian territories incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1939 came today from the Soviet Government, which at the same time reaffirmed its desire for a strong, independent Poland to be rebuilt with areas wrested from Germany, assuring her an outlet to the Baltic Sea.

In an official declaration broadcast by the Moscow radio, the Russians offered the "Curzon Line" of 1919 as a possible basis for a new Russian-Polish border, a line which would leave the U. S. S. R. in possession of all but 3,800 square miles of the Polish territory the Red Army occupied under the 1939 Soviet-German partition of Poland.

The Soviet declaration, asserting that Russia was striving "toward the establishment of friendship between the Soviet and Poland on the basis of solid, good neighborly relations and mutual respect," also suggested that Poland could join the Soviet Union and Czecho-Slovakia in a bulwark against the Germans by becoming a party to the Soviet-Czech mutual assistance pact recently signed in Moscow.

Hits at Government.

The broadcast, however, used strong language in referring to the Polish Government in Exile in London, asserting that the "emigre Polish Government, cut off from its people, has shown itself incapable of establishing friendly relations with the Soviet Union."

It also declared that that Government "has shown itself incapable of organizing an active struggle against the German invaders in Poland itself. More than that, by its incorrect policy it often plays into the hands of the German invaders."

There was a wide but unconfirmed belief that the Moscow declaration had been known in advance to the British and American governments. It was learned that the British, at least, knew of the recent Polish note to the United Nations before it was issued.

The principal obstacle to an early settlement and a resumption of diplomatic relations appeared to be Moscow's outspoken opposition to Poland's Government in Exile which thus far has refused to talk openly at least, of any compromise of the eastern boundary.

Except to say that an early meeting of the Polish Government is expected, Poles declined immediate comment on the declaration.

CIANO, DE BONO ARE EXECUTED

J. KING

Italian Leaders Reported Put To Death For Treason

London, Jan. 11 (AP)—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Marshal Emilio de Bono and three other members of the Italian Fascist Grand Council who joined in voting Mussolini's ouster July 25, were executed by a firing squad at Verona today, the German news agency DNB reported in a broadcast tonight.

All insisted until the end that they were innocent of the charge of treason, the agency said.

Shortly afterward the Rome radio gave details of the trial and the names of 13 others who were sentenced to death *in absentia*.

Ciano Denies Treason

It said the tribunal reached its verdict in just four hours and that when sentence was pronounced, Ciano, Mussolini's once highly favored son-in-law, cried out: "I may have made a mistake, but do not accuse me of treason."

The others executed were listed as Carlo Pareschi, Giovanni Marinelli and Luciano Gottardi. Another, Tullio Ciannetti, was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

The Rome broadcast indicated some of those condemned *in absentia* probably were still hiding in Italy but conceded that others already had gone abroad during the Badoglio regime."

Among those sentenced *in absentia* was Dino Alfieri, former Ambassador to Berlin, who, according to Swiss reports, has since been apprehended.

Others Sentenced

Others were listed as Count Cesare Maria de Vecchi, governor of the Dodecanese Islands from 1936 until 1940; Alberto de Stefani, editor, economist and minister of state; Giacomo Acerbo, minister of finance; Dino Grandi, president of the Fascist chamber who led the revolt against Mussolini; Guieseppe Bastianini, who was ambassador to London when the war began; Luigi Fedeezoni, president of the Royal Academy; Giuseppi Bottai, minister of education; Umbetto Albini, former Under Secretary of Interior; Edmundo Rossoni, former minister of agriculture; Giovanni Balella, former president of the industrial confederation; Alfredo de Marsico, former minister of justice, and Agno Bionardi.

One of the witnesses to testify against Ciano, the announcer said, was Carlo Scorza, Fascist party secretary at the time of Mussolini's fall. The German-controlled Paris radio said earlier that Scorza himself had been arrested in Rome.

convicted of treason with Ciano at Verona yesterday were also executed — Marshal Emilio de Bono, Giovanni Marinelli, Carlo Pareschi and Luciano Gottardi, likewise former members of the Grand Council. Nineteen in all were convicted, the Germans declared. In addition to those executed, thirteen were convicted in absentia and the fourteenth man, Tullio Ciannetti, was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.

Count Ciano, 40-year-old son of Admiral Count Costanzo Ciano, held obscure posts in the Italian diplomatic service until his marriage to Edda Mussolini. Afterward he rose to the rank of Foreign Minister and is reputed to have become one of the wealthiest men in Italy. His last post in his father-in-law's Government was as Ambassador to the Vatican.

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GERMANS WORRIED BY TITO'S SUCCESS

LONDON, Jan. 11.—(AP) A Nazi military reporter, broadcasting that the Germans intended to launch a new campaign against the Partisans in Yugoslavia, admitted today that the war effort of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) "has grown in magnitude; his followers, although a motley crowd, have become more numerous."

Reliable sources in Cairo at the same time said failure of six previous German offensives in Yugoslavia was indicated by inability of 17 German and six Bulgarian divisions to liquidate any sizable portion of the Partisan forces.

Count Ciano Shot as Traitor

Marshal de Bono and Three Others Also Die for Voting for Il Duce's Ouster.

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London, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Count Galeazzo Ciano was shot to death shortly after 9 A. M. today, DNB, the German official news agency, announced, for having voted last July as a member of the Fascist Grand Council for the ouster of his father-in-law, Benito Mussolini, as Dictator of Italy.

DNB said that four other men

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A communique broadcast from Tito's headquarters intimated that a new German campaign already had begun, saying the Partisans in central and western Bosnia were inflicting heavy losses on Nazi forces pressing toward the liberated sections of Yugoslavia from five directions.

Tito's headquarters already had acknowledged that the reinforced Nazis and Croat Ustachi troops were pressing hard against the Partisans. Today's communique gave no details, adding merely, "[illegible] other fronts our units are successfully continuing operations against enemy garrisons, columns [illegible] of communication."

Partisans Take Heavy Toll.

London, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Yugoslav Partisan troops are taking a heavy toll of German forces, pressing a determined offensive in central and western Bosnia, a communique from the headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) reported today.

Tito's war bulletin, which was broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said that the Germans were attempting to break the Partisan lines from five different directions, so far without success. The Nazis were employing strong tank and motorized columns, in additio nto their infantry detachments, in the drive to wipe out Tito's forces.

Nazi Propagandists Meet

Gather in Berlin to Learn About Political and Miiltary Situation

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Nazi propaganda chiefs from all over Germany have met in Berlin to discuss the political and military situation with representatives of the government and the armed forces, the Berlin radio said today.

The broadcast said Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels delivered the final speech, and that the conference also heard such important Nazis as Professor Albert Speer, production chief; Admiral Karl Doenitz, supreme commander of the Navy, and Field Marshal General Erhard Milch.

Bible Saves Fortress Flier

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, Jan. 11 (AP)—Flying Fortress Bombardier Lieut. Robert Turner of Lexington, Ky., said a steel-sheathed Bible saved his life in today's raid on Germany. Flak fragments lodged in the Bible, which he always carries in his left breast pocket. "I can thank the Lord for my life today," Lieutenant Turner said.

King Gustav V Exhorts Sweden To Stay Armed

Proposal for Half of Budget for Defenses Backs Up His Appeal to Parliament

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 11 (AP).—King Gustav V, in a speech from the Throne opening Parliament, declared today that Sweden must remain armed and on guard while the belligerents are "rallying forces with the aim of gaining a decision in the great struggle."

The government backed up the King's declaration by proposing a budget for the financial year 1944-'45 calling for the expenditure of 1,820,000,000 crowns ($434,160,000) for defenses, or approximately half the total outlay of 3,774,000,000 crowns.

Sweden's relations abroad are good, the King declared, "and I trust in our chances of maintaining peace also in the future."

"Forces for the defense of our freedom and independence, which we built up in domestic unity and with military armament, are strong," he said. "They are well kept and in the best condition for the protection of all vicissitudes of our free position."

Looking toward the post-war period, the King said Sweden would have to exert herself "in order to be ready to contribute to rebuilding the devastated world."

The budget called for 500,000,000 crowns ($119,000,000) earmarked for social welfare.

Under the terms of a new trade treaty executed yesterday, Germany has agreed to lift the virtual blockade she imposed on Swedish trans-Atlantic shipping last October when she ceased granting safe conducts to Swedish vessels.

Six Swedish ships were expected to sail for North and South America Saturday when the blockade is lifted, and six others in foreign ports were waiting for the signal to start home.

More Norse Students Deported

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 11 (AP).—The "Svenska Dagbladet" said today that between 350 and 400 more Norwegian university students had been deported to Germany, presumably for labor service, after being arersted for acts which German occupation authorities regarded as unfriendly.

NAZI SHI[illegible] ODES

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday, Jan. 12—(AP) A German ship, apparently loaded with ammunition, exploded in Oslo fjord in Norway yesterday, killing four persons, the Swedish Telegraphic bureau reported today. This was the second explosion of a German munitions ship at Oslo within three weeks.

Three Spania[illegible] ...cuted
Gibraltar, Jan. [illegible] (AP)—Three Spaniards convicted spies were executed here today

BRITISH BOMBERS RAID SOFIA AGAIN

DYNAN

R.A.F. Attack Follows Assault by American Planes Based in Italy.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 11.—(AP) American and British heavy bombers, operating from a network of airdromes in southern Italy, have opened a day and night onslaught on Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, in what may be a calculated campaign to knock that Nazi satellite nation out of the war and start a collapse of Hitler's unsteady empire.

Wellington bombers, "work horses" of the R.A.F., left Bulgaria's only important city a mass of blazing wreckage last night when they showered it with tons of explosives only a few hours after fighter-escorted American Flying Fortresses had fought off between 40 and 50 Nazi fighters and blasted the capital with as great a load of bombs as struck London in any night of the 1940-41 German blitz.

Drive on Cassino

Allied ground forces, fighting steadily toward Rome and air bases even nearer the enemy's heart, closed to within three miles of the German stronghold of Cassino both from the north and the south after a week's sustained offensive. German troops defending the communications center 70 miles from Rome were fighting desperately but unsuccessfully to hold back Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's men and armor.

American infantry stormed Mt. di Piperia, about 1,500 yards from the village of Cervaro, four miles east of Cassino, and today were pushing down into the strong de[illegible] ...renses of Cervaro itself. Other Yank troops, slugging their way up the via Casilina from the captured village of San Vittore, threatened Nazi defenses on Mt. Rocchia, less than three miles from Cassino.

(A German war correspondent, broadcasting over the Nazi radio, announced that the Allied Fifth army had "launched a major drive on Rome," possibly indicating that General Clark has thrown in heavy reserves of infantry and tanks for the final assault on Cassino.)

Closing in from the southeast and south, British troops advanced another mile and completed capture of Mt. Pedro, overlooking Cassino and the Garigliano river. Front reports said they still were going forward.

Yesterday formations of Liberators swung across the Adriatic and pounded railway facilities at Skoplje in southern Yugoslavia. Skoplje is on a main rail line over which the Germans supply their forces in Greece and the Aegean.

American Mitchells hit San Benedetto, 35 miles north of Pescara on the Adriatic coast, while Invaders destroyed six German vehicles, an ammunition truck, a tank and a locomotive north of Rome.

Other strong Allied formations operated over the battle area and ranaged far into northern Italy and southern France to attack enemy communications.

R. A. F. Bombs Set Sofia Afire

JAN 12 1944 DYNAN

British Night Raiders, Following U. S. Day Attack, Leave Capital Wrecked.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—R. A. F. Wellington bombers heavily bombed Sofia last night, following up yesterday's big daylight blow against the Bulgarian capital by American Fortresses. JAN 12 1944

The whole capital was left burning and wrecked by explosions from the two attacks, headquarters said.

In addition to the two-pronged assault on the Bulgarian capital, the only large city in the country, American Liberators yesterday attacked Skoplje in Yugoslavia, a key Nazi rail bottleneck in the Balkans.

These blows were reinforced by R. A. F. heavy bombers based in the Middle East, which blasted German fortifications at Salamis in southern Greece and the Elevsis airfield near Athens on Sunday night, a Cairo communique announced.

In still other attacks to harass the Germans in the Balkans, R. A. F. Spitfires and Kittyhawks caught a large group of German small vessels including two Seibel ferries full of troops off the island of Korcula on the Dalmatian coast, causing heavy casualties.

Got No Opposition.

In contrast to the big thirty-minute sky battle with Nazi fighters which the Fortresses ran into over Sofia, the Liberators encountered no opposition over Yugoslavia.

R. A. F. pilots returning from the raids on Greece said that their bombs burst in aircraft dispersal areas, starting large fires followed by heavy explosions. No planes were shot down in the raids on Salamis and Elevis.

The daylight Fortress raid on Sofia was called a tough mission by returning American crews. The Germans apparently sought to impress their nervous Bulgarian satellites with a demonstration of defensive strength and sent up between forty and fifty fighters. Pilots of escorting planes said they shot down eight. Two Fortresses were lost.

U. S. AND BRITISH FORCES CLOSING VISE ON CASSINO

GALLAGHER

Americans Begin Downhill Push for Nazi Bastion on Road to Rome.

MAJOR OFFENSIVE REPORTED

Berlin Radio Reference to Big Fifth Army Attack May Mean New Onslaught Is On.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—An Allied Fifth Army pincers was today being closed upon the German bastion of Cassino, seventy miles from Rome, with one arm reaching the outskirts of Cervaro, fortified village four miles to the southeast, headquarters announced.

American troops advancing up the road to Rome threatened the German mountain defense of Mount Rocchio, less than three miles from Cassino, while British troops completed the capture of Mount Pedro, five miles southeast of Cassino, and continued to forge ahead. Other American units, north of Cervaro, are pushing toward Cassino from the northeast, while British forces are pushing in from the southwest.

As these tentacles stretched out to take in Cervaro, American troops captured Mount di Piperia, 1,500 yards from the village. They had established a foothold on the mountain in the morning against stiff resistance. They launched an afternoon attack which met no opposition, for the Germans meanwhile had withdrawn.

After that the Americans began a push downhill toward heavily defended Cassino itself.

[A German war correspondent, speaking over the Berlin radio, said today that the American "Fifth Army has launched a major drive on Rome." This may refer to the drive opened several days ago, but could concern a new offensive not yet announced by the Allies.]

There was no sign of any slackening of the Fifth's advance, which began a week ago and is progressing steadily. However, there was no evidence of weakness in the German defenses, nor any indication that the Allies will be able to make a breakthrough.

Air Forces Maintain Attack.

Meanwhile today only patrol activity marked the British Eighth Army front, at the Adriatic end of the Allied line across Italy, where New Zealanders ambushed a German patrol of thirty men, inflicting heavy casualties upon them.

In aerial actions, on the other hand, Allied gunners shot nine German planes out of the sky, and three Allied aircraft were reported missing.

American Mitchells hit San Benedetto, thirty-five miles north of Pescara, the Eighth Army's objective on the Adriatic, while invaders attacking communications north of Rome destroyed six German vehicles, a large ammunition truck, a tank and locomotive. British and American bombers and fighters alike supported Allied troops in the battle area, while British Wellingtons bombed an airfield at Villorba, thirty miles from Venice, and British Mosquitoes and Marauders shot up trains in the Po Valley.

BRITISH HONOR GEN. PATTON

Seventeen Other American Generals Decorated.

JAN 12 1944

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Eighteen American generals, including Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr. and Leut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark, received British decorations today by order of King George VI for meritorious action in the Mediterranean. The decorations were conferred at a colorful ceremony by the new Allied Commander in Chief, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

Gen. Patton, commander of the Seventh United States Army, was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath on recommendation of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, the Allied commander in Italy. The citation said that the decoration was for his work as commander of the American Second Corps during the Maknassy battle in southern Tunisia last year, and added: "This officer took over the corps at a difficult time and by his undoubted powers of leadership was directly responsible for the success of these operations. He handled his command in a most able manner and by his personal example set a standard

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of loyalty and comradeship to me as Allied commander. . . ."

Gen. Clark — American commander of the Allied Fifth Army in Italy, was made a Knight of the Order of the British Empire.

Others Decorated.

Major-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, new Chief of Staff to Gen. Eisenhower in Britain, was made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who succeeded Gen. Patton as commander of the Second Army Corps, and Major-Gens. Ernest N. Harmon, Charles W. Ryder, Lowell W. Rooks, Alfred L. Gruenther, Lucian K. Truscott, Manton S. Eddy and Terry Allen were made Companions of the Order of the Bath.

Brig.-Gens. Robert A. McClure, Clarence L. Adcock, Archilaus L. Hamblen, Julius C. Holmes, Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Thomas J. Davis and Ben M. Sawbridge were made Commanders of the Order of the British Empire.

Col. Lawrence E. Heyduck, Col. Charles C. Sloane Jr. of Newburgh, N. Y.; Col. Charles Saltzman of New York; Col. Norman Hendrickson, Lieut.-Col. Arthur L. Sutherland of New York, and Lieut.-Col. Fred W. Okie, were made Officers of the Order of the British Empire.

Major Robert M. McFarland, Major Harwell L. Allen, and Capt. Philip G. Hughes were made members of the O. B. E.

Capt. Mark T. Martin Jr., who was serving with a British Commando unit near Bizerte on December 4, 1942, received the British Military Cross for gallantry in action. His citation said that he coolly organized a rearguard unit which beat off heavy German tank attacks, allowing the main body of Commandos to escape, and that he was the last man to leave the battle area.

Martin a Newspaper Man.

Des Moines, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Friends revealed here today that Capt. Mark T. Martin Jr. is a native of Elkhorn, Neb., and that he was successively a reporter on the St. Louis Star-Times and a copy editor on the Des Moines Register. He was holding the latter post when he entered the service.

Algiers French Plan Treason Trials Soon

DYNAM

Algiers, Jan. 11 (AP)—Former Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin and several other Frenchmen formerly high in the political life of France will be tried for treason within a few days, Francois de Menthon, Justice Commissioner, told delegates of the Consultative Assembly today.

Others to be tried besides the former Premier include Marcel Peyrouton, former Vichy Minister of the Interior; Pierre Pucheu, also a former Vichy Interior Minister, and Pierre Boisson, former Governor-General of French West Africa, de Menthon said. All are under arrest.

French Change Minds

Recently Edwin C. Wilson, United States representative to the French Committee of National Liberation, and Harold MacMillan, British resident minister for Allied headquarters in North Africa, were reported to have been assured by the committee that Flandin, Boisson and Peyrouton would not be tried until after the liberation of France.

De Menthon became ill and fainted while addressing the assembly. Earlier he said that in the last two months 288 persons had been indicted as the result of investigations by the committee's purge commission.

Others Indicted

Among others indicted for treason, de Menthon said, are Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, former Vichy Secretary of Aviation, and Pierre Tixier-Vignancourt, former Vichy Press and Propaganda Minister.

"We have the possibility of punishment within the republican law," de Menthon said. "We have an army tribunal including three military and two civilian magistrates which will begin arraignments within a few days."

Rumania-Hungary Feud Straddled By Nazis

CHESEBRO

Cairo, Jan. 11 (AP)—The feud between Hungary and Rumania over Transylvania is approaching a new crisis which might lead to a major armed clash between the two Hitler satellites, according to reliable information filtering out of the Balkans today.

The Nazis were described as straddling the question and giving promises to both sides in an effort to maintain the *status quo* and to free more German troops during this critical period.

ALLIES TAKE TOWN IN BURMA ADVANCE

JAN 12 1944

New Delhi, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Allied ground forces are continuing their advance along the coast of Burma toward the Japanese base of Akyab and are now in possession of Maungdaw, fifty-five miles to the northwest, it was announced today. Supported by Royal Air Force fighters and dive-bombers, they pushed ahead west of the Mayu Mountains to capture a number of enemy strongpoints. "On the central part of the front our troops made similar advances," said the communique, covering operations since last Wednesday.

Allied fighters, fighter and medium bombers of both the tactical and strategic air forces swarmed over Japanese-occupied Burma from Nanyaseik, twenty-five miles northwest of the rail and river port city of Mogaung, to Akyab in the south, suffering no losses during the period reviewed. Communications, oil and supply dumps and air fields were bombed and strafed with good results. One twin-engine enemy plane was destroyed on the ground at Akyab.

American fighter-bombers Saturday damaged a railway bridge near Hopin, thirty-five miles southwest of Mogaung, while American medium and fighter bombers attacked oil installations at Lanywa where two storage tanks were hit, starting large fires, and buildings were demolished. R. A. F. fighters damaged a number of locomotives on the Mandalay-Lashio railroad which connects with the Burma Road.

NEW GUINEA RIVER CROSSED BY ALLIES

CLEMENTS

Aussies Narrow Corridor Held by Japanese Below Saidor.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Wednesday, Jan. 12.—(AP) Australians using mortars, artillery and tanks against a strong Japanese rear-guard have advanced across the Buri river on the Huon peninsula coast of New Guinea in their push toward American invasion troops at Saidor.

The Japanese staged determined resistance with machine guns and mortars, but the Aussies Monday trumped with tanks to take the best the enemy could offer and drove the well-entrenched Nipponese from the field. The enemy left their dead on the battlefield.

Jap Troops Squeezed

The Australian advance reported in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today narrowed to about 60 miles the distance between them and the American Sixth army troops at Saidor, and tightened the squeeze on the enemy between the two Allied forces.

American Marines fighting on Cape Gloucester, New Britain, almost directly eastward across Vetiaz strait from the scene of the Australian success, beat off two Japanese counter-attacks and achieved an advance against the furiously determined enemy.

Apparently the heaviest fighting is in the vicinity of Hill 660, south of Silimati point. The Marines have reached the hill but have not

Both sides [illegible] and have employed bombing aircraft in the struggle over this strategic height.

Enemy Destroyer Hit

One American naval Catalina flying boat attacked a six-ship Japanese convoy 40 miles southeast of Dyal island, which is south of the enemy base at Kavieng, New Ireland, scoring a midship hit on a Japanese destroyer and silencing its anti-aircraft fire. The ship was left burning.

Fighter-escorted bombers from the south Pacific command's Solomons islands airfields, hammered the Vunakanau and Tobera airdromes in Rabaul's defense system Sunday, the latest day reported, damaging runways and knocking out anti-aircraft guns.

Sixteen of 40 enemy interceptors were shot down, making a total of 73 Japanese planes destroyed over Rabaul since Jan. 1. The raid cost the Allies four aircraft.

American destroyers swept in close to the Choiseul island shore to shell enemy installations which were left in flames. Choiseul, south of Bougainville island in the Solomons, was by-passed by Americans when they invaded Bougainville Nov. 1.

Bombers and fighters combed the New Guinea coast, attacking and destroying enemy supply and troop barges, and hitting the airdrome at Alexishafen, air-defense post for Madang. Two Japanese planes were downed.

Seventy-six tons of bombs were dropped on supply dumps and other installations around Bogadjim, south of Madang, and eight bridges on the Madang road were destroyed.

A 1,500-ton enemy cargo ship was set afire at Hansa Bay, north of Madang, and Allied fighter planes strafed 15 barges at Uligam, to the south, setting many afire.

"Real Marine" Is His Tribute

JAN 12 1944

Bougainville, Nov. 9 (AP—Delayed)—Privates First Class Henry Gurke, of Neche, N. D., and Donald G. Probst, Seattle, were in a front-line foxhole along the Piva trail when the Japs attacked.

"Gurke had a sub-machine gun and Probst had an automatic rifle," related Second Lieutenant Charles W. Flannery, Dallas, Texas.

"During a lull in the fighting, Gurke turned to his friend, saying that if the Japs attacked again to keep up the firing and that if a grenade fell he need not worry about it. During subsequent firing a Jap grenade fell at the edge of the foxhole.

"Gurke threw his body over the grenade. His action permitted Probst to keep his weapon in operation for it then was badly needed. Gurke apparently had made up his mind to do exactly what he had done because he had told his friend he would protect him. Gurke was a real marine."

Marines Gain at Borgen Bay

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 12 (Wednesday) (AP).—The American Marines have repulsed two Japanese counter-attacks at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, in the fighting near Borgen Bay, and the Leathernecks are still pressing their attack to take Hill 660, strategic height south of Silimati point.

The fighting south of Silimati Point has been touch and go, but the marines renewed their attacks last Friday and have been slowly making progress.

Liberator bombers and dive bombers from the South Pacific Command hit Rabaul, the important Japanese air and supply base on the northeastern end of New Britain.

Shell Jap Positions.

Guadalcanal, Solomons, Jan. 11 (A. P..—A task force of United States cruisers and destroyers, bombarding Japanese positions on the Shortland Islands off the south coast of Bougainville, succeeded in silencing several shore batteries Saturday night, a South Pacific naval pokesman said today. Installations also were bombed in the same area on the island of Faisi.

Argentina Bans All Nationalist Organizations

Pro-Nazi Youth Movement Among 7 Groups Hit; Order Causes Sensation

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Argentine government ordered the dissolution of all Nationalist organizations under terms of the same decree which on Dec. 31 last dissolved political parties. The action, which caused a sensation in Buenos Aires, was believed to affect at least seven large Nationalist groups, the most forceful of which is the "Alianza de la Juventud Nacionalista," a militant pro-Nazi, anti-Allied youth movement.

Others included Sol de Mayo (Sun of May, commemorating the month when Argentina became an independent republic in 1810), Defensa Social Argentina (Argentine Social Defense), Legion Civica Argentina (Argentine Civic Legion), Legion de Mayo (Legion of May), Patria Accion (Patriotic Action) and Libertadora Nacionalista (Nationalist Liberator).

[On Jan. 7 Secretary of State Cordell Hull said at Washington that forces outside Bolivia inspired the Bolivian coup d'etat and, while Mr. Hull did not mention Argentina, Washington observers pointed out that Argentina was the only government which had recognized Bolivia's revolutionary regime.

[There were reports in Washington that British and American officials had conferred on the possibility of trade pressure and even a break in diplomatic relations with Argentina because of her acts against pro-Allied organizations and refusal to join hemisphere defense measures.]

The Argentine government press office announced the move in a communique which said: "In order to bring about a truce in political activities and in order to direct the internal life of the country, all bodies known as nationalists, together with all groups having political needs and purposes, are hereby dissolved, whether or not they have participated in election campaigns."

NAZI VESSEL FLEW ARGENTINE FLAG

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 11—(AP) A German blockade-runnner sunk recently in the south Atlantic was flying the Argentine flag and had 11 Argentine seamen in her crew, the newspaper O Globo said today.

An official announcement Saturday said the ship had been sunk while trying to run from Japan to Germany.

The camouflaged German ship was scuttled by her crew Jan. 3 while being chased by United States and Brazilian naval and air forces between Ascension island and the African coast, the O Globo account said.

The majority of the crew were young Germans, but the 145 men rescued and made prisoners by the U. S. and Brazilian forces included the Argentines and a "large number" of Italians, the account continued. It said all had been imprisoned in a camp in northeastern Brazil, the Argentines and Italians being segregated from the Germans.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Argentine Foreign Ministry said tonight it lacked complete information on the sinking of a German ship said to have been flying Argentine colors in the South Atlantic, but had asked the Argentine Embassy at Rio de Janeiro for details.

Informed quarters said the Government had issued a decree several months ago forbidding Argentines to join ships of belligerent powers without submitting contracts to Argentine authorities.

11 ARGENTINES ON SCUTTLED SHIP

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—A German blockade runner sunk last week in the South Atlantic was camouflaged and flew the Argentine flag, the newspaper O Globo said today, and had Argentines among its crew members.

[It is customary for German blockade runners to fly the flag of a neutral country in efforts to ward off attack. Use of crew members from a neutral country on such boats is contrary to international law. In the role of a neutral nation Argentina would have no reason to camouflage boats under its flag.]

O Globo, in a dispatch from Recife, said that eleven Argentines were among crew members landed in Brazil after the blockade runner sank. It said that the Argentines were mostly of adult age while German crew members were mostly youngsters.

The same paper reported yesterday that the ship had been scuttled by her crew on January 3 during a chase by United States and Brazilian naval and air forces, going down between Ascension Island and the African coast.

It added that 145 crewmen had been interned in a camp in northeastern Brazil. An official announcement last Saturday had said that the ship was sunk by the pursuers while carrying contraband from Japan to Germany.

Germans Fine French For 'Eternal Flame' Gas

New York, Jan. 11 (AP)—Even the eternal flame at the Shrine of the Unknown Soldier in Paris is rationed under Nazi rule.

Custodians of the shrine were fined 6,000 francs (about $120) for exceeding the gas quota, according to the Swiss newspaper *Tribune de Geneve*, the Office of War Information said tonight.

TWO BUG RIVERS FIGURE IN NEWS

By Associated Press.

Two Bug Rivers, one in Poland and one in Russia, were in the news today.

Russian forces of the Ukraine are reported to have reached the German defense zone along the Bug which rises in Russia close to the 1939 Russian-Polish border and flows in a southeasterly direction to the Black Sea at Nikolaev.

The second Bug River, rising in the Western Ukraine of prewar Poland and flowing in a northwesterly direction to empty into the Vistula River just north of Warsaw, was mentioned in connection with the current discussions of the border between Russia and Poland.

Halsey Hopes No Peace Step Will Bar Capture Of Tokyo

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Nothing less than the capture of Tokyo and a peace dictated there will satisfy Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.

The commander of the South Pacific fleet made that clear today with a press-conference plea: "And don't let them stop us until we get it. I'll tell you there is only one definite place that has got to be taken, and that's Tokyo."

Warns Again Peace Moves

The 61-year-old admiral warned against peace movements again in reply to inquiries about the apparent reluctance of the Japanese fleet to meet American forces in a showdown naval battle.

One reason, he said, might be that "they think they can wear us down by attrition tactics and we'll get tired and make a peace suitable to them—which, God knows, I hope no one will permit."

There is plenty of strength to carry the battle on to the enemy's homeland, Halsey said, and movement of a fleet to Japan is no more the problem than movement of a fleet anywhere else.

Have Definite Superiority

"We have definite superiority in the air, on the sea and in land forces wherever we are," he says.

"We are going to keep on pressing and hitting him (the Japanese) continuously and unceasingly. He'll never know when the next blow is coming. He'll get set one place and we'll hit him in another."

Halsey reported that the Japanese war fleet has been crippled seriously and that the enemy's merchant shipping also is "seriously crippled."

Still Could Muster Fleet

But, he continued in reply to a question, the Japanese still could muster a fleet large enough for a serious battle with the American navy in the Pacific which "very decidedly" is anxious for a showdown fight.

Evidence exists, Halsey said, Nipponese efforts to overcome heavy naval losses with a bu[illegible] program "which we hope and believe is not going too well."

Hopes They Lack Cruisers

"I think they've lost a tremendous number of cruisers," he declared, adding "I hope they're getting short" of that important type of warship.

Asked about dwindling of Japanese aerial attacks, he replied that he is "a born optimist" but that "the pessimists say they are able to replace their losses. I would say that we are hitting them in so many spots that they no longer can concentrate their strength."

A possibility was seen by Halsey that the enemy may be draining home defenses. He explained that "they keep on coming and you know you can't make a pilot overnight."

Pilot Quality Declining

Halsey added that he sees no deterioration in the quality of Japanese planes, in fact that they might be somewhat better. But, he says, the quality of pilots is falling off and "we get those monkeys now and they are kids that don't know what it is all about."

He reports a trend away from the fanaticism that in early days of the war brought suicides by conquered Japanese. "They don't seem to be so willing now to die for the great son of whatever he is," Halsey says.

Back in the United States for conferences with President Roosevelt and the nation's military leaders, Halsey plans to stay for only about ten days.

German Nobleman Faces Spy Charge

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, tonight announced the arrest in New York of a member of a German noble family, now a United States citizen, on charges of violating the wartime espionage laws.

Hoover identified the prisoner as William Albrecht von Pressentin Gennant von Rautter, 56, and said he had been brought to the FBI's attention by censorship officials because of letters being sent from New York to known German agents in neutral European countries.

"Although these letters have been addressed to different individuals and have contained different return addresses, most of them prominent individuals in the downtown business district of New York city, the FBI was able to establish that they emanated from the same individual and that under the guise of the innocent-appearing personal information, they contained in secret writing material affecting the national defense of the United States," Hoover said.

SENATE APPROVES MORE NAVY FUNDS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — (AP) The Senate today voted the Navy $271,060,000 to expand its fleet and aviation facilities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The bill goes back to the House for agreement on amendments which boosted the total above the $230,000,000 originally voted by that body.

The measure authorizes $4,000,000 for an expanded amphibious training program at "points selected by the Navy department on the east, west or gulf coasts", and appropriates $2,000,000 for building additional facilities at or near the Alameda, Calif., naval air transport service plant.

It also authorizes these sums for "naval air stations and facilities to support fleet and sea frontier forces": North Atlantic area $940,000; middle Atlantic area $3,05[illegible] south Atlantic area $280,000; [illegible] coast area $10,984,000.

VETERANS' FUND BACKED IN HOUSE

Mustering Out Pay for Discharged Servicemen Approved by Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—(AP) The House Military committee today approved legislation providing for mustering out pay of $300 for men and women who serve more than 60 days in the armed forces in this war.

The action came a short time after Warren H. Atherton, national commander of the American Legion, told another House group—the Veterans committee—that there should not be any "dilly-dallying" on the issue of benefits to veterans of World War Two. Discharges now average 1,000 daily and 800,000 already are back in civilian clothes, Mr. Atherton declared as he presented his organization's program which included a proposal for $500 mustering-out pay.

The Military committee recommended payment of $100 for all service men with less than 60 days of service. The payments in both cases would be irrespective of

[illegible]her servic[illegible] country [illegible]broad and [illegible] shall not be pay[illegible] to person[illegible] whose base pay is [illegible]re than $2,[illegible] annually.

The committee-approved plan provides that persons eligible to receive only $100 would receive the full amount immediately upon discharge, $100 thirty days later, and $100 sixty days after discharge.

Army Lists More Men As Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—A total of 233 soldiers wounded in action as announced today by the War Department include the following:

NEW YORK

European Area

FARGO, HARRY B., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ethel M. Fargo, Bo 57, Sidney Center.

UKRAIN, SIDNEY C., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Yetta Pkrain, 3236 Fish Avenue, the Bronx.

Mediterranean Area

CARLO, ALFRED A., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Laura Carlo, 73 Middletown Street, Brooklyn.

CASEY, WILLIAM E., technical fifth grade; aunt, Mrs. Florence G. Logan, 199 Huntington Street, Brooklyn.

DOOLEY, RICHARD A., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Helen L. Dooley, 115-19 170th Street, Jamaica, Queens.

FOX, WILLIAM, private; father, Sam Fox, 219 Brightwater Court, Brooklyn.

GOLDEN, OSCAR, private; mother, Mrs. Anne Golden, 863 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn.

KILMER, FRANK S., private first class; mother, Mrs. Viola Kilmer, 34 Henry Street, Kingston.

LANGLOTZ, WALTER C., private first class; mother, Mrs. Anna Langlotz, 1012 Wager Street, Utica.

MILLER, LEROY E., private first class; mother, Mrs. Bertha J. Miller, 327 West Colvin Street, Syracuse.

POPELLA, EDWIN, private; mother, Mrs. Bertha Popella, 415 East Fifty-sixth Street, Manhattan.

RUIZ, CHARLES A., private; brother-in-law, Louis A. Martini, 5025 Broadway, Manhattan.

SHEEHAN, THOMAS P., private; wife, Mrs. Margie Sheehan, 10 Main Street, Hudson Falls.

NEW JERSEY

Mediterranean Area

MAEIS, ALFRED E., private first class; mother, Mrs. Alvina Maeis, 463 South Tenth Street, Newark.

NATOLI, JOSEPH, private first class; father, Sebastian Natoli, 90 Monroe Street, Hoboken.

PELCHER, FRANK F., private; wife, Mrs. Alice Pelcher, 152 Wallington Avenue, Wallington.

CONNECTICUT

Mediterranean Area

CROWLEY, THOMAS F., private; mother, Mrs. Mary R. Crowley, 34 Thompson Street, West Haven.

FLACH, MELVIN E., private; mother, Mrs. Ida Boutieller, 9 Pine Street, Seymour.

GULA, JOHN, private; mother, Mrs. Anna Gula, 1042 Success Avenue, Stratford.

KARBOUSKY, FELIX A., private first class; wife, Mrs. Alice Karbousky, 33 Washington Avenue, Torrington.

GAMBLE HEADS 4TH WAR LOAN OFFICIAL STAFF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. — (AP) Secretary Morgenthau made public tonight the names of the men and women who will lead the army of 5,000,000 volunteer salesmen in the $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan which opens next Tuesday.

Most of them veterans of previous drives, the staff is headed by Ted Gamble whose success with similar campaigns in his home state of Oregon brought him to Washington as an assistant to the Treasury secretary and later to a post as national director of the department's War Finance division.

The division acts as a service organization to the 51 autonomous war finance committees throughout the country.

Assisting Gamble will be Robert W. Coyne, Boston attorney who has been given general executive charge of all field operations. He will be aided by L. M. Olney.

Edward B. Hall, president of the Chicago investment banking firm of Harris, Hall & Co., is assistant national director in charge of the banking and investment fields; Claude F. Lee, public relations director for Paramount Pictures, Inc., is serving as special consultant on motion picture and special events, and Arthur Sylvester, city editor of the Newark (N.J.) Evening News, heads a group of volunteer writers recruited to correlate news of the drive.

Seven Major Directors

The seven major sections of the War Finance divisions and their directors are:

Publicity—Thomas H. Lane, formerly with Young & Rubican, New York advertising firm.

Payroll savings—Ralph G. Engleman, general agent in New York for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Agriculture—Merrill L. Predmore, formerly with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

Retailers—F. Edward Pulte, formerly public relations director for a group of middle western retail stores with offices at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Women's organizations — Miss Harriet Elliott, dean of North Carolina Woman's College, Greensboro.

National organizations—Lawrence Houghtelling, former director of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

Education—Daniel Melcher, formerly with Viking Press, New York.

State organizations follow the same general pattern as the national division, with a major portion of the state staffs and all salesmen working on a voluntary basis.

Roosevelt Budget Message To Demand Higher Taxes

By DONALD KOVACIC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. — (AP) President Roosevelt's criticism of the pending revenue bill in his State of the Union message today was believed in some quarters to be only a preparatory note to an even more vigorous demand in his budget message Thursday.

These quarters said the budget message would stand pat on the Treasury's original goal of $10,500,000,000 in new revenue, nearly five times the amount in prospect under the House and Senate versions. The President's message today said the pending bill failed to meet the requirements of a "realistic" program.

An earlier expectation that the explosive issue of compulsory savings might be advanced appeared tonight to have all but vanished.

One draft of the message was un-

derstood to have included a recommendation for some plan of forced savings.

While neither Treasury nor Budget bureau officials would comment, one highly-placed source said his information was that Secretary Morgenthau had headed off the proposal by carrying the matter directly to the White House.

The Treasury chief long has been bitterly opposed to any change in the present voluntary system of war bond sales through payroll deductions and periodic war loan drives. That system has sold in the last three and a half years some $15,000,000,000 of the series "E" bonds designed for individual and small-lot purchase. And the Fourth War Loan, with an over-all goal of $14,000,000,000 and a quota of $5,500,000,000 in securities purchases by individuals, is scheduled to open next Tuesday.

The Senate's action still must be approved by the House which earlier joined the Senate in a temporary measure keeping the tax rate stationary during the first two months of this year.

Senator Vandenberg estimated the freeze will save taxpayers—employes and employers together — about $1,500,000,000 this year. At its normal tax rate Senator George predicted the Social Security reserve will amount to $4,850,000,000 by the end of this fiscal year, an amount Senator Vandenberg said is five times greater than the highest estimate of Social Security costs for any of the next five years.

Senator George called up the Social Security freeze provision, as one of the least controversial phases of a $2,275,600,000 revenue bill, as soon as the reading clerk completed President Roosevelt's message on the State of the Union in which he urged Congress to adopt:

"A realistic tax law which will tax all unreasonable profits x x x and reduce the ultimate cost of the war to our sons and daughters. The tax bill now under consideration by the Congress does not begin to meet this test."

Senator George told reporters later he couldn't see any sense in cutting down a tree to get the fruit, or eating up seed corn.

"I believe that taxes can go too high," he said.

Social Security Tax Rate Frozen by Senate Action

JAN 12 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. — (AP) The Senate today voted to freeze 1944's Social Security tax at one per cent, spurning a protest from Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky) that the action was building up a tax burden for the future.

The 48 to 17 vote to block a rise in Social Security taxes to two per cent on workers and employers came as the Senate took up a revenue bill President Roosevelt condemned as inadequate to meet the test of "a realistic tax law."

Senator Barkley, arguing that "we are morally obligated to make up by taxation any deficit resulting from the freeze" of the Social Security tax, joined with others who said demands on Social Security's funds for old age benefits would increase 20-fold when the program hits its peak stride in the future.

His argument was futile, however, against an overwhelming sentiment on the tax-writing Finance committee to hold the tax at its present level. Chairman George (D-Ga) said the committee was convinced the present one per cent payroll tax will "completely protect the solvency of the old age and survivors benefit fund."

The vote marked the third time the Senate had blocked an automatic rise in the Social Security tax rate. On all occasions, the fight to peg the tax has been headed by Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich).

DEMOCRAT QUITS HOUSE, PARTY LOSES MAJORITY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—(AP) The resignation of Rep. Gavagan (D-NY) today left the Democratic party without a majority of seats in the House of Representatives for the first time since 1931, although Democrats still retained a numerical superiority.

Gavagan resigned to take his place on the New York State Supreme court bench to which he was elected last November.

His resignation left the House line-up at 217 Democrats, 208 Republicans and four minor party representatives and six vacancies. A majority of the full membership is 218.

G.O.P. to Open Convention In Chicago Stadium June 26

Bradley Named on Arrangements Committee at Harmonious Meeting.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—(AP) Republicans will choose their 1944 presidential candidate in Chicago the week beginning June 26 in the same stadium where President Roosevelt was nominated for his first and third terms.

The Republican National committee made these choices unanimously today after Chicago business men submitted the only money bid—of $75,000—to pay the convention expenses. This was the lowest offer in years. Other Midwest cities said they were too congested and New York extended an invitation without financial backing.

Democrats will pick a convention city and date at a meeting of their National committee in Washington Jan. 22. They also are expected to accept a bid of $75,000 from Chicago like that which Silas Strawn, Chicago lawyer, extended today at the G.O.P. meeting on behalf of a bi-partisan citizens committee.

Expect Roosevelt to Run

Unless most Democrats miss their guess, President Roosevelt will be a fourth-term candidate running on a program to "win the war" as quickly as possible and proposing a post-war expanded economy and social improvement along with American participation in an international organization to keep the peace.

The National committee members and state chairmen and vice chairmen here for a two-day Republican meeting talked mostly—when re-

ng to G.O.P. presidential pos-ities—of Dewey, Willkie, and icker, with many suggesting a ticket of Dewey and Warren.

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, has already announced his candidacy. Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 standard bearer, is expected by his supporters here to do so formally within the next two weeks. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York still insists he is not a candidate, but many committeemen here from scattered sections of the country say an effort will be made to "draft" him.

Gov. Earl Warren of California, like Dewey a f[illegible] term governor, also has said h[illegible]ot a candidate for either plac[illegible] the ticket, but has consented to entry of his name in the California presidential primary in May as a means of becoming head of his state's powerful delegation of 50 to the national convention.

Meeting Is Harmonious

Today's National committee meeting ran like clockwork with no controversies arising to upset the usual calm of the sessions.

Resolutions were adopted favoring Federal-state legislation to make certain the men in the armed services have a chance to vote, reaffirming the Mackinac Island foreign and domestic policy declarations by the party's Post-War Advisory Council, and suggesting that this council consider ways of preventing a flood of surplus American-aid goods coming back into this country from abroad duty-free after the war.

Bradley on Committee

A 23-man committee on arrangements was appointed headed by Walter S. Hallanan, of West Virginia, a Willkie supporter in 1940 but now described as "open-minded" on a nominee. Willkie aides here, however, claimed eight on the committee were in their camp—Robert P. Burroughs, New Hampshire; J. [illegible]nneth Bradley, Connecticut; Mrs. [illegible]rge T. Gerlinger, Oregon; Roy [illegible] Dunn, Minnesota; Mrs. Paul [illegible]nry, Washington; Mrs. E. L. [illegible]ulton, New Mexico; Mrs. Pearl [illegible] Bridegum, New Jersey; and [illegible]. Guy G. Frary, South Dakota.

[illegible]rs. Frank G. Tallman, Delaware, [illegible] put on the Arrangements com-[illegible]tee then taken off when she was [illegible]ted to membership on the Na-[illegible]al committee's Executive com-[illegible]ee. Willkie forces had claim-[illegible]er as a supporter, too.

[illegible]oy E. Dunn, Minnesota, denied [illegible] claims of Willkie aides that he [illegible]s in the Willkie camp, saying [illegible]e was a supporter of former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota for the nomination.

The arrangements group was appointed by Chairman Harrison E. Spangler of the National committee with the idea, he said, of giving representation to all factions and groups aligned with the various presidential possibilities.

The group met late today to consider the physical aspects of the convention. They have the authority to recommend a convention keynoter and permanent chairman, but they will not exercise this for some time to come, it was said.

Other convention committees appointed were on contests, headed by Ezra R. Whitla, Idaho; rules, Wallace Townsend, Arkansas, and a committee on call of the convention, Werner W. Schroeder, Illinois.

Total of 1,059 Delegates

The National committee fixed the total number of convention delegates at 1,059, compared with 1,003 in 1940, in accordance with a new bonus-penalty rule adopted four years ago rewarding with more delegates the states that got out [illegible]he Republican vote and—with an [illegible]ye chiefly on the South—penaliz-[illegible]ng those that did not.

The total of 1,059 is the same as [illegible]e unofficial total made public [illegible]eeks ago except that one addition-[illegible]l delegate was found to be due [illegible]Georgia. That state will have 14 [illegible]his year, the same as in 1940.

The new basis of apportionment calls for each state to have four delegates at large, two additional for each congressman-at-large, a bonus of three more for going Republican in the 1940 presidential race or for senator in 1942 after failing to go Republican in the 1940 presidential contest; one district delegate for each district casting 1,000 Republican votes or more for President or congressman, and one additional district delegate where a district casts 10,000 or more votes.

Mississippi and South Carolina will have sharp cuts in their delegations this year because they failed to round up 1,000 votes in their districts.

G. Mason Owlett, national committeeman for Pennsylvania, presented the resolution to have the party's Post-War Advisory Council, a platform auxiliary group, consider a plank to protect domestic markets from "surpluses of distressed merchandise" — American-aid goods sent abroad during the war but found unwanted there when peace comes.

He said billions of dollars worth of such goods came into this country after the first World War and a limitation on free entry was not enacted until 1922 after the "damage was done." This limitation was repealed only five years ago, he said.

30.24 - 11707

Five Men Missing In Bolivian Jungle

Chicago, Jan. 11 (AP)—Five men, American missionaries representing the New Tribes Mission, have been missing for more than two months in the Bolivian jungle, Roy J. Oestreicher, business manager of the mission, said today.

The missing men, he added, were Cecil A. Dye, leader of the group; Robert Dye, his brother; Eldon Hunter and David Bacon, all of Saginaw, Mich., and George Hosbach, West Branch, Mich.

Reports current in Buenos Aires that the five lost their lives at the hands of uncivilized Indian tribes, "have no actual foundation," Oestreicher said.

Third German Takes Life in U. S. War Camp

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Prisoner Had Told Guards 'They Are After Me'; Full Investigation Is Ordered

CONCORDIA, Kan., Jan. 11 (AP).—Colonel Lester Vocke, commander of the Concordia war prisoner camp, ordered a full investigation today into circumstances leading to the death of a German private who told guards two weeks ago that "they are after me."

The German, Franz Kettner, thirty-nine years old, died this morning of cuts on his wrists which Colonel Vocke said were self-inflicted.

There have been whispers of a German group functioning in the prison, holding trials and passing sentences, with a division between Nazi and anti-Nazi Germans.

Camp authorities reported Kettner, who had been kept in protective custody in the American guardhouse the last two weeks, was despondent and nervous last night. An American sentry talked with him about midnight in an effort to cheer him up. The provost marshal said the man appeared normal at noon yesterday. He was found with his wrists slashed at 4 a. m.

"The Concordia Blade-Empire" said two other prisoner suicides have been reported.

Colonel Vocke directed the ranking German officer today to appoint a German staff officer to make a careful investigation of Kettner's death. He said an American officer also would be detailed to make an exhaustive and separate investigation.

Kettner's home is listed as Bolzano, Italy, and he is survived by his widow, Freida, and a daughter, fourteen, of that address. He was an Austrian by birth and his home is just south of the Brenner Pass near the Austrian border.

"The Blade-Empire" said the first German to take his life was a Prussian captain from Kiel who was buried by fellow officers with an imperial German flag, not a Nazi emblem.

The second also was a German captain. Germans buried him in a separate part of the prisoner cemetery, with other German officers refusing to have anything to do with the funeral.

[illegible]aiser, Its Bow Shot O.. Makes Port for New One

Fitted With Made-in-Advance Section, It Returns to War

BREMERTON, Wash., Jan. 11 (AP).—The Navy said today that a torpedoed cruiser with her bow shot off came into the Navy yard here, was fitted up with a made-in-advance replacement and went back to prowl the Pacific. The Navy release, without identifying the vessel or listing the date, said "[illegible] veteran crew . . . saw the severed bow go to the bottom even while the cruiser's guns still blazed at the Nips."

The ship started for Puget Sound with an emergency fore section. A replica of the severed section was made from the plans of a sister ship while the wounded cruiser was on its way. Welders went to work and the ship was made whole again.

ADD LONDON - POLISH XXX DECLARATION

"WE MUST GIVE CAREFUL STUDY TO THE FULL TEXT," WAS THEIR ONLY STATEMENT AS THE POST-MIDNIGHT MOSCOW BROADCAST, WHICH PLUNGED IMMEDIATELY INTO THE ISSUE BY DECLARING THAT ON JAN.5 THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE HAD MADE AN "INCORRECT" ASSERTION ABOUT THE SOVIET-POLISH BORDER, CAUGHT THEM UNPREPARED. THE REFERENCE TO THE "INCORRECT" ASSERTION EVIDENTLY MEANT THE POLES' REMARKS ABOUT THE RED ARMY HAVING BEEN REPORTED CROSSING THE "FRONTIERS OF POLAND" IN ITS DASH TOWARD SARNY.

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"AS IS KNOWN," DECLARED THE MOSCOW BROADCAST, "THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION ESTABLISHED THE SOVIET-POLISH BORDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WILL OF THE POPULATION OF THE WESTERN UKRAINE AND WESTERN BYELO-RUSSIA (WHITE RUSSIA) AS EXPRESSED IN A PLEBISCITE, WHICH WAS CARRIED OUT ON A WIDE DEMOCRATIC BASIS IN 1939. X X X

"THE INCLUSION OF THE WESTERN UKRAINE AND WESTERN BYELO-RUSSIA IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE SOVIET UNION NOT ONLY DID NOT VIOLATE THE INTERESTS OF POLAND BUT ON THE CONTRARY CREATED A RELIABLE BASIS FOR A SOLID, PERMANENT FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE POLISH PEOPLE AND THEIR NEIGHBORING UKRAINIAN, BYELO-RUSSIAN AND RUSSIAN PEOPLES."

THE BROADCAST ASSERTED, HOWEVER, THAT WHILE THE 1939 INCORPORATION CORRECTED "THE INJUSTICE PERMITTED BY THE RIGA AGREEMENT IN 1921," THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT "DOES NOT REGARD 1939 BORDERS AS UNCHANGEABLE," DECLARING THAT CORRECTIONS COULD BE MADE IN DISTRICTS IN WHICH THERE IS AN OVERWHELMING POLISH POPULATION.

THE DECLARATION EMPHASIZED THAT POLAND'S WESTERN BORDERS "MUST BE EXTENDED BY MEANS OF INCORPORATING IN POLAND THE PRIMORDIAL POLISH LANDS PREVIOUSLY TAKEN AWAY BY GERMANY, WITHOUT WHICH THE WHOLE POLISH PEOPLE CANNOT BE UNITED IN ITS STATE, WHICH WILL RECEIVE BY THIS MEANS A NECESSARY OUTLET TO THE BALTIC SEA."

THIS APPARENTLY WOULD INVOLVE THE CESSION OF EAST PRUSSIA BY GERMANY TO A RECONSTITUTED POLAND.

SUGGESTING THAT THE "CURZON LINE" COULD BE THE BASIS OF A RUSSIAN-POLISH BORDER, THE BROADCAST RECALLED THAT THIS LINE WAS ACCEPTED IN 1919 BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE ALLIED POWERS AND NOTED THAT IT PROVIDED FOR THE INCLUSION OF THE WESTERN UKRAINE AND WESTERN WHITE RUSSIA IN THE SOVIET UNION.

THIS LINE, PROPOSED IN 1919 BY LORD CURZON, THE LATE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, IN SEEKING TO END A RUSSIAN-POLISH FRONTIER WAR, WOULD RUN FROM GRODNO IN THE NORTH, APPROXIMATELY 150 MILES SOUTH TO BREST LITOVSK, THENCE SOUTHEASTWARD ALONG THE BUG RIVER. THIS WOULD HAVE PLACED THE POLISH CITIES OF LWOW, PINSK, VILNA AND TARNAPOL IN RUSSIA.

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AN ALLIED COUNCIL ENDORSED CURZON' PROPOSAL, BUT POLAND REJECTED IT. AFTER TWO YEARS OF FIGHTING, THE TREATY OF RIGA WAS SIGNED IN 1921, ESTABLISHING THE BORDER AS IT WAS KNOWN UNTIL THE PARTITION OF 1939.

ADD LONDON - POLISH - (COLUMN) XX DEMANDS

SOME COMMENTATORS HERE SAID RUSSIA MIGHT RELENT ON ETHNOGRAPHIC BORDERS, BASING THEM ON ECONOMIC LINES. ONE REMARKED THAT "IT IS EASY TO TRANSPORT ENOUGH PEOPLE FROM ONE AREA TO ANOTHER MAKING FOR A PREDOMINANTLY THIS OR THAT POPULATION GROUP."

IN ALL THE SPECULATION OVER TERRITORIAL EXCHANGES, LITTLE HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT POLAND'S SEIZURE OF THE TESCHEN COAL REGION FROM CZECHO-

SLOVAKIA IN 1938, BUT IT CERTAINLY IS A SUBJECT TO BE EXPLORED BY BENES AND MIKOLAJCZYK.

"TESCHEN IS PURELY A CZECH-POLISH PROBLEM, BUT IT IS SURE THAT BENES, WITH MOSCOW'S BACKING, WILL BE ABLE TO GET ANYTHING HE WANTS" WAS ONE COMMENT.

(A BID FOR GREATER RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED UNION OF POLISH PATRIOTS WAS MADE BY WIKTOR GROSZ, A MEMBER OF THE UNION'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST RECORDED BY FCC MONITORS.

(QUOTING THE MOSCOW PUBLICATION WOLNA POLSHA, HE SAID:

("BY BLOODSHED IN FIGHTING TOGETHER WITH THE RED ARMY WE HAVE WON FOR POLAND A PERMANENT PLACE IN THE CAMP OF THE TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACIES.

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("THE POLITICAL ATTITUDE OF THE UNION OF POLISH PATRIOTS HAS WON THE CONFIDENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS. WE HAVE SEPARATED OURSELVES FROM THE SUICIDAL ANTI-SOVIET POLICY OF THE SO-CALLED LONDON GOVERNMENT AND WE HAVE CONVINCED THE WORLD THAT ALL OF POLISH EMIGRATION IS NOT MARCHING BLINDLY INTO AN ABYSS.

("WE HAVE EARNED THE RIGHT OF JOINT REPRESENTATION, NOT ONLY IN FINDING RIGHT SOLUTIONS TO POLITICAL PROBLEMS, NOT ONLY IN DEEDS OF ARMS, BUT ALSO IN SUCH A WAY THAT TODAY, WHEN THE FATE OF EUROPE BEGINS TO BE DECIDED, POLAND SHOULD NOT BE ABSENT FROM THE MAKING OF DECISIONS THAT WILL MAKE HISTORY.") #

ADD LONDON XXX BRITAIN

THE MUSTANG FIRST GAINED ATTENTION AUG. 19, 1942, IN SUPPORTING THE DIEPPE RAID. IT SINCE HAS BEEN USED SUCCESSFULLY IN RAF SWEEPS OVER THE CONTINENT AND HAS MOWED DOWN SCORES OF AXIS PLANES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND PACIFIC. IT WAS FIRST BUILT BY NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION IN 1940.

ACCORDING TO HE LATEST (1942) EDITION OF JANE'S AUTHORITATIVE MANUAL ALL THE WORLD'S AIRCRAFT, THE MUSTANG HAD A 1,150-HORSEPOWER LIQUID-COOLED ALLISON ENGINE, CARRIED 170 GALLONS OF FUEL AND MOUNTED EIGHT .50-CALIBER MACHINE-GUNS. HOWEVER, CAPTIONS RELEASED BY THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY WITH PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PLANE LAST SUMMER DESCRIBE IT AS BEING POWERED WITH A PACKARD-BUILT ROLLS ROYCE ENGINE AND HAVING FOUR 20-MILLIMETER CANNON.

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OTHER POSSIBLE MODIFICATIONS NEVER HAVE BEEN DISCLOSED, AND NO PERFORMANCE DATA ARE AVAILABLE.

LONDON FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD NATIONAL SERVICE X X X IS FINAL.

THIS HAS NOT STOPPED SUDDEN WALKOUTS, DESPITE PROTESTS OF THE WORKERS' OWN TRADE UNION LEADERS, AND 1943 WAS THE SECOND-WORST YEAR FOR STRIKES IN BRITAIN'S HISTORY.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE ACT WAS NOT BROADENED TO INCLUDE WOMEN FOR WAR PLANT WORK UNTIL AFTER DUNKERQUE, AND THEN WAS AIMED ENTIRELY AT GETTING A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF WORKERS.

MEN FROM 17 1/2 TO 45 AND WOMEN FROM 20 TO 25 ARE SUBJECT TO SERVICE IN THE NATION'S FORCES, WOMEN BEING ALLOWED TO CHOOSE NURSING OR INDUSTRIAL WORK AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO SERVICE IN THE AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE (SIMILAR TO THE U.S.WAC), THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY AIR FORCE, THE WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE OR THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY.

UNDER THE REGISTRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT, MEN AND WOMEN 18 TO 50 ARE DIRECTED INTO WHATEVER ESSENTIAL WORK THE MINISTRY OF LABOR SPECIFIES.

TASS, SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, SAID THAT IN RUSSIA ALL ABLE-BODIED MEN

16 TO 65 ARE SUBJECT TO ARMY SERVICE OR ESSENTIAL OCCUPATIONS AND WOMEN 18 TO 65 ARE SUBJECT TO FACTORY WORK OR OTHER ESSENTIAL SERVICE AT THE DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON--[redacted] ADD [redacted] (CORRECT) AERIAL X X AFTER NOON. (JAMESON)

CREWMEN OF THE FORTRESS "BELLE OF THE BAYOU" SAID THEY THOUGHT "THE WHOLE GERMAN AIR FORCE WAS AFTER US" WHEN ABOUT 75 GERMAN FIGHTERS OF ALL TYPES ATTACKED IT AND OTHER SHIPS IN THEIR FORMATION FOR OVER AN HOUR.

LT.COL.LOUIS G.THORUP OF SALT LAKE CITY, LEADING A FORTRESS FORMATION, SAID BOTH SINGLE AND TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTERS ATTACKED HIS GROUP FOR ABOUT AN HOUR AND A HALF, BUT "WE BLEW HELL OUT OF THE TARGET."

JAN 12 1944

"I SAW OUR FIGHTERS DOG-FIGHTING WITH THE NAZIS ALL OVER THE SKY," COMMENTED SGT.RICHARD A.ELLIOTT, 1120 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO, RADIO OPERATOR ON THE FORTRESS "LIL'L OPERATOR."

"WE HAD AT LEAST 15 TO 20 ATTACKS BY JUNER-88S, MESSERSCHMITT-210S AND FOCKEWULFE-190S," SAID SGT.THOMAS A.MITCHELL OF 428 FLORIDA ST., BATON ROUGE, LA.

SGT.EDWARD J.KELLY OF 5720 BUCKLER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., SAID HE SAW THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS GO DOWN AND SAID THE TAIL-GUNNER TOLD HIM HE SAW FIVE MORE.

BY E.BLAKE SULLIVAN

LONDON, JAN 11-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN'S NATIONAL SERVICE ACT, LAUDED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY AS A "UNIFYING MORAL FORCE," PROVIDES FOR COMPULSORY SERVICE IN THE NATION'S FORCES FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN AND IS ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOR.

SUBJECT TO THE ACT ARE MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 AND A HALF AND 65 AND WOMEN BETWEEN 20 AND 25.

WOMEN CALLED UP CAN CHOOSE NURSING OR INDUSTRY AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE OTHER SERVICES--AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE (LIKE THE WAC), THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY AIR FORCE, WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE OR WOMEN'S LAND ARMY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOR ALSO ADMINISTERS REGISTRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT BY WHICH IT RECRUITS MEN AND WOMEN FOR WAR INDUSTRIES AND OTHER ESSENTIAL WORK. MEN AND WOMEN 18 TO 50 ARE DIRECTED INTO WHATEVER WORK THE MINISTRY SPECIFIES.

TASS, THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, EXPLAINED TODAY THAT THE RUSSIAN PLAN FOR NATIONAL SERVICE MAKES ALL ABLE BODIED MEN 16 TO 65 SUBJECT TO ARMY SERVICE OR OTHER ESSENTIAL WORK.

THE ABLE-BODIED, EXCEPT THOSE IN ESSENTIAL OCCUPATIONS, SUCH AS THE RAILROADS AND MERCHANT MARINE, GO INTO THE ARMY.

WOMEN 18 TO 45 ARE SUBJECT TO WORK IN WAR FACTORIES AND OTHER ESSENTIAL OCCUPATIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTS THE WORKERS TO THEIR JOBS AND THEY ARE LIABLE TO ASSIGNMENT ANYWHERE.

NT126PEW JAN 12 1944

LONDON, JAN 11-(AP)-A GERMAN WAR CORRESPONDENT, IN A BROADCAST OVER THE BERLIN RADIO, SAID TODAY THAT THE AMERICAN "FIFTH ARMY HAS LAUNCHED A MAJOR DRIVE ON ROME."

THIS PERHAPS REFERRED TO THE DRIVE OPENED SEVERAL DAYS AGO TO

30.24 - 11711

SEIZE CASSINO, ON THE ROAD TO THE ITALIAN CAPITAL, BUT COULD CONCERN A NEW OFFENSIVE NOT YET ANNOUNCED BY THE ALLIES.

NT1235PEW

LONDON, JAN 11-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS, REPORTING ON THE RECONVENING OF CONGRESS, TOLD ITS READERS TODAY THAT NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN COMING MONTHS, WOULD BE COLORED BY THE FACT THAT THIS IS A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION YEAR AND THAT "THE COUNTRY WILL BE IN AN EBULLIENT CONDITION INSEPARABLE FROM THAT EVENT."

THE DAILY MAIL WENT ON TO CAUTION, HOWEVER, THAT "WE SHOULD NOT PRESUME TO OFFER ADVICE TO THE AMERICANS X X X. THEY MAKE THEIR OWN DECISIONS THEIR OWN WAY, AND RECOLLECTING LEND-LEASE AND AMERICA'S PRODUCTION AND MILITARY AID WE ARE ALL AWARE THAT THOSE DECISIONS HAVE NOT LET ANYONE DOWN."

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THE LONDON TELEGRAPH SAW THE POSSIBILITY OF CLASHES ON TAXATION, LABOR AND OTHER QUESTIONS DURING THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS AND CONCLUDED THAT "POLITICALLY IT WILL BE AN UNEASY YEAR, BUT IT WILL NOT BE SO UNEASY AS TO DISTRACT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FROM THE MAIN JOB OF DRIVING THE VICTORY HOME."

SAID THE TIMES OF LONDON:

"WHATEVER THE DIFFICULTIES THE PRESIDENT HAS YET TO FACE IN THE DOMESTIC FIELD FROM AN IMPATIENT AND PERHAPS INTRACTABLE CONGRESS, THERE IS NO LITTLE EVIDENCE OF GROWING POPULAR WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT AS OBLIGATORY IN AMERICAN INTERESTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR FUTURE PARTICIPATION IN WORLD AFFAIRS AND SAFE-GUARDING PEACE."

MK351AEW

LONDON,JAN.11-(AP)-COL. OVETA CULP HOBBY, DIRECTOR OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS, HAD TWO EXTRA SPECIAL ITEMS AT HER FIRST MEAL IN A WAC BARRACKS IN THIS THEATER OF OPERATIONS--STEAK, AND CAKE BAKED WITH POWDERED EGGS, POWDERED MILK AND WARTIME FLOUR.

BRIG. GEN.O.B.ABBOTT, A NATIVE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AND HEAD OF PERSONNEL OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, WAS ALSO A LUNCHEON GUEST OF THE WACS IN THE LONDON AREA.

THE CAKE WAS BAKED BY CORP. JESSIE WELLS, CORSICANA, TEX., WHO SAID, "I GOT A BIG KICK OUT OF BAKING IT BECAUSE BOTH COL. HOBBY AND GEN. ABBOTT ARE FROM TEXAS."

BOTH OF THE GUESTS COMPLIMENTED CORP. WELLS AND MESS SGT. CONSTANCE DELAHOYDE, ROCHESTER, N.Y., FOR THE LUNCH OF STEAK, MASHED POTATOES, STEWED CORN, COLE SLAW AND CARROT SALAD AND HOT BISCUITS.

HELPING TO SERVE THE HEAD TABLE WERE PFC. JANEY BEIBERG, SPOKANE, WASH., AND PVT.HENRIETTE LAZOU, FORMERLY OF PARIS.E 14-,13.

PVT. LAZOU WENT TO

JAN 12 1944

SPOKANE, WASH., AND PVT.HENRIETTE LAZOU, FORMERLY OF PARIS, FRANCE.

PVT. LAZOU WENT TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1927 AS SECRETARY IN THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON. SHE GOT HER FINAL AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP ABOUT THE TIME THE ALLIES INVADED FRENCH NORTH AFRICA. SHE VOLUNTEERED FOR THE WACS LAST FEBRUARY AND WAS TAKING HER TURN AT KP TODAY. REGULARLY, SHE WORKS IN ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

LT.FLORENCE METZ, A NATIVE OF PERRY, OKLA., AND A RESIDENT OF NEWTON, MASS., NOTING A LOOK OF RELIEF ON SGT.DELAHOYDE'S FACE AS THE

GUESTS FILED INTO THE HALL, CONFIDED THAT THE ELEVATOR ON WHICH THE FOOD WAS BROUGHT UP TO THE SECOND FLOOR MESS HALL FROM THE KITCHEN IN THE BASEMENT HAD BEEN STUCK.

"BUT WE GOT IT WORKING JUST IN THE NICK OF TIME," LAUGHED SGT. DELAHOYDE.

XM1224PEW

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, JAN. 11-(AP)-FOR THE SECOND TIME IN A WEEK, CREWS OF AMERICAN BOMBERS REPORTED TODAY THE GERMANS TRIED TO KNOCK DOWN THEIR FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WITH A NEW TYPE AERIAL BOMB TOWED ON WIRE BY ENEMY FIGHTERS.

LT.LEON LAMPHEAR OF UPLAND, CALIF., CO-PILOT OF A FORTRESS, SAID HE SAW TWO OR THREE OF THE TOW-BOMBS.

"ONE EXPLODED ABOUT 500 YARDS FROM THE NEAREST SHIP," HE SAID. "I SAW A LOT OF SMOKE."

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LT.JAMES SMITH OF CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL., A PILOT, SAID HE ALSO OBSERVED GREAT PUFFS OF SMOKE AS THE BOMBS EXPLODED. HE SUGGESTED THEY PERHAPS WERE USED AS "SOME KIND OF SIGNAL BETWEEN ENEMY FIGHTERS."

THE TOW-BOMB FIRST WAS ENCOUNTERED JAN. 5 WHEN U.S. PLANES BLASTED THE KIEL HARBOR AREA.

JS556PEW

STOCKHOLM, JAN 11-(AP)-UNDER THE TERMS OF A NEW TRADE TREATY EXECUTED YESTERDAY, GERMANY HAS AGREED TO LIFT THE VIRTUAL BLOCKADE SHE IMPOSED ON SWEDISH TRANS-ATLANTIC SHIPPING LAST OCTOBER WHEN SHE CEASED GRANTING SAFE CONDUCTS TO SWEDISH VESSELS.

SIX SWEDISH SHIPS WERE EXPECTED TO SAIL FOR NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA SATURDAY WHEN THE BLOCKADE IS LIFTED, AND SIX OTHERS IN FOREIGN PORTS WERE WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL TO START HOME.

(A STOCKHOLM BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS QUOTED THE SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE AS SAYING THAT NEGOTIATIONS ALSO ARE UNDER WAY FOR GERMAN SAFE CONDUCT GUARANTEES FOR AIR TRAFFIC TO ENGLAND.)

RENEWAL OF THE SAFE CONDUCT GUARANTEES WAS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE NEW PACT WHICH PROVIDES FOR REDUCED EXCHANGES OF GOODS BETWEEN SWEDEN AND GERMANY DURING 1944. SWEDISH IRON ore EXPORTS TO GERMANY, FOR INSTANCE, WILL BE REDUCED ABOUT 3,000,000 TONS TO AN AGGREGATE OF 7,000,000, AND HER IMPORTS OF COKE AND COAL FROM GERMANY WILL BE CUT CORRESPONDINGLY.

M431AEW

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN.11-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB REPORTED FROM VERONA TODAY THAT MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW, COUNT GALLEAZZO CIANO, THE AGED MARSHAL EMILIO DE BONO AND THREE OTHER FORMER MEMBERS OF THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL WERE EXECUTED FOR "TREASON" SHORTLY AFTER 9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

THE OTHERS EXECUTED WERE LISTED AS CARLO PARESCHI, GIOVANNI MARINELLI AND LUCIANO GOTTARDI. ANOTHER, TULLIO CIANNETTI, WAS GIVEN A 30-YEAR PRISON TERM.

THIRTEEN OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WHO VOTED FOR MUSSOLINI'S OUSTER LAST JULY 25 WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA. ~~ALL ARE~~

~~OUSTER LAST JULY 25 WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA.~~ ALL ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE ESCAPED FROM THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED PORTION OF ITALY.

DETAILS OF THE EXECUTIONS WERE NOT GIVEN. THE ROME RADIO 'D ONLY THAT "TRIALS AGAINST 19 TRAITORS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF

SA1

FASCISM HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN VERONA," WITHOUT MENTIONING DEATH SENTENCES OR EXECUTIONS.

CIANO, WHO WOULD HAVE BEEN 41 YEARS OLD IN MARCH, WAS A RELATIVELY OBSCURE DIPLOMAT UNTIL HE MARRIED MUSSOLINI'S DAUGHTER, EDDA, IN 1930. HE THEN ROSE RAPIDLY, BECOMING HIS FATHER-IN-LAW'S RIGHT-HAND MAN AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST PERSONS IN ITALY. AFTER YEARS AS FOREIGN MINISTER, HE LAST SERVED AS AMBASSADOR TO THE VATICAN. AFTER MUSSOLINI'S OVERTHROW, THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT SEIZED CIANO'S FORTUNE.

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MUSSOLINI HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS BITTERLY VENGEFUL AGAINST CIANO FOR TURNING AGAINST HIM, AND RUMORS CURRENT IN EUROPE LAST DEC. 6 SAID HE ALREADY HAD CAUSED CIANO TO BE SHOT. THE GERMANS AT THAT TIME, HOWEVER, INSISTED CIANO STILL WAS ALIVE AND WAS AWAITING TRIAL.

OLD MARSHAL DE BONO, NOW DECLARED TO HAVE DIED WITH CIANO, WAS ONE OF FASCISM'S GREATEST HEROES. HE WAS ONE OF THE QUADRUMVIRATE WHO LED THE FASCIST MARCH ON ROME IN 1922 AND WAS MILITARY COMMANDER IN THE ITALIAN CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA. HE WOULD HAVE BEEN 78 IN MARCH.

THE DNB BROADCAST WAS THE ONLY REPORT OF THE EXECUTIONS. FRONTIER ACCOUNTS WERE VAGUE AND CONFUSED. ONE SAID POPE PIUS HAD ASKED CLEMENCY FOR THE CONDEMNED MEN; ANOTHER SAID CIANO HAD BEEN SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE. THE LATTER WAS GENERALLY DISCOUNTED, HOWEVER.

THE LUGANO PAPER CORRIERE DEL TICINO SAID THE TRIAL WAS A MOCKERY, HELD SECRETLY AND ATTENDED ONLY BY A FEW CLOSE SUPPORTERS OF MUSSOLINI. IT SAID MUSSOLINI WAS RUMORED TO HAVE ATTENDED, TO ACCUSE

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CIANO AND DE BONO. IT WAS LEARNED, HOWEVER, THAT THE ONE-TIME DICTATOR WAS IN SUCH POOR HEALTH THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO LEAVE HIS VILLA ON LAKE GARDA.

MJSOSPEW

AT THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, JAN 11-(AP)-AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAID A FASCIST FIRING SQUAD AT DAWN TODAY EXECUTED COUNT CIANO, FORMER ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND SON-IN-LAW OF MUSSOLINI, AND FOUR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL SENTENCED TO DEATH AT VERONA FOR HIGH TREASON.

EIGHTEEN MEMBERS OF THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL WERE CONVICTED BECAUSE THEY VOTED TO OUST MUSSOLINI LAST JULY 25. THE ONLY ONES IN CUSTODY WERE THE COUNT, MARSHAL EMILIO DE BONO, GIOVANNI MARINELLI, CARLO PARESCHI AND LUCIANO GOTTARDI. THE OTHERS WERE TRIED AND SENTENCED IN ABSENTIA.

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FRONTIER REPORTS CONTINUED CONTRADICTORY AND CONFUSED.

ONE SUCH ADVICE ASSERTED THAT POPE PIUS XII ASKED CLEMENCY FOR THE CONDEMNED MEN.

THE FASCIST PRESS AND RADIO DID NOT MENTION EITHER THE TRIALS OR THE SENTENCES. THE ONLY DEFINITE REPORT RECEIVED HERE ABOUT THEM WAS A BRIEF GERMAN DNB DISPATCH DATED MILAN.

CORRIERE DEL TICINO OF LUGANO SAID THE TRIAL IN CASTEL VECCHIO ACTUALLY WAS A MOCKERY HELD IN SECRET AND ATTENDED BY ONLY A FEW TRUSTED FOLLOWERS OF MUSSOLINI. THE NEWSPAPER SAID IT HAD BEEN RUMORED THAT MUSSOLINI WAS SUPPOSED TO ATTEND AND ACCUSE CIANO AND DE BONO.

IT WAS LEARNED DEFINITELY, HOWEVER, THAT MUSSOLINI WAS UNABLE

TO LEAVE HIS VILLA ON LAKE GARDA WHERE HIS HEALTH IS STEADILY DECLINING DESPITE THE ATTENTION OF SPECIALISTS.

ANOTHER REPORT SAID CIANO WAS SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE BUT THIS WAS GENERALLY DISCREDITED.

MT941AEW

ADD ADV. ALL H-Q., N-GUINEA xx BRITAIN

NIGHT AIR PATROLS ATTACKED AN ENEMY DESTROYER OFF KAVIENG, ON THE NORTHWEST TIP OF NEW IRELAND, SETTING THE WARSHIP AFIRE.

IN NEW GUINEA, THE AUSTRALIANS CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCE NORTHWARD ON THE HUON PENINSUVA COAST, DRIVING TOWARD THE AMERICAN INVASION FORCE AT SAIDOR.

BOMBERS HIT THE BOGADJIM AREA, ABOUT 15 MILES SOUTH OF THE ENEMY BASE AT MADANG, NEW GUINEA, WITH 76 TONS OF BOMBS AND DESTROYED EIGHT BRIDGES IN THAT VICINITY.

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MC6A8PCW

ADD ALLIED H-Q., ALGIERS - (DYNAN) xx COMMUNICATIONS

RAF HEAVY BOMBERS BASED IN THE MIDDLE EAST SPANNED THE MEDITERRANEAN TO BLAST NAZI FORTIFICATIONS AT SALAMIS IN SOUTHERN GREECE AND THE ELEVSIS AIRFIELD NEAR ATHENS ON SUNDAY NIGHT. A CAIRO COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.

THE BRITISH DESTROYERS JERVIS AND JANUS, SWEEPING THE ITALIAN ADRIATIC COAST IN SEARCH OF GERMAN SHIPPING, SANK OR DISABLED SEVEN SCHOONERS DURING THE PAST WEEK END AND SHELLED NAZI SUPPLY STATIONS ALONG THE SHORE, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

ACTION ON THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT AGAIN WAS CONFINED TO PATROL ACTIVITY. CANADIAN TROOPS ON THE ADRIATIC COASTAL ROAD HAVE ADVANCED ONLY ABOUT THREE MILES TOWARD PESCARA SINCE THEY CAPTURED ORTONA NEARLY TWO WEEKS AGO.

MT227PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, SECOND ADD BRITISH AWARDS XXX BATTLE AREA. (ABOVE DASH)

SGT.CYRUS W.COBB, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 10 EAST AVE., BURLINGTON, VT., RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION NEAR PICHON, TUNISIA, DEC.26, 1942, WHEN HIS COMPANY WAS SERVING IN SUPPORT OF A FRENCH BATTALION.

COBB'S CITATION SAID HE HAD CONTINUALLY EXPOSED HIMSELF TO ENEMY FIRE AND WAS A "GREAT INSPIRATION TO THE MEN OF HIS BATTALION AND THE FRENCH TROOPS AS WELL."

THE MILITARY MEDAL WAS GIVEN PVT.THEODORI HILL, SAXON, WIS., FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION" NEAR FONDOUK, TUNISIA, LAST APRIL. HILL, ALTHOUGH WOUNDED, REFUSED FIRST AID AND STAYED 10 HOURS IN THE FRONT LINE, LEADING HIS MACHINEGUN CREW FORWARD.

THE MILITARY MEDAL WAS ALSO GIVEN PRIVATE MALCOLM R.PRESSELL, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT 428 EAST BANK ST., NEW ALBANY, IND., FOR ACTION NEAR SENED WHEN HE CROSSED A 1,500-YARD NO-MAN'S-LAND UNDER HEAVY FIRE TO CARRY A VITAL MESSAGE TO AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

XM403PEW

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ADD CAIRO - (CHESTER) xx PERIOD

THE WORD REACHING OFFICIAL SOURCES WAS THAT MANY RUMANIANS LITERALLY ARE "LIVING FROM HOUR TO HOUR" IN FEAR OF BOTH THE GERMANS AND RUSSIANS. IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT THERE HAVE BEEN NO SIGNS OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE AGAINST THE GERMANS, BUT THERE ARE DEFINITE EFFORTS TO PLACATE THE RUSSIANS.

THE RULING POWERS IN HUNGARY, AS WELL AS IN RUMANIA, ARE REPORTED STILL CLINGING TO THE GERMANS BECAUSE OF THE SLOW ALLIED GAINS IN ITALY AND INDICATIONS THAT THERE WILL BE NO IMMEDIATE ALLIED INVASION OF THE BALKANS.

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THE SITUATION IN GREECE WAS REPORTED AS PARTICULARLY BAD, WITH THE FAMINE IN SOME CITIES APPROACHING THAT IN 1941-42, WHEN THE STARVATION DEATH TOLL NEARED 1,000 A DAY. CLASHES ARE CONTINUING BETWEEN THE EDES AND ELAS GUERRILLA FACTIONS.

GERMAN TROOPS ARE BEING RELEASED FROM GREECE AND FEW GERMANS ARE REPORTED EITHER IN BULGARIA OR RUMANIA EXCEPT FOR TECHNICAL TROOPS IN RUMANIA, LEFT BEHIND TO PREPARE THE WAY FOR NAZIS RETREATING IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

WM926PEW

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BY RICHARD G.MASSOCK (310)

NAPLES, JAN.11-(AP)-DEMANDS OF ITALIAN POLITICAL LEADERS THAT KING VITTORIO EMANUELE III ABDICATE IN FAVOR OF THE SIX-YEAR-OLD BOY PRINCE OF NAPLES, HIS GRANDSON, WERE LAID BEFORE THE RUSSIAN AND FRENCH MEMBERS OF THE INTER-ALLIED ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ITALY TODAY.

(SIMILAR REPRESENTATIONS WERE MADE TO THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNCIL LAST OCT.29. A REGENCY, WITH PREMIER MARSHALL PIETRO BADOGLIO AS REGENT, WAS SUGGESTED.)

ANDREI J.VISHINSKY, RUSSIAN MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL, AND RENE MASSIGLI, THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION'S FOREIGN COMMISSIONER, MET WITH COUNT CARLO SFORZA, HEAD OF ITALY'S ANTI-FASCIST ACTION PARTY, AND HIS FRIEND BENEDETTO CROCE.

CROCE AND SFORZA STUCK FIRMLY TO THEIR VIEW THAT THE KING MUST GO AND THAT HIS SON, PRINCE UMBERTO, IS EQUALLY INACCEPTABLE. A REGENCY FOR UMBERTO'S SON--THE BOY PRINCE OF NAPLES--WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE, THEY SAID.

SOME HOPE WAS EXPRESSED IN ITALIAN POLITICAL CIRCLES THAT A CHANGE OF KINGS TO REMOVE "THE TAINT OF FASCISM" AND A REORGANIZATION OF THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT ALONG BROADER "DEMOCRATIC" LINES COULD BE EFFECTED BEFORE ALLIED TROOPS ENTER ROME.

FURTHER PRESSURE ALONG THESE LINES IS EXPECTED FROM THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, EMBRACING SIX POLITICAL PARTIES, WHICH MEETS AT BARI JAN.28.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTER-ALLIED COUNCIL LEARNED YESTERDAY IN "EXPLORATORY CONVERSATIONS" WITH MEMBERS OF THE ITALIAN LIBERATION COMMITTEE THAT ENRICO DE NICOLA, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, HAD REFUSED TO ENTER THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WHEN APPROACHED BY BADOGLIO.

BADOGLIO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE COME TO NAPLES AND ASKED DE NICOLA TO ACCEPT A PORTFOLIO IN HIS GOVERNMENT OR AT LEAST GIVE IT THE MORAL SUPPORT OF A DECLARATION IN ITS FAVOR.

A FRIEND OF SFORZA SAID DE NICOLA REPLIED "NO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WILL BE STRONG WITH out SFORZA IN IT."

(SFORZA, SEVERAL MONTHS AGO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DECLINED TO TAKE A PART IN THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT UNTIL "HIGH RANKING MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS OF FASCIST AFFILIATION AND WHO SURROUND" THE KING WERE REMOVED.)

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BY LYNN HEINZERLING

AT AN AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER BASE IN ITALY, JAN 11-(AP)-APPARENTLY ATTEMPTING TO IMPRESS THE BULGARIANS WITH THE STRENGTH OF THEIR DEFENSE OF "FORTRESS EUROPE", THE GERMANS SENT UP BETWEEN 40 AND 50 FIGHTER PLANES AGAINST THE AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS WHICH SOARED ACROSS THE ADRIATIC FROM ITALY YESTERDAY TO POUND SOFIA, RETURNING PILOTS SAID.

THE NAZI FIGHTERS MET THE FORTRESSES AS THEY APPROACHED THE TARGET AND FOUGHT A RUNNING BATTLE FOR 30 MINUTES BEFORE AND DURING THE BOMBING. THE AIRMEN DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT THEY HAD A FIELD DAY WITH THESE DEFENDERS. PILOTS OF ESCORTING PLANES SAID THEY SHOT DOWN EIGHT. TWO FORTRESSES WERE REPORTED LOST ON THE RIAD. A HEAVY FLAK BARRAGE ALSO WAS THROWN UP.

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ALTHOUGH THE FIGHTER ESCORT TOOK MOST OF THE BURDEN OF OPPOSING THE ENEMY FIGHTERS, SOME OF THE MESSERSCHMITTS CLOSED IN TO WITHIN 75 FEET OF THE HEAVY BOMBERS. ONE FLEW THROUGH A FORMATION, BUT WAS KNOCKED DOWN BY OTHER FORTRESSES AT A LOWER LEVEL,

SGT. ALFRED LEBRECQUE, BALL TURRET GUNNER, OF 612 MERCHANT ST., ALPENA, MICH., SAID THE ENEMY PLANE WAS "AS CLOSE AS I HAVE EVER SEEN A PLANE COME IN -- IT LOOKED SO CLOSE I FIGURED I COULD ALMOST JUMP RIGHT INTO THE THING."

LT. ROBERT L. NELSON, BOMBARDIER, OF BUREAU, ILL., A FORMER REPORTER FOR THE CHICAGO CITY NEWS ASSOCIATION, WAS ONE OF THOSE WHO GAVE THE HAPLESS GERMAN A BURST OF MACHINE GUN FIRE.

SGT.JOHN OAKLEY, A FORTRESS PHOTOGRAPHER FROM CORCORAN, CALIF., SAID, "IT WAS 30 DEGREES BELOW UP THERE, BUT I REALLY SWEATED THAT FLAK. HOWEVER WE DID A DAMN GOOD JOB AT HITTING SOFIA."

LT. ROBERT NORTON, BOX 145 BEAVERTON, ORE., A PILOT, SAID, "IT PROBABLY WAS AS DIFFICULT AND ROUGH A MISSION AS I EVER HAVE BEEN ON."

THIS WAS THE FIRST ATTACK AGAINST THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL BY FORTRESSES, ALTHOUGH LIBERATORS HAVE DROPPED EXPLOSIVES ON THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL PREVIOUSLY. FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS HAVE BEEN HITTING AT AXIS STRONGHOLDS IN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS FROM NEW BASES IN ITALY FOR WEEKS, IT WAS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY. WHILE THE FORTRESSES BLASTED SOFIA YESTERDAY, LIBERATORS CARRIED OUT A RAID WITHOUT LOSS AGAINST RAIL YARDS AT SKOPLJE IN SOUTHERN YUGOSLAVIA.

DESCRIBING THE FORTRESS ATTACK ON SOFIA, CAMERA-GUNNER SGT. ROBERT MOONEY, FREELANDVILLE, IND., DECLARED "BETWEEN THE GROUND HAZE AND A NICE LAYER UNDER IT, IT WAS A LITTLE HARD TO AIM MY CAMERA, BUT I FINALLY FOUND THE TARGET IN MY RANGE JUST AS ONE BOMB TOSSED A WHOLE BUILDING INTO THE AIR. I ALSO SAW TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN. THEY SMEARED UP THE WHITE BLANKET DOWN BELOW."

SGT. SAMUEL P.CUMMINGS, WARREN, PA., A TAIL GUNNER, SAID, "TODAY WAS THE FIRST TIME I HAVE SEEN FIGHTERS COME SO CLOSE. WE FLEW A GOOD FORMATION, THOUGH, AND THEY COULD NOT GET US."

P-38 PILOTS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES WERE LT.COL. OLIVER B.TAYLOR, 1801 WAVERLY ST., PALO ALTO, CALIF.; LTS. ROBERT L.MOKE, RFD 2, FLAT ROCK, ILL.; ROBERT P.DOVIE, 321 WEST SEVENTH ST., COLUMBIA, TENN.; PAUL H.WILKINS, 224 BROADWATER AVENUE, BILLINGS, MONT.; CLEVELAND J.TATUM, 904 FORREST AVE., MONTGOMERY, ALA.; ROBERT L. MARGISON, 3960 ACRE LANE, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.; ROY C.LILES, 4401

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SOUTH PRESA AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; JOHN B.GRANT, 1500 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA, KANS.

IN THE RAID ON SKOPLJE ONE LIBERATOR PILOT, LT. A.O.SIMONDEN, JOLLEY, IA., STARTED OUT AS A "SPARE" TO TAKE THE PLACE OF ANY PLANE FALLING OUT BUT HE FLEW SO FAR OVER YUGOSLAVIA THAT WHEN THE TIME CAME TO TURN BACK HE CONTINUED ON AND BOMBED THE TARGET HIMSELF.

MEDITERR

CAIRO, JAN.11-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. RALPH ROYCE, COMMANDER OF THE 9TH U.S. AIR FORCE, PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TODAY TO BRIG. GEN. LEON A.FOX OF THE U.S. MEDICAL CORPS. JAN 12 1944

FIELD DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. TYPHUS COMMISSION, FOX RECENTLY RETURNED FROM NAPLES WHERE HIS STAFF IS CURRENTLY BATTLING A TYPHUS EPIDEMIC.

ALGIERS, JAN 11-(AP)-A DEMAND THAT THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND BE RECOGNIZED OFFICIALLY AS THE VANGUARD OF INVASION AND A DECLARATION THAT FRENCH "TRAITORS" WOULD BE PURGED REGARDLESS OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS WERE PLACED BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS BY THE FRENCH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY TODAY.

THE ASSEMBLY YESTERDAY ADOPTED A FIVE-POINT RESOLUTION CALLING ON THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SEEK OFFICIAL RECOGNITION FOR THE UNDERGROUND GROUPS THROUGH BOTH MILITARY AND POLITICAL CHANNELS. THE ASSEMBLY ALSO DEMANDED THAT A PLACE BE MADE FOR THEM IN THE STRATEGIC INVASION PLANS OF THE ALLIED GENERAL STAFF, AND THAT BATTLE EQUIPMENT BE FURNISHED THEM IMMEDIATELY.

AT THE SAME TIME GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, BLAMING THE ALLIES FOR WHAT HE CALLED "PAINFUL, DOLOROUS NEGOTIATIONS", WITH THE COMMITTEE DECLARED:

"WHEN OUR YELLOW BOOK IS PUBLISHED ..... THIS WILL SHOW A SAD STORY AND THAT WE ARE NOT AT FAULT."

DE GAULLE SAID THE BATTLE OF FRANCE "IS ONE AND INDIVISIBLE," WAGED BY PEOPLE WITHIN AND WITHOUT FRANCE, AND WOULD CONTINUE UNTIL THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT RETURNED TO FRANCE.

DETERMINATION OF THE ASSEMBLY TO RID FRANCE OF "TRAITORS" WAS EMPHASIZED BY INTERIOR COMMISSIONER EMMANUEL D'ASTIER DE LA VIGERIE, FOLLOWING A TWO-DAY DISCUSSION OF THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT. HE ADDED: "TO THE ALLIES WE SAY: 'THE SOONER THE PURGE IS OVER, THE SOONER ORDER WILL BE REESTABLISHED.'"

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, JAN.11-(AP)-SEA AND AIR ATTACKS ON JAPANESE PLANE AND SUPPLY CENTERS ACCENTED ALLIED WARFARE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, WITH THE ENEMY'S LIFELINE ALONG THE NEW GUINEA NORTHEAST COAST TAKING A HEAVY HAMMERING.

THE BIG BASE AT MADANG AND ITS NEARBY PROTECTING AIRDROMES AND DEFENSE POINTS WERE HIT WITH 168 TONS OF BOMBS, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY, MAKING A TOTAL OF 986 TONS LAID ON SUPPLY DUMPS, GUN POSITIONS AND AIR FIELDS HERE IN THE PAST 10 DAYS.

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MADANG ITSELF, 55 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE AMERICAN SIXTH ARMY INVASION HOLDING AT SAIDOR, RECEIVED 44 TONS; 88 TONS WERE DROPPED AT ALEXISHAFEN, DEFENSE AIRDROME CENTER 10 MILES NORTH, AND 36 TONS DID DAMAGE AT BOGADJIM, OUTPOST 15 MILES SOUTH.

MEDIUM BOMBER RANGED ABOVE MADANG TO ULANGI DESTROYING THREE LOADED BARGES AND LEAVING PILLARS OF SMOKE AND FIRE RISING ABOVE WRECKED INSTALLATIONS AND GUN POSITIONS.

AMERICAN LIGHT NAVAL UNITS BOMBARDED ENEMY SHORE INSTALLATIONS AT GALI POINT, 20 MILES SOUTH OF THE SAIDOR BEACHHEAD, AND PT BOATS SMASHED INTO ENEMY BARGES OFFSHORE DESTROYING SEVEN LOADED WITH TROOPS AND SUPPLIES AND FOUR MORE.

LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBERS SPANNED 750 MILES OF WATER NORTHWEST OF DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, TO STRIKE THE JAPANESE AIRBASE AT KENDARI, ON THE EAST COAST OF CELEBES ISLAND. THE AMERICANS DROPPED 25 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THIS PRE-WAR DUTCH AIRDROME, AND FOUGHT A 35-MINUTE CONTINUING ACTION WITH 13 INTERCEPTOR PLANES, DOWNING SIX OF THE ENEMY AND PROBABLY FOUR OTHERS. ONE BOMBER WAS LOST.

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EASTWARD, ON THE RABAUL-KAVIENG FLANK, PLANES FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMAND'S SOLOMON ISLANDS AIRFIELDS ATTACKED A JAPANESE CONVOY OF ONE DESTROYER AND FOUR FREIGHTERS OFF CAPE MANTANALEM NEAR KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, WITH UNDETERMINED RESULTS.

AUSTRALIAN BEAUFORT MEDIUM BOMBERS GAVE RABAUL, THE PRIME ENEMY AIR AND SUPPLY CENTER ON THE NORTHEASTERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN, ITS DAILY GOING OVER, SETTING FIRES AT LAKUNAI AND TOBERA AIRDROMES.

AMERICAN MARINES AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, NORTHWESTERN NEW BRITAIN, ADVANCED SOUTH OF SILIMATI POINT NEARBORGEN BAY, AND OTHER MARINES SOUTH OF THE CAPTURED AIRDROME EXTENDED THEIR PATROLS.

A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID THAT AGAINST 2,000 JAPANESE DEAD IN THE CAPE GLOUCESTER FIGHTING SINCE THE MARINES LANDED DEC.26, THE AMERICAN LOSS WAS LESS THAN 15 PER CENT, OR ABOUT 300, INCLUDING WOUNDED.

ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS MISSING AFTER RAIDS ON ENEMY BASES ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS, FROM BUKA IN THE NORTH TO BUIN AND FAISI ON THE SOUTH COAST.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY STAFF SERGEANT JEREMIAH A.O'LEARY, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT).

(ADVANCE)...SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--(DELAYED)--MILITARY POLICEMEN ATTACHED TO A MARINE COMBAT UNIT IN THE FIELD WILL SPEAK TO JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGE WHEN THE NEXT ALLIED OFFENSIVE MATERIALIZES.

THE M.P.'S, WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR GUARDING JAPANESE PRISONERS ARE MASTERING A LIST OF JAP PHRASES TO FACILITATE THEIR HANDLING OF CAPTIVES.

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HERE ARE SOME OF THE PHRASES, WRITTEN IN ROMAJI, THE ENGLISH SPELLING OF JAPANESE WORD SOUNDS:

"HALT!"-----"TOMARE!"

"LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS AND STAND OVER HERE."-----"BUKI O SHITA NI OITE KOKO E TATE."

"KEEP QUIET."-----"SHIZUKA NI SHIRO."

"TAKE OFF YOUR UNIFORMS."-----"GUN PUKU O NUGE."

"STAND OVER THERE."-----"ASOKO E TATE."

"MOVE FORWARD."-----"MAE E SUSME."

"WHAT IS YOUR NAME AND SERIAL NUMBER."-----"NAMAE TO NINSKIKI. BAN GO WA NANI KA."

"PUT UP YOUR HANDS."-----"RYO TE O AGERO."

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"SIT DOWN."-----"SUWARE."

"LINE UP."-----"NARABE."

"LIE DOWN."-----"YOKO NI NARE."

"HALT OR I'LL FIRE."-----"TOMARA NAITO UTSUZO."

"RUN."-----"HASHIRE."

"SHUT UP."-----"DAMARE."

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY JAN.11)

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(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT FRANK DEVINE, OF 114 WEST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.)

(ADVANCE) (AB) BOUGAINVILLE--(DELAYED)--MARINE MAJOR LEONARD M.MASON OF GLENS FALLS, N.Y., SPENT MONTHS TRAINING FOR THREE HOURS ON THE BEACH AT BOUGAINVILLE, BUT HE MADE THOSE THREE HOURS COUNT.

82 WIBIRD ST. PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

IT WAS MASON WHO LED THE ASSAULT ON CAPE TOROKINA AND IT WAS MASON WHO, AN HOUR AND A HALF LATER, WAS ABLE TO RADIO THE TRANSPORTS IN EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY:

"OLD GLORY FLIES OVER TOROKINA CAPE. THE SITUATION IS WELL IN HAND."

MASON WHO WAS LYING GRAVELY WOUNDED WHEN HE SENT THE MESSAGE, IS RECOVERING NOW AT A REAR HOSPITAL.

LANDING WITH THE THIRD WAVE, HE FOUND WILD CONFUSION.

A JAP GUN WAS POURING SHELLS INTO THE LANDING BOATS, WOUNDED WERE LYING ON THE BEACH, AND THE UNHARMED MARINES WERE PINNED IN THE HIGH GRASS JUST OFF THE BEACH.

FEARING THAT THE UNORGANIZED GROUPS WOULD BEGIN FIRING ON EACH OTHER IN THE CONFUSION, MASON RAN FORWARD AND COMMANDEERED TWO SQUADS TO FILL A GAP IN HIS LINE.

JAP MACHINE GUNNERS ON THE RIGHT OPENED UP ON HIM. THE BURST CAUGHT HIM IN BOTH LEGS AND KNOCKED HIM DOWN. AS HE WAS ATTEMPTING TO CRAWL AWAY, A GRENADE WENT OFF BESIDE HIM. SHRAPNEL LODGED IN HIS CHEST, LEGS, AND ARMS.

MASON'S LIFE PROBABLY WAS SAVED BY A PICTURE OF HIS WIFE WHICH HE CARRIED IN HIS BREAST POCKET. THE SHRAPNEL THAT ENTERED HIS CHEST WAS PARTLY DEFLECTED BY IT.

THE HOSPITAL CORPSMAN WHO GAVE MASON FIRST AID WANTED TO EVACUATE HIM TO ONE OF THE TRANSPORTS IMMEDIATELY, BUT THE MAJOR REFUSED.

"THE SITUATION WAS STILL IN DOUBT," HE SAID LATER, "AND I COULDN'T LEAVE UNTIL I WAS SURE WE WERE GOING TO STAY ON THE BEACH. IN CASE OF DISASTER, I SURELY DIDN'T WANT TO BE THE ONLY ONE TO GET OFF THE BEACH."

JAN 12 1944

STRETCHER BEARERS CARRIED HIM TO A COMMAND POST THAT HAD BEEN SET UP IN A JAP PILLBOX, AND, LYING THERE, MASON DIRECTED THE BATTLE.

BY 10:30 HE WAS SATISFIED THAT THERE WAS NO DOUBT OF SUCCESS AND AGREED TO BE EVACUATED.

LT.COL.GEORGE O.VAN ORDEN, MASON'S COMMANDING OFFICER, SAID THAT THE CARE WITH WHICH THE MAJOR PLANNED THE ATTACK AND THE DASH WITH WHICH HE CARRIED IT OUT MAKE CAPE TOROKINA A GLORIOUS PAGE IN MARINE CORPS HISTORY.

MASON'S WIFE FRANCES, AND AN INFANT SON WHOM HE HAS NEVER SEEN, LIVE IN PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12--MOVED JAN. 9)

MELBOURNE, JAN 11-(AP)-AUSTRALIA HAS SUPPLIED 8,000,000 ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND 146,298 TONS OF FOOD TO UNITED STATES FORCES UP TO LAST AUGUST 31, IT WAS OFFICIALLY REPORTED TONIGHT.

DEMANDS OF THE AMERICAN FORCES FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS ARE BEING MET ON A STEADILY RISING SCALE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. THE COST TO AUSTRALIA OF RECIPROCAL AID THIS YEAR WAS EXPECTED TO EXCEED 100,000,000 POUNDS (ABOUT $400,000,000), ALMOST 17 PER CENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH'S TOTAL WAR EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR.

NN944PCW NM

DARWIN AREA, JAN. 11-(AP)-TWO LIBERATOR PILOTS BROUGHT [redacted] SIX BOMBERS HOME ON THREE ENGINES AFTER A RAID ON JAPANESE-HELD KENDARI ON CELEBES ISLAND, 750 MILES NORTHWEST OF DARWIN, AUSTRALIA.

THE ATTACKING FORCE SHOT DOWN SIX ZEROS AND PROBABLY FOUR OTHERS THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID ONE OF THE FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATORS WAS LOST.)

JAN 12 1944

LT.R.D.HEMP OF LOUDONVILLE,OHIO, BROUGHT HIS LIBERATOR HOME ON THREE ENGINES AND LANDED IT GRACEFULLY WITH ONE TIRE FLAT. HIS PLANE SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO AND WAS CREDITED WITH ONE PROBABLE.

ANOTHER B-24 THAT CAME HOME SAFELY ON THREE ENGINES WAS PILOTED BY LT.H.Z.PIPER, SHREVEPORT,LA., WHOSE CO-PILOT WAS LT.H.L. CRAIG, WILMETTE,ILL.

BUT THE LUCKIEST MEMBER OF ONE CREW WAS CO-PILOT LT.D.L. FLEMING OF DELHI,N.Y., A SLUG EXPLODED BEHIND HIM AND THE MARK OF THE BULLET LATER WAS VISIBLE ON HIS SHIRT. HE WASN'T HURT.

PJ612AGW

A SEVENTH AIRFORCE BASE IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS, JAN 11-(AP)-THE GILBERT NATIVES KNEW THE VALUE OF FOXHOLES BEFORE AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN COULD TELL THEM.

NEIGHBORING ISLANDERS ASKED VISITING AIRMEN ABOUT THE WELFARE OF THEIR BROTHERS ON THIS BOMBED, SHELLED AND INVADED ISLAND. TOLD THAT SIX OF THE 1,700 ISLANDERS HAD BEEN KILLED, ONE NATIVE COMMENTED:

"THEIR OWN FAULT. THEY SHOULD HAVE BEEN IN THEIR FOXHOLES."

--DASH--

BUENOS AIRES, JAN 11-(AP)-THE GREAT MYSTERIOUS HINTERLAND OF THE AMAZON VALLEY APPARENTLY HAS CLAIMED THE LIVES OF NINE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES WHO ENTERED THE BOLIVIAN JUNGLE NEAR THE BRAZILIAN BORDER LAST NOVEMBER.

THE MISSIONARIES, EIGHT MEN AND ONE WOMAN, REPRESENTING THE NEW TRIBES MISSION, LEFT THE VILLAGE OF ROBORE LAST OUTPOST OF CIVILIZATION 300 MILES EAST OF SANTA CRUZ, BOLIVIA, IN THE DIRECTION OF THE BRAZILIAN FRONTIER AND THE UNEXPLORED MATTO GROSSO REGION FURTHE EAST.

JAN 12 1944

THEY PLUNGED INTO A REGION INHABITED BY WILD INDIAN TRIBES WHO ARE COMPLETELY UNTOUCHED BY CIVILIZATION.

DISREGARDING THE ADVICE OF BOLIVIAN FRONTIERSMEN, THE MISSIONARIES REFUSED TO CARRY ARMS, EXPLAINING THAT THEY DID NOT WISH TO ANTAGONIZE THE INDIANS. THE PARTY, NONE OF WHOSE HOME ADDRESSES WERE OBTAINABLE, WAS LED BY CECIL AARON DYE AND INCLUDED WALLACE ROLAND WRIGHT, HIPOLITO THOMAS MORENO, GEORGE HOCHSBACH, LLOYD HUNTER, DAVID RAYMOND BACON, ROBERT CLYDE COLLINS, ROBERT WINFRED DYE, AND THE LATTER'S WIFE, DOROTHY NELL DYE.

TWO DAYS AFTER THEY LEFT ROBORE, THREE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY

WERE REPORTED TO HAVE RETURNED TO THE VILLAGE, WHERE THEY NOTIFIED THE AUTHORITIES THAT THE MISSIONARIES WERE BEING FOLLOWED BY A TRIBE OF HOSTILE INDIANS. A DETACHMENT OF SOLDIERS WAS SENT OUT ON THE TRAIL OF THE PARTY, BUT IT FADED OUT NEAR A JUNGLE LANDMARK KNOWN AS SANTA CORAZON, 80 MILES FROM THE BRAZILIAN BORDER, WHERE TRACES OF AN INDIAN CAMP WERE FOUND. IT IS NOW BELIEVED THAT THE MISSIONARIES DIED AT THE HANDS OF THESE SAVAGES.

JAN 12 1944

RECENT REPORTS FROM THE SPARSELY INHABITED REGION BETWEEN THE RIO GRANDE RIVER AND THE BORDER SAID THAT THE YANAGUAS INDIANS HAD BEEN ON THE WARPATH AND THAT ONE PIONEER FAMILY OF SEVEN MEMBERS HAD BEEN ATTACKED AND WOUNDED, THREE OF THEM SERIOUSLY.

OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY AT LA PAZ WERE ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE FATE OF THE MISSIONAIRES, BUT ALL REPORTS INDICATE THEY PERISHED AT THE HANDS OF THE INDIANS.

RIO DE JANEIRO JAN 11-(AP)-A BRAZILIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WILL LEAVE "IN THE FIRST MONTHS OF THIS YEAR IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INVASION OF EUROPE," WAR MINISTER GEN.EURICO GASPAR DUTRA DECLARE TODAY.

A UNIT OF AIRMEN ALREADY HAS LEFT, GOING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR FINAL TRAINING.

colon, panama, jan. 11-(ap)-col. wlaton ojeda, director of the chilean cavalry school and col. juan bertossi, director of the military school of engineering will take off on the ~~xxx~~ strato-clipper tomorrow for miami.

they will visit the united states for two months at the invitation of the u.s. war department and will observe u.s. army schools.

aq menendezs 31455 ro 1035p

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JAN. 11-(AP)-THE U.S. NAVAL OPERATING BASE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE NAMES OF NINE MEN WHO DIED IN A SEAPLANE CRASH ON ALPHA ISLAND NEW YEAR'S MORNING.

THEY INCLUDED:

LT.WILLIAM HENRY LOSSE OF SUNNYVALE, CALIF.; LT.(JG) GEORGE ALFRED RACETTE OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; ENSIGN JAMES ROBERT ANDERSON OF PALO ALTO, CALIF.; MACHINIST'S MATE JACK NORRIS KIFFER OF SAN FRANCISCO; LT. (JG) JOHN HARRY LAWSON, JR., OF KENILWORTH, ILL.; CHIEF AVIATION PILOT RUDOLPH ALVIN HANSON OF WISCONSIN; RADIOMAN LEONARD LEE GENTRY OF EVANSVILLE, IND.; AND MACHINIST'S MATES SAMUEL JACKSON WHITLOCK OF EAST ROCKINGHAM, N.C., AND ALEXANDER MAUGLE OF SHIPPENSBURG, PA.

JS605PEW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN 11-(AP)-CHARLES GOLDSMITH, FEDERAL LABOR CONCILIATOR, PREDICTED TODAY THAT AN ISLAND-WIDE STRIKE IN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IS UNAVOIDABLE UNLESS HIGHER PRICES ARE PAID BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR PUERTO RICAN SUGAR, ENABLING THE GROWERS TO MEET INCREASED WAGE DEMANDS OF THEIR WORKERS.

"THE COST OF LIVING IN PUERTO RICO AND PRODUCTION COSTS IN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY HAVE BEEN GOING UP SINCE THE WAR STARTED," GOLDSMITH SAID, "YET THE SUGAR GROWERS GOT THE SAME PRICE FOR THEIR PRODUCT LAST YEAR AS THEY DID THE YEAR BEFORE."

OTTAWA, JAN. 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REQUEST FOR A NATIONAL SERVICE ACT IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS TODAY WAS REGARDED IN OTTAWA AS AN INDICATION THE UNITED STATES MAY FOLLOW THE GENERAL COURSE ADOPTED IN CANADA'S SELECTIVE SERVICE REGULATIONS.

CANADIANS IN ALL HIGHER PRIORITY JOBS--INCLUDING ALL WAR WORKERS--ARE FROZEN TO THEIR JOBS AND MAY MOVE ONLY WITH PERMISSION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICIALS. IN APPROVING APPLICATIONS FOR JOB CHANGES, SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFERS ARE GUIDED BY AN ELABORATE PRIORITY SCHEDULE BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES TO THE WAR EFFORT.

JAN 12 1944

IN ADDITION, MEN FROM 16 TO 40 YEARS WHO ARE ENGAGED IN A LENGTHY LIST OF SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO COMPULSORY TRANSFER TO EMPLOYMENT IN WORK HIGHER IN THE PRIORITY SCHEDULE THAN THAT IN WHICH THEY ARE ENGAGED.

THE CANADIAN SELECTIVE SERVICE PROGRAM CAME INTO EFFECT GRADUALLY WITH THE FIRST MOVE IN NOVEMBER, 1940, WHEN STEPS WERE TAKEN TO PREVENT "POACHING" BY INDUSTRIES AMONG WAR WORKERS.

UNDER THE NATIONAL RESOURCES MOBILIZATION ACT ALL PERSONS MAY BE REQUIRED TO PLACE THEIR SERVICES AND PROPERTY AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COUNTRY FOR THE EFFICIENT PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

SELECTIVE SERVICE REGULATIONS IN THE DOMINION DO NOT COVER STRIKES. UNDER A SEPARATE ORDER, HOWEVER, PROVISION IS MADE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF CONCILIATION BOARDS AND EMPLOYES AFFECTED MAY NOT STRIKE UNTIL A STRIKE VOTE IS TAKEN UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

THE WAGES ORDER ALSO HAS PENALTIES FOR STRIKE ACTION AGAINST WAGES ESTABLISHED BY WAR LABOR BOARDS OR TO OBTAIN A BOARD DECISION.

Rq754PEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 11-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID "STRONG UNITS OF U.S.FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS" ATTACKED "PLACES IN MIDDLE GERMAN" AT NOON TODAY. U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS HEARD THE BROADCAST.

JAN 12 1944

NEW YORK, JAN 11-(AP)-KRUG VON NIDDA, GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO VICHY, HAS BEEN RECALLED TO BERLIN AFTER TWO YEARS' DUTY IN THE PUPPET CAPITAL, ACCORDING TO A VICHY BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY BY THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

JAN 12 1944

RECALL OF VON NIDDA FOLLOWS THE APPOINTMENT OF CECIL VON RENTHE-FINK AS "SPECIAL DELEGATE" FROM GERMANY TO MARSHAL PETAIN. VON NIDDA, SAID THE BROADCAST, HAS BEEN "SUMMONED TO OTHER DUTIES."

MK645AEW

NEW YORK, JAN 11-(AP)-A JAPANESE AUTHORITY, CLAIMING TO "WONDER" AT THE ALLIES' STRATEGY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SAYS THE BEST WAY TO ATTACK JAPAN IS FROM THE NORTH.

AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST FROM THE TOKYO RADIO RECORDED TODAY BY THE U.S. FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CREDITED THE SUGGESTION TO ADMIRAL RYOZO NAKAMURA, RETIRED ONE-TIME COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE COMBINED FLEETS.

"THE SOUTH PACIFIC WATERS ARE TRICKY AND STUDDED WITH INNUMERABLE

ISLANDS AND IT IS TO BE WONDERED WHY THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT ADVOCATE AN ATTACK ON THE MAINLAND OF JAPAN VIA THE NORTHERN PACIFIC WHERE THERE IS NO ISLAND TO SPEAK OF," NAKAMURA WROTE IN A MAGAZINE ARTICLE ON STRATEGY.

HE ALSO TOSSED OUT THE SUGGESTION THAT THE ALLIES SHOULD "POSTPONE THEIR ATTACK UNTIL STRATOPLANES BECOME ACTUALLY SERVICE-ABLE."

JAN 12 1944

MT1234PEW

NEW YORK, JAN 11-(AP)-TWO 27-YEAR-OLD FIGHTER PILOTS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE--RAYMOND H.HARRIES AND W.V.CRAWFORD-COMPTON, EACH CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN AT LEAST 17 ENEMY PLANES--SAID TODAY ENGLISH PILOTS SUFFERED "DREADFUL EMOTION" DEFENDING THEIR OWN HOME TOWNS DURING THE GERMAN BLITZ.

"IT'S AN AMAZING FEELING WHEN YOU'RE PROTECTING YOUR OWN TOWN AGAINST AIR ATTACK AT NIGHT," SAID HARRIES. "YOU REALIZE YOUR MOTHER AND FATHER ARE BENEATH YOU AND YOU SEE THE WHOLE THING BURNING AND THE BOMBS DROPPING. THE MEN WHO PROTECTED ENGLAND IN THE NIGHT BLITZ EXPERIENCED A DREADFUL EMOTION."

THE TWO PILOTS, AMONG THE FIRST TO ESCORT UNITED STATES BOMBERS OVER THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, WERE HERE ON A VISIT, AND TALKED FR. OF THEIR EXPERIENCES AT A PRESS CONFERENCE. CRAUFORD-COMPTON HAS TAKEN PART IN 339 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS AND HARRIES IN 310.

CRAUFORD-COMPTON TOLD HOW THE RAF HAD BOMBED MOVING TRAINS IN ENEMY TERRITORY AND REMARKED THAT "YOU CAN MAKE A TERRIBLE MESS OUT OF A TRAIN." HE SAID SOME RAF PLANES CAME BACK WITH SOOT ON THEIR WINGS ...OM FLYING CLOSELY OVER SMOKESTACKS OF LOCOMOTIVES.

30.24 — 11723

FR.

HARRIES SAID HE ACCOMPANIED THE FIRST FLYING FORTRESS OVER EUROPE, AS A FIGHTER PILOT, ON AUGUST 18, 1942, AND "NEXT DAY WE WERE IN THE DIEPPE RAID."

NEW YORK, JAN.11-(AP)-STARS AND STRIPES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, ARMY NEWSPAPER, HAS ELIMINATED PIN-UP GIRL PICTURES AND CUT DOWN SPORTS NEWS -- WITHOUT RECEIVING COMPLAINTS.

MASTER SGT. DAVID GOLDING OF BROOKLYN, STARS AND STRIPES' NEW HOME FRONT CORRESPONDENT, BROUGHT THIS NEWS WHEN HE ARRIVED HERE TO TAKE OVER THE ASSIGNMENT.

JAN 12 1944

GOLDING SAID THE SOLDIER NEWSPAPER WAS DEVOTING MORE SPACE TO HOME FRONT ISSUES AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BECAUSE THE AMERICAN SERVICE MAN OVERSEAS WAS CONCERNED ABOUT SUCH THINGS.

GOLDING PLANS TO SPEND MUCH OF HIS TIME IN WASHINGTON, REPORTING LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MOVES ON THE SOLDIER VOTE, ON MUSTERING OUT PAY FOR SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN AND ON PLANS TO PROVIDE POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT.

"THE BOYS OVER THERE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN POLITICS AS POLITICS RIGHT NOW," GOLDING SAID. "BUT I CAN TELL YOU THEY ARE GOING TO BE PLENTY SORE IF THEY DON'T GET TO VOTE."

THERE IS GREAT SENTIMENT FOR FEDERAL CONTROL OF SOLDIER BALLOTING, HE DECLARED.

WHEN GOLDING LEFT NORTH AFRICA, FORECASTS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECOMMENDATION OF A NATIONAL SERVICE ACT AS INCLUDED IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS TODAY HAD NOT REACHED THE SOLDIERS.

"BUT," HE SAID, "IF THAT ACT WOULD STOP STRIKES, I KNOW THE BOYS ARE ALL FOR IT. THEY CAN'T UNDERSTAND ALL THIS BICKERING. TO THEM THE HOME FRONT LOOKS LIKE A GLORIOUS FREE-FOR-ALL WITH EVERYBODY GRABBING WHAT HE CAN. ANY INDICATION OF APPRECIATION FOR WHAT THEY ARE

DOING OVER THERE WOULD BE WELCOME. SOMETIMES THEY ARE AFRAID THEY AND GOLDING SAID STARS AND STRIPES INTENDS TO PUBLISH NEWS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAWS YEAR

DOING OVER THERE WOULD BE WELCOME. SOMETIMES THEY ARE AFRAID THEY AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING ARE FORGOTTEN."

GOLDING SAID STARS AND STRIPES INTENDS TO PUBLISH NEWS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN THIS YEAR IMPARTIALLY, GIVING EQUAL SPACE AND PROMINENCE TO BOTH PARTIES.

JAN 12 1944

BEFORE HIS ASSIGNMENT TO THE HOME FRONT, GOLDING WAS A FRONT-LINE CORRESPONDENT FOR ST[illegible]ND STRIPES AND HELPED COVER THE SICILIAN INVASION. DEFO[illegible] WAR [illegible] WORKED [illegible]ILM DAILY.

Yanks Lost 59 Big Bombers In Air Fight Over Germany; Russians Open New Drive

JAN 13 1944

GERMAN FIGHTER PLANE FACTORIES SMASHED IN RAID

'Excellent Results' Obtained in Huge Raid, Communique Reports.

1,200 PLANES IN ATTACK

Air Chief Arnold Declares Germany Received Terrific Setback.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 13—(AP) Sustaining a record loss of 64 planes, an American aerial task force of perhaps 1,200 heavy bombers and long range fighters shot down more than 100 German aircraft Tuesday to carry through a crushing attack at Germany's desperately guarded fighter aircraft industry with results officially described as excellent.

The operation, which struck three assembly plants in the heart of the Reich, was heralded here today as the opening of the "invasion front" air war.

It brought virtually all of the German air force into the sky—something Reichs Marshall Hermann Goering never was able to do during the Battle of Britain.

59 Bombers Lost

Of the total number of U. S. planes lost, 59 were four-engined Flying Fortresses and Liberators and five were fighters. Returning American airmen said the Germans sent up every type of plane to ward off the bombing attack on Oschersleben, Halberstadt and Brunswick (Braunsweig), hidden away in a strongly defended part of Germany within a radius of 120 miles of Berlin.

A U.S. communique announced that the attacks were made with "excellent results" against the fighter assembly plants and said "other targets also were hit with good results."

The air battle developing out of the operation was one of the greatest of the entire war. A German admission that the Americans held the upper hand in the attack came from Fritz Backmann, a German air force commentator. In a DNB broadcast dispatch, he said:

"This time the advantage was with our enemies. The appearance of close bomber formations over Germany had the same terrifying effect as the appearance of the first tanks in France in 1917. Technical superiority may shift, but this time the advantage is with the enemy. x x x the enemy had more favorable conditions for aiming at their targets."

Heretofore, these German fighter plane factories, which are turning out the Nazis' strongest weapon to ward off an invasion, had been out of range of heavy daylight raids. German plane production facilities now are known to be virtually entirely concentrated on the manufacture of fighters.

While the 64 American planes shot down constituted the greatest loss of aircraft ever sustained by the U. S. Eighth Air Force, the loss in American personnel was slightly lower than in the Oct. 14 operation against Schweinfurt. A total of 595 men were lost Tuesday, as compared with 602 on the earlier operation.

The American losses in Tuesday's operation, in which it was announced that more than 700 heavy bombers took part, were closely rivaled by the twin Schweinfurt-Regensburg raids of Aug. 17 and the Schweinfurt raid on Aug. 17 and the Schweinfurt raid of Oct. 14.

On the Aug. 17, raid 59 bombers and five fighters were also lost, but the escort on that occasion included many R.A.F. and Dominion fighters and no announcement was made then of how many if any of the escorting fighters downed were American. In that raid a total of 307 Nazi interceptors were shot down, which remains the highest Nazi loss in a single day.

In the Oct. 14 attack on Schweinfurt, 60 heavy bombers and two fighters failed to return, while the Germans lost 104 planes.

Returning bomber crews from Tuesday's operation, commenting on earlier reports that an American fortress group for the first time had sailed over the outskirts of Berlin, said they were not aware of any such plans and hinted that the alert in the German capital was caused instead by a diversionary attack of R.A.F. Mosquitos.

Set Back for Nazi

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the U. S. Army air forces, said last night in Wichita, Kas., that the huge air battle over Geermany inflicted "one of the hardest blows yet struck against the German air force" and estimated that approximately 5 per cent of the American planes making the attack were lost. On a 5 per cent basis there would have been 1,280 planes—bombers and fighters—in the attack force.

Arnold said the smashing of the factories means that hundreds of projected German fighters never will be manufactured.

The size of the German defending force — which even included armed transports and heavy bombers—stood out as a clear indication of the desperation of the Nazis. The situation during the American attack was just the reverse from 1940, when the German air force launched a "pre-invasion" assault on Britain and the R.A.F., greatly outnumbered, carefully conserved its forces, sending up comparatively few planes to meet the German air armadas.

In contrast to the record American loss, the German air force in its last big raid before giving up hope of knocking out the British air force lost 185 planes on Sept. 15, 1940, while only 25 R.A.F. fighters were shot down then.

Headquarters of the European theater of operations of the United States Army in its official announcement said:

"At Oschersleben district strikes were observed on machine shops and other factory installations manufacturing Focke Wulf 190s. At Halberstadt a Junkers 88 and Junkers 188 component plant was heavily hit. At Brunswick two of three main assembly buildings producing Messerschmitt 110s were destroyed and the third was badly damaged.

700 AMERICAN CRAFT BOMB PLANE PLANTS

HILL

59 of Our Fortresses and Liberators Downed—Germans Call It Greatest Air Battle of War.

JAN 13 1944

London, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—More than 700 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators strongly escorted by fighters blazed their way through some of the stiffest opposition ever encountered in aerial warfare yesterday and attacked Nazi fighter plane factories in three central German cities—Oschersleben, Halberstadt and Brunswick—with the loss of fifty-nine bombers and five fighters, it was announced tonight.

The United States Air Force communique, delayed more than twenty-four hours because of the slow process of tallying accurate results to counter heavily exaggerated German claims, said more than 100 enemy planes were shot down.

The Nazis, describing the fighting as the greatest air battle of the war, had asserted hours previously they had bagged 136 United States planes, 124 of them four-engined bombers.

The American announcement said important fighter assembly plants were attacked with excellent results. Thunderbolts, Lightnings and long-range fighters accompanied the heavy bombers on their mission.

The American loss of fifty-nine bombers was the greatest since the Schweinfurt attack of October 14, when sixty of the heavy craft were lost.

Some of the American bombers roared over Berlin, and the Germans announced they used new tactics in warding off the U. S. planes.

30.24 – 11725

Opposition Was Strong.

"Other targets were also hit with good results. Opposition was strong and there were many fierce aerial combats. Incomplete reports showed that more than 100 enemy interceptors were destroyed by the attacking force. From these operations fifty-nine bombers and five fighters are missing."

The main force of the Eighth Air Force's armada struck at Magdeburg and Halberstadt 100 miles southwest of the capital while other heavyweights made a diversionary flight over Berlin itself, the Berlin correspondent of Stockholm's Aftonbladet reported in the German version of the attack.

This maneuver, in daylight, was similar to that used by the R. A. F. recently—a night feint at Berlin while delivering a heavy blow at Leipzig.

While the passage of the big bombers over the capital's outskirts created a sensation, Berlin was not believed to have been one of the scheduled targets. Even the Germans made no claim that the city itself was attacked.

Magdeburg is an important German railroad and arms center.

"No large damage was caused at any of these places," Aftonbladet asserted.

"The Germans threw in virtually every type of aircraft that could give battle to the bombers and their assault was vicious and determined," the statement said.

Nazis Make Big Claims.

The Germans throughout the day broadcast elaborate descriptions of how they assertedly broke up the attacks. The DNB agency quoted a Berlin spokesman as saying:

"More than a third of the enemy planes which penetrated into Germany were brought down, with a loss of more than 1,000 men. The extraordinary success is called a landmark on the way to perfection of Germany's air defense."

Of the so-called new defense tactics, DNB said:

"When the first German observation posts were crossed an alarm was given to a chain of defense stations which went into action in accordance with an elastic plan.

"The enemy formations thus passed from hand to hand. The attack was so broken up by stages that it failed to bring concentrated weight to bear upon its objective."

The leader of one United States formation, Brig.-Gen. Robert F. Travis, said that there were only three minutes between the time the first enemy planes were encountered and the battle ended that the German fighters "were not around."

Yesterday's raid was the fourth big American assault on Germany during 1944 and the first since last Friday, when the Germans reported that Ludwigshafen and Mannheim had been hit. Twelve United States heavy bombers and seven fighters were lost in that raid and forty-two Nazi planes were reported shot down.

In the two previous raids this year the Eighth Air Force had pounded Kiel and Muenster on January 4 and on the following day had again attacked Kiel and targets in northern France, including Tours.

JAN 13 1944

SARNY CAPTURED BY REDS, 5,000 GERMANS KILLED

O'QUINN

144 Tanks Wrecked as New Offensive of Russians Rolls On.

CAPTURE 30 TOWNS

Huge Holes Torn in German Defense Line by Three Pronged Drive.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 13—(AP) In three separate actions the Russians have opened a new offensive in the Mozyr sector of White Russia, captured the railway bastion of Sarny, 35 miles inside old Poland, and fought off a frantic German counter-attack near the Ukrainian Bug river, Moscow announced today.

More than 5,000 Germans were killed and 144 tanks wrecked in the last 24 hours, said the Moscow midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor from a broadcast.

The new offensive near Mozyr tore a 19-mile gap through elaborate German defense lines and in two days the Russians advanced up to nine miles, capturing over 30 towns and hamlets. Among them were Davidovichi, 24 miles north of Mozyr on the railway to Zhlobin, and Kozlovichi, two miles west of the railway which had long been cut by the Russians. The fighting was south of the Berezina river and about 75 miles from the old Polish frontier.

The Germans fought violently to hold their position, sending many futile counter-attacks against the Russians. They failed with a loss of 2,000 men, 22 tanks destroyed and 40 artillery and mortar batteries silenced. War material was captured and prisoners taken.

Major Objective

Sarny, a major objective within old Poland and 130 miles southwest of the Mozyr area, was captured by Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's first Ukrainian army in an outflanking move which took the town from the rear, routing the German garrison. Thirty big guns and 80 trucks were among the booty captured by the Russians.

Russian forces in this area also advanced to take Dombrovitsa, a district center 20 miles north of Sarny. This gave the Russians a 26-mile front in old Poland. This front was astride the Vilna-Rovno railway thus forcing the Germans back 135 miles to Brest-Litovsk for their next north-south communications line in the area. At Dombrovitsa many railway cars and army stores were captured.

In one of their strongest counter-attacks since the Russians began their current series of successful offensives, the Germans lashed out east of Vinnitsa with heavy forces, seeking to stem Vatutin's left wing pushing south toward the Bug river and Rumania.

A heavy barrage of massed Russian artillery met the German assaults and the operations ended after more than 2,000 Germans were killed and 86 of their tanks destroyed, with the Germans back in their original positions.

Between this area and Sarny, Vatutin's forces captured 50 towns and hamlets west of Novograd Volynski, including Muzhilovichi, 18 miles from Novograd Volynski and three miles from the highway junction of Korets.

Fire Grounded Planes

West and northwest of Kirovograd, where the Germans suffered one of their severest defeats of the current campaign, Gen. Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian army dislodged the Germans from several heavily fortified populated places, killed 1,000 of the enemy and destroyed 36 of their tanks. A Soviet motorized detachment broke into the German rear, attacked an airfield and set fire to 40 grounded planes, and routed a German headquarters unit before wheeling back to its own lines.

South of Belaya Tserkov in the Dnieper bend, where Vatutin's forces were nearest a junction with Konev's army, the Russians captured several populated places.

Commenting on the furious German attack near Vinnitsa the London Daily Express said a crisis in the battle was expected in the next 48 hours, when the fate of the whole German armies in the Ukraine probably would be decided.

Do or Die Stand

The Germans were reported bringing up troops from Rumania to support a do-or-die stand.

A German military spokesman told Swedish correspondents that the Russians have pierced Nazi lines northwest of Vitebsk in White Russia and now are fighting behind the German front. In this area, north of the Mozyr sector, the Russians have reported little progress in recent days. Russian forces have captured towns north, west and east of Vitebsk but have met strong German opposition in the fighting.

Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin announced Sarny's capture in an order of the day, and Moscow dispatches added that Soviet forces already were pressing on west of that city 35 miles inside the prewar Polish border and nearly halfway along the 475-mile rail route from Kiev to Warsaw.

Stalin ordered a new Moscow victory salute tonight and conferred the name "Sarny" on the troops who took the town.

Nazis Attack With Tanks

The Russian advance westward continued, and *Red Star* said the Germans were making furious assaults with tanks in an attempt to hold the drive back. Guerrillas were praised for aid to the regular army.

In many other sectors the fighting also is "assuming a more violent character," *Red Star* said, as "the enemy has introduced new units to complete his defeated infantry and tank divisions."

The Germans were conceded, by means of hard battles and heavy losses, to be holding open the narrow escape corridor for the forces in the Smela-Kanev area of the upper Dnieper behd below Kiev.

The Germans themselves, in a broadcast, asserted they had cut off and "destroyed" a Russian division, a tank brigade and an artillery detachment in the past 24 hours southeast and southwest of Pogrebishche.

REDS CAPTURE SARNY AS NAZIS CALL RESERVES

LONG

Russian Troops Seize Key Rail Center 35 Miles Inside Poland.

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FOE'S SUPPLY LINE CRACKED

Soviet Army Presses Westward for Attacks on Other Transport Points.

London, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—Russian troops of the First Ukraine Army have captured Sarny, Premier Stalin announced today, seizing the fortified railway junction thirty-five miles within old Poland after an assault over the Sluch River.

Stalin's order of the day declared that Sarny was an important strongpoint in the German defenses in the Polessye direction.

The Soviet forces crossed the Sluch yesterday and then took Sarny by assault, said the order broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor.

The key railway center, astride a north-south line and also on a line west to Warsaw, had virtually been encircled, and Soviet advance units already were pushing beyond Sarny. Towns on the railway north and south were taken yesterday, effectively breaking the Nazi supply route, and forcing the Germans to rely on the railway running through Brest-Litovsk 135 miles farther west.

Other Places Seized.

Stryelsk, seven miles north of Sarny, and Nenovichi, seven miles south, were seized yesterday.

Stalin ordered a salute in Moscow tonight of twelve salvoes from 124 guns, and awarded the name Sarny to troops distinguishing themselves in the victory.

Moscow dispatches said that the Germans were throwing reserves into counter-attacks seeking to halt the Soviet advances.

Fall of Sarny meant that Gen. Nikolai Vatutin could use the rail center as a pivot, with his right flank protected by th

Pripet Marshes, for attacks toward the other rail centers of Shepetovka, Rovno, Zhmerinka and Proshurov.

Farther south Russian patrols were reported clearing the eastern bank of the Bug River in the lower Ukraine, preparing for a drive on the Warsaw-Odessa railroad.

German Attacks Fail To Stem Russians

JAN 13 1944

GILMORE

Moscow, Jan. 12 (AP)—In the face of German counter-attacks, the Russians kept up their advances today in the western Ukraine and north and south of Sarny where the Red army is pushing westward.

After cutting the north-south railroad through the Pripetmarshes at points seven miles north and south of Sarny, the Russians were just 75 miles short of being halfway between Kiev and Warsaw.

By-Pass Suggested

(The dispatch suggested that the Russians plunging through old Poland were by-passing Sarny, 35 miles inside the frontier. Besides the troops north and south of the city, other Russians last were reported five miles east of Sarny.)

"On many sectors, offensive battles were assuming a more violent character," the army newspaper *Red Star* said. "The enemy has introduced new units to complete his defeated infantry and tank divisions."

Push Toward Rumania

Other Russian columns advancing toward Rumania increased their threat to the Odessa-Warsaw railroad.

In the upper Dnieper bend sector, the Germans by hard fighting and heavy loses still were holding open their narrow escape corridor from the Smela-Kanev area where they were being squeezed between the First and Second Ukrainian armies. No Russian report suggested a German withdrawal although the peril to the Nazis increased every hour.

Nazis Call On Reserves

The Nazis were mustering all available tank and infantry reserves in an effort to stem the Russian advance. *Red Star* said, and fighting all along the front was assuming a more violent character. At no point, however, the dispatches added, was the enemy able to stop the Soviet drive, despite the heavy weight of Nazi armor.

Furious tank charges against troops of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin approaching the Odessa-Warsaw railway were beaten back. *Red Star* said, with guerrilla detachments lending valuable aid to the Soviet regulars.

Other Assaults Smashed

The Germans were also reported launching fierce counter-assaults south and southwest of Berdichev, but these, too, were smashed, *Red Star* added.

From inside the Dnieper bend where huge concentrations of German troops face encirclement by the forces of Vatutin and Gen. Ivan S. Konev, enemy resistance also was increasing. *Red Star* reported.

These German counter-attacks were not surprising, it was pointed out, since there have been recurring reports of heavy German reinforcements being rushed to the front as the stiuation became more and more dangerous.

New German Leaders

The Nazis, it was said, must continue their resistance, no matter what the cost, in order to prevent a major calamity not only in the Dnieper bend but as far west as Odessa.

The Nazis, dispatches said, have been able to bring in reserves in divisional strength, despite their reverses of the last two weeks, and these fresh units have taken up the fight under new commanders, who have been rushed to the front to try and halt the Red offensive.

Resistance Diminishes

A broadcast Russian communique heard in London said Vatutin's left wing operating west and southwest of Novograd-Volyinski met diminishing German resistance. More than 30 towns were swept up in this sector and 1,100 Nazis were reported killed within 24 hours. Driving on the rail junction center of Shepetovka, Red troops captured Radulino, 15 miles

southwest of Novograd-Volyinski, and Burtin, 16 miles east of Shepetovka. German and Hungarian troops were surrendering in considerable numbers, the broadcast bulletin said.

vice said Alli... Crotia last ... sans with a... over Partidion.")

THRUST BY ... TANKS ADMITTED BY MARSHAL TITO

GREENE

LONDON, Jan. 12.—(AP) Yugoslav Partisans acknowledged today a 30-mile thrust by German tanks southward from Banja Luka to the Partisan mountain stronghold of Jajce, but said that elsewhere the Nazis were repulsed and their communications raided despite the constantly-increasing forces they are hurling into their campaign to surpress the patriots.

The outnumbered bands under Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) apparently were meeting the Nazi bid by avoiding major battles and exploiting hit-skip assaults on railways.

Tito's broadcast communique today did not say whether Jajce had been captured but the German-controlled Croat News agency claimed the town and identified it as the place "where the Tito government first was proclaimed." The German radio had claimed capture of the town as long ago as three weeks.

Tito said that 23 miles farther southeast in the rugged Bosnian country the Prince Eugen Division attacked Travnik but was repulsed by the Partisans, and that fierce fighting was in progress between Jajce and Mrkonjicgrad.

Hitting back wherever they could, the Partisans announced they had seized the localities of Frebrenica and Vlasinyaka from the Germans, and listed these other successes:

Attacks on traffic on the Banja Luka-Zagreb railway and other railways on Crotia; capture of much enemy war material on the Sanjak-Bosnian border; and killing of 30 Germans by the second Yugoslav brigade near Plevlja, 55 miles east of Sarajevo.

Allied fighter planes meanwhile scored hits on several enemy vessels off the Yugoslav Adriatic coast. (A Hungarian broadcast recorded in New York by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence ser-

Nazi Tanks Drive Slavs Back To Jajce Region

London, Jan. 12 (AP)—A Yugoslav Army of Liberation communique said today that a German tank column had driven to Jajce, 30 miles south of Banja Luka, on the Vrbas river, and the Budapest radio asserted the Nazis had occupied the town, previously identified as headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), the Partisan leader.

Tito's communique, broadcast by the free Yugoslav radio, declared that the Germans were throwing increasing weight into their new offensive against central Bosnia, where Jajce lies high up in the Vrbas valley.

Fierce Fight Reported

German tank formations "succeeded in thrusting forward from Banja Luka to Mrkonjicgrad and ... e bulletin added, without ...ther they had been occu... fierce fighting is raging ...e two towns.

... broadcasts claimed the Jajce three weeks ago.

Units of the Prince Eugene Division attacking at Travnik, 20 miles southeast of Jajce, were repulsed by Partisan troops, Tito said, and in eastern Bosnia, the German-held localities of Frebernica and Vlasinyaka were captured.

Rail Traffic Attacked

Yugoslav columns successfully attacked traffic on the Banja Luka-Zagreb railway, Tito said, and struck at railroads in Croatia.

Units of the second Yugoslav brigade killed 30 Germans near Plevlja, 55 miles southeast of Sarajevo, and captured much enemy war material on the Sanjak-Bosnia border, the communique reported.

(Allied planes were sighted over Croatia between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, according to a Hungarian news agency broadcast recorded in New York by the United States foreign broadcast intelligence service. "Their objective," it said, "was to supply Partisans with arms and ammunition.")

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POLES FRAME BORDER REPLY

O'QUINN

Expected To Leave Way Open For Negotiations

London, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Polish Cabinet, after a second all-day discussion of Moscow's offer of a modified Curzon Line as the Polish-Russian boundary, was drafting a reply tonight which was expected to spar for more favorable terms but leave the way open for a settlement.

There was a widespread belief that the Poles eventually would submit to the Russian declaration under guidance of Britain and America.

The Russians yesterday suggested the Curzon Line proposal of 1919 as a working basis and said Poland could gain an outlet to the Baltic Sea at Germany's expense in the west.

May Show Underground Link

The intial Polish reply, promised Thursday, may deal at length with data designed to refute the Russian assertion that the Polish Government in London does not control the Polish underground resistance to the Germans.

The Poles also may cite population statistics on territory which the Russians claim is not predominantly Polish.

The tone of the Polish reply, however, was expected to be sufficiently restrained to permit the possibility that a Polish representative could shortly seek to restore diplomatic relations with Russia.

May Go To Committee

There was a possibility that the entire question might be referred to the European advisory committee in London, but this committee would have to submit any recommendations to the Russian, British and American governments.

The Poles might object that Russia is represented on the committee while Poland is not, but they might be willing to rest their case with the British and Americans.

Points To Party Support

The Polish Telegraph Agency in New York quoted the official Polish paper in London, *Dziennik Polski*, as arguing that the Polish Government in London truly represented the Polish people and was supported by the four chief Polish political parties.

"Any other Government in Poland could be supported only by bayonets," it said.

The Telegraph agency also asserted that in 1939 the Poles east of the Curzon Line, exclusive of eastern Galicia, made up 2,250,000 of a population of 6,620,000, and that in eastern Galicia they numbered 2,200,000 out of 4,410,000.

It said the Polish population was concentrated in Wilno and adjoining counties, in Lwow and surrounding districts, and in the province of Tarnopol.

Polish Cabinet Expected To Give Views

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London, Jan. 12 (AP)—A statement setting forth Poland's reaction to the Moscow proposal for a solution of the two countries, territorial dispute was expected today as the Polish Cabinet in London was summoned to its third meeting in 24 hours.

The Russians, while asserting they intend to keep the bulk of the Ukrainian and White Russian areas incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1939, have suggested the "Curzon Line" of 1919 as a possible Russian-Polish border and emphasized that a strong Poland, with an outlet to the Baltic Sea, could be rebuilt with territory taken from the Germans.

Two Meetings Held

The Polish Cabinet held two meetings yesterday and conferred with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden between sessions.

It appeared in London that early settlement of the dispute depended o... the degree to which the Polish Government-in-exile was willing to reconstitute itself on a basis friendly, or at least agreeable, to Russia. The Russians have objected to some members of the Government, among them Gen. Kasimierz Sosnkowski, commander-in-chief.

An opinion widely expressed in London was that Moscow had at least provided a starting point for negotiations, but if the Polish Government were not amenable, the Russians would turn to the "Polish patriot group" formed in Russia.

Bid For Recognition

(A bid for greater recognition of this group was made last night by Wiktor Grosz, a member of its executive committee, who asserted in a Moscow broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors that "the political attitude of the Union of Polish Patriots has won the confidence of the United Nations."

("We have separated ourselves from the suicidal anti-Soviet policy of the so-called London Government and have convinced the world that all of Polish emigration is not marching blindly into an abyss," he declared.)

Moscow Denies Spain Has Withdrawn Legion

London, Jan. 12 (AP)—Asserting that Spanish troops still are fighting in Russia, with more being sent to the front, the Soviet Information Bureau in Moscow declared today that "the Spanish gangsters, covering themselves with the mask of neutrality, continue to serve Hitler faithfully."

Its statement said the "Spanish accomplices of Hitler had affirmed that all Spanish troops fighting in Russia on the side of the Germans have been recalled to Spain," but added that "the Spanish Legion (in Russia) cannot be concealed in a bag." The statement was broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor.

96 Killed In Train Crash In Spain

London, Jan. 12 (AP)—A DNB, German news agency, broadcast said today that 96 persons were killed and more than 100 injured early yesterday when the Madrid-San Sebastian express and another passenger train collided near Arevalo, 75 miles northwest of Madrid.

Berlin Makes Propaganda.

London, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that Allied planes had carried out a heavy raid against Piræus yesterday.

"Densely populated residential quarters were hit and the civilian population suffered great losses," said the German broadcast.

PILOTS PRAISE NEW U. S. FIGHTER

London, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—America's new extra long-range fighters, officially reported in yesterday's raids over Germany, have more than a dozen missions over Europe to their credit. They escorted heavy bombers more than 400 miles to Kiel and back on December 13, 1943.

Veteran pilots of the new fighter, including several aces imported from the Pacific and other theaters, describe it as the hottest warplane they have flown against the enemy anywhere.

LONDON PAPER WANTS FDR AT PEACE TABLE

LONDON, Jan. 12.—(AP) The London Star expressed the hope today that President Roosevelt would be at the peace conference whenever it is held. The newspaper said editorially:

"Allied peoples who have no concern with American domestic affairs will hope that whenever peace is made this giant among presidents will be there among the builders."

BODY JETTISONED TO SAVE AVIATORS

BARKER

A United States Liberator Base in England, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—The crew of a shattered Liberator struggling back from France on only one engine threw the body of their dead navigator into the English Channel to help lighten their ship—and credited this with saving their lives.

"We followed the course he gave us before he died, and it brought us through," Lieut. Glenn E. Jorgensen of Freewater, Ore., the pilot, said today. "We had unanimous faith in his navigation."

Jettisoning their comrade's body was a grim decision to have to make; but with four wounded and two frostbitten men who would have drowned if the plane had ditched in the sea, and the crew throwing everything loose overboard, it was considered justified.

The Liberator, "Conquest Cavalier," was jumped by eight twin-engined Messerschmitts and a Junkers-88 rocket plane soon after it bombed northwest Germany a few days ago.

The navigator was Lieut. Arthur E. Barks of Providence, R. I.

Shells crippled the plane, killed the navigator and wounded Lieut. Roy D. Stahl Jr., the bombardier, of Pontiac, Ill., and started a fire with smoke so dense that Lieut. Jorgensen could not see the co-pilot, Lieut. Charles R. Matthews, of Thomaston, Ga., beside him.

Other wounded gunners were Sergts. Lee Dotson of Buzzards Bay, Mass., and Herman Schafer, 43-55 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, L. I.

Other crewmen were Sergts. Paul V. Vetochi, of Somerville, Mass., Charles R. Jones, of Fort Worth, Tex., and Frank Sacco, of 916 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., gunners.

Oschersleben Air Battles Described

A United States Bomber Base in Britain, Jan. 12 (AP)—The heaviest fighting in all the air battles fought over Germany Tuesday apparently developed at Oschersleben, the home of the Nazis' No. 1 Focke-Wulf fighter factory.

Crewmen said that rocket-firing ground guns threw up explosives which, in the words of Capt. Kenneth R. Bickett, of La Junta, Col., looked "as big as a house."

Fighters charged single bombers 28 strong in some instances, often risking collisions with the big raiders to press home with guns and aerial rockets their counterattacks in defense of the plant.

Direct Hits Observed

Smoke bursts filled the air.

Direct bomb hits, however, were observed on the factory installations of the town, 90 miles southwest of Berlin, which was previously attacked by American forces last July 28.

Veteran airmen described the fury of the fighting over the blasted target as unprecedented.

Looked Like Transport

"I've never seen anything like it during my 15 missions," said the injured navigator of one Fortress in describing the three-hour battle with the German fighters.

Sergt. Carl A. Gun...sen, of Hoboken, N. J., told of an enemy fighter formation so big "I thought they were our escort, there were so many. When they saw us, 25 peeled off and came tearing head-on through our formation."

"They threw everything at us—even a big two-engined job which looked like a transport," said Lieut. William H. Hartlett, of New Orleans, La., a Fortress pilot. "It looked like a merry-go-round the way they'd come creeping in, shoot, swing around then come back again."

More than 20 FW190s came at Lieut. Col. William R. Calhoun's bomber head-on.

"I had to lift one wing or be rammed," the Birmingham (Ala.) flyer said. "Those guys were desperate."

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Gunners Not Idle

Fortress gunners, however, who bagged more than 100 of the enemy defenders, were by no means idle.

Crews told of seeing the gunners on one Fortress pop a couple of ME109s simultaneously as they came in for a frontal attack. Both

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spiraled to the ground in flames.

Sergt. Clyde V. Craig, of Harlan, Ky., found a fighter in his sights "while he was sitting out there getting ready to lob a rocket at us. I blasted the hell out of him!"

Pilot Who Stunted Over Stadium Brings Home Battered Fortress

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AT A U. S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Jan. 12.—(AP) Lt. Jack Watson, who "buzzed" a World Series baseball game last fall, brought back his battered Flying Fortress "Meat Hounds" from Germany yesterday after his entire crew had bailed out on the way home.

An Indianapolis flier, Watson was one of four Fortress pilots who zoomed low over the Yankee Stadium during the first game of the 1943 series, startling 69,000 spectators.

Recounting his experiences during the record U. S. air raid upon Germany, Watson said his No. 3 engine failed just before he reached the target, "but I stayed in formation."

"About 50 German fighters jumped us just as we came in for the bomb run," he related. "A shell blew up in the No. 2 engine, which started burning, but we got the fire out and were heading home when rockets started exp[lo]

Watson said that shortly [after] ad shot down a Nazi fighter the No. 2 eng[ine] r engine caught fire. Over England [we] out, but he stuck to the burning shi[p] at a fighter base. The left elev[ator] tion shattered.

Nazis Raise Women's Hours

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12 (AP).—The newspaper "Aftontidningen" said today that the German Minister of Labor has ordered the working day for women increased to ten hours, in order to release 3 to 5 per cent more workers for duty at the front.

The executions caused a sensation in Rome, while the press of neutral Switzerland expressed shocked amazement.

Relatives and friends of the slain men in Italy had been convinced the death penalty would not be inflicted. In a letter to a friend, 77-year-old Marshal de Bono recently stated his trial on a "treason" charge would start at Verona Jan. 8 and would "clarify my innocence before the judges." De Bono said he took no part in the plan to oust Mussolini until on the morning of July 25 he received a message exhorting him to sign a removal order to be adopted that day by the Grand Council."

Count [C]iano Allowed 'Courtesy' Of Fa[c]ing Death with Open Eyes

BRUTTO

AT THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER, Jan. 12.—(AP) Count Galeazzo Ciano, executed at Verona yesterday for "treason" to his father-in-law, Benito Mussolini, was given the final "courtesy" of being allowed to face a blackshirt firing squad with open eyes.

Persons convicted of treason usually are blindfolded and shot in the back. Presumably this was the fate of old Marshal Emilio de Bono and three other former members of the Fascist Grand Council who were executed with Ciano, according to reports from Italy.

All denied they were guilty of treason in having voted to oust Mussolini as Italian dictator last July 25, but the tribunal of Mussolini's German-sponsored regime in northern Italy convicted them in four hours.

Ciano Execution Seen As Move In Big Purge

JAN 13 1944

By Frank Brutto

At the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Jan. 12 (AP) — Execution of Count Ciano and four other members of the former Fascist Grand Council on charges of treason to the Mussolini government was viewed here today as part of a purge directed at all who opposed Italy's continuance as a partner of Germany.

The death sentences imposed on Benito Mussolini's son-in-law; Marshal Emilo de Bono and other high Fascists put teeth in an announcement that provincial trials of "traitors" in Nazi-occupied northern Italy would start next Saturday.

Scorza Trial Seen

One of the first to be brought before these courts is expected to be Carlo Scorza, Fascist party secretary, who voted to sustain Mussolini in the meeting of the Grand Council last July, but is accused of failing to mobilize the party after Mussolini's arrest and also of having later offered his support to the Badoglio government. Scorza was reported under arrest at Rome.

(The British radio said today that "75 prominent Fascists have been assassinated in northern Italy by Italian patriots" in the last ten days, and "another wave of strikes is sweeping occupied Italy, the third outbreak in four weeks.")

Italian Reaction

A dispatch to the *Gazette de Lausanne* said Italian reaction to the Verona trials was that they were only another sign "of the depth to which Italy has fallen under German occupation."

Ciano's execution yesterday was the first time in history that a member of the Annunciata—thereby a cousin of the King—had been put to death. Among the 13 others condemned *in absentia* were two who also wore the order, Count Dino Grandi, president of the Fascist Chamber, who led the revolt against Mussolini, and Luigi Federzoni, president of the Royal Academy.

Memo Read To Court

The Swiss telegraph agency said a memorandum by Ciano was read to the court in which he declared: "I could have been mistaken, but could never have betrayed."

Under questioning, Ciano was reported to have admitted asking Marshal Badoglio for passports for himself and his family.

Ciano was quoted as saying that after being relieved as Minister of Foreign Affairs and assigned as Ambassador to the Vatican he no longer had an opportunity to see Mussolini and had been unable to confer with his father-in-law before the session of the Grand Council.

Faced The Guns

The dispatch said the executions were carried out one at a time by a firing squad of Blackshirt volunteers and that Ciano, last to go, was granted a request that he remain unblindfolded and face the guns instead of being shot in the back.

The others executed were de Bono, Carlo Pereschi, Giovanni Marinelli and Luciano Gottardi. Another, Tullio Ciannetti, was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

Illiterate Can't Play Soccer in Portugal

LISBON, Jan. 12 (AP).—Soccer-football players who can't read or write will not be permitted to play in Portugal.

The Football Federation announced the decision today and ruled that players must produce certificates of graduation from primary schools before being permitted to play in public.

CERVARO VILLAGE SEIZED BY YANKS

GALLAGHER

Fortress Town Captured From Nazis as Push Toward Cassino Continues.

JAN 13 1944

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 12.—(AP) The German high command announced today that Nazi troops had lost the fortress village of Cervaro "after hard fighting," and it was considered possible here that American forces already were pushing on beyond the town toward the key city of Cassino, only four miles away.

Last official reports reaching headquarters said American troops were closing in on Cervaro from the north, east and south, and that capture of the last formidable German stronghold before Cassino was expected momentarily. There was no official confirmation that the village had been taken. Allied spokesmen said tonight that so far as they knew Cervaro still was in German hands.

Cervaro's fall virtually would open a path for American and British forces of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army to sweep on into Cassino, a bitterly-defended bastion of the present German defense line across Italy. Seventy airline miles from Rome, Cassino is on the main inland railroad and highway that thread a series of valleys northwestward to the Eternal City.

Thaw Slows Yanks

Progress in the Cassino plain was slow as a sudden thaw again brought deep, sticky mud. Part of the comparatively slow pace of Gen. Clark's offensive had been due to his determination to save American and British lives by pounding every foot of Nazi-held ground with big guns for hours before each advance.

The Allies' new round-the-clock Balkans bombing team—Flying Fortresses by day, R.A.F. Wellingtons by night—shifted its assault to the big Greek port of Piraeus after its shattering blow the previous day at Sofia, capital of Bulgaria.

Though handicapped by poor weather, the great American bombers went in unerringly with their Lightning fighter escort and rained tons of bombs on moles, jetties, warehouses and railway facilities of the port which serves Athens and through which supplies pass to German forces in the Aegean.

Fortress crewmen said many fires were started in the harbor and that one warehouse blew up. Thirty-eight Nazi fighters challenged the mission over southern Greece, and in the swirling fight that ensued Fortress gunners shot down five enemy planes and their escorts destroyed another three. Seven American planes were lost.

As in the raid on Sofia, the two-engined British Wellingtons then swept in after dark and, guided by fires set by the Americans, dumped another huge load of explosives and incendiaries. The Wellingtons, capable of carrying bomb loads almost equal to those of the Fortresses, were reported to have started at least nine more blazes in Piraeus and to have touched off one mammoth explosion.

(The German DNB news agency reported, as usual, that all Allied bombs landed in "densely populated residential quarters" of Piraeus and that military targets were not damaged.)

A broadcast by the Cairo radio today reported that Bulgarian government ministries were hastily evacuating Sofia and that the civilian population also was taking to the country on a large scale since Monday's one-two smash at the Bulgarian capital. The city's industrial districts were said to have been heavily damaged.

Yanks, British Hit Piraeus

DYNAN

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 12 (AP)—Allied bombers, striking another day-and-night double-header blow into the Balkans, battered Piraeus, the port of Athens in Greece, in heavy force yesterday, while aground the Fifth Army seized more high ground in Italy, Allied headquarters announced today.

(The German communique said the Nazis had been thrown out of Cervaro, fortified village four miles east southeast of Cassino on the Rome road, "after hard fighting," and also lost a mountain top to the northeast.

Taken In Pincers Move

(Cervaro was the last village outpost guarding Cassino, the powerful Nazi stronghold blocking the road to Rome. Allied troops had closed in on the village from the south and the northeast.)

The one-two punch against Piraeus was delivered by "a considerable force" of Flying Fortresses by day, followed by RAF Wellingtons swooping in last night.

Fortress crewmen declared many fires were started in the harbor area and a warehouse blew up. Fortress gunners downed five German fighters and their Lightning escorts bagged three more.

Nine Fires Started

The Wellingtons hit about 10 P. M., starting at least nine large fires.

The ground communique said the Fifth Army advance continued, "and some further high ground was seized. Enemy pockets of resistance were cleaned up and our front line straightened out."

The British destroyers Troubridge and Tumult prowling the Adriatic coast Sunday night damaged railway trains by gunfire, and hit a schooner, driving it aground.

Eleven Planes Bagged

Eleven enemy planes were destroyed during widespread operations, and seven Allied aircraft were missing.

Mitchell bombers hit the rail yards at Falconara northeast of Rome, and Fabriano in north central Italy.

Warhawks bombed and strafed two freight trains supplying the Germans on the Adriatic coastal front, and night bombers scored hits on blast furnaces and foundry buildings of the iron and steel works at Piombino on the Italian west coast forty miles south of Leghorn.

FOE REPORTED QUITTING TOWN ON ROME ROAD

Berlin Radio Says Troops Evacuate Cervaro as Allies Advance.

FOUR MILES FROM CASSINO

American and British Forces Seize Heights—Rail Yards Blasted by Mitchells.

London, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—German troops have evacuated Cervaro, fortified village four miles southeast of Cassino, in Italy, the Nazi High Command communique broadcast by Berlin announced today. Cervaro was a strong point protecting Cassino, the German bastion on the road to Rome.

There was no Allied confirmation immediately, but Allied troops have been thrusting toward the village.

The German communique also stated that the Nazi forces lost a mountain top to the northeast of Cassino.

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Hope Of New King Grows Among Italians

Naples, Jan. 12 (AP)—Hope was evinced in some Italian political circles today that a change of kings to remove "the taint of Fascism" and a reorganization of the Badoglio Government along broader "democratic" lines could be effected before the Allies capture Rome.

Demands that King Vittorio Emanuele abdicate in favor of his grandson, the 6-year-old Prince of Naples, were laid before the Russian and French members of the Inter-Allied Advisory Council on Italy yesterday and further pressure along these lines is expected to come from the Committee of National Liberation, representing six political parties, which will meet at Bari on January 28.

Russian, Frenchman In Talks

Andrei J. Vishinsky, Russian

member of the c… nd Rene… Massigli, the Fre… nittee of… National Liberati… ign com… missioner, confer… day with… Count Carlo Sf… -Fascist… foreign minister … head of… the action party, … nedetto… Croce, Italian … er-states… man.

Groce and Sf… med their… belief that th… ust go and… that his son … berto, was… equally una… it indicated… that a reg… Prince of… Naples wo… ble.

Two Win Merit Award

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 12 (AP)—Legion of Merit decorations were awarded today to Brig. Gen. Patrick W. Timberlake, San Antonio, Texas, for outstanding staff work in planning air operations as chief of staff of the Mediterranean Air Command, and to Col. Harold … Hayes, Pittsburgh, for outsta… ding work as signal officer.

Flandin Treason Trial Soon Due In Algiers

Algiers, Jan. 12 (AP)—The treason trials of former Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin and several other former French statesmen will begin within a few days, Justice Commissioner Francois De Menthon has told the French Consultative Assembly.

Others to be tried besides Flandin include Marcel Peyrouton and Pierre Pucheu, former Vichy Interior Minis… and Pierre Boisson, forme… nor-General of French W… a. All are under arrest.

COMING TO W… GTON

ALGIERS, Jan. … P) Edwin C. Wilson, U. S. … ntative to the French Commi… of National Liberation, tonight … was reported preparing to leave for Washington to consult with State department officials concerning the committee's plans for a provisional government in France.

Wilson conferred yesterday with the committee's president, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who has been seeking American and British endorsement of the project.

Malta Air Chief Given Middle East Command

Cairo, Jan. 12 (AP)—Air Vice-Marshall Sir Keith Rodney Park, air officer commanding at Malta, tonight was named air officer commander in chief in the Middle East.

He succeeds Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, appointed head of the British Coastal Command last Saturday.

Park, 51, commanded the fighter group which bore the brunt of the Battle of Britain and directed a small air force from his own plane during the withdrawal of British troops from Dunkerque.

His planes from Malta aided in the aerial offensive which paved the way for the Sicilian invasion.

Politis on Allied Council

CAIRO, Jan. 12 (AP).—Jean Politis, former Greek Ambassador to Italy, has been appointed Greek representative on the Inter-Allied Advisory Council on Italy. Politis, who escaped from Greece last summer, represented the Greek government in Rome when Italy declared war on his nation.

Greeks Plan Purge

CAIRO, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Greek government - in - exile announced tonight it would create a committee to investigate all former officeholders escaping from Greece, particularly as to whether they have co-operated with the Germans.

JAN 13 1944

AMERICAN BUILT ROAD FOLLOWING CHINESE TROOPS

WITH GEN. STILWELL IN BURMA, Jan. 6—(Delayed)—(AP) American construction genius has pushed the new Ledo road through the primeval jungle of northern Burma almost on the heels of Chinese troops clearing the zone of Japanese.

The results as well as the hazards of this Allied effort now are being viewed first hand by wiry, wise-cracking Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American commander in the Far East, who is making his first tour of Burma since he marched out of the country in May 1942 after it had been overrun by the invaders.

The results already are good. The new highway which will substitute for the old Burma road already extends deep into northern Burma and is being used by trucks. Ahead of the completed road are trails which a jeep may travel and they end only a short distance behind the front lines.

But the retaking of northern Burma to permit construction of the Ledo road through to the Burma road is bound to be difficult. The Japanese are unlikely to give up this important area without a terrific struggle.

It is apparent the Japanese lack planes for an aerial supply line for they are using elephants, horses and human porters and living off the land as much as possible.

Stilwell came into this thick jungle several days ago by airplane and jeep and since then has covered almost every inch of Hukawng valley where Americans equipped and trained Chinese soldiers commanded by Gens. Sun Li-Je and Ling Yao-Hsiang have pushed the Japanese into the upper reaches of the Chindwin river.

The Chinese have been mopping up the Hukawng valley but the Japanese still hold positions around Taro in the western part of the valley and Sharaw in the eastern end. They are using pillboxes made of earth and bamboo so expertly camouflaged they cannot be detected 10 feet away. Crackshot snipers who remain hidden in trees for days at a time also are causing trouble.

Wearing a tin helmet and field jacket with no insignia and carrying a carbine, Stilwell is traveling afoot and by jeep from one combat zone to another. His disguise didn't fool the Chinese who know him and he stopped to talk with enlisted men as well as officers, speaking fluently in their own language.

MARINES PRE… LANDING BY …

JAN 13 1944

Artillery At Cape Gloucester Smashes Enemy's Barges

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Thursday, Jan. 13 (AP)—Arawe, New Britain, invaded by the United States Sixth Army December 15 still is in American hands and Tokyo broadcasts of its "recapture" constitute "a complete exaggeration," a spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today.

"We are still right there and on the job," he said.

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Thursday*, Jan. 13 (AP) — American marine artillery smashed a Japanese night attempt to land reinforcements at Borgen Bay, near the marines' invasion beachhead at Cape Gloucester, New Britain. The enemy's efforts to halt the marines' advance have cost him more than 2,400 dead so far.

The sinking of two troop-filled barges was reported in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today. It also said that the marines were maintaining steady pressure in the Borgen Bay sector, where fighting has been heavy around Hill 660.

EDWSON

Reports Slow Advance

A headquarter's spokesman said the marines were advancing slowly, aided by attack planes. He added that 300 more Japanese bodies had been found, bringing the total enemy dead to more than 2,400 compared with around 400 marine dead and wounded.

Australian troops have advanced three miles along the coast of the Huon peninsula in New Guinea, and the Japanese apparently are attempting to evacuate troops threatened with entrapment between the Aussies and American force at Saidor, less than 60 miles to the northwest.

Increased enemy barge traffic along the coast has been hard hit by day air strafing and night PT patrol boat attacks. Forty-three of the barges, many of them loaded with troops, were sunk or destroyed Monday and Tuesday.

Supply Centers Bombed

Madang and Alexishafen, enemy supply and airdrome centers on the New Guinea coast northwest of Saidor, were bombed by Allied planes with 126 tons of explosives.

Bombers ranging north of Madang damaged shore installations, fired supply dumps and destroyed shipping in the Uligan ha… r area. Destruction of 14 barges, four luggers and other small craft was reported, with many others damaged.

Naval PT patrol boats sank nine barges and damaged 11 others in night attacks off the coast near Saidor. Many of the barges carried enemy troops, and their presence bolstered belief that the Japanese were finding their position between Australian and American forces untenable.

Strike North Of Arawe

Air patrols smashed again at Didmop village north of the American line on Arawe peninsula, on the southwest coast of N… Britain and 65 miles from Cape … ucester.

Rabaul, on northeast … w Britain, was hit again … medium bombers from the So… ons air… fields. Lukunai airstri… of the three fields from w… enemy planes defend the … was bombed. The commun… ade no mention of enemy int… en.

Huon Vise Tightened

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 12 (AP)—Complete control of the Huon peninsula on northeast New Guinea was in sight for the Allies today. Australians defeated the Japanese in a tank and artillery action there which ended with the victors crossing the Buri river on the coast.

The Japanese, finding their position more and more untenable as the Australians force them up the coast toward American invasion troops at Saidor, stanchly resisted the Aussies, but finally gave way before the tanks.

Barges Destroyed

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique reporting the Australian victory also told of Allied air action against enemy barges and supply points along the New Guinea coast from Gali village north to Uligan. Many barges, some of them bearing troops which the Japanese may be attempting to evacuate from the Allied nutcracker, have been destroyed in recent days.

The Allied campaign to clear Huon peninsula started soon after the fall of Lae, on the southwest shore, September 16. While one force of Australians drove around the coast, another battled its way northward inland. The inland force is nearing Bogadjim, enemy supply point on the coast about 20 miles south of the larger Japanese base at Madang.

Supply Dumps Hit

Below Madang, and around 60 miles from the Australians who crossed the Buri river, are the Americans at Saidor.

Allied bombers visited the Bogadjim area, the communique said, dumping 76 tons of explosives on supply dumps and destroying eight bridges on the highway that leads to Madang.

Meanwhile United States Marines smashed back two Japanese counter-attacks south of Borgen Bay in northwestern New Britain and advanced slightly in their fight for Hill 660, important height in the Cape Gloucester area.

Destroyer Set Afire

A Japanese convoy of six ships was spotted southeast of Kavieng, New Ireland, by an American naval Catalina flying boat which put a bomb directly amidship an accompanying destroyer. The explosion set the warship afire.

Rabaul, big enemy base on the northeastern tip of New Britain, was raided by heavy bombers, torpedo and dive bombers from Allied Solomons' bases. The attack Sunday damaged the Vunakanau and Tobera airdromes and destroyed anti-aircraft batteries.

21 Jap Planes Bagged

First reports said the raiders and their escorting fighters downed 16 enemy interceptors at a cost of four planes. Later advices from South Pacific headquarters boosted the Japanese losess to 21 planes for certain and five probables. A total of 78 Nipponese aircraft have been downed over Rabaul since January 1 on the basis of the revised figure.

Mitchell medium bombers flown by Dutch airmen raided Koepang on the southwest coast of Dutch Timor, north of Australia, Monday night, meeting anti-aircraft fire, but leaving enemy installations ablaze.

Rabaul Raid Toll Put At 21 Japs

JAN 13 1944

F. HAMPSON

Guadalcanal, Jan. 12 (AP)—American and New Zealand fighters shot down 21 Japanese planes and five probables Sunday while precision bombers plastered the enemy's Tobera air base at Rabaul, New Britain, with 16 tons of bombs, a South Pacific naval spokesman said today.

(General MacArthur's communique, in announcing the Tobera raid, said 16 of the 40 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down at a cost of four planes.)

All Bombs Hit Targets

Pilots of the dive and torpedo bombers reported that all their bombs landed on the runway and on anti-Japanese positions, making at least 20 60-foot craters. One Japanese plane was destroyed on the ground.

This was part of the stepped-up air strikes against Rabaul made possible by new Allied air fields in the Bougainville area. The attacking force included more than 30 bombers covered by 70 Corsairs, Hellcats, P-38s and New Zealand-manned P-40s. Allied losses were announced here as two P-40s and one Hellcat.

More than 20 Liberator bombers hit Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul the same day without interception and with only meager anti-aircraft fire.

Six Japanese Ships Hit In Marshall Island Raid

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—American bombers, flying at low altitude in a daylight raid, battered six enemy cargo vessels and set fires in installations on Kwajalein Island, in the Marshalls.

The naval announcement said:

"Navy search Liberators of Fleet Air Wing 2 made a low-altitude, daylight attack on shipping and shore installations at Kwajalein Island on January 11. Six small cargo ships were bombed; two of these were sunk and the remainder damaged. Several buildings and other installations were set afire on shore, and two planes were damaged on the airfield. No fighter interception was encountered.

Taroa Island Hit

"Army heavy bombers of the Seventh Army Air Force bombed Taroa Island in the Maloelap atoll on the night of January 10, setting a number of fires and wrecking two planes on the ground. Another group of Seventh Army Air Force Liberators bombed Mili atoll in the evening of January 10.

"All of our planes returned without damage.

"Enemy bombers carried out nuisance raids at Tarawa in the evening of January 9, and at Makin and Abemama the night of January 10, causing no damage."

Marshalls Bo… Again

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 12 (AP).—New damage to … my shipping, planes and groun… stallations in the Marshall Islands in a triple attack by Army or Navy bombers, Jan. 10 and 11, was announced today by Pacific Fleet headquarters. All the American planes returned.

ERICKSON

The heaviest of the three blows was that delivered yesterday by Liberator search planes of Fleet Wing 2 against Kwajalein atoll. In a daylight attack from low altitude they sank two small Japanese cargo ships and damaged two oth… ers, started fires in buildings … shore installations and damaged two planes on the airfield. There was no interception.

Kwajalein apperently is the principal enemy shipping center in the Marshalls. More shipping has been sunk or damaged there by American raiders than in any other atoll of the group. The total now is two enemy light cruisers, five small cargo ships and a small transport sunk, and thirteen cargo ships damaged.

Heavy bombers of the 7th Army Air Force struck at Mili atoll Monday night. There were no details of this twentieth raid on Mili, where the Japanese lost fifteen planes and probably two more in previous strikes against a United States loss of three planes.

The same night another group of 7th Air Force bombers swept over Taroa islet of Maloelap atoll. They wrecked two planes on the ground and set fires. In ten previous raids on Maloelap the Japanese lost nineteen planes and thirty-nine probables. American losses have totaled six.

Australian Air Force Casualties, 7,764

JAN 13 1944

Melbourne, Jan. 12 (AP)—Royal Australian Air Force casualties in all war theaters to date total 7,764, of which 3,899 were killed, died or are presumed to be dead, Air Min-

30.24 — 11729

ister Arthur Drakeford announced today.

Drakeford said more than 18,000 members of the RAAF were on active service outside the Southwest [illegible] heater.

Gilbert Islands Pest Is Bedcheck Charlie

A 7TH AIR FORCE BASE IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS, Jan. 12 (AP).—First, it was the snipers. Then it was trigger-happy Americans who thought they heard snipers.

But now it's ~~Bedcheck Charley~~ a Japanese bomber that comes over this base just as hard-working G. I.'s settle down for a night's sleep.

'Foxholes' Built Above Ground

Gilbert Islands, Air Force Base, Jan. 12 (AP)—Logging has become a major business on this island because foxholes can't be dug more than two or three feet deep without becoming wells.

So Americans build miniature log shelters—coconut logs banked with sand. Palm matting on the floor makes it a deluxe, above-ground foxhole.

Brazilian Force Leaving Soon

Rio De Janeiro, Jan. 12 (AP)—A Brazilian expeditionary force will leave in the first months of this year in order to participate in the invasion of Europe," War Minister General Eurico Gaspar Dutra declared yesterday.

Says Spain [illegible] Nazis

Venezuela Pa[illegible] [illegible]rrival of $600,000 fo[illegible] [illegible]kers

CARACAS, Venez[illegible] Jan. 12 (AP).—The newspap[illegible]l Pais" said today that the [illegible]ish Embassy is distributing [illegible]y to "no less than 200 Germ[illegible] carrying out pro-Nazi activi[illegible] Venezuela.

A German name[illegible] is head of the German inte[illegible] service in Venezuela, the [illegible]er said,

adding he [illegible] repre-sentative of [illegible]pany in Santiago, C[illegible]

"El Pais" [illegible]ians had talked freely a[illegible]emselves about the arrival o[illegible]een 2,000,-000 and 2,500,000 b[illegible]s (between $600,000 and $750,[illegible]

100 ON SHIP RESCUED

Reykjavik, Iceland, an. 11 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Battling through a blinding snowstorm in a landing barge, United States Navy and Army personnel, aided by British troopers, rescued about 100 passengers and crewmen last night from the coastal vessel Laxfoss after she became stranded on a reef outside Reykjavik harbor.

The rescued were transferred to an Icelandic tugboat which brought them ashore. The landing barge in which the transfer was made was [illegible]loted by Boatswain E. L. H[illegible] of Baltimore, Md., and [illegible]dic harbor pilot.

[illegible]1944

New Trans-Atlantic Air Mark

MONTREAL, Jan. 12 (AP).—Two Lancasters carrying mail for Canadian troops overseas set a record today for the flight from Montreal to Great Britain. One of the planes, it was announced, completed the journey in 11 hours 14 minutes and the other landed in Britain 2 minutes later. The previous mark was 11 hours, 35 minutes.

Red [illegible] Just [illegible]ve Began [illegible]hs Ago

New [illegible] months [illegible] the Sov[illegible] fensive [illegible] the Ger[illegible] 12 (AP)—Six n July 12, 1943, unched the of-actically swept f Russia.

The G[illegible] opened a drive five day[illegible] y in the Bel-gorod ar[illegible] apparent hope of dealir[illegible] sians a death blow. Mi[illegible] re scored and then Prem[illegible]ve the signal for the cou[illegible] sive.

In less th[illegible] veeks the Russian steam r[illegible] captured Orel, Belgorod an[illegible] hev, and finally Kharkov on [illegible] st 23. It had opened a door[illegible] the rich Donets Basin to the sout[illegible] and the Dnieper river to the west. The offensive steadily gained momentum and on November 11, the 26th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, Kiev, 260 miles to the west, was in Russian hands. Today Red armies are deep in old Poland and are poised for advances into the Baltic States and Rumania.

Pope Orders Vatican To Conserve On Heat

New York, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Vatican radio said today that Pope Pius XII had ordered the central heating system in Vatican City shut down, "owing to the serious times through which we are passing which demand great sacrifices and restrictions from everyone."

The broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said that "this order has been kept since the beginning of the winter both in the official rooms and in the Holy Father's private suite."

Potato Shortage Hits Germany

JAN 13 1944

New York, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Berlin radio, in a domestic broadcast reported by United States Government monitors, warned the German people today that a potato shortage had made sharp conservation measures necessary to provide sufficient seed potatoes for spring planting.

The broadcast blamed the shortage on "the extraordinary drought" of 1943 and said that in view of the situation anyone who feeds livestock with potatoes fit for human consumption "is committing an unforgivable act."

Greater supplies of bread and other foodstuffs were promised to compensate for the potato shortage.

JAP INDUSTRIALST DIES

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—(AP) The Japanese Domei agency reported tonight in a broadcast dispatch that Hirozo Mori, 72, adviser to Japan's vast Yasuda banking and industrial combine, died today of heart disease.

TWO GERMAN SUBS SUNK BY PLANES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — (AP) Destruction of two German submarines in the south Atlantic, one after five and one-half hours of battling in which six Navy and Army planes participated, was reported by the Navy tonight.

Both submarines were sighted, attacked and sunk by planes flying search missions from Ascension island, midway across the Atlantic from the South American bulge at Natal, Brazil.

Seven times Navy Liberator bombers roared down on one submarine dropping 33 depth charges and strafing the U-boat's decks. Two Army planes also joined in the fight dropping 10 demolition bombs.

The submarine was first sighted and so damaged that is could not submerge and escape, by a plane piloted by Lt. Charles A. Baldwin, Kearney, Neb. It finally went down after another Navy Liberator piloted by Lt. William R. Ford, 28, Crescent City, Fla., [illegible]d attacked, returned to its base [illegible]r refueling, and came back wit[illegible] partly new crew for the final [illegible]

The second sub[illegible] the Navy said, was destro[illegible]ew weeks later" by another [illegible]r bomber piloted by Lt. (J.[illegible] V. Dawkins, 23, Sumt[illegible] his submarine, the N[illegible] lew up shortly after [illegible]e had blasted it wit[illegible]

JAPS BALK AT NEW DEAL ON PRISONERS

Third Exchange Off Pending Report On Internees Here

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP) — The State Department revealed today that Japan so far has refused to discuss a third exchange of nationals until it received a report on treatment of interned Japanese in this country.

Spanish representatives in charge of Japanese interests here have been requested to supply the information to Japan, the department said.

The announcement emphatically denied "reports that American passengers from the Philippine Islands who returned on the Gripsholm in the recent exchange of nationals with Japan were selected for repatriation by the Department of State."

Difficulties Encountered

The Japanese put many difficulties in the way of Swiss diplomats representing American interests in the Far East who were charged with selecting repatriates from the Philippines, the statement indicated.

This Swiss were given broad humanitarian directives, it said, in choosing repatriates since not all Americans in the Orient could be brought home on the Gripsholm's second trip.

The neutral representatives were instructed to pick as passengers: (1) Those under close arrest; (2) interned women and children; (3) the seriously ill; (4) interned men, with preference given to married men long separated from their families in the United States.

Directives Ignored By Japs

"The Japanese Government did not permit even these broad directives to be applied in the Philippine Islands, and even in other areas it prevented their full application in respect to certain individuals," the announcement said.

Before the Japanese will discuss a new exchange, it desires to receive "clarification on certain points respecting the treatment of Japanese nationals in the United States," the department said.

It has been reported that the recent disturbances at the Tule Lake (Cal.) internment camp resulted in a renewed refusal by Japan to discuss a third repatriation immediately.

Spanish representatives are reported to have finished their investigation and to have told Japan that Japanese in this country have been treated well and humanely.

Hand-To-Hand Air Fight

JAN 13 1944

Washington, Jan. 12—Zeros roared in so close to United States Army Eleventh Air Force B-24 Liberators bombing the Kurile Islands that one American copilot fired his automatic pistol at them through his window, the War Department related today.

The incident occurred during the heat of a forty-five-minute battle when forty Zeros came up to defend the Paramushiru-Shimushu army and naval bases which had been bombed by the American planes.

Cannonball Fired

Several were concentrating on the B-24 "Little Butch." A cannon shell tore through the front windshield, barely missing the pilot, First Lieutenant Robert G. Kemmerer, Jr., of Lock Haven, Pa. Sergt. Charles L. Hopp, radio operator, of Chicago, was hit by splinters.

That was when Second Lieutenant Nels A. Lofgren, copilot, of Sheridan, [illegible] firing his automatic pi[illegible]h his window.

Technical Se[illegible] Harrison S. Anderson, aer[illegible]ngineer, of Chuckey, Tenn., [illegible] down three planes; and Sta[illegible]geant James N. Conti, gunner, [illegible]ston Pa., destroyed one.

Credited With A Probable

Second Lieutenant Balchunis, of Philadelphia, was credited with a probable.

Kemmerer, who brought the plane home with a smashed windshield, two bullet holes through a propeller, the radio antenna shot away and other damage, received the Distinguished Flying Cross, Anderson the Air Medal and Hopp the Order of the Purple Heart.

'Sold Out' by t[illegible] A Letter From [illegible] Front: [illegible]t Zone

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—A letter from a naval lieutenant on combat duty in the Pacific, denouncing strikes and asserting that "we have a double battle, one with our external enemies, the other with our internal enemies," has been received by Representative Ranulf Compton, Republican, of Connecticut, who brought it to the attention of the House today.

The officer wrote to Representative Compto[illegible] the Congressman defend[illegible]quire" magazine as an aid to [illegible]le among fighting men. Second-class mailing privileges of the publication are being revoked by Postmaster General Frank Walker.

The lieutenant, married and father of a baby he has never seen, wrote that one American youth, killed by the Japanese in his foxhole, was found clutching a picture of an "Esquire" Varga girl in his dead fingers.

"He had not wanted to risk leaving this picture in his tent at the mercy of the Japs," the lieutenant said. "These boys have so little; they have and hold foremost their memories; they eat and sleep as catch can; they work and die glady for a people, a nation, an ungrateful America."

The li[illegible] said his position cha[illegible] with personnel problems [illegible] his ship, said news of ta[illegible]oad and steel strike threa[illegible] the ship newspaper "had [illegible]ct deteriorating influence on [illegible] members of our crew."

"Tears ca[illegible] to eyes that have survived gre[illegible]aval battles, men who have [illegible]ht and killed—'what's the u[illegible] where are we getting,' they as[illegible]," the officer wrote.

"We are c[illegible] here, not fighting for a new id[illegible]stic world, we are fighting for [illegible]e world we knew, the life we lived in the past," he said.

"We are being sold out by the American people who are not honestly making an effort to maintain things as they were. Yes, they'll work in a shipyard provided they receive five times the pay they deserve. I am only one in millions whose hopes are being crushed along with those of our men."

Saying he knew he was "sticking out my neck," by writing to Representative Compton, whom he does not know, the lieutenant asserted that "though my office and my commission mean much to me, they mean nothing in comparison to my loyalty to my country."

Argentina Dissolves Nationalist Groups

Buenos Aires, Jan. 12 (AP)—Argentine government has ord[illegible] the dissolution of all nationa[illegible] organizations "in order to b[illegible] about a truce in political activi[illegible] and in order to direct the intern[illegible] life of the country."

The action, taken last nig[illegible] under the terms of the same d[illegible] cree which recently dissolved po[illegible] litical parties, was believed to affect at least seven large nationalist groups, including the "*Alianza De La Juventud Nacionalista*," a militant pro-Nazi youth movement.

DIVERSION OF CARS TO CANADA STUDIED

JAN 13 1944

Washington, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—An investigation into a Government order for diversion of 200 railroad cars daily for the movement of Canadian grain into the United States will be launched tomorrow by a Senate interstate commerce sub-committee, Senator Reed (R.-Kan.) said today.

Officials of the Office of Defense Transportation, the War Production Board, the War Food Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation and any other alphabetical agency involved will be asked why they got that way, Mr. Reed declared.

The hearing, he said, will be under terms of a Senate-approved resolution authorizing the committee to investigate causes

of existing railroad equipment shortages and means of relieving such shortages.

"The point is whether we are going to move our own grain first," Senator Reed told a reporter, "or send our cars up to Canada to haul grain that requires twice as much transportation and will keep cars out of service twice as long.

"In Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, 160 grain elevators are reported closed because of being full and no grain cars available in which to ship grain out; 481 elevators are closed in North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana for the same reasons.

"Western and northwestern railroads have orders for about 8,000 grain cars. They have available something like 2,000 cars to fill these orders."

Arabic Guide Issued By War Department

Washington, Jan. 12—A new language guide, "North African Arabic," designed to enable the American soldier to order a meal, ask directions or buy things in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya, has been issued by the War Department.

The booklet follows the plan of previous language guides by supplying phonetic pronunciation with the native spelling, and interprets most of the words and phrases likely to be used by soldiers in that part of the world.

Since the pronunciation of Arabic varies from region to region, an effort has been made to select words which are understood everywhere in North Africa. Where that was impossible, several words have been included, with a note giving the region in which each is used.

Records accompanying the booklets to overseas units are designed to cut the necessary instructional period to six or seven hearings. However, by use of the pamphlet alone the average soldier should build a working vocabulary for himself within a short time.

Steps Planned for Relief Of Victims of Nazi Armies

JAN 13 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — (AP) The House Foreign Affairs committee late today took the first legislative step toward furnishing relief to the peoples of war-devastated countries after their liberation from Axis domination.

The committee stamped its approval on a measure setting up the machinery for financial participation by this country in a cooperative air program planned by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Written into the bill, however, was a provision restricting the total amount which could be appropriated by Congress to $1,350,000,000 a figure based upon one per cent of the national income for 1943.

The committee also strengthened the language of the bill to confine its expenditures to "relief and rehabilitation," an amendment drafted with the idea of meeting objections that some of the funds would be used for permanent projects.

Chairman Bloom (D.-N.Y.) declined to disclose the committee vote, but from another source it was learned that, of those present, only one committee member opposed the bill while two others voted "present."

The measure will be brought to the floor sometime next week under a procedure opening it to amendments.

WAC Meets Husband In North Africa

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—Aimee Campbell enlisted as a WAC private six month ago hoping to be stationed near her husband, Air Corps Capt. Matthew M. Campbell.

The War Department confirmed today they spent their 12th wedding anniversary together in a North African city just before Christmas.

Captain Campbell was assigned on a special mission near the post where Private Campbell acted as an interpreter. She heard of his coming and got a three-day pass.

They formerly lived in New York city.

'Beauty Shops' for Troops

5th Army's 'Revival Tents' Found Aid to Morale of Soldiers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—The 5th Army's newly developed "beauty shops" are lifting the troops's morale in a big way, and they're going right along as the front line moves forward.

These "beauty shops"—which soldiers have dubbed "revival tents"—were planned by the 5th Army's Quartermaster group. Immediately after the fighting men are relieved temporarily from front-line duty, they stream to the revival tents, which were erected on the banks of the upper Volturno River.

Less than an hour later, the battered, mud-splattered men emerge, showered, shaved and wearing complete new uniforms.

Halsey Gets Gold Star

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today awarded a gold star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral William F. Halsey jr. for service in the South Pacific from Oct. 19, 1942, to Dec. 7, 1943. Admiral Halsey, commander in chief in the South Pacific, now is in Washington for conferences.

Tank Crew Gets Silver Star

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—A six-man tornado—the crew of the American tank destroyer Jinx—went into action on a fortified German position in Italy last September and within twenty-five minutes had demolished a pillbox, five medium tanks, an armored half-truck, an ammunition truck and a house. Not an American was injured. All six now possess the Silver Star for their work.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan 12 (A. P.).—The Navy Department today announced 107 casualties of the U. S. naval forces not heretofore released on Navy Department casualty lists. This list includes eighty-seven dead, thirteen wounded and seven missing. Next of kin of the following casualties have been notified:

DEAD

NEW YORK.

GONSALVES, JOSEPH R., corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Gonsalves, 14 Allard avenue, New Rochelle.

O'BOYLE, ANTHONY A., Pfc., U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Mary E. O'Boyle, 317 Riverdale avenue, Yonkers.

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WOUNDED

NEW JERSEY.

SIBENIK, ALBERT WALTER, seaman first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Sibenik, 14 Mayers Court, Trenton.

Veterans Administration Prepares for New Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—(AP) The veterans administration, still paying pensions to dependents of soldiers who fought in the war of 1812 and the Mexican War, is getting ready for the biggest group of all, the veterans of World War II.

The annual report of Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans affairs, made public today, describes the fiscal year ending last June 30 as a year of planning and preparing to expand the organization to meet the heavy demands of demobilization.

Officials of the Agency said the expansion is well underway. The 43,950 employees as of last June 30 will increase to 49,398 by next June 30, and to 55,435 in 1945.

The accredited U. S. Military population of the first World war, Hines' report says, was 4,757,240, and the total for this war is expected to be 14,271,720.

Six months ago the Veterans Administration had 61,764 beds in its hospitals and 18,455 beds in its homes.

Lone War of 1812 Pensioner

The Administration is still paying its lone War of 1812 pension, which has become famous. The recipient is Esther Ann Hill, Morgan, of Independence, Ore., 86 years old, daughter of John Hill, who served as a private in the New York militia in the war which ended 128 years ago. She was pensioned under an act of Congress in 1927, and gets $20 a month.

Eighty-one widows and one child of veterans of the Mexican War, which ended over 95 years ago, were still getting pensions last June 30.

The oldest veterans still alive to get their own pensions are survivors of the war between the states. The government at the close of the fiscal year was paying pensions to 625 veterans of the Union army. Their average age was 97. Their number had been reduced by 350 in the last year.

Pensions went to 1,475 veterans for Indian war service, 140,093 of the Spanish-American war, Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection, 426,383 to veterans of World War 1, and—already—7,037 veterans of World War II, who were disabled in service.

SOLDIERS VOTING BILL UNSETTLED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — (AP) Nettled Republicans on the House Elections committee threw back a charge of "politics" today in reply to a Democratic accusation that they are "just shadow boxing" with the issue of servicemen's votes. The committee is trying to frame a bill on the subject.

The shadow-boxing barb was thrown by House Democratic Leader McCormack at a press conference, after he had noted that the Republican National committee in Chicago had adopted a resolution endorsing the proposal to enable service people to vote.

"Republican members of Congress and many Democrats not controlled by the Administration," said Representative Vursell (R-Ill), member of the Elections committee, "are making the only real effort to get an election bill that will get the complete ballot to all our soldiers overseas and in the continental United States.

"What politics that have entered into consideration of this legislation have been brought in by Democratic leaders following the will of the Palace Guard downtown," he added.

Ignoring the President's plea for a bill that would provide for a single Federal ballot, the House committee struggled with a bill providing for balloting not only for the President and members of Congress, but even for precinct constables, under state regulations.

Chairman Worley (D-Tex) said the committee expected to have a bill out on the floor by next week, with the machinery for handling the ballots to be left to the states.

LABOR DRAFT LAW HEARINGS OPENED

Legislation Off to Shaky Start Before Hostile Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—(AP) National service legislation urged by President Roosevelt got off to a halting start in a hostile committee of the Senate today.

Chairman Reynolds (D-NC) of the Senate Military Affairs committee which opened hearings on a labor draft bill proposed by Senator Austin (R-Vt) said several more weekly meetings—"at least three or four"—will be held before the committee acts.

The House Military Affairs committee, holding a similar bill, hadn't even decided whether to take it up.

Praised By Patterson

The distinctly chilly committee reception coincided with warm praise of the National Service plan from Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and strongly-worded opposition from William Green, president of the Ame. Federation of Labor.

Patterson in an interview said such a law would assure servicemen overseas that the country is "going all out behind them" and provide a direct morale boost while stabilizing labor in war-critical industries. He said a National Service law would bring "little compulsion" of labor beyond requiring workers to stay on jobs for which they had been trained.

"It would be the enactment of a moral principle that everyone has always admitted—the duty of every citizen to contribute according to his ability," the Undersecretary said.

Green asserted that National Service would "undermine our basic concepts of democracy," declaring that "there is no real comparison between drafting men for service in the armed forces of the country and drafting them for service in private industry, operating for private profit."

He said Great Britain, operating under a National Service law, experienced in 1942 a number of strikes "greater proportionately than in the United States."

The President put National Service legislation atop a five-point stabilization program yesterday in his message on the state of the Union. And within two hours Austin came into the Senate with a revision of a year-old bill.

The Vermont senator stepped into opposition at the opening hearing, however, when he said his bill would not abrogate labor's right to strike.

"The thing that's causing all this talk now is these strikes," Reynolds said after the meeting. "If this bill won't prevent strikes then I don't understand it."

Other senators contended the Austin proposal would do the same thing as stopping strikes, however. Under its terms the government could direct workers to return to a strike-stilled industry if it is regarded essential to the war.

If the workers still refused replacements could be recruited from among other civilians, by conscription if necessary.

Austin himself—working, as he said, "without one word" from the White House—told the committee he would do nothing to force the legislation through until he is convinced there is a public demand for it.

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"This should not be a message from Congress to the people," he said. He added, however, that he has evidence "considerable segments" of the population want a National Service act.

Senator Downey (D-Calif) said workers might "happily acquiesce" if they were sure the war's burden had been distributed equally. He referred to Mr. Roosevelt's insistence that legislation to recapture excessive war profits, stabilize wages and prices be coupled with labor conscription.

Discussion spread onto the House floor where a Republican and a Democrat joined in accusing the President of creating a "Frankenstein" by his treatment of labor, but disagreed on whether National Service legislation is necessary to control it.

Rep. Gifford (R-Mass) first made the charge in a bitter denunciation of the proposal.

Rep. Cox (D-Ga) interposed:

"This action (National Service legislation) should have been taken a long time ago. The coddling of racketeers in labor now has built a Frankenstein that has frightened the President and the country out of their boots."

Cox said he could understand fears that the President might use the power of National Service legislation "to further change our plan of government," but he asked: "Are we not compelled to take the risk?"

Labor Leaders See F.D.R.

The presidents of the CIO and AFL conferred with President Roosevelt for nearly an hour and three-quarters today and agreed afterward that their statements vigorously denouncing National Service legislation still stand.

William Green of the AFL and Philip Murray of the CIO, who usually talk freely after White House conferences, were relatively tongue-tied today.

"I think we can sum it up in this

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fashion," Murray said, "that we have nothing to say."

Green asserted that he and Murray had had a "very nice talk" with the President about a number of matters but that he had nothing to say about the subjects. He said he guessed the conference was in the off-the-record category.

But to a direct inquiry whether it were safe to assume that the President's proposal for National Service was mentioned, Green smiled and replied: "Well, we couldn't very well talk about a number of subjects without that as well."

REPUBLICANS SEE FOURTH TERM BID IN FDR'S MESSAGE

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — (AP) Republicans today tagged President Roosevelt's message to Congr particularly the part advancin post-war "bill of economic righ as a fourth term bid and a prev of the 1944 Democratic platform

That was the reaction of m G.O.P. members in Congress also of Republican national c mitteemen going home after t meeting in Chicago.

"It all adds up to a fourth te bid," was the way Representati Jenkins (R-Ohio) viewed it.

Representative Martin of Massachusetts, the House Republican leader, observed that throughout the message the Chief Executive "never for a moment forgot that there is an election ahead."

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) said he did not interpret the message as a fourth term announcement "since the President already was a candidate for another term, in my opinion."

However, he said, the five points enunciated by the President might be interpreted as a campaign platform.

Irrespective of the President's views on another term in the White House, it is clear that he believes the pre-war program of social changes which was called the "new deal" should be pressed again once the conflict is over.

His bill of economic rights projected a vast extension of social security and governments aids and asurances to the individual. Listed as objectives were rights to a useful and remunerative job, to earn enough for food, clothing and recreation, of farmers to make a fair profit on their c business men to be assured of fair competition, of a decent home for every family, of adequate medical care, of economic protection in old age, sickness and unemployment, and to a good education.

Republicans viewed it as giving a broad outline of what sort of post-war domestic program the President wants the Democratic convention to endorse.

Captured Nazis Marvel Over U. S. Markmanship

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By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Captured Germans marvel at the expert small arms marksmanship of United States troops, two Army ground forces observers reported to the War Department upon their return from Italy, where they watched the Fifth Army in action, it was stated today.

The ability of the ground forces to make every shot count is paying dividends in dead Germans and is saving American lives, said Lieut. Col. James C. Mott of Buffalo, N. Y., and Lieut. Col. James I. King, formerly of Union, Miss.

It was expert marksmanship, the department said, that enabled a squad directed by Lieut. Ernest Childers of Broken Arrow, Okla., to knock out four machine-gun nests on a rocky hill. The squad located a gun firing at it from a rocky crevasse. A figure was seated at the gun but the men could not be certain because of the close contact whether it was a German or an American. Lieutenant Childers shouted and the man arose. It was a German officer. Both Lieutenant Childers and the German fired simultaneously. The German was killed.

WAR DEPT. LIMITS BLACKOUT TESTS

Practice Alerts to Be Reduced to One in Three Months on East Coast.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—(AP) Practice blackouts and air raid alerts were ordered eliminated today except in coastal areas.

Along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts blackouts and alerts will be authorized not oftener than once in three months, and then only on a Sunday, the War Department and the Office of Civilian Defense announced.

The action was taken to cut down interference with war production and was made possible, the announcement said, by the fact that "most communities are sufficiently well organized to cope with such emergencies as can now reasonably be anticipated."

OCD will recommend the continuance of periodic training for local civilian defense workers, but such training will not involve general public participation except when practice alerts are approved by the military authorities.

The War department, moreover, has issued instructions that its field agencies be prepared to resume air raid drills "in the event the strategical situation changes in such manner at to warrant increased passive defense measures."

"This action is not an indication that the war is over as far as the continental United States is concerned," the War department statement said. "Rather, an even greater burden is placed on the civilian population to be alert, to utilize manpower efficiently and to assure our fighting forces of being adequately supplied."

The two agencies declared there is still need for volunteers to serve in control centers and with the air raid wardens, auxiliary police, medical and fire services.

ADMIRAL'S REPORT ON FCC MADE ISSUE

Counsel Says F. D. R. Asked Redman Be Disciplined

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the House committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, said today he had been reliably informed of the existence of a memorandum from the President to the navy requesting the disciplining of Rear Admiral Joseph Redman for secret testimony, critical of the FCC, furnished the committee.

The committee counsel said he would seek to have it formally produced, if the committee, now headed by Representative Lea (D., Cal.), so directs, although the FCC he added, denied knowing it existed.

Tells Of Testimony

The testimony given in private by Admiral Redman, member of the Board of War Communications, was, Garey said, that the value of the foreign broadcast intelligence service of the FCC "has been zero as far as the navy is concerned."

The service was set up to monitor foreign radio transmissions and provide interested Government agencies with a transcript of recorded material.

Admiral Redman, Garey said, described the broadcast service "as a very amateurish outfit."

To Question FBI HEAD

The memorandum from the President, the committee counsel said, asked in effect that the admiral be disciplined on the grounds that the testimony was improperly given the House committee.

Garey added that the committee would question J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, probably late this week, on the degree of cooperation given the FBI by James L. Fly, FCC chairman.

SPARKS AP ARS IN LETTER QUIZ

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — (AP) A Federal grand jury questioned C. Nelson Sparks, former mayor of Akron, O., for an hour today about a letter bearing the name of Harry Hopkins and purporting to predict that Wendell Willkie would be the Republican presidential nominee.

Hopkins, close adviser to President Roosevelt, denounced the letter as a forgery and asked an investigation. The letter was addressed, Sparks said, to Dr. Umphrey Lee, president of Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Tex. Dr. Lee said he knew nothing about it. He added that he had been a Methodist minister for 20 years and had never taken part in political matters.

Sparks declined to reveal what he told the grand jury. Before he went in, however, he told reporters that he "didn't find the Hopkins letter in an ashcan."

After Sparks was questioned, the jury called Dr. Lee in and it was announced that Sparks would be recalled Friday.

Hopkins is ill in Navy hospital recovering from influenza. He has volunteered to testify.

Senate Ignores Roosevelt Charge on Taxation Bill

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—(AP) The Senate today approved most of the important features of the $2,275,600,000 tax increase bill, completely disregarding President Roosevelt's charge that it is not a "realistic" revenue measure.

The members raced through hundreds of amendments recommended by the Finance committee, delaying action on only a few knotty questions, mostly of a technical nature.

Technically, the bill remained open for the most basic changes, but none was in sight and finance chairman George (D-Ga), said he knew of none in prospect.

Majority Leader Barkley and Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), ranking Republican on the committee, even said that all the principal revenue sections might be considered as approved.

The remaining committee amendments and a few of a minor nature offered from the floor probably will be disposed of at the Senate's next session Friday. The controversial amendments applying to the war contracts renegotiation law are to be taken up Monday.

In an opening statement, George indirectly took issue with President Roosevelt's contention that the bill "does not begin to meet" the test of a wartime tax bill which should "tax all unreasonable profits, both individual and corporate, and reduce the ultimate cost of the war to our sons and daughters."

Said George bluntly:

"It is indeed a realistic tax law and will aid materially in reducing the cost of the war upon future generations."

The finance chairman said that in his opinion the point of diminishing returns is at hand as far as individual income taxes are concerned, and he added that the committee was agreed "we have about reached the bottom of the barrel" unless new sources of revenue acceptable to the treasury are found. The treasury demanded $10,500,000,000 in new taxes.

ROOSEVELT FAVORS HIGHWAY NETWORK

President Recommends Building of 34,000 Miles of Roads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—(AP) Development of a 34,000-mile network of modern highways was proposed today by President Roosevelt as a post-war project to take up the slack in unemployment, and bolster the nation's defenses and future economic welfare.

Generally, he told Congress, the system would follow the existing routes of federal-aid highways. Presumably some of the busiest routes would be developed into express highways similar to Pennsylvania's streamlined four-lane turnpike between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

The Chief Executive put the cost at approximately $750,000,000 annually over a "reasonable period of years." A report of the National Inter-Regional Highway committee, on which the President's recommendations were based, estimated that the job would require about 20 years and employ 2,000,000 persons.

While the President did not say who should bear the cost, the committee suggested that the Federal, State and possibly local governments assume the expense on a share basis yet to be determined.

1 Arab Near Foiled Allies

New York, Jan. 12 (AP)—[illegible] Maurois, author who is now [illegible]tain in the French Army, sa[illegible] day that a lone Arab, hidde[illegible] beach near Algiers, almost the Allied invasion of Africa.

In a talk prepared for a Hall Meeting the writer to[illegible] story:

The Arab detected the landing of Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark and his party when they arrived by submarine October 20, 1942, for a secret conference with French leaders.

Believing the rendezvous to be a black market operation, the Arab went to police, bent on receiving a reward. Meanwhile, Allied strategy for the November 8 landing was being planned in a nearby farmhouse.

A French Coast Guard officer, however, learned of the Arab's actions and put out of [illegible]r all the police cars and mo[illegible]es.

This delayed [illegible]tors long enough for the conferences to be completed, the French officers to leave and the Americans to conceal themselves in the farmhouse cellar.

Battlefields Yield Big Amount Of Steel Scrap

New York, Jan. 12 (AP)—Huge quantities of scrap steel from the battlefields of Italy and Africa are being shipped to East Coast ports to be remade into munitions and thrown right back at the Axis war machine.

Between July 1 and December 1, last year, a total of 40,000 tons of scrap steel was shipped here from across the seas, according to the War Department, and monthly shipments are increasing, scrap dealers said today.

Naturalized American Held For Espionage

New York, Jan. 12 (AP)—A 44-year-old naturalized American citizen, said by the FBI to have been born a German count, was held in $25,000 bail today on charges of conspiracy to violate the wartime espionage laws.

The prisoner, William Albrecht von Pressentin Gennant von Rautter, wept last night as a plea of innocent was entered for him before United States Commissioner Jacob A. Visel.

FBI agents arrested von Rautter yesterday in his apartment near the Brooklyn navy yard. They accused him of sending war information to Germany in invisible ink on the back of innocent looking personal letters. He will be given further hearing January 25.

CHA[illegible]ATIONAL BANK [illegible].CTMENT CALLED 'OUTRAGE'

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NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—(AP) Indictment of the Chase National Bank, reputedly the largest commercial banking house in the world, on a charge of engaging in illegal sale and export of industrial diamonds in violation of the trading with the enemy act was announced today by Attorney General Biddle.

The action was described by Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase board of directors, as an "outrage."

Indicted on the same charge by a Federal grand jury was Leonard J. A. Smit, a dealer in industrial diamonds, and two corporations — Elsantum, Inc., and Anton Smit, Inc.—controlled by Smit. The dealer pleaded innocent at arraignment here today and was released in $5,000 bail for hearing Feb. 1.

Aldrich said in a statement that indictment of the bank "simply makes no sense."

"All of the acts complained of," he continued, "happened before Pearl Harbor and, therefore, before the United States entered the war. The Chase National Bank, like all other large banks, had many thousands of transactions which involved the interpretation of the foreign exchange regulations. In carrying them out, we were acting in the closest cooperation with the public authorities.

"The indictment alleges that the bank conspired to aid the Axis. This is ridiculous. We are no more guilty of such action than is the attorney general himself and we resent having our reputation damaged in this manner.

"Crass Stupidity"

"What has been done in the name of the administration of justice is a plain outrage of the home front and crass stupidity on the international front."

Attorney General Biddle said earlier in Washington that Smit, whom he described as a Dutch national, established Elsantum, Inc., in Panama as a non-American "front" for sales of diamonds that reached Germany and Japan.

The Chase National bank was accused of aiding the transactions by carrying on regular banking and credit transactions with Elsantum and other Smit firms.

Biddle said an immediate result of the indictments would be "the shutting off of what is believed to be one of the worst leaks of strategic industry materials out of this country to the enemy."

He described the indictments as "the most significant application to date" of the criminal sanctions of the Trading with the Enemy act and said it was the first time in this war such action had been brought against an American banking institution.

The attorney general said the indictments, with five others returned by a New York Federal grand jury on Dec. 20, 1943, and made public for the first time today, collectively charge that Smit and his various companies, through the assistance of the bank, "contrived by illegal means to trade in industrial diamonds in contravention of various wartime laws freezing the funds of certain foreign nationals and prohibiting the export of certain strategic materials."

Prominent Millionaire

Smit was described by Assistant U. S. Attorney Bruno Schachter of New York as a "socially prominent millionaire" and owner of a network of corporations throughout the world, dealing in industrial diamonds and the production of diamond tools which have important uses in war industries. He added that Smit had been in the United States since before the outbreak of the war on a temporary visa.

After his arraignment, Smit said his plea of innocent was "sufficient so far as I am concerned." His attorney, Harold F. Corbin, declared that "any claim that Mr. Smit dealt with any Axis countries is false. Such a charge and any implication of it is untrue and easily disproved."

Newsprint Production Off 8 Per Cent. In 1943

New York, Jan. 12 (AP)—Newsprint Service Bureau reports today production of newsprint 1943 in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland totaled 4,023,857 tons, a decline of 8.7 per cent. from 1942.

Canada produced 249,693 tons in December for a year's total of 2,982,797 tons. United States mills made 62,207 tons for a 1943 total of 804,853 and Newfoundland made 22,691 tons for a total of 236,207.

Production in Canada duding the first half of this year is scheduled at the rate of 3,034,800 tons annually, a slight increase, although allocations for the United States were cut five per cent. from 1943 levels since availability of more ship space makes possible larger exports overseas.

Mill stocks of newsprint in the United States and Canada at the end of 1943 totaled 76,389 tons, compared with 70,662 tons at the end of November and with 101,587 tons at the end of 1942.

SIKORSKY TO PRESENT AWARD TO COLONEL

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—(AP) Col. Hollingsworth F. Gregory, the air forces officer who has been doing pioneer helicopter flying for the past year, will receive the Thurman H. Bane award for 1943.

The award was announced today by the institute of the Aeronautical Sciences at whose meeting here Jan. 24 Igor I. Sikorsky, developer of the helicopter, will present the honor. The late Col. Bane was a technical officer in the U. S. Army Air Corps.

Col. Gregory made the first helicopter air mail flight to Washington and the first landing on the deck of a moving tanker. He is an engineer, engaged since 1936 in rotating wing aircraft projects. The helicopter is one of the rotating wings. He is a graduate of Mississippi college.

Victory Over Japs Must Be Decisive, Says Grew

JAN 13 1944

NEW CANAAN, Jan. 12—(AP) Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, called tonight for "a complete and irrevocable" showdown between that nation and the United States as the only means of preventing "another war in the Pacific in the next generation."

Applying to the Japanese such adjectives as "hard-working, pertinacious, foresighted, thorough and scientific," Grew asserted in a prepared address given under the auspices of the Harvard club of New Canaan:

"At a given moment, with defeat staring them in the face, their leaders are more than likely to try to get us into an inconclusive peace.

"That is something that we must never, under any circumstances, be lured into accepting."

Warns Against Complacency

Deploring what he described as a general tendency to underestimate the length of time it will take to defeat Japan and the losses probably to be suffered, the former ambassador added:

"I have conceived it as my own contribution to the war effort to try to overcome in some small degree that dangerously complacent. If not wishful, thinking of our people."

Discussing various aspects of Japanese life at some length, Grew said the youth of that country was regimented to an even greater extent than in Nazi Germany. Since the Japanese occupied the Philippines, he declared, they have replaced the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts in the islands with their own organizations "designed to propagate the superiority of Japan and its divine right to rule."

People Misinformed

Grew said also that the Japanese were among the most misinformed as well as the most regimented people in the world, although he described their newspapers as far the best in the Orient from the standpoint of physical plant and circulation.

All reports of casualties were greatly minimized, the former envoy said, and each defeat was reported as "a withdrawal according to plan, after the achievement of planned objectives."

This state of affairs in Japan had been brought about during the past 50 years, Grew said, adding:

"That all this has been done in so short a space of time gives us at least the hope that, once Japan's leaders have been thoroughly defeated and discredited, an equal transformation in the interests of truth and for the welfare of the Japanese as well as the world at large may be brought about."

Warship Named for Marine Who Threw Hand Grenades Foe in Cave

HINGHAM, Ma., Jan. 12 (AP).—a young Pennsylvania Marine raider who rushed to the mouth of a Japanese cave on Tulagi Island on Aug. 9, 1942, and hurled hand grenades at an enemy group that was holding up the Marines' advance, until a Japanese bullet cut him down, was honored today when a destroyer-escort was launched at Bethlehem-Hingham yards.

The craft was named for Private George Alfred Johnson, twenty-one-year-old son of Mrs. Alfred R. Johnson, of Coatesville, Pa., winner of the Silver Star, posthumously, the Purple Heart and a Presidential unit citation.

'Young Nazi Fanatics' Held Post-War Problem

Cincinnati, Jan. 12 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, declared tonight that Allied prison camps are starting to fill with "young Nazi fanatics" who will constitute one of the greatest problems after the war.

The United Nations should examine their educational systems to see if they meet a test of the immediate peace years—sowing the thoughts of world comradeship among Germans to replace the master-race philosophy, Halifax said in a speech before a meeting of American college officials and educators.

"It will not be enough simply to get rid of false teaching," Halifax declared. "We must not only destroy; we must construct and possibly the hardest part of our task will be not the elimination of what is false, but the introduction of what is true."

Admiral McIn Wants Permanen WAVES

Bethesda, Md., Jan. 12 (AP)—Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, Surgeon General of the Navy and personal physician to President Roosevelt, today advocated the WAVES be made a permanent part of the navy.

Speaking at ceremonies opening the navy's first hospital corps school for women at the Naval Medical Center here, Admiral McIntyre also expressed the hope the navy's women will be sent overseas before the war is over.

The admiral said women have proved they can replace men in the navy and added, "I think there will be a place for them after the war."

JAPS' EQUIPMENT IS MINOR LEAGUE DECLARES EXPERT

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DETROIT, Jan. 12 — (AP) Captured army equipment shows that "Japan does not belong in the 'big league'," Major General G. M. Barnes, chief of the development branch of the United States army ordnance department, told the society of automotive engineers tonight.

"Her weapons lack fire power, and this disadvantage will prove fatal," he said, "as we solve the logistic problems, and push forward step by step, pressing home our power drives."

A study of captured German equipment made it clear, General Barnes said, "that this war was planned for many years—even before Hitler."

General Barnes, who has examined hundreds of tons of captured enemy equipment, said the Germans had derived an early advantage in the reduction of the number of components required for their equipment. This, he said, had made possible the delivery of a greater volume of weapons to the battlefield and reduced the number of technical troops needed for maintenance in the field.

Germany now has definitely lost that advantage, he added.

Some pieces of captured enemy equipment were shown the engineers. Lantern slides of others were used to show the results of tests at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and damage to German tanks by the famous "bazooka."

"Up to the present time over 4,000 tons of enemy equipment have been sent to Aberdeen," General Barnes said. "It is our ambition to know enemy equipment so thoroughly that should the Germans, for example, change the firing pin of one of their many fuses, we will know not only that the change has been made but the reasons which led to this modification."

DEMOCRATS PLAN CONVENTION IN CHICAGO IN JULY

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Robert E. Hannagan of St. Louis Slated for National Chairmanship.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—(AP) Frank C. Walker, mild-mannered postmaster general and close personal friend of President Roosevelt, was said authoritatively today to be ready to resign the Democratic national chairmanship in favor of Robert E. Hannegan, of St. Louis, the U. S. commissioner of internal revenue.

Hannegan is said to have the inside track and probably will be named chairman when the Democratic National committee meets in Washington Jan. 22 to select a time and place for the national convention.

The Democrats probably will meet in Chicago in July to renominate President Roosevelt or pick some other presidential standard bearer to oppose the Republican candidate. The latter also will be chosen here in a convention starting June 26.

Republican National committee members preparing to leave here after a two-day meeting at which arrangements were made for the G.O.P. convention, read with interest the results of a poll conducted among them by the Associated Press.

Dewey, Willkie Tied

The poll showed Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, who insists he is not a candidate, and Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 G.O.P. nominee who is expected by his supporters to announce his candidacy formally in New York within a few weeks, running neck and neck, with 21 votes each, among the 82 committeemen and women who voted.

There was a big unknown quantity, however, in 23 committee members who said they were open-minded on a nominee. The others voted this way:

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio	5
Lt. Com. Harold E. Stassen	4
Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio	2
Gov. D. H. Green of Illinois	2
Gov. Earl Warren of California	2
General Douglas MacArthur	1
Dewey or Willkie	1

Of the 106 committee members, 87 were contacted and asked to write their presidential preferences on a blank slip of paper and drop it in a sealed box. Only five refused to vote.

The members were asked simply: "What man would you like to see nominated by the Republican party?"

Even while many of the Republicans were still here, including an arrangements committee group that visited the big stadium where their convention will be held, Chairman Walker of the Democrats arrived in town with Vice Chairman Ambrose O'Connell to confer with Mayor Edward J. Kelly and hotel men.

Walker would not discuss reports of his impending resignation, but it was learned he planned to give up the political post which he never cherished in the first place and which he accepted only as a temporary job.

The 57-year-old cabinet member did say he was here to look over the hotel situation, that the Democrats probably would hold their convention here in mid-July or later, and that he still believed in a short presidential campaign in wartime.

Walker was named chairman at the President's insistence at a meeting of the National committee in Chicago Jan. 18, 1943. He succeeded Edward J. Flynn, who resigned in the midst of a controversy over his nomination to be minister to Australia, a nomination later withdrawn.

Hannegan a Newcomer

Hannegan, who succeeded Guy Helvering of Kansas as internal revenue commissioner several months ago when Helvering went on the federal bench, is a compara-

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tive newcomer on the national political scene. Others who have been considered as Walker's successor are George E. Allen, of Mississippi, a Washington insurance executive who now is National committee secretary, and David Kelly, National committee member from Grand Forks, N. D.

Hannegan, 40-year-old attorney, had the endorsement of Missouri's Democratic senators—Truman and Clark—when he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Eastern district of Missouri in May, 1942, just 17 months before he was made the national revenue commissioner.

He was an associate of Bernard F. Dickmann when Dickmann was mayor of St. Louis. He became a member of the city Democratic committee in April, 1933. Subsequently he served twice as its chairma[n]

Dewey A[head] For Le[ad] / [W]kie Tie [for] GOP Poll

JAN [illegible] 1944

Chicago, J[an.] (AP)—A poll conducted amo[ng] national committee[men] by the Associated Press show[s] Dewey of New [York] is not a candida[te] Willkie, the 1[940] who is expected to announce his [candi]lidacy formally in New York wi[thin] a few weeks, running neck a[nd] neck, with 21 votes each, among the 82 committeemen and women who voted.

There was a big unknown quantity, however, in 23 committee members who said they were open-minded on a nominee. The others voted this way:

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio	5
Lieut. Com. Harold E. Stassen	4
Senator Robert Taft of Ohio	2
Gov. Dwight H. Green, Illinois	2
Gov. Earl Warren of California	2
Gen. Douglas MacArthur	1
Dewey or Willkie	1

wrists in an American guardhouse where he was being kept in protective custody.

Public relations officers at the camp said the letter discussed matters which a husband would write his wife and mentioned that he had been placed in protective custody.

Written in another place was Kettner's expression of fear of the Nazis and the phrase "Long Live Austria!"

Kettner was a native of Austria.

No Germans at Funeral

Funeral services for the soldier were conducted in the prison area today but no Germans attended — only United States soldiers.

The Concordia Blade-Empire said that three weeks ago Kettner, while in a labor camp, denounced Hitler and that thereafter other prisoners greeted his appearance with hisses and boos. He was returned to the main camp and placed in protective custody.

Col. Lester Vocke, camp commander, has ordered a full investigation.

Kettner's was the third death of war prisoners at the camp to be listed as suicide. The other two were German captains.

Nazis Back On Heels, Arnold Asserts

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 12 (AP)—The Germans are back on their heels, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, army air force chief, told a press conference today releasing details of yesterday's raid on German plane plants.

General Arnold said the raid yesterday, at a cost of about five per cent. of the attacking force, meant that hundreds of Nazi fighter planes never would be manufactured. The American force struck plants at Oschersleben, Halberstadt and Brunswick.

Production at these plants has been wiped out for months, he said.

The importance of the plants was shown because "the great majority of the Nazi fighter strength is concentrated around the area invaded by the army air forces' striking force on January 11."

Strategy To Confuse

"The Germans are back on their heels, but we dare not let up. They're going to fight with everything at their disposal and we've got to have more and more planes so we can deal them the death blow," he said.

Arnold exp[lained] that the strategy in sending out raiding parties against three objectives was to confuse the enemy.

"There are only a certain number of fighters the Germans can send up," he said. "They are confounded as to their defense and this enables us to have the initiative.

"As we increase the number of bombers we send out, our losses will normally decrease."

Continuing Attack

The army air chief said that "were it not for continuing attacks against the production capacities of German aircraft factories, Nazi efforts to double their fighter strength might have succeeded, with the result that the difficulties which must be overcome by Allied air attacks and also by amphibious landing forces would be incalculably increased."

Commenting on the losses suffered by our forces, Arnold asserted that "you can't measure losses by any yardstick. War is most uneconomical, but with our production, the loss of ten planes might not be as serious to us as the loss of on[e] to the enemy."

German Prisoner Who Denounced Hitler Suicide in Prison Camp

JAN 13 1944

CONCORDIA, Kas., Jan. 12. — (AP) Pvt. Franz Kettner, 39, German war prisoner who killed himself Tuesday at the Concordia prison internment camp, left a letter in which he said "I am afraid the Nazis are going to kill me," camp authorities disclosed today.

The letter addressed to his wife, Mrs. Freida Kettner, at Bolzano, Italy, was found among the belongings of the soldier who committed suicide by slashing his

CONGRESS STE, TUCSON, ARIZ., AND MA..GEORGE K. BICKELL, 27, FORMER WALL STREET CLERK OF NUTLEY, N.J., BOTH OF WHOM WERE STATIONED AT PEARL HARBOR WHEN THE JAPANESE STRUCK.

PRISER SUCCEEDED MAJ. OWEN N. SEAMAN, 27, OF 426 25TH AVE., SAN MATEO, CALIF., WHO WAS LOST WHILE ESCORTING FORTRESSES ON A RECENT RAID ON GERMANY. AFTER SEAMAN'S PLANE WAS CRIPPLED BY ENEMY FIRE HIS WING MAN EXPECTED TO SEE HIM BAIL OUT, BUT THE MAJOR HEADED DOWN TOWARD THE NORTH SEA MUTTERING, "THIS IS A HELL OF A COLD DAY FOR A SWIM."

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THE WING MAN SAW THE PLANE HIT THE WATER AND SINK IMMEDIATELY.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER IS LT. COL. WLLACE P. MACE, 28, OF

ADD LONDON - AERIAL - (HERCHER) XXANYWHERE

COMMANDER OF THE FIRST GROUP TO GO INTO ACTION IS LT. COL. KENNETH B. MARTIN, 37, OF 7900 EAST 37TH ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., WHO LED ALL THE SECRET TRIAL MISSIONS.

THE BRILLIANT STAFF UNDER HIM [illegible] ECUTIVE OFFICER, TWO SQUADRON COMMANDERS AND A CHIEF OF O[PS] WHO SAW ACTION IN THE PACIFIC AND ANOTHER SQUADRON LEADER W[HO] ECORATED BY CHINESE GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK FOR DO[WN] I JAPANESE PLANES WHILE A MEMBER OF THE FAMOUS AMERICAN VOLUN[TEER] OUP WHICH FOUGHT IN BURMA AND CHINA.

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THE AVG VETERAN IS MAJ. JAMES H. [HOWARD] 3020 CRESTWOOD DRIVE, ST.LOUIS, MO., WHO BECAME AN ARMY FL[YER] ER SERVING THREE YEARS IN THE U.S.NAVY.

OTHER SQUADRON COMMANDERS ARE CA[PT.] Y LEE PRISER, 56 EAST

COATSVILLE AVE., SALT LAKE CITY, WHO FOUGHT BOTH AT PEARL HARBOR AND MIDWAY BEFORE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES TO HELP ACTIVATE THE NEW FORCE FOR COMBAT AGAINST THE GERMANS.

CAPT. CARL P. GIES, 28, OF 2500 FAIRGROUND RD., SALEM, ORE., OPERATIONS BOSS, WAS A MEMBER OF THE SMALL BAND OF FIGHTER PILOTS WHO PUT UP THE HEROIC DEFENSE OF BATAAN. HE WAS AWARDED ONE OF THE FIRST DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES OF THIS WAR FOR SHOOTING DOWN TWO JAPANESE PLANES DURING AN ATTACK ON CLARK FIELD THREE DAYS AFTER THE JAPANESE-UNITED STATES WAR BEGAN.

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LONDON, JAN. 12-(A[illegible] OF THE DAY BY PREMIER STALIN TO GEN. NIKOLAI VATUTIN, AS BROADCAST BY MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

OUR TROOPS OF THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT HAVING FORCED THE RIVER SLUCH YESTERDAY CAPTURED BY STORM THE TOWN OF SARNY.

SARNY IS A LARGE RAILWAY JUNCTION AND IMPORTANT STRONGPOINT IN THE GERMAN DEFENSES IN THE POLESSYE DIRECTION.

IN FIGHTING FOR THE TOWN OF SARNY, DISTINCTION WAS WON BY TROOPS COMMANDED BY LT.-GEN.PUKHOV, MAJ.-GEN.IVANOV, AND ARTILLERYMEN COMMANDED BY COL. MIKHAILOV.

TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY, TROOPS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF SARNY WILL BEAR THE NAME "SARNY" AND ARE RECOMMENDED FOR AWARDS.

TODAY, JAN. 12, AT 10 P.M., MOSCOW TIME, THE CAPITAL OF OUR MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND WILL SALUTE WITH 12 ARTILLERY SALVOES FROM 124 GUNS OUR GALLANT TROOPS WHICH TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING FOR LIBERATION OF SARNY.

FOR THE EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS, I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHICH TOOK PART IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWN OF SARNY. EYERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND.

DEATH TO THE GERM[illegible]. (END)

LONDON, JAN. 12-(AP)-THE CAIRO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT EVACUATION OF SOFIA, THE MUCH-BOMBED CAPITAL OF BULGARIA, NOW IS UNDERWAY ON A LARGE SCALE. THE RADIO REPORTED THE LATEST RAIDS ON MONDAY INFLICTED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS AND ADDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT AND MINISTRIES WERE UNDERSTOOD TO BE LEAVING THE CITY.

WE940AEW

LONDON, JAN. 12-(AP)-NIGEL OLIVER WILLOUGHBY STEWARD, BRITISH CONSUL AT MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, TODAY WAS APPOINTED BRITISH MINISTER TO PARAGUAY AT ASUNCION.

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SINCE MARCH, 1942, SIR DAVID VICTOR KELLY HAS HELD THE POSTS OF BOTH BR TISH AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA AND MINISTER TO PARAGUAY, RESIDING AT BUENOS AIRES.

WE940PEW

LONDON, JAN 12-(AP)-A STATEMENT THAT MORE THAN £300,000 ($1,200,000) OF SHARE PROXIES INVOLVED IN A BANKRUPTCY CASE WERE FLOWN BY BOMBER IN A DIPLOMATIC POUCH FROM WASHINGTON TO LONDON WAS MADE TODAY IN A BANKRUPTCY COURT HEARING.

THE DAILY MAIL SAID SECRET SERVICE AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON WERE INVESTIGATING.

THE STATEMENT WAS MADE BY W.P. MAUNTON, OFFICIAL RECEIVER, DURING A HEARING INVOLVING THE CHOSEN CORPORATION--A GOLD-MINING COMPANY

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FORMERLY HEADED [illegible]STEIN [illegible]EW YORK.

"I UNDERSTAND," NAUNTON [illegible]AID, "THAT SHARE PROXIES SHOWING MR. RUBINSTEIN'S SHARE HOLDINGS AND THOSE OF HIS ASSOCIATES IN AMERICA IN THE CHOSEN CORPORATION WERE SENT OVER HERE IN A DIPLOMATIC BAG FLOWN ACROSS THE ATLANTIC BY BOMBER."

SOME OF THE SHAREHOLDERS ARE PRESSING FOR THE CORPORATION'S AFFAIRS TO BE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF AN OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

PROXIES OF RUBINSTEIN AND HIS ASSOCIATES WHO ARE IN AMERICA, THE DAILY MAIL SAID, MEAN THAT THE SHAREHOLDERS MAKING THIS REQUEST NOW ARE IN THE MINORITY.

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BY1059PEW

BY FRANKLIN DARKER

AT A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND DEC 30-(BY MAIL)-(AP)-A FLYING FORTRESS WHICH WAS JUST ANOTHER BOMBER UNTIL A 25-FOOT SCROLL BOUNCED OUT ONTO ITS FLOOR DURING A PRACTICE MISSION HAS BEEN CHRISTENED THE "NORTHERN QUEEN" IN HONOR OF 9,000 WAR BOND BUYERS.

THE SCROLL BORE THE SIGNATURES OF ALL THE 9,000 PURCHASERS, WHO ARE RESIDENTS OF SIX NORTHERN STATES--MONTANA, MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, WISCONSIN AND IOWA.

IT WAS PLACED IN THE B-17, PROBABLY IN THE BOMB BAY, BEFORE IT WAS FLOWN HERE FROM AMERICA.

AFTER THE PLANE REACHED ENGLAND, THE PILOT WAS TRANSFERRED SOMEWHERE ELSE, AND NO ONE AT THIS FIELD KNEW ABOUT THE SCROLL UNTIL IT BOUNCED OUT ON THE FLOOR.

THEN ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE TO HAVE THE FORTRESS CHRISTENED. HER NAME, THE "NORTHERN QUEEN," WAS CHOSEN FROM AMONG 60 SUGGESTIONS SUBMITTED IN A FIVE-DAY CONTEST HELD [illegible] AIR CORPS PERSONNEL AT THIS BASE.

THE NAME WAS READY AND THE CEREMONY PLANS WERE READY, BUT THE BOMBER WASN'T. SHE BECAME SO BUSY THAT SHE HAD 10 MISSIONS TO HER CREDIT BEFORE THERE WAS TIME TO HOLD THE CHRISTENING.

WHEN THE BIG DAY ROLLED AROUND, COL.FREDERICK W.CASTLE OF NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THIS BASE, CHRISTENED THE FORTRESS BY TAPPING HER NEW CHIN TURRET WITH A BOTTLE OF SHERRY DECORATED WITH A LONG RED, WHITE AND BLUE RIBBON. IT WAS ONLY A "TAPPING" SO AS NOT TO BREAK THE BOTTLE. THE WINE WAS SAVED FOR A PARTY HELD BY THE BOMBER'S COMBAT AND GROUND CREWS THAT NIGHT.

"THE PEOPLE OF THESE SIX STATES CAN FEEL THAT THEY MADE A DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO THE ALLIES IN THE AERIAL BATTLE OF GERMANY AT ITS ZENITH," SAID COL.CASTLE. "THIS BOMBER IS HELPING US TURN THE SCALES AGAINST THE NAZIS."

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HE PRAISED THE SHIP'S RECORD OF HAVING DESTROYED FIVE ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES ON ITS [illegible] MISSIONS.

THE [illegible] OF THE [illegible] KEN'S" COMBAT CREW: PILOT, [illegible] AIR. LT.JAMES F.STONE OF [illegible] FORK, WIDE., AND SGT.HARRY [illegible] NERS.

"SHE'S THE BEST B[illegible]. "SHE'S EASY TO HANDLE AND S[illegible]'S SO [illegible] SHE'S NEARLY ALWAYS HOME [illegible] ON GROUND.

"MY WAR BONDS BUY [illegible]MIS--KEEP THE [illegible] COMING."

[illegible] PATCHING UP HOLES SHOT IN THE PLANE

DURING A RAID THE DAY BEFORE RESUMED THEIR WORK AS SOON AS THE CEREMONY WAS OVER.

OTHER MEMBERS OF HER COMBAT CREW: LT.DONALD F.HUTCHINS, PALM COURT, SANTA PAULA, CALIF., CO-PILOT; LT.RALPH W.EMERSON, JR., 40 HIGH ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS., NAVIGATOR; SGT.JOHN V.DOMRADER, FRANKFORT, N.Y., RADIO OPERATOR; AND THE FOLLOWING GUNNERS: SGT.WILLIAM H.LAMBERT, JR., BOX 403 VAN, TEX., SGT.RICHARD G.TOMPS, VICKSBURG, MISS., SGT.LOUIS W.DUPEE, AUBURN, ME.

GROUND CREW MEMBERS: CHIEF, SGT.THOMAS B.DALBY, JR., PINE BLUFF, ARK.; ASSISTANT CHIEF, SGT.R.J.LAGO, CARTHAGE, N.Y.; CORP.FRANK T. MCGARTY, 3106 SHEFFIELD, AVE., CHICAGO; CORP.JOHN F.TEXEIRA, TAUNTON, MASS.; SGT.RAYMOND G.WHITE, PLYMOUTH, IND.; SGT.GERALD J.MEIT, 1225 HALTON AVE., BRONX, N.Y.; SGT.GEORGE BROUGHAM, LYNN, MASS.

JAN 13 1944

WE341AEW

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 12-(AP)-THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN LEGATIONS AND THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING WERE AMONG THE STRUCTURES WRECKED IN MONDAY'S TWO ALLIED BOMBING RAIDS UPON SOFIA, A BUDAPEST DISPATCH SAID TODAY.

WE1015PEW

BARCELONA, JAN 12-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF FASCISTS ARE DESERTING EN MASSE FROM GERMAN AND "FASCIST REPUBLICAN" RANKS IN NORTHERN ITALY AS A RESULT OF THE EXECUTION OF COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO AND MARSHAL EMILIO DI BONO, DIPLOMATIC ADVICES SAID TONIGHT.

EDDA MUSSOLINI CIANO, WHO VISITED HER HUSBAND BEFORE HIS EXECUTION BY A FIRING SQUAD AT VERONA TUESDAY WAS REPORTED MISSING AND IT WAS NOT KNOWN HERE WHETHER SHE WAS JAILED BY THE GERMANS OR FLED VERONA.

EVENTS LEADING TO THE TRIALS AND EXECUTIONS SHOW A CLEAR BREAK BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND A MAJORITY OF FASCISTS WHO, UNTIL THE TRIALS, WERE PRO-GERMAN. MUSSOLINI HIMSELF WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TRIED TO INTERVENE ON BEHALF OF HIS SON-IN-LAW MONDAY. THE GERMANS REFUSED, OSTENSIBLY BECAUSE THE REPUBLICAN FASCIST GUARD ATTACKED GERMAN ELITE GUARD TROOPS ESCORTING CIANO TO THE COURTROOM SATURDAY THEY UNSUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT TO FREE HIM, IT WAS SAID.

THREE GERMANS AND NINE ITALIANS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE ENCOUNTER.

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BY1216AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--[redacted] ADD ITALI... X X X OF LEGHORN.

SGT.D.A.DAVIS (DYNAN), OF 15 AVENUE TWENTY, VENICE, CALIF., MITCHELL BOMBARDIER, SAID HE SAW A CLUSTER OF HITS AT FALCONARA CHOKE OFF THE RAILWAY YARD ENTRANCE.

AT FABRIANO, "MY BOMBS FELL THE FULL LENGTH OF THE YARDS," SAID LT.DAVID F.GREEN JR., 1023 NORTH ELM ST., GREENSBORO, N.C., "THE YARDS WERE HEAVILY LOADED WITH ROLLING STOCK. AS WE TURNED OFF THE TARGET, WE COULD SEE NOTHING BUT DUST WHERE THE RAILWAY YARDS HAD BEEN."

A VETERAN WARHAWK FORMATION ATTACKED TWO FREIGHT TRAINS ON THE ADRIATIC COASTAL RAILWAY, AND "I DON'T IMAGINE THERE WAS MUCH LEFT OF THAT TRAIN WHEN WE LEFT IT," SAID LT.WILLIAM MATHESIUS, 4646 WHITTINGHAM PLACE, WEST ORANGE, N.J. "WHAT WE DIDN'T GET BY BOMBS, THE FIRES WE STARTED DID."

LT.J.S.NOVY, 120 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, FLIGHT LEADER OF WARHAWKS ATTACKING A MERCHANT VESSEL ALONG THE DALMATIAN COAST, SAID THE SHIP WAS HIT AMIDSHIPS AND LEFT IN FLAMES.

JAN 13 1944

JJ909AEW

ADD ALL IEF HQ - ALGIERS - (GALLAGHER) xx DAMAGED

AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE ON THE GROUND FIGHTING IN ITALY SAID THE FIFTH ARMY'S ADVANCE CONTINUED, "AND SOME FURTHER HIGH GROUND WAS SEIZED. EIGHT POCKETS OF RESISTANCE WERE CLEANED UP AND OUR FRONT LINE STRAIGHTENED OUT."

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FRONT DISPATCHES TOLD HOW AMERICAN TROOPS CLEANED OUT A NAZI POCKET OF RESISTANCE ABOUT 800 YARDS NORTH OF MOUNT DI PIPERIA, WHICH IS NORTH OF CERVARO, WHILE FARTHER WEST OTHER TANK FORCES ENGAGED IN A BITTER STRUGGLE FOR POSSESSION OF MOUNT CAPRARO, A 2,000-FOOT ELEVATION ABOUT A MILE NORTHEAST OF CERVARO. ANOTHER FIFTH ARMY UNIT OCCUPIED MOUNT CIGRELLI, A RIDGE PARALLEL TO THE VIA CASILINA SOUTH OF CERVARO.

THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT NEAR THE ADRIATIC REMAINED QUIET EXCEPT FOR PATROL SKIRMISHES, WITH LT. GEN. SIR OLIVER LEESE'S FORCES AWAITING THE RIGHT MOMENT TO RESUME THEIR DRIVE ON THE PORT OF PESCARA.

(A GERMAN BROADCAST SAID LEESE WAS HAULING UP RESERVES OF MEN AND EQUIPMENT AND APPARENTLY WAS ABOUT READY TO OPEN A "LARGE-SCALE" OFFENSIVE.)

AMERICAN MITCHELL BOMBERS HIT RAILYARDS AT FALCONARA, NORTHEAST OF ROME, AND AT FABRIANO IN NORTH CENTRAL ITALY. WARHAWK FIGHTERS BOMBED AND STRAFED FREIGHT TRAINS SUPPLYING NAZI TROOPS ON THE ADRIATIC COASTAL FRONT, AND NIGHT BOMBERS ATTACKED AN IRON AND STEEL WORKS AT PIOMBINO ON THE ITALIAN WEST COAST 40 MILES SOUTH OF LEGHORN. IN ALL THE WIDESPREAD AERIAL OPERATIONS, 11 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED AGAINST A LOSS OF SEVEN ALLIED CRAFT.

GM343PEW

ADD NAPLES xxx ACCEPTABLE

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTER-ALLIED COUNCIL, TO WHOM SIMILAR REPRESENTATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE, LEARNED YESTERDAY FROM MEMBERS OF THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE THAT ENRICO DE NICOLA, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, HAD REFUSED TO ENTER THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WHEN APPROACHED BY PREMIER BADOGLIO.

A FRIEND OF SFORZA QUOTED DE NICOLA AS SAYING, "NO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WILL BE STRONG WITHOUT SFORZA IN IT."

JR534AEW

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AMERICAN BOMBER BASE IN ITALY, JAN. 12-(AP)-MAYBE THE GERMAN AIR FORCE KNEW YESTERDAY WAS THE 25TH BIRTHDAY OF LT. JAMES B. MEKLER OF 301 CENTER ROAD, BOLOV, O., MAYBE NOT.

"MAYBE," SAID MEKLER AFTER THE RAID ON PIRAEUS, HIS 36TH MISSION "I SAW 25 ENEMY FIGHTERS--NO MORE, NO LESS."

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WE939PEW

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 15... LY, JAN. 12-(AP)-
LT. EDWARD A. BOLTAN OF NEW PLYM... OF A FORTRESS ON
YESTERDAY'S ATTACK AT PIRAEUS, GREE... E ENTHUSIASTIC
THANKS OF HIS CREW AFTER THEIR RETURN... BROUGHT THE FORTRESS
IN SAFELY WITH A FLAT TIRE ACQUIRED ON ... IT WAS BOLTAN'S
46TH MISSION.

JAN 13 1944

RQ416PEW

ALGIERS, JAN 12-(AP)-THE FRENCH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY ADOPTED A MOTION TONIGHT DEMANDING THAT THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION INSTITUTE A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL FOR "THE RAPID AND TOTAL" ELIMINATION OF VICHYITE COLLABORATIONISTS FROM OFFICIAL POSITIONS AND THE PROMPT TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF TRAITORS.

EXPRESSING CHAGRIN AT DELAYS IN THE PURGE OF FRENCH CIVIL AND MILITARY ADMINISTRATIONS, THE ASSEMBLY TOOK THIS ACTION DESPITE THE OPPOSITION OF TWO COMMITTEE SPOKESMEN, JUSTICE COMMISSIONER FRANCOIS DE MENTHON AND STATE COMMISSIONER ANDRE PHILIP.

DE MENTHON HELD THAT THE CREATION OF A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL WOULD SLOW UP PROCEDURE ALREADY INSTITUTED BEFORE AN ARMY TRIBUNAL UNDER REPUBLICAN LAW.

PHILIP PLEADED FOR ORDERLY JUSTICE, FREE OF EMOTIONALISM.

CHARLES LAURENT, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE'S PURGE COMMISSION, RECOMMENDED THE CREATION OF SPECIAL TRIBUNALS IN EACH METROPOLITAN DEPARTMENT OF LIBERATED FRANCE TO CARRY OUT A QUICK AND THOROUGH PURGE OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND PROFESSIONAL GROUPS, INCLUDING THE PRESS.

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DECLARING THAT PURGE MEASURES FOR METROPOLITAN FRANCE ARE TO BE "MUCH MORE BRUTAL THAN IN NORTH AFRICA," LAURENT SAID THE COLLABORATIONIST PRESS WAS TO BE PUNISHED AND ITS MANAGERS SHOT.

BY1050PEW

ANKARA, JAN 12-(AP)-MARSHAL FEVZI CHAKMAK, 69-YEAR-OLD TURKISH ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF. RETIRED TODAY BECAUSE OF AGE AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY GEN. KIAZIM ORBAY, 54, HIS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF.

(GEN. ORBAY RECENTLY HAS BEEN IN CHARGE OF RE-EQUIPPING THE TURKISH ARMY WITH BRITISH ARMS. HE MADE AN EXTENDED TOUR OF BRITAIN IN 1939 AS HEAD OF A TURKISH MILITARY MISSION.)

BY1231AEW

teheran, iran, jan. 12--(ap)--the finance ministry

ANNAPOLIS

instructed the treasury today to effect a credit of $220,000 for the

immediate purchase c

gton, d. c.

WITH STILWELL IN BURMA--FIRST ADD LEDO ROAD (TOP AYE) X X X OUR LANGUAGE.

I REACHED THIS SPOT AFTER A FLIGHT OF SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES IN A TRANSPORT PLANE AND ANOTHER HUNDRED MILE TRIP IN AN AERIAL JEEP PILOTED BY SGT. RICHARD (BUD) DICKSON, 23, OF ENGLEWOOD, COLO., WHO WAS A CHURCH OF THE NAZERENE EVANGELIST IN MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN AND UTAH BEFORE JOINING THE ARMY.

TODAY I FOLLOWED STILWELL IN A JEEP DRIVEN BY COL. MILTON POTTER, GALVESTON, TEX., ALONG WITH COL. ROTHWELL H. BROWN, OF WASHINGTON, D. C. BOTH ARE KEY OFFICERS IN THIS AREA.

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RP709PEW

ADV-ALLIED H.Q. N.GUINEA XX. HE SAID

(AT NEW YORK, NBC SAID WEDNESDAY NIGHT TOKYO RADIO REPORTED THAT JAPANESE GROUND FORCES HAD "RECAPTURED THE ENEMY BASE AT ARAWE, NEW BRITAIN.")

ARAWE WAS INVADED TO DIVERT JAPANESE ATTENTION FROM THE LARGER OPERATION SHAPING UP AGAINST CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN, SUCCESSFULLY INVADED DEC. 26.

AT ARAWE, ON NEW BRITAIN'S SOUTHWEST COAST, AN UNSERVICEABLE AIRSTRIP WAS OVERRUN ON DEC. 19 BUT LATER COUNTERATTACKING JAPANESE REOCCUPIED IT. THERE NEVER HAS BEEN ANY INDICATION THAT THE INVADERS INTENDED USING IT.

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IN CONTRAST, SEABEES LANDED WITH THE INVADERS OF CAPE

GLOUCESTER, 65 MILES NORTHWEST OF ARAVE, AND IMMEDIATELY WENT TO WORK REPAIRING ITS AIRDROME AFTER THE ATTACKING FORCES TOOK IT ON DEC. 30.

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BV/XZg09PCW

(THIS STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SGT. ASA BORDAGES, OF 48 KING STREET, NEW YORK CITY, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(ADVANCE)--(AB)--SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--(DELAYED)--A NEW YORK NAVY CORPSMAN WHO IMPROVISED MEDICINE OUT OF FOOT POWDER AND A GEORGIA MARINE WHO MADE SIGNAL FLAGS OF BANDAGES TO CALL DOWN A PASSING PLANE WERE THE HEROES OF THE RESCUE OF TWO RAAF FLIERS WHO LANDED NAKED AND INJURED ON A JUNGLE SHORE AFTER THEIR BOMBER CRASHED AT SEA.

A SMALL MARINE PATROL SEARCHING THROUGH THE JUNGLE FOUND THE HELPLESS AUSTRALIANS.

ONE OF THE FLIERS WAS CRIPPLED BY A BOLT THAT HAD BEEN DRIVEN INTO HIS LEG LIKE A BULLET BY THE FORCE OF THE CRASH. THE OTHER WAS DAZED FROM HEAD INJURIES. BOTH MEN, EXHAUSTED, SUFFERING FROM SHOCK, WERE UNABLE TO GET DESPERATELY NEEDED SLEEP BECAUSE OF A BURNING, FLAME-RED RASH, CAUSED BY POISONOUS SEAWEED.

PHARMACIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS MERLE E. HOPKINS, OF RIPLEY, N.Y., HAD USED ALL HIS BORIC ACID OINTMENT ON THE PATROL. BUT HE DID HAVE SOME FOOT POWDER. SO HE MIXED FOOT POWDER WITH PLAIN VASELINE, MAKING AN OINTMENT FOR THE FLIERS' RASH-COVERED BODIES. THE BURNING STOPPED. THE INJURED MEN WERE ABLE TO FALL ASLEEPN WHICH DOCTORS SAID LATER WAS THE BEST MEDICINE THEY COULD HAVE HAD.

30 24 — 11739

MEANWHILE, PLANES PASSING OVERHEAD FROM TIME TO TIME PAID NO HEED TO THE MARINES' FRANTIC ARM-WAVING FROM THE BEACH.

SO MARINE CORP. HENRY E. ANDERSON, 23, OF REGISTER, GA., MADE SEMAPHORE FLAGS BY TYING A COUPLE OF TRIANGULAR BANDAGES TO SHORT STICKS. ANDERSON'S BRANDISHED BANDAGES BROUGHT A SEAPLANE AND A PASSING CRASH BOAT CLOSE ENOUGH FOR HIM TO SEMAPHORE NEWS OF THE FLIERS.

SO THE PLANE PICKED UP THE AUSTRALIANS AND THE MARINE PATROL GOT A BOATRIDE HOME INSTEAD OF HAVING TO TREK A COUPLE OF DAYS THROUGH MOUNTAINOUS JUNGLE.

"IT MADE MY FEET MIGHTY HAPPY," SAID ANDERSON.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JAN. 13--MOVED JAN. 11)

X1149PEW

JAN 13 1944

OTTAWA, JAN 12-(CANADIAN PRESS)-AGRICULTURE MINISTER GARDINER ANNOUNCED TODAY THE GOVERNMENT WILL PAY PREMIUMS TO FARMERS ON HIGH-GRADE HOGS AT THE RATE OF $3 FOR GRADE "A," OR SELECT HOGS, AND $2 FOR GRADE "B1."

HE ALSO ANNOUNCED NEGOTIATIONS FOR A FOUR-YEAR BACON CONTRACT WITH GREAT BRITAIN ARE IN PROGRESS.

GARDINER SAID THE PRESENT TWO-YEAR BACON CONTRACT WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM PROVIDED FOR THE DELIVERY OF 900,000,000 POUNDS IN TWO YEARS, MORE THAN 500,000,000 POUNDS OF WHICH PROBABLY WOULD BE DELIVERED IN 1944.

THE NEW PREMIUM PAYMENT AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTED TO HAVE THE EFFECT OF MAINTAINING HIGH HOG PRODUCTION IN THE LATER MONTHS OF 1944 AND INTO THE FUTURE, WITH THE PROSPECT CANADA WILL BE ABLE TO CONTINUE SUPPLYING THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH 500,000,000 POUNDS OF BACON ANNUALLY FOR AS LONG AS IT IS WANTED.

KA255PEW

OTTAWA, JAN [illegible]-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT HAS RECEIVED WORD OF THE DEATH OF MAJ. GEN. CHARLES S.L. HERTZBERG, 57, OF TORONTO, WHILE ON SERVICE IN INDIA.

JAN 13 1944

GEN. HERTZBERG RETIRED FROM THE CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS LAST JUNE, AND WAS SERVING WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA IN A SPECIAL

ENGINEERING CAPACITY, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. BEFORE HIS RETIREMENT HE WAS CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE 1ST CANADIAN ARMY.

BY1204AEW

OTTAWA, JAN. 12-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF A. DAVIDSON DUNTON, EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL STANDARD, AS GENERAL MANAGER OF THE CANADIAN WARTIME INFORMATION BOARD WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DUNTON, 33 (CORRECT), RECENTLY WAS MADE ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER. HE SUCCEEDS JOHN GRIERSON, WHO RESIGNED AFTER A YEAR AS GENERAL MANAGER, BUT WILL CONTINUE AS GOVERNMENT FILM COMMISSIONER AND SPECIAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT ON INFORMATION. JAN 13 1944

NEW YORK, JAN. 12---(AP)--- NBC ANNOUNCED [redacted] THAT THE TOKYO RADIO SAID "[redacted] TONIGHT JAPANESE GROUND FORCES HAD "RECAPTURED THE ENEMY BASE AT ARAWE, NEW BRITAIN." JAN 13 1944

[redacted] THIS ENEMY CLAIM WAS WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED SOURCES. OFFICIALS ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THAT AREA ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF NEW BRITAIN HAVE INDICATED NO SUCH A DEVELOPMENT.

ARAWE [redacted] WAS CAPTURED IN AN INVASION BY UNITED STATES SIXTH ARMY TROOPS DEC. 15. THEY TOOK OVER [redacted] ARAWE AIR STRIP SIX DAYS LATER.

JAN 13 1944

JRT-648PEW

BY GEORGE MILLER

NEW YORK, JAN. 12-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE BEGUN TO RECEIVE DIVIDENDS FROM THE MASS PRODUCTION OF ANTI-SUBMARINE NAVAL CRAFT.

THE HUNDREDS OF DESTROYERS, AUXILIARY AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND LESSER ESCORT SHIPS, BUILT SINCE PEARL HARBOR, MAY WELL HAVE FIGURED IN THE REDUCTION OF CARGO SHIP TONNAGE LOSSES ATTRIBUTED TO U-BOAT ATTACKS IN 1943. A JOINT ANGLO-AMERICAN STATEMENT HAS PLACED THE DECLINE FROM 1942 TOTALS AT 60 PER CENT.

THE PRESENT FAVORABLE TREND IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC WAS REFLECTED AS EARLY AS LAST OCTOBER WHEN THE NAVY ANNOUNCED CANCELLATION OF ORDERS FOR 427 DESTROYER ESCORTS, PATROL CRAFT AND SUBMARINE CHASES.

THE IMPROVED POSITION OF SHIPPING HAS PARALLELED UNITED STATES NAVY STEPS IN COMBINING BRITISH EXPERIENCE WITH AMERICAN INGENUITY IN NEW TYPES OF ESCORT SHIPS, COMPARATIVELY QUICK AND CHEAP TO BUILD AS COMPARED TO DESTROYERS.

A FLEET OF 50 EMERGENCY ESCORT CARRIERS, EACH NESTING 30 OR MORE PLANES, NOW PROVIDES AIR COVER FOR THE BRIDGE OF SHIPS BETWEEN THE "ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY" AND THE FIGHTING FRONTS. IN 1941 AUXILIARY CARRIER STRENGTH CONSISTED OF A MADE-OVER MERCHANTMAN ON WHICH A FLIGHT DECK HAD BEEN INSTALLED EXPERIMENTALLY.

APPROXIMATELY 300 DESTROYER ESCORTS, COMPARABLE TO THE BRITISH "HUNT" CLASS DESTROYERS WERE READY BY THE END OF 1943, LESS THAN A YEAR AFTER THE FIRST HAD BEEN COMPLETED. THE MONTHLY PRODUCTION RATE FOR THE 300 FOOT SUB KILLERS WAS 40 IN NOVEMBER. JAN 13 1944

NO LESS SPECTACULAR HAS BEEN THE OUTPUT OF FRIGATES, A NEW TYPE ESCORT SHIP. THE NAVY ANNOUNCED IN MAY, 1943, THAT ONE OF THE 1,000 TON SHIPS, BUILT IN A CANADIAN YARD, WAS ON NORTH ATLANTIC CONVOY DUTY.

BY DECEMBER AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPYARDS WERE TURNING THEM OUT AT

30.24 — 11741

A RATE OF 15 A MONTH AND A PROGRAM OF 101 SUCH VESSELS WAS SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION BY SPRING.

IN ADDITION AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF CRAFT HAVE BEEN COMPLETED UNDER THE U.S.NAVAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

JANE'S LISTS AMONG THE U.S.VESSELS BUILT OR BUILDING: 600 SUBMARINE CHASES, RANGING FROM 110 TO 180 FEET IN LENGTH; 200 MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS, CAPABLE OF 40-50 KNOT SPEEDS; 200 YMS CLASS MOTOR MINE-SWEEPERS; AND 50 CORVETTES.

JAN 13 1944

WE1012PEW

AN AMERICAN EAST COAST PORT, JAN.12-(AP)-THE TROOP CARRIER COMMAND OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES COMPLETED TODAY THE FIRST MASS AIR EVACUATION OF BATTLE CASUALTIES FROM A HOSPITAL SHIP TO GENERAL HOSPITALS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY EVER ATTEMPTED.

THE EVACUATION WAS HANDLED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS, FLIGHT NURSES AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL OF TCC AIR EVACUATION UNITS FROM BOWMAN FIELD, LOUISVILLE. KY., USING BIG C-47 TYPE CARGO PLANES EQUIPPED WITH STRETCHERS.

THE LONGEST HAUL WAS TO A TEXAS HOSPITAL, MORE THAN 1,000 MILES. THE AIRCRAFT CARRIED FROM 18 TO 24 LITTER PATIENTS, EACH ACCOMPANIED BY A FLIGHT NURSE AND SURGICAL TECHNICIAN TO ADMINISTER TO THE MEN EN ROUTE.

THE WOUNDED WERE TAKEN FROM A HOSPITAL SHIP TO A GENERAL HOSPITAL HERE TO AWAIT THEIR TURN ON THE PLANES, THEN WERE BROUGHT BY AMBULANCE TO THE FIELD.

THE ARMY SAID THE THREE-PLANE AIR EVACUATION UNIT MOVED 504 CASUALTIES IN FIVE DAYS. THE SHIPS FLEW A TOTAL OF 158,788 PASSENGER MILES. THE RECORD FOR ONE DAY'S WORK WAS 75,000 PASSENGER MILES.

MANY OF THE PATIENTS ALREADY HAD BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH TRAVEL ON HOSPITAL AIRCRAFT WHEN THEY FIRST WERE CARRIED IN TROOP CARRIER PLANES FROM THE FRONT TO BASE HOSPITALS BEHIND THE ITALIAN BATTLEFIELD WHERE THEY WERE WOUNDED.

X1136PEW NM

UNDATED FORMOSA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT SEVERAL ALLIED BOMBERS HAD ATTACKED THE VICINITY OF TAKAO ON THE WESTERN COAST OF FORMOSA LAST NIGHT. THE RADIO CLAIMED DAMAGE WAS SMALL.

FORMOSA, JAPAN'S BIG ISLAND COLONY 90 MILES OFF THE COAST OF CHINA, WAS RAIDED ON THANKSGIVING DAY BY MITCHELL BOMBERS AND LIGHTNING FIGHTERS OF MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT'S 14TH U.S. AIRFORCE.

JAN 13 1944

THAT BLOW, WHICH ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED FIRST BY TOKYO, WAS STRUCK AGAINST THE AIRBASE AT SHINCHIKU ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE ISLAND AND RESULTED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF AT LEAST 31 ENEMY PLANES, ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR, WITHOUT LOSS TO THE ATTACKERS.

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS HAILED THE RAID AS THE "OPENING OF AN AIR OFFENSIVE BASED ON CHINA."

FD906AEW

UNDATED ROOSEVELT REACTION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON NEWSPAPERS TODAY PRAISED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REQUEST IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS FOR NATIONAL SERVICE LEGISLATION, WHILE BERLIN AND TOKYO SEIZED UPON IT AS A SIGN OF "DICTATORSHIP" IN THE UNITED STATES, AND AN INDICATION THAT THE WAR IS NOT GOING SO WELL FOR THE ALLIES.

AN EDITORIAL IN THE MADRID NEWSPAPER, ABC, SAID ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENTS ON POST-WAR COOPERATION WERE ANOTHER ASSURANCE OF

AMERICAN AID TO BUILD "A BETTER WORLD," AND WERE "SEVERE CRITICISM OF ISOLATIONISTS." ABC DECLARED THAT A NATIONAL SERVICE LAW SHOULD HAVE BEEN PROPOSED BEFORE "TO AVOID STRIKES WHICH ENDANGERED THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN AND ALLIED SOLDIERS."

A TOKYO DISPATCH BY DOMEI, RELAYED BY THE BERLIN RADIO, SPEAKING OF A NATIONAL SERVICE ACT DECLARED "IF THE WAR SITUATION WAS SO FAVORABLE TO THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, ROOSEVELT WOULD CERTAINLY NOT HAVE HAD CAUSE TO RECOMMEND SUCH DRASTIC LEGISLATION. OR IS IT ROOSEVELT'S FINAL OPEN EFFORT TO PERFECT HIS ROLE AS DICTATOR?"

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE WAS AN INVENTION OF THE TOTALITARIAN STATES" THAT ROOSEVELT HAD CALLED ANTI-DEMOCRATIC. BUT NOW, IT ADDED, THE UNITED STATES HAS TO COPY IT "FOR THE SALVATION OF DEMOCRACY."

JAN 13 1944

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR LABOR MOBILIZATION WAS GIVEN BANNER HEADLINES BY LONDON NEWSPAPERS, AND THE MAIL SAID EDITORIALLY THAT "IN THIS ELECTION YEAR ROOSEVELT IS NOT SEEKING POPULARITY; HE IS FACING REALITY." THE NEWS-CHRONICLE SAID IT WAS "A CLEAR CHALLENGE TO THE PATRIOTISM OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," AND THE "ANSWER WILL GO FAR TOWARDS SHAPING THE FUTURE COURSE OF AMERICAN POLITICS."

GH1240PEW

30.24 — 11743

Russians Beat Off Nazis Battling Fiercely to Hold Approaches to Rumania

JAN 14 1944

DECISIVE BATTLES RAGE ON UKRAINE ROAD TO RUMANIA

LONG

3,000 Germans Killed in Fierce Fighting, Moscow Reports.

POLISH FRONT WIDENED

Two Rail Centers Reached by Red Troops in White Russia.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 14.—(AP) The Russian army beat back frantic German counter-attacks on the road to Rumania for the second straight day yesterday in perhaps one of the decisive battles of the winter, killing 3,000 Germans in "extremely fierce fighting," while other forces extended the Russian salient into old Poland to an 80-mile front.

Farther north in White Russia Soviet forces drove to the rail hub of Kalinkovichi and the regional center of Mozyr, now outflanked and all but surrounded, Moscow said. More than 1,500 Germans were killed, many taken prisoner, and 11 of their tanks and guns destroyed as the Russians reached the gates of the two towns, five miles apart.

Nazis Fight Bitterly

The midnight supplement of the Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor from a broadcast, said large forces of Germans were fighting bitterly to halt the Russians hammering south toward the Ukrainian Bug river and the Rumanian frontier.

In this fighting, east of Vinnitsa, the Germans "launched a series of fierce counter-attacks attempting to break through the battle formations of Soviet units," the bulletin said. "Fighting took on an extremely serious character. Some populated places changed hands several times. The enemy suffered heavy losses but achieved no success whatsoever."

At stake in this battle—the first important counter-attack launched by the Germans since the Russians broke through their lines west of Kiev—was not only the Rumanian frontier but the Odessa-Lwow railroad, the last communications route feeding Germans in the Dnieper bend. The Russians were last reported at Nemirov, 21 miles north of the railroad, and only five miles north of the Bug.

"Maneuvering skillfully, Soviet infantry, artillerymen and tankmen dealt answering blows to the enemy and killed more than 2,000 German officers and men," the bulletin continued. "Fifty-nine enemy tanks and self-propelled guns were burned. In one area our troops encircled and wiped out a German mountain infantry regiment. Up to 1,000 Hitlerite dead were left on the battlefield. A large number of prisoners was taken and much material."

Korets Captured

To the north the right wing of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian army captured the district center of Korets, extending the Russian line into old Poland, and advanced to the rail station of Tutovichi, 11 miles west of Sarny on the railroad to Warsaw.

Tutovichi's seizure put the Russians 46 miles inside the pre-war Polish frontier.

Also captured was the town of Kilikiev, giving the Red army a continuous line into old Poland from Dombrovitsa, 17 miles north of Sarny, southwest of Tutovichi, then southeast to Korets and Kilikiev. This line, more than 80 miles long, gave the Russians more than 2,000 square miles of territory in old Poland.

More than 60 other towns and hamlets were captured by Vatutin's forces in the Korets area, including Berezdovo, 10 miles south of Korets, and Maidan-Villa, railroad station 15 miles northeast of Shepetovka. Kilikiev is due north of Shepetovka, and its capture spearheaded a thrust which threatened to outflank the important rail junction of Shepetovka. A thousand Germans were killed during the day in this area and several hundred were captured.

Defense Zone Smashed

Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's offensive to Mozyr smashed through a powerful German defense zone saturated with artillery, the Moscow bulletin said. Nearly 200 field and anti-tank guns and many mortars and machine guns were concentrated in this area by the Germans. The enemy attaches "enormous importance" to the Mozyr-Kalinkovichi area, the bulletin said.

The Russians, aided by their artillery which silenced German guns, made a deep outflanking maneuver and smashed at the German flank and rear. Other forces, coming in from the south, swung west of Mozyr and captured Zimovishche Moseyevka, nine miles west of Mozyr. More than 40 towns were taken in the day's advances and more than 1,500 Germans were killed.

Kalinkovichi, a junction on the Leningrad-Odessa north-south railway and the Moscow-Pinsk east-west line was the most important objective of Rokossovsky's current push.

Its capture—which appeared imminent—would hasten the clearing of the Berdichev-Zhlobin rail link which the Russians need to increase communications between their White Russian and Ukrainian drives. The Russians hold the portion from Berdichev to Ovruch and a section between Kalinkovichi and Zhlobin, but still must clear the Germans from Yelsk, Mozyr station, Kalinkovichi and Zhlobin.

The capture of the railway town of Mitva, 17 miles south of Mozyr, indicated part of the Russian force was heading south toward Yelsk.

REDS IN POLAND MENACE THREE GERMAN BASES

CASSIDY

Swift Soviet Movements Are Aimed at Rovno, Pinsk and Kovel.

CAPTURE OF MOZYR LIKELY

German Troops Falling Back Before a New Offensive by Gen. Rokossovsky's Army.

Moscow, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's highly mobile First Ukrainian Army, expanding its front on the Sarny sector (in old Poland) to a width of fifty miles or more, struck out in several sweeping movements today to threaten the German-held strongholds of Rovno, Pinsk and Kovel.

The strong armored and infantry force of Gen. Vatutin's right wing, which captured Dombrovitsa, twenty miles north of Sarney on the Royno-Sarny-Baranowicze Railway, fought its way through frozen marshland country to within fifty miles southeast of Pinsk, important center of the Gomel-Brest-Litovsk Railway.

It already had passed the worst of the Pripet Marshes and already advance units were approaching the high rolling ground beyond the swamps.

While this force was smashing its way to the northwest, a new offensive launched Tuesday, to the north of the marshes by Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's White Russian Army was approaching the city of Mozyr, eighty miles southwest of Gomel, along a twenty-mile-wide front. Dispatches said that German troops in front of Gen. Rokossovsky's advance were falling back toward Pinsk, and a second threat to that city apparently was developing. Pinsk is 140 miles west of Mozyr at the confluence of the Strumen and Pina rivers, along the northern edge of the Pripet Marshes.

[The Russian forces on the northern border of the Pripet Marshes have reached the outer defenses of the fortified city of Moyr, the British radio declared this afternoon in a broadcast picked up at New York by CBS.]

Using Sarny as a pivot, Gen. Vatutin sent other flying columns south and dispatches reported them operating within twenty-three miles north of Rovno, an advance of approximately twenty-seven miles through marshy terrain to high ground beyond.

Other units were reported to be striking westward from Sarny toward Kovel, an important junction on the Kiev-Warsaw Railway.

Gen. Rokossovsky's drive above the Pripet Marshes paralleled a fresh Russian advance along the southern edge of the vast swamp area, where Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army crossed the Sluch River and captured the rail junction of Sarny (thirty-five miles inside the old Polish border) and Dombrovitsa, twenty miles to the north. Sarny is 2720 miles east of Warsaw, on the Kiev-Warsaw trunk railway.

In the southern Ukraine, the left wing of Gen. Vatutin's forces encountered strong German counter-attacks east of Vinnitsa, but continued to smash through German resistance south of Belaya Tserkov. Further east Gen. Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army, driving for a junction with Gen. Vatutin's group, scored additional successes against the enemy in the Korovograd salient.

Vinnitsa Is Vital Center.

Vinnitsa, important center on the strategic Kiev-Zherinka railway leading into the Odessa-Warsaw trunk line, is 200 miles south of Mozyr, while Kirovograd, where the Germans suffered one of their worst defeats of the present offensive, lies 300 miles southeast of the White Russian stronghold. Belaya Tserkov is midway between the two sectors.

The Russian's communique said that more than 5,000 Germans were killed and 144 Nazi tanks wrecked in the past twenty-four hours, while more than eighty towns and villages fell to the advancing Russians.

Captured in the Mozyr offensive were Davidovichi, twenty-four miles north of Mozyr on the railway to Zhlobin, and Kozlovichi, two miles west of the rail line previously severed by Soviet spearheads. The Germans resisted savagely in this sector, but their counter-drives were smashed and they fled the field, leaving behind 2,000 dead and many prisoners, the Soviet communique said. Twenty-two tanks were wrecked and stores of war gear captured by the Red Army forces.

"I'm The Division," Captive Nazi Quoted

JAN 14 1944

Moscow, Jan. 13 (A. P.)—It is becoming increasingly difficult to tell the strength of German divisions, which once ranged from 10,000 to 15,000 men.

The Government newspaper *Izvestia* related today:

Red army men captured a German prisoner.

"Where is your division?" he was asked.

"I'm the division," the prisoner replied.

NAZI PLANE LOSSES INCREASED TO 152

JAMESON

Smash at Aircraft Factories Costs U. S. 60 Bombers, Five Fighters.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—(AP) American airmen shot down at least 152 German fighters at a record cost of 60 bombers and five fighters in history's greatest sky battle Tuesday, and blasted two other targets besides shattering the three aircraft centers southwest of Berlin, it was disclosed officially tonight.

The Eighth Air force recapitulation increased enemy fighter losses from 100 to 152, and added one more American heavy bomber to the 59 announced yesterday as having failed to return from the raid carried out by more than 1,200 fighters and bombers.

New Planes Ready

Fresh American crews rolled new bombers out on runways today to replace the lost 60, and were ready and eager to strike another paralyzing blow at the enemy's anti-invasion efforts centered in aircraft plants.

Reconnaissance pictures disclosed the great damage inflicted on German aircraft plants at Oschersleben, Brunswick, and Halberstadt.

Rome's outskirts were attacked today at noon by British and American bombers escorted by fighters, the Rome radio said. A Berlin broadcast said subsequently that three of 90 raiders were shot down. The targets were not identified, nor was the raid immediately confirmed by Allied quarters. Rome said there were casualties when civilian dwellings were hit.

The Budapest radio, quoting Zagreb reports, also said that the Yugoslav town of Makarska, 180 miles south of Zagreb, was attacked today, as well as a Dalmatian port identified as Nedkoviszki.

The Eighth Air force gave a detailed statement on Tuesday's raid results in Germany.

Focke Wulf Plant Hit

The Flugzeugwerke AMG plant at Oschersleben, 90 miles southwest of Berlin, believed to be the most important producer of Focke Wulf 190s, was well covered by a heavy concentration of high explosives and incendiaries loosed by the Americans who tore through swarms of rocket-firing German fighters.

Its main machine shop received at least nine direct hits and the whole area was shown in the photographs to have caught fire. From one to three bomb bursts were noted in various assembly shops.

The other plants which suffered heavily were the Junkers factory at

Halberstadt and the Messerschmitt 110 plant at Brunswick.

Other targets just disclosed as having been attacked were the railway component manufacturing center at Bielefeld, 55 miles northwest of Dortmund and 200 miles west of Berlin, and armament installations at Meppen, on the Dortmund-Ems canal 50 miles south of Emden.

The loss of 60 bombers and five fighters in what was described as the greatest aerial conflict of the war officially established Tuesday's onslaught as the costliest American raid.

The previous record was 60 bombers and two fighters in the attack on Schweinfurt Oct. 14.

Plenty of Replacements

"We have plenty of replacements—we can take a whole lot more in war losses than we suffered Tuesday," an Eighth Air force spokesman said.

New planes and crews have been arriving in England daily in such a stream that in some instances it has caused temporary housing and feeding problems.

The recapitulation listed 125 enemy fighters destroyed by the bombers and 27 by American fighters. That total of 152 still is incomplete, and the statement said it did not include any Nazi planes which "undoubtedly were shot down" by crewmen of the missing 60 bombers which "fought to the last in the thickest of battles."

Many other enemy planes are recorded as "probable kills" or as damaged.

Secretary of War Stimson said in Washington that the American losses in the daylight strike into central Germany were "relatively high," but stressed the damage done the German air production machine. The attack was executed despite extremely adverse weather, he said.

Five Per Cent Loss

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the U. S. Army Air force, said at Wichita, Kas., that the losses represented five per cent of the formation. But he also stressed the fundamental bombing results, and declared the continuing attacks against Nazi plane production had prevented the Germans from doubling their fighter strength as a defense against invasion.

The flattened Focke-Wulfe plant at Oschersleben had accounted for almost half of the total production of that type of plane.

The plant at Halberstadt was the main producer of wings for Junkers 88 and 188 planes, the latter being Germany's newest twin-engined bombers equipped to carry radio-controlled glider bombs used to attack ocean shipping.

At Brunswick, northw[illegible] of Oschersleben, the Messerschmitt plant was believed to have had two of the three main assembly buildings destroyed, and the third heavily damaged. It was the first attack on that plant, Stimson said, and probably every building save one was destroyed in the sprawling works.

The attitude here is that the Germans took a record toll of 65 American aircraft manned by 605 highly-trained men, but failed in their basic mission—to prevent the systematic destruction of vital war industries geared so desperately against the coming day of invasion.

Replacements Ready.

London, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—New American bombers were already on the runways today to replace the fifty-nine lost in Tuesday's spectacular raid on central Germany, and flyers who took part in that great three-hour battle were eager to get on with the campaign against the Nazis.

"We have plenty of replacements—we can take a whole lot more in war losses than we suffered Tuesday," an Eighth Air Force spokesman said.

As the Americans' losses were balanced against more than 100 Nazi craft shot down and the destruction dropped on three centers of Nazi airplane production, the returned airmen summed up the flaming three-hour battle against swarms of Nazi rocket fighters and rocket ground guns in these matter-of-fact words:

"We won, didn't we?"

Battle to Rule Air

Both Allied leaders and Germans linked the clash between possibly 1,200 American fighters and bombers and formations of Nazi fighters as a forerunner of the mighty struggle for air supremacy expected to accompany the land invasion of western Europe.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army air forces, said at Wichita, Kan., that the continuing attacks against Nazi plane production had prevented the Germans from doubling their fighter strength as a defense invasion.

Almost forty-eight hours after the struggles five miles in the sky, some crews were still streaming back to their home bases from emergency landings due to battle damage.

May Be Bigger Nazi Losses.

Official interrogations were continuing and were expected to increase the claim made in the official communique that more than 100 Nazi planes were knocked down from the packs of rocket-firing Nazi fighters that attacked the great armada.

[There was speculation in the United States that Tuesday's operation might have been the Eighth Air Force's first under the command of Major-Gen. Jame[illegible] H. Doolittle.]

As for replace[illegible]s, new American planes and [illegible] have been arriving in En[illegible]ly in such a stream th[illegible]stances it has bee[illegible] problem where[illegible] feed them.

British Comment

His views were generally accepted here, and the *Daily Express* declared the attack "indicates the United States bomber force based in Britain has reached a new strength which may soon equal the RAF's thousand plane (bomber) raids."

More than 700 heavy bombers and a likely record fighter escort took part. The attacks, directed against factories at Oschersleben, Halberstadt and Brunswick (Braunsweig), all within a radius of 120 miles of Berlin, constituted possibly the most crippling blow of the war against the Nazi air arm.

Over 100 Nazi Planes Shot Down

Results were described officially as excellent. The Americans shot down more than 100 of the challenging enemy aircraft.

The London press was virtually unanimous in hailing it as a mighty blow to German air defenses. The numbers and fury of Nazi fighters prove, the *Daily Telegraph* said, that "the battle of Germany is growing desperate" and heading for a showdown.

Record Loss

An Eighth Air Force communique late yesterday said the resounding assault cost 64 planes, a record loss. Fifty-nine were Flying Fortresses and Liberators and five were fighters.

In contrast, Berlin propaganda outlets this morning still were declaring 124 bombers and 12 fighters were shot down, a claim they had put forth even before release of yesterday's United States communique.

"Dare Not Let Up"

General Arnold declared the assault rocked the Germans "back on their heels" and production at the three plants has been wiped out for months, "but we dare not let up."

"They're going to fight with everything at their disposal," he added, "and we've got to have more and more planes so we can deal them the death blow."

In addition to the three aircraft centers, the Americans attacked other targets, but the official announcement did not identify them.

Over Berlin?

Swedish reports, however, said one wing of the American aerial task force swung over the Berlin suburbs without attacking and continued on to other objectives. If true, this was the first time American bombers had been over the German capital.

General Arnold said American losses were about five per cent. on that basis, the armada consisted of possibly 1,280 planes—bombers and fighters.

Fewer Men Lost

Although the 64 planes lost exceeded by 2 the 60 bombers and 2 fighters that failed to return from the American raid on Schweinfort October 14, the loss in American personnel on Tuesday was slightly less—a total of 595 men as compared with 602 on the earlier operation.

Returning airmen said that ground rocket guns, throwing up explosives "as big as a house," were used by the Nazis, as well as their rocket-firing fighters, in a desperate effort to turn the American formations.

At times as many as 28 Nazi fighters wheeled into solid formations to attack single Flying Fortresses, peeling off and roaring head-on at the big bombers in such desperation that collisions were barely averted.

"They threw everything at us, even a big two-engined job that looked like a transport," said Lieut. William H. Bartlett, of New Orleans.

Ground-Fire Rockets

The new ground-fired rockets came soaring up at the bomber formations "looking as big as a house," said another crewman, with explosions resembling the giant flak of ack-ack guns. Smoke bursts filled the air.

"I've never seen anything like it during my 15 missions," one navigator said in describing the three-hour battle over Oschersleben, the home of the No. 1 Focke-Wulf fighter factory.

Fortress Came Back From Great Battle a Mass of Holes and Ribbons

'Papa's Going to Take You Home,' Pilot Told Member of Crew Whose 'Chute Was Ripped and He Made Good.

A United States Fortress Base in England, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—From the 21-year-old gunner on a Flying Fortress that reached England battered into a mess of holes and ribbons came a combatant's gripping account today of Tuesday's aerial battle over Germany.

He is Sergt. Everett E. Hudson Jr. of West Point, Miss., a member of the crew of the Fortress Frenesi piloted by Lieut. William F. Cely of Houston, Tex.

"Everything was all right until we hit the target," he said. "We were leading the second element of the formation and had made a second run on the target—the Messerschmitt plant at Brunswick—so we could smash it to bits.

"Then I saw fifteen or twenty twin-engined ships circling around back of us. They sort of got abreast and then came in letting go with their rockets.

Sky Filled With Nazi Planes.

"They were bursting all around us like light bulbs blowing up and we could see fragments flying all over. I heard the tail gunner say he'd gotten one just after the camera man took him some more ammunition.

"The sky just filled up with FW-190s from out of nowhere.

"My interphone went dead then and I tapped the other waist gunner to call them out as I pointed to them.

"They queued up on us, a whole mess of them, and I saw our right wing man go down in smoke and when I looked out the other waist window our left wing man was gone, too.

"I tried to let the other waist gunner know that we were completely open from the rear (because of the loss of the other two planes) but he just didn't understand my gestures, everything was popping so fast.

"Then the tail gunner called out that three Focke-Wulfs were coming in on our tail. A 20-millimeter shell hit our right horizontal stabilizer. Then some more hit the right wing and made a patchwork out of it.

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Like Cyclone Inside Plane.

"I knew by this time, too, that flak had knocked out our No. 2 engine. We went into a terrific dive then. It seemed we were going to crash for sure. We went so fast I was being thrown all over the ship. Half the time I was on my head or hitting the top of the ship or gun.

"It was like a cyclone inside the ship. God sure was with me.

"I tried three times to make the door but every time the ship took an evasive action and threw me some place else. I finally got to the waist window and was going to jump when I noticed my chute had ripped open.

"I was bruised all over and my left shoulder felt as if it were gone. Then the plane leveled off a little. I took off my chute and went forward to the pilot's compartment. The radio room was a mess—every loose thing smashed and thrown all over the place.

"I told the pilot I didn't have my chute and he said, 'That's all right—Papa's going to take you home.' And he did, too. He's the best damn pilot in the world.

Fort Shot Full of Holes.

"I gave myself some morphine. Gee, how that dislocated shoulder hurt. We didn't have any serious attacks after we leveled off.

"But the Fort was full of holes all over. Most of the tail was gone. The wing tip was shot off and a motor out. I can't figure out yet how it could fly. We could hear it cracking in the radio section and we thought it was going to split in two.

"I didn't see how Lieut. Cely could handle that big ship the way he did. Boy, what a job that guy and Churchill (Co-pilot Jabez Churchill of Santa Rosa, Cal.) must have done to bring it home."

"Churchill and I put our heads together to figure out the best bearing," said Lieut. Cely rounding off the story.

"The interphone was out and we couldn't talk to the navigator. We tried to picture the map and set our course. We thought one time that we were over the channel but it was the Zuider Zee. But we only had our course once."

They flew 400 miles back to a perfect landi first base they could find.

"Churchill and I brought it back but don't ask Lieut. Cely concluded. "I don't believe it mysel

But they're eager to get going again—as so can put th ands on a "Frenesi Second."

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Tuesday Air Fight Filled With Thousands Of Dramas

By GLADWIN HILL

London, Jan. 13 (AP)—It was a grim aerial game of musical chairs with one bomber moving up, step by step, taking the place of others shot down. . . .

It was a shell fragment slicing an astonished gunner's ammunition belt, and a boy jabbing himself with a morphine needle to numb an aching shoulder. . . .

It was the hell of a plane plunging wildly with no certainty it was ever going to come out of it. . . .

The whole story of one of the war's great battles in the American air bombardment of central Germany Tuesday probably never will be told because it was a thousand things to thousands of men.

Spread Over Miles Of Sky

More than 700 bombers spread over many miles of sky, and each one's experience was different. Some got through unscathed and they couldn't believe that 60 of their number went down. Others were amazed that they ever got home.

It started like other missions: Turning out in the blackness of an early winter morning. The briefing room. Red lines on a map. Main objectives, three of the Nazi's prime fighter plants.

"I kind of expected all hell to break loose," said Fortress Pilot Bernard Davey, of Atlanta. "As we headed into enemy territory, I kept thinking of the crew. With a good crew you always have a better chance of coming back."

Lots Of Trains Seen

The American bombers flew over one large, dead, black city. There was little traffic on German highways, but lots of trains were chugging along.

The Nazis quickly ascertained that raiders with a 500-plane fighter escort were coming. They threw up everything they had—an array of single-engined and twin-engined fighters and even the *Stukas* originally made to frighten Frenchmen into their trenches—not to do aerial battle. There were their 11th-hour gadgets—tow-bombs, rocket planes.

"The enemy fighters started their attack over Holland at the Zuider Zee—in spite of our escort they came at us in bunches," said Brig. Gen. Robert Travis, of Savannah, Ga., leader of one formation.

First 4, Then 30, Then 12

"Our first attack was from four Focke-Wulfs, the next from 30, then from 12. Then they just kept on coming. They attacked straight through our formation and from all angles without even rolling over."

The attack gathered intensity as the bombers fanned out toward Brunswick, Halberstadt and Oschersleben. As the factories came into bombardiers' sights, mechanisms clicked and thousands of projectiles nosed down through five miles of air.

"It was a perfect day for bombing and we could see plenty of damage," said Lieut. John Raedeke, of Waterville, Minn.

Failed To Save Them

The German fighters hadn't saved their spawning places.

But to the hammering of thousands of American machine guns the Nazi rocket planes wheeled around and let fly with broadsides. Swifter enemy fighters zoomed in to follow up.

The sky was smudged thicker and thicker with black explosions. Jagged fragments of German steel zinged through layers of American duralumin, clanked against American armor plate—and slashed into American flesh.

Planes "Drop Like Flies"

"I saw our right-wing man go down in smoke," said a waist gunner, Sergt. Everett E. Hudson, of West Point, Miss., "and when I looked out the other waist window our left-wing man was gone, too. It seemed as if planes were dropping like flies—ours as well as theirs."

"We were at the back of the formation when we started," Raedeke said. "But every time a Fort would go down we would move up. By the time we got hit we were in the lead squadron."

"Those fighters were coming in frantically mad—and personally I was frantically scared," one bombardier, Lieut. Walter Gibson, of Lyndon, Ill., confessed.

Plunges Out Of Control

The ninth German nailed by Raedeke's "Hit Parade" crew plunged out of control and hit a near-by Fortress, which burst into flame and crashed down across "Hit Parade's" tail, shearing off most of the stabilizers.

"After a complete loop, we went into a spin. I told the boys to bail out. Before they did, I got the plane out of the spin. Five fighters were on our tail so I kept diving. Four of them dropped off and we went into a cloud. When we came out, the other fighter was gone."

On 100 other ships, shells were smashing interphone lines over which men were frantically signaling. Fragments were cutting oxygen lines, sending men groping for emergency bottles. Forty-below gales froze gunners' faces and hands.

Bleeding men were lifted carefully into the protection of radio rooms. Their uniforms were cut away and sulfanilamide powder was poured into their wounds. Thick, muscular hands fumbled with tiny morphine needles.

Follow Them Most Of Way

The Germans kept after them most of the way back to the coast—two hours or more.

Dusk was gathering and the weather was thickening. In the nose of the "Hit Parade," the navigator, Lieut. Edward Zimmerly, of Socorro, N. M., lay flat on his face, peering through the glass for his home field.

Many set down at the first base they saw to get gas or aid for the wounded. Lieut. Jack Watson, of Indianapolis, came back all by himself in a plane so battered and burning he had made the rest of the crew bail out as soon as they were over England.

SERIES FLYER GETS HIS BOMBER HOME

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United States Bomber Base, England, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Lieut. Jack Watson, who "buzzed" a world series baseball game last fall, brought back his battered Flying Fortress Meat Hound from Germany Tuesday after his entire crew had bailed out on the way home.

An Indianapolis flyer, Lieut. Watson was one of four Fortress pilots who zoomed low over the Yankee Stadium during the first game of the 1943 series.

Recounting his experiences during the record raid on Germany, Lieut. Watson said that his No. 3 engine failed just before he reached the target, "but I stayed in formation."

"About fifty German fighters jumped us just as we came in for the bomb run," he related. "A shell blew up in the No. 2 engine, which started burning, but we got the fire out and were heading home when rockets started exploding all around us."

Lieut. Watson said that shortly after the tail gunner had shot down a Nazi fighter the No. 2 engine blazed up again and another engine caught fire. Over England Lieut. Watson ordered his men to bail out.

Lieut. Watson and his daring buddies supplied what many people will remember as the biggest thrill of the 1943 world series when, last October, they pointed their planes down over the Yankee Stadium while 60,000 persons watched aghast, many of them ducking involuntarily and forgetting all about the Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals on the field. The flyers earned no praise for their show, however, receiving the censure of Mayor LaGuardia and Army Air Force authorities.

Enemy Comes Head On.

A United States Bomber Base in Britain, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Sergt. Carl A. Gundersen of Hoboken, N. J., was in the thick of the air battle fought by American and German planes Tuesday over Oschersleben, home of the Nazis' No. 1 Focke Wulf fighter factory.

Gundersen told of an enemy fighter formation so big that "I thought they were our escort, there were so many."

PARTISANS ATTACK NAZI SUPPLY LINE

LONDON, Jan. 13.—(AP) Yugoslav Partisans under Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) are striking back vigorously at German communications between Banja Luka and Zagreb, a principal supply route for the Nazi thrust into the heart of liberated territory, they announced today.

The communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, which monitors were able to transcribe only partially, said the red-starred guerrillas also were continuing offensive operations in Bosnia.

Reports reaching Cairo said that the Partisans had wrecked the rail line between Zagreb and Belgrade, one of Yugoslavia's main arteries, in five places and had blown up military trains carrying war material.

At the same time Yugoslav sources in London described the present German drive southward from Banja Luka as the most serious threat the Army of Liberation thus far has faced.

They said the Nazis, bolstered by reinforcements, apparently were attempting to break through guerrilla defenses in the Dinaric Alps toward the Adratic, thereby splitting the main forces of Tito's Partisans into two or more isolated groups.

3024 — 11745

R. A. F. DOWNS 8 NAZIS

London, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Fighters of the Royal Air Force shot down eight German planes on offensive patrols over northern France today. One British plane was lost, it was announced here tonight.

Zurich Reports Raid On Nice By Commandos

London, Jan. 13 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Zurich said tonight that many German officers had been seriously wounded by hand grenades thrown into a restaurant at Nice in what was "believed to be a French Commando raid from Corsica."

The dispatch said the bomb-throwers escaped in a speedboat. The Nazis, it added, immediately imposed an 8 P. M. curfew on the city's restaurants for this interruption of their dinner.

Ex-Admiral Of Czar Freed After Internment

London, Jan. 13 (AP)—Nicholas Wolkov, former rear admiral in the Czarist Russian navy and naval attache in London during the first World War, was released today after being interned on the Isle of Man since August, 1940.

His daughter Anna, who was arrested at the same time, is serving a two-year sentence for violating the Official Secrets Act in a spy plot involving Tyler Kent, former code clerk in the United States Embassy. Kent got a seven-year term. She was convicted of sending a code letter to a Nazi broadcaster in Germany, believed to have been Lord Haw-Haw.

Moscow Broadcasts Roosevelt Talk

London, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio devoted nearly its entire morning news broadcast today to a twenty-minute summary of President Roosevelt's message to Congress. The only other item on the broadcast was the daily Soviet communique.

For correct story on Tyler Kent see 1944 sheet 12462.

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Turks Tell Students To Leave Berlin

London, Jan. 13 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Ankara today said that Turkish Education Minister Hassan Ali Yucel had directed all Turkish students in Berlin to go to Switzerland to complete their studies because of the "delicate world situation."

Africa Frontier Force Reports To Mountbatten

London, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Royal West Africa Frontier Force, recruited from Nigeria, Cambia, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, has arrived in India to serve in the Allied Southeast Asia command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, it was announced today.

It is the first time in the history of the four colonies that the West African Force has been sent to an overseas theater of war.

Rendezvous At Gibraltar

London, Jan. 13 (AP)—A DNB broadcast from Berlin today said that among new arrivals at Gibraltar were 62 more Allied merchantmen, the British battleship Warspite, two French and two British torpedo boats, 10 corvettes and one submarine.

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Soviet Admiral Visited By Fraser

London, Jan. 13 (AP)—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, commander of the British Home Fleet, recently visited Vice-Admiral Golovki, commander of the Soviet northern fleet, in a Russian port, the British Admiralty reported tonight. It was the first time the Home Fleet flagship had visited a Soviet port.

H. M. S. Hurricane, Destroyer, Lost

London, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—The loss of the British destroyer Hurricane was announced tonight. The Admiralty gave no details.

British Book Will Tell Of U. S. War Effort

London, Jan. 13 (AP)—The magazine the *World's Press News* said today the Ministry of Information planned to issue 250,000 copies of the book "Target Germany" at 1 shilling (20 cents) "to inform British readers of the United States war effort."

The publication added that this "prompts a query whether any reciprocal gesture has ever been made or is contemplated for Britain in the United States."

U. S. Anti-aircraft Units Join London's Defenses

London, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—American anti-aircraft troops are now helping defend London against Nazi air raiders, it was disclosed today.

P-51B'S IN BIG ATTACK DESTROYED 14 PLANES

New Mustangs Flew Deep Into Reich for Tuesday's Battle

A UNITED STATES FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, Jan. 13 (AP)—The newest and longest-range single-engine fighter planes in the world, the American P-51B Mustangs, were disclosed today to have destroyed at least fourteen German craft in the great air battles of Tuesday.

The improved Mustang, one of the fastest fighters in operation, is a major addition to the United States Army Air Forces. It is an improved version of the P-51.

The new P-51B's have been operating anonymously with Thunderbolts and Lightnings in recent Flying Fortress and Liberator attacks on Germany. They escorted the big bombers into the heart of the Reich on Tuesday in the deepest fighter penetration of the war.

These fighters can be modified quickly from high-altitude planes to low-level air support craft for strafing trains, smashing tanks and bombing. The Mustangs carry either extra gas tanks or a 500-pound bomb under each wing. So far they have done no bombing.

Mustang armament consists of four 50-caliber guns in the wings. The cannon in the nose has been sacrificed for extra distance and maneuverability. They can make 800-mile round trips.

The Germans have knocked down several P-51B's and even set up similar Messerschmitts with clipped wings, apparently trying to fool American fliers.

Red Press Hints Polish Accord May Be Near

Moscow, Jan. 13 (AP)—Soviet newspapers today printed a large, detailed map of the Curzon Line and a review of the whole Russia-Polish boundary controversy since 1919.

This presentation was accepted by many foreign observers as an indication that progress is being made toward an amicable settlement of the frontier dispute.

Seen Ready To Act

It was interpreted widely as an effort to keep open the door for negotiations. The assumption was that the Russians were ready to do business immediately on the basis of the Curzon Line.

(This line, drawn by an Allied commission after World War I, was proposed in a Moscow broadcast Tuesday as the new boundary between the two countries, and since that time has been under consideration by Poland's Government in exile in London.)

Allied Council Ruling

The Soviet press pointed out that the Supreme Allied Council at Versailles had agreed that the border "was to be derived from ethnographical principles."

This would have given Poland all provinces inhabited by Poles, it was stated, but would have continued as a part of Russia all the districts predominantly Ukrainian and White Russia.

"But Polish ruling circles wanted for annexation purposes the territories of western White Russia and the western Ukraine," the explanation continued, "and they took advantage of the military and economic situation in the young Soviet Republic of 1920.

Poles Attacked USSR

"Poland then attacked the Soviet Union, but receiving a strong rebuff from the whole Soviet people and becoming convinced of the futility of this war it appealed to the Allied governments for intervention.

"Minister of British Foreign Affairs Curzon submitted a note to the Soviet Government which became known under the name Curzon Line."

The statement placed this line as following a route from north of Grodno past Yalovka, Memirov, Brest-Litovsk, Dorogubsk, Ustilug, east of Grubesjov, through Krylov westward to Rawa Ruska and then east of Przemsl to the Carpathian mountains. North of Grodno, it said, the Lithuanian-Polish borders were fixed.

"The Polish Government disagreed with the Curzon Line," the article concluded, "and continued war aganist Soviet Russia.

Line Changed At Riga

"Exploiting conditions of the young Soviet country, Poland imposed another border upon us during negotiations at Riga in March, 1921, and annexed the western provinces of the Soviet Ukraine and Soviet White Russia.

"This injustice allowed in 1921 by the Riga agreement regarding the peoples of the western Ukraine and western White Russia was corrected in 1939, when, on the basis of a plebiscite and in compliance with the will of the people, a new Soviet border was established."

POLES POSTPONE BOUNDARY REPLY

Progress Toward Settlement With Russia Indicated

London, Jan. 13 (AP)—Progress toward settlement of the Russian-Polish boundary dispute was indicated tonight by developments in both London and Moscow.

After almost continuous meetings since Russia on Tuesday suggested the Curzon Line as a settlement basis, the Polish Government in London postponed a reply while the Polish Premier and Foreign Minister conferred with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary. It was understood, however, that the Polish answer had been drafted.

Dispatch Delayed

An Associated Press dispatch late today concerning the Poles' drafting a reply to the Russians was held in censorship two hours before it finally was cleared for movement to New York, heavily blue-penciled. Deleted passages speculated on reasons for the Poles' delay in announcing the decision.

In Moscow, the Soviet press published an extensive review of the boundary question dating from 1919, including large maps showing the Curzon Line. A Moscow dispatch said this in itself was taken to indicate progress toward an amicable settlement, and that the Russians were prepared to deal on the basis of the Curzon Line.

Line On Soviet Maps

The Soviet maps located the line as following a course from north of Grodno, past Yelovka, Memirov, Brest-Litovsk, Dorogubsk and Ustilug east of Grubesjov, through Krylov westward to Rawa Ruska, then east of Przemysl to the Carpathian Mountains. The Polish-Lithuanian border was listed as fixed north of Grodno.

There was a suggestion in London that the Poles might have delayed their answer while they studied the Moscow article and maps, with the possibility that the Russians might be willing to yield the city of Lwow.

The Russian review said that after the World War the Allied Supreme Council agreed to give Poland all provinces populated by Poles but to leave with Russia all areas predominantly White Russian or Ukrainian. Poland, it said, then attacked the Soviet Union, "but, receiving a strong rebuff from the whole Soviet people and becoming convinced of the futility of this war, it appealed to the Allied governments for intervention.

"Minister of British Foreign Affairs Curzon submitted a proposal for a boundary which became known under the name 'Curzon line.' The Polish government disagreed with the Curzon line and continued the war against Soviet Russia.

"Exploiting conditions of the young Soviet country, Poland imposed another border upon us during negotiations at Riga in March, 1921, and annexed the western provinces of the Soviet Ukraine and Soviet White Russia."

The review concluded that this "injustice" had been "corrected" in 1939 (by the partition of Poland).

Draft Polish Reply.

London, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—The Polish Cabinet met today for the third successive day to shape the final draft of a statement replying to Moscow's proposal that the Curzon Line be used as the basis for establishing the border between Poland and Russia.

Danes Kill Gestapo Agent

Stockholm, Jan. 13 (AP)—Danish patriots shot and killed a Gestapo agent today when Germans raided a Copenhagen home to round up a ring of saboteurs, a Copenhagen dispatch said tonight. Five of the saboteurs were reported arrested.

Nazis Reported Offering Russia Rumania Areas

Bern Hears British Officers Used 'Chutes, Took Copy of Scheme to Bucharest

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 13 (AP).—A story that three British officers parachuted into Rumania recently with a copy of a German offer to give large areas of Rumania to Russia if Russia would call off the war was reported today to be making the rounds of the Bucharest diplomatic corps.

According to the diplomatic account, reported from Budapest by the "Basler Nachrichten's" correspondent, the Nazis expressed willingness for Russia to anex all of the provinces of Bessarabia and Bukovina.

This is the story as related to the Swiss newspaper:

On Dec. 24, three British offiers landed by parachute, made their way to a house and asked that the police be called, then asked the police to take them to the nearest military commander.

There they identified themselves as Colonel Petersen, a former Ploesti oil field employee; Major De Chartellini, a former director of an oil company at Unirea, and Metzeanu, a former Rumanian who became a naturalized Briton.

After informing the military commander that they were the bearers of a message from the British government for Premier Ion Antonescu, they were taken to Bucharest, where they were seen by the Rumanian General Staff. The dispatch did not say that they saw Antonescu himself.

The British officers, according to the story, are now being held as prisoners of war and are receiving preferential treatment.

Ciano Execution Held Effort To Instill Fear

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Barcelona, Jan. 13 (AP)—Thousands of Fascists are deserting en masse from German and "Fascist Republican" ranks in northern Italy as a result of the execution of Count Galeazzo Ciano and Marshal Emilo di Bono, diplomatic advices said last night.

By Frank Brutto

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Verona trials and the quick execution of Count Galeazzo Ciano and his four associates in the overthrow of Benito Mussolini appeared today in the light of Berlin reaction, to be a German effort to instill fear in persons in Germany and the satellite countries who might be plotting similar coups against Hitler and his puppet dictators.

The Swiss press reflected this view. The *Gazette de Lausanne* said it was probable that Mussolini was not consulted concerning the fate of his son-in-law, and that if he interceded it was without results.

"He no longer counts," said the paper.

"Act Of Intimidation"

The *Gazette*, commenting on Berlin's clarifying reaction, said the Verona decisions "above all acted to intimidate members of the German and foreign governments tempted to take a similar attitude."

Reports from Italy said the people were shedding no tears over the death of Ciano and the other four Fascists, but, nevertheless, the suddenness of the executions had produced a sort of puzzled stupor.

A Rome dispatch to the *Gazette* said the Verona trials were "only the beginning. A great number of other persons accused of treason will soon be brought before regional revolutionary tribunals."

Ciano Family In Germany

This dispatch added that the movements of Ciano had been clarified. His defense counsel declared at Verona that Ciano and his entire family went to Germany with the Germans' assistance after the establishment of the government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, as he did not consider himself a traitor but an ally seeking hospitality.

The *Corriere del Ticino* at Lugano said Ciano's children at present were in a neutral country, while his wife, Edda, remained in Germany.

The Verona trial also produced a new version of the suicide of Marshal Ugo Cavallero, former chief of the Italian general staff.

"Conspired Against Duce"

The version, based on documents the Germans said they found in Badoglio's office a few hours after the Government had fled from Rome, made Cavallero one of the chief conspirators against Mussolini, and alleged that he conferred with Badoglio, the Prince of Piedmont and others repeatedly after November, 1942.

Badoglio apparently became suspicious of him, however, and had him arrested on July 25, a few hours before the *coup d'etat*. Three days later, according to the German versions, a Badoglio envoy

visited Cavallero and took depositions which were found by the Germans.

"Liberated" By Army

Cavallero was said to have been "liberated" by the German army, much in the way Mussolini was freed, and then to have committed suicide—mostly likely given a pistol by a German officer and told to shoot himself.

The Fascist press, which previously had pictured Cavallero as a hero, had explained that he shot himself because he could not bear the shame of Italian capitulation and first had informed the Germans of Allied plans to invade Italy.

NAZI SUB SUNK

CARTAGENA, Spain, Jan. 13—(AP) A German submarine was sunk by a British destroyer, escorting a British freighter from Cartagena to Gibraltar, in the Mediterranean today off Cape Aguila, on the southeastern coast of Spain.

Part of the submarine crew was rescued by a Spanish destroyer, the Churruca. The survivors were brought to Cartagena.

RAID WRECKED SOFIA'S CENTER

JAN 14 1944

Parliament Building Was Heavily Damaged.

Berne, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—The entire central part of the Bulgarian capital of Sofia was destroyed by bombs Monday in attacks comparable to the heavy blows at German cities, the Budapest correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten reported today. All telephone and telegraph communications were broken. Diplomats had only radio on which to send reports.

The Russian and former British legations were destroyed. The Parliament Building, opposite the American Legation, was damaged heavily. A direct hit was made on the Alexander Nevski Cathedral, the Budapest report said. The death toll was high.

The newspaper said an official order to evacuate Sofia became a mass flight.

Madrid, Jan. 13 (AP)—Albert Gregart, an executive of the office of recompense for bomb damages at Hamburg, was executed Tuesday for conspiring with bombed-out citizens of that Nazi port to double their estimates of losses, a dispatch from Germany said today.

Those who plotted to split the proceeds of the doubled estimate with Gregart were sentenced to from two to five years' hard labor.

French Troops Join Italian Campaign

JAN 14 1944

Gen. Juin Leads Flanking Drive Through Rugged Mountains.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 13—(AP) French troops under Gen. Alphonse Juin opened a flanking drive through Italy's rugged Apennines mountains and seized peaks overlooking Acquafondala, seven miles northeast of Cassino, while American infantry in a frontal assault from captured Cervaro pushed within three miles of Cassino, main German stronghold on the Fifth army front, the Allied command announced today.

American forces pressed on toward Cassino after they entered the fortress village of Cervaro at 1 p.m. yesterday, while British units on their left flank fought forward along the railway leading into Cassino and menaced Nazi control of the last heights southeast of the city.

Allied announcement of Cervaro's capture ca[illegible] hours after the Germa[illegible] their troops had lost th[illegible]wn in hard fighting. Cassin[illegible] stripped of its main defenses [illegible]e east, southeast and south, was expected to fall soon to the steady, grinding assault of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces.

The American-equipped French troops in their renewed attack on the inland wing of the Fifth army front were fighting through some of the roughest country in Europe, hauling their supplies from one peak to another by muleback and by hand.

North of Acquafondala, the French advanced two thirds of a mile southwest of Roccheta and captured a 3,000-foot peak in the Monna Casale range that commands a portion of the Colli-Atina road. General Juin's surprise advance bagged a number of prisoners.

Whole Army On Move

Virtually the entire Fifth Army was on the move, but the Eighth still had not renewed its offensive on the north, or Adriatic, end of the line. A front dispatch described how Canadian troops, impatient for another crack at the enemy, had set up rifle ranges in canyons immediately behind the battle line in order to brush up their marksmanship.

[A German propaganda broadcast said Americans were attacking so heavily along the Garigliano river near the lower end of the front that the Nazi command "decided to withdraw its troops to the northern bank of the river." Allied dispatches have indicated the Germans withdrew to the northern side of the Garigliano many weeks ago.]

Heavy Bombers Grounded

Thick weather grounded heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force yesterday, but American medium and fighter-bombers pounded enemy positions and communications behind the line. Two Nazi planes were shot down and three Allied craft were missing.

The air force announced that a recount of Monday's air fight over Sofia, Bulgaria, showed that Flying Fortresses and their Lightning fighter escort shot down 28 out of 60 interceptors. A communique from the Middle East command disclosed that the RAF Wellington bombers that attacked the Greek harbor of Piraeus on Tuesday night, following a daylight raid by Flying Fortresses, flew from North African bases.

A dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, said Sofia was "completely destroyed" by Monday's day and night assault by Fortresses and Wellingtons, adding that evacuation of the Bulgarian capital had become a "mass flight."

FRENCH LAUNCH CASSINO DRIVE ON THIRD SIDE

GALLAGHER

Americans Within 3 Miles of Nazi Bastion After Capturing Cervaro.

BOMBERS BLAST FOE IN ITALY

Patrol Activities and Heavy Artillery Fire Reported From Eighth Army Front.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Virtually the entire Allied Fifth Army was on the move today as it broadened its offensive from the west coast to central Italy and sent French units hammering through the 4,000-foot high mountains to threaten Cassino from a third side.

American infantry swept to within three miles of Cassino in a frontal attack with the capture of Cervaro at 1 P. M. yesterday, headquarters announced today. The Germans had announced the loss of Cervaro previously.

In the first day of the French offensive in the mountains of central Italy, Gen. Alphonse Juin's troops advanced two-thirds of a mile southwest of Roccheta, which is twelve miles to the northeast of Cervaro. They captured a 3,000-foot peak overlooking the roadway winding almost due west of Isernia between Colli and Atina. They took several points on the 4,000-foot Monna Casale Range and recaptured two peaks previously lost—Mount Mollino overlooking Acquafondala, seven miles to the northeast of Cassino, and Mount Raimo, in the same area to the north of Viticuso. The Allies thus held the mountains overlooking Viticuso from two sides.

The surprise French advance caught a number of German prisoners. Fighting in some of the roughest country in Europe, where virtually all supplies must be hauled by mule and hand from one peak to another, Gen. Juin's men were threatening the Cassino-Atina Road, one of the two valley highways leading north from Cassino.

On the Eighth Army front, at the Adriatic end of the Allied line across Italy, there were only patrol activity and heavy artillery fire.

On the other hand, the air war continued as American light bombers attacked enemy targets near Arce, ahead of the Fifth Army, and fighter-bombers attacked the enemy in the Orsogna area.

Light bombers of the Royal Air Force blasted Palena, twenty-five miles southwest of Chieti, and big Wellingtons bombed the airfield at Peruglia in central Italy and communications in eastern Italy during the night.

In the Adriatic, British destroyers shelled enemy railway targets at two points along the coast—Porto Civitanova, twenty-five miles below Ancona, and Pedaso, ten miles further south. A fire sprang up at Peda[illegible]

Rom[illegible]orts Allied [illegible]bing Of Its [illegible]kirts

Berlin Asser[illegible] of 90 Planes Wer[illegible] Down; 5th Army T[illegible] Cervaro

By The Assoc[illegible] Press

LONDON, Jan. [illegible]—British and American bombers, escorted by fighters, bombed the outskirts of Rome at noon today, the Rome radio announced tonight. A subsequent broadcast from Berlin said ninety raiders made the attack.

Three Allied craft were reported shot down in an aerial battle that ensued. The targets were not identified, but the broadcast said civilian dwellings were hit and that there were casualties.

There was no immediate confirmation from Allied quarters of such a raid.

Several Allied formations flew over Vatican City, the broadcast said, but it did not even intimate that the Vatican was attacked.

The outskirts of the Italian capital were last hit by Allied planes on Dec. 28, when American two-engine Mitchell and Marauder bombers of the 15th Air Force tore up hangars and other installations and destroyed parked planes at three Nazi airdromes. At that time German propaganda agencies attempted to leave the impression the city itself had been attacked.

During the two previous bombings, on July 19 and Aug. 13, while Italy was still at war with the Allies, great forces of American heavy and medium bombers loosed tons of explosives on the city's rail and airfield installations.

French Sabotage Rated Above Allied Bombings

Algiers, Jan. 13 (AP)—Gen. Emanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, Commissioner of Interior in the French National Committee of Liberation, asserted today that sabotage by patriots in France was more effective than Allied bombings in hampering the German war effort.

30 24 — 11747

In a summary of sabotage activities for one month, he said there were 14 attacks against factories working for the Germans, costing the Nazis 300 tons of duralumin and a considerable stock of rubber tires and disrupting production at several arsenals.

During the month, he said, patriots also derailed 45 trains, including 15 troop trains, damaged 58 locomotives and sabotaged tracks and rolling stock in 45 places, attacked Nazi motor trucks 145 times, made 191 attacks on Nazi or Vichyite personnel and committed 117 acts of sabotage against power lines, canals and communications.

JAN 1944

Tribunals To Try Vichyites Urged

Algiers, Jan. 13 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation today is studying a demand by the Consultative Assembly that a special tribunal be set up for the "rapid and total" elimination of Vichyite collaborationists from official positions in the Government and the prompt trial and punishment of traitors.

The assembly's demand, voted last night against the opposition of two committee members—Justice Commissioner Francois de Menthon and State Commissioner Andre Philip—expressed chagrin at the delays in purging the French civil and military administrations.

Meanwhile, Charles Laurent, chairman of the committee's purge commission, recommended creation of special courts in each metropolitan district of liberated France to supervise a thorough purge of the civil administrations and professional groups, including the press. The collaborationist press in metropolitan France, Laurent declared, was to be punished and its managers shot.

Naples Typhus Epidemic Seen as Threat to Allies

30,000 Civilians Deloused a Day; Troops Unaffected

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (AP).—A typhus epidemic is now raging in Naples fifty times as extensive as it was n October, and has become a potental menace to the Allied war effort, although the disease has not spread to the troops, Brigadier General Leon A. Fox, of Birmingham, Ala., said today.

Fox, who is field director for the United States Typhus Commission, asserted "Naples is now seriously threatened and the menace can be expected to extend to southern Italy."

The problem was inherited from the Germans upon Allied occupation in October, and since has increased greatly because the influx of thousands of refugees from northern Italy and also because of Nazi destruction of water and gas systems, Fox explained.

Several hundred thousands units of vaccine have been flown to Naples, and delousing of civilians is being carred on at the rate of 30,000 a day. Fox said it was hoped to increase the delousing to 50,000 daily.

Park To[illegible]nd Middle East [illegible]

Cairo, Jan. 13 (AP) — Air Vice-Marshal Sir Keith Rodney Park, 51-year-old veteran of the Battle of Britain, has been named commander of British air forces in the Middle East. He will succeed Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, who was appointed head of the British coastal command last Saturday.

Park has been serving as commander of the British air forces at Malta, which helped in paving the way for the invasion of Sicily.

U. S. TROOPS HOLD ARAWE PENINSULA

CLEMENTS

Report of Patrol Raids Offsets Jap Claim of Gain on New Britain.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Friday, Jan. 14.—(AP) Japanese inland positions on Arawe peninsula, southwest New Britain, were successfully raided by American patrols Wednesday Allied headquarters announced today.

The Americans of the Sixth army pushed into enemy territory after paths had been blasted by artillery fire. The main Japanese force here was not encountered in the action, a spokesman at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said.

Main Force on Peninsula

The main American invasion force still is on the peninsula, the spokesman said.

Fighting at Arawe reported in recent Allied communiques has been described mostly as patrol actions, with dive bombers and attack planes blasting enemy-held villages.

A Tokyo radio report yesterday stating that the Japanese had recaptured Arawe from the Americans, who invaded the area Dec. 15, has been denied by a MacArthur headquarters spokesman who said "we're still right there and on the job."

Japanese attempting to evacuate northeastern New Guinea, before the advancing Australians who are scaling the steep cliffs of the Kapugara river near Sio, were caught as they climbed into their barges by Allied light naval craft which sank three of the barges, each containing about 30 Nipponese.

Allied heavy and medium bombers struck again at the enemy supply base and troop center at Alexishafen, this time with 104 tons of bombs, making it more than 1,200 tons dropped here and at the nearby Madang base since Jan. 1.

Jap Destroyer Damaged

A Navy Catalina bomber on night patrol caught a Japanese destroyer off Kavieng, New Ireland, and damaged it with a near-miss which lifted the stern of the vessel from the water.

Liberator heavy bombers from the Solomon islands bases hit the enemy airdromes around Rabaul, New Britain, with 38 tons of explosives, continuing daily attacks made here in recent weeks.

Torpedo and dive bombers struck at Cape St. G[illegible] on the south tip of New [illegible] dropping 36 tons of bo[illegible] anti-aircraft posit[illegible]ngs and shooting [illegible] fighter and prob[illegible]

Bases Advanced To Bomb Japs In Pacific

EDINSON

JAN 14 1944

Air Force Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 13 (AP)—Moving swiftly in the wake of advancing Allied fighting fronts in the Southwest Pacific, General MacArthur's air arm has shifted its bases forward and is smacking the Japanese along their vital supply and troop lines.

Within the past week the Fifth Army Air Force has struck 24 heavy blows at enemy bases along the northeast coast of New Guinea, using heavy and medium bombers operating from airfields north of the towering Owen Stanley Mountains.

Hold Appears Doomed

The intensity of these attacks, in which from 50 to 100 tons of bombs have been dropped, apparently has convinced the Japanese that their hold on northeastern New Guinea is doomed, for they are evacuating troops from the coastal area between Sio and Saidor, where Australian and American ground forces are closing the gap in a squeeze play.

Port Moresby, on the south side of the Owen Stanley range, once was the Fifth Air Force's principal base, but it is practically deserted now. Revetments and camps which a year ago bustled with activity now are empty or giving way to transport planes.

Weather Interfered Previously

In the days before the Allied ground successes pushed the enemy northward, planes crossing the mountains on bombing missions met with hazardous weather which often frustrated the attacks almost before they began.

Now, bases are being carved out of jungles on the other side of the mountains. Tractors and bulldozers driven by dust-covered American boys already have built fields from which bombing missions are made daily.

Seven Positions Hit Recently

The recent powerful bombing attacks, directed by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific, were made on seven enemy positions along 225 miles of coast.

Bogadjim and Uligan harbor each received five pastings. Sio and Alexishafen have been hit four times each, Wewak three times, Madang twice and Hansa Bay once. Supply dumps, revetments, dispersal areas and anti-aircraft positions have been destroyed, and barge staging areas pounded by the Liberator heavies and Mitchell mediums, which finished off their jobs with machine-gun strafings.

PT'S BLASTING FLEEING JAPS

Troop Barges Smashed as They Leave Huon.

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—Swift patrol-torpedo boats of the United States Navy, darting at night among barges crowded with Japanese, are blasting to the bottom of Vitiaz Strait many of the enemy trying to escape a jungle trap closing on them along the Huon peninsula coast of New Guinea.

Headquarters of Gen. MacArthur reported today the sinking of nine barges and the severe damaging of eleven others by PT boats operating in darkness offshore between Saidor and Sio.

"Many of the barges contained enemy troops," the communique said.

Australians now are battling northwestward within five miles of Sio. From Saidor, invaded by United States Sixth Army elements from the sea on January 2, the other jaw of the nutcracker is being pushed southeastward. Japanese trapped within the approximately 55 intervening miles are taking to barges, preferring night movements apparently in an effort to avoid Allied bombers.

In all, headquarters reported today the aerial and naval destruction of forty-three more barges, including two loaded with troops which were sunk by United States Marine artillery while seeking to re-enforce Nipponese now battling American invaders at Borgen Bay.

At least 130 barges, including more than a score of carrying troops, have been destroyed or damaged along the northwestern New Guinea coast since the invasion of Saidor stepped-up the Allied offensive against Madang.

Destroyer Damaged In Marshall Isles

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 13—(AP) Seventh A.A.F. bombers sank a small auxiliary vessel, probably sank a medium cargo ship and damaged a large Japanese destroyer in their latest attack on Maloelap atoll of the Marshall islands.

The raid was made the night of Jan. 11, the Navy said today, and brings to 13 the number of enemy ships sunk or damaged in the Marshalls in five attacks this month.

Increasingly frequent reports of enemy shipping in the Marshalls atolls indicate strong efforts to reinforce and supply the Japanese bases there—bases that have been hit almost daily in what Secretary of the Navy Knox recently termed a "softening up" process.

Army bombers also blasted installations on several islands of the Maloelap atoll but extent of the damage was unreported. Two of six intercepting Japanese fighters were believed damaged. All our planes returned.

The Seventh A.A.F. attacked Mili both Jan. 10 and 11 but the damage was unreported. One of our planes was lost, but the crew was saved.

The Japanese countered with an early morning raid on Tarawa, in the Gilbert islands, Jan. 12. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported only minor damage and minor casualties.

Today's press release was the first mentioning the presence of Japanese destroyers in the Marshalls.

This might indicate that the Japanese have been running in small ships virtually unescorted but have decided to escort cargo ships—which evidently now are carrying material they value highly.

Brazilian Housewives Line Up To Buy Coffee

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 13 (AP)—Brazil, coffee center of the world, witnessed the strange sight today of housewives standing in line to buy a half-pound allowance. Even at that, grocers said they were unable to keep coffee in stock as the roasters did not supply enough.

The roasters are negotiating for a raise in the price ceiling, now 4 cruzeiros per kilogram (about 20 cents for two and a quarter pounds), contending the price of green coffee has doubled in six years but roasted prices have remained unchanged.

Strike Prevention Canada's Policy

JAN 14 1944

[illegible] MONTGOMERY

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 13 (AP)—Canada has tried to keep her war workers at their jobs with a policy of preventing strikes rather than prohibiting them, the dominion's manpower director said today in discussing President Roosevelt's call for a national service law.

Canada has been successful in solving labor disputes by "taking the steam out of them," said Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labor and director of national selective service.

Separated From Draft

Although President Roosevelt called for a national service law which "will prevent strikes" and specifically mentioned Canada as being among countries where "the very existence of national service makes unnecessary the widespread use of compulsory power," the strike problem is handled completely apart from the dominion's national selective service act which regulates manpower.

Early in the war, Canada tackled the strike issue by slightly revamping an old law, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907, making it apply to war industries. This prohibits strikes and lockouts until a conciliation board has made recommendations.

Dispute Usually Solved

"We simply say that workers shall not strike unless they go through this process," MacNamara explained. "We find that the dispute is usually solved."

Canada has lost less man-days in strikes during this than in the last war, but has been unable to prevent serious walkouts in the aluminum, steel and coal industries.

Record Of Time Lost

Here is the record through September 30:

	12 Mos. Ended Sept. 30 1939	12 Mos. Ended Sept. 30 1942	12 Mos. Ended Sept. 30 1943
Strikes	126	326	382
Workers involved	35,231	96,762	184,553
Man-day loss...	159,484	450,302	989,174

New Job Requires Permit

Instead of operating only in certain designated emergency areas, as does the War Manpower Commission in the United States, the dominion regulates jobs and wages all over Canada, freezing people in their jobs. No worker may change a job without a Government permit.

Canada can compel workers to shift from job to job, especially from fields less essential to the war effort. In practice, however, the dominion "hasn't had occasion to use the shift to any very great degree," MacNamara said.

Shortage Of Skills

Early in 1940 all Canadians over 16 years of age were registered. This disclosed a shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers, whereupon an extensive emergency program was launched. In November, 1940, selective service began to take steps against "poaching" of workers among employers.

As the scarcity of labor continued to grow, voluntary measures were abandoned for compulsion. Through a series of regulations in 1942, consolidated in the national selective service regulations of January, 1943, Canada aims to channelize further the flow of available manpower into the armed service and the top war industries.

7-Day Quitting Notice

With few exceptions, employes are prohibited from advertising for jobs, from terminating employment without seven-day notice and from seeking, being interviewed for or offered employment without a permit from a selective service officer.

Employers in many non-essential industries are forbidden to retain male workers between the ages of 16 and 40 without a special permit.

Allies Raid Bangkok, Tokyo Radio Says

New York, Jan. 13 (AP) — The Tokyo radio said that Allied planes had raided Bangkok, capital of Thailand, for more than an hour last night but asserted that only non-military facilities had been hit "due to swift interception by Japanese planes."

The broadcast, recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, described the attack as a follow-up to a three-hour raid on the same city the night of January 10.

French Educator And Wife Reported 'Slain'

New York, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that Dr. Victor Basch, 84-year-old former president of the French League for Defense of the Rights of Man, and his wife had been found "murdered" January 5 on a highway six miles from Lyon.

The broadcast, reported by the Office of War Information, gave no details.

Basch, one of the defenders of the famous Alfred Dreyfus, served as professor of German philosophy and literature at the Sorbonne in Paris for more than 25 years.

X

Soviet Embassy Declares Spain Is Ally of Hitler

X

'Bulletin' Says Franco Unit and Air Squadron Still Fight on Russian Front

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Soviet embassy said today that Franco Spain, although formally non-belligerent, "actually is an ally of Hitler Germany."

An article in the embassy's "Information Bulletin" said that despite Spanish announcements that the Spanish Blue Division has been withdrawn from the Russian front, a Spanish legion is still fighting "one one of the sectors of the Volkhov front," and a Spanish air squadron, "which systematically receives replenishments," also is stationed on the eastern battle line.

Spain renders Germany diverse and very substantial assistance, the article said, adding that "Spanish neutrality is only the guise under which German imperialism is using that country for its own purposes."

Generalissimo Francisco Franco's recent merger of the Fascist militia with the Spanish Army and his amnesty to certain political prisoners were interpreted by the bulletin as desperate efforts in a fight against the Spanish "anti-Fascist national democratic movement." This movement, the bulletin said, aims to "emancipate Spain from Fascism, to make a complete rupture with Hitler Germany and to democratize the social system."

The article said that in his fight against Spanish anti-Fascists "Franco's gendarmes arrest people even for distributing the press bulletin of the British embassy in Madrid."

Spain sends Germany strategic war materials, the bulletin continued, and "British naval vessels in the Atlantic are constantly holding up Spanish ships carrying contraband for Germany."

20 KEY REICH AREAS REPORTED IN RUINS

30.24 — 11749

Allied Air Chieftains Say Fifty More Arms Centers Are Nearing Destruction

PREDICT MIGHTIER BLOWS

Spaatz Declares 40 Per Cent of German Fighter Output Was Balked in 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Air Marshal Sir Richard Hallam Peck of the Royal Air Force reported today that twenty of Germany's biggest industrial cities had been crippled for a long period by the Allied air offensive and that about fifty more centers were "well on their way" to destruction.

At the same time Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the American Strategic Bombing Force, Western Front, declared that the Allied aerial assault had "knocked out an estimated 40 per cent of Germany's planned fighter production in the latter part of 1943." The disclosure indicated that the Anglo-American Air Command was making substantial progress toward its current goal of wrecking the German Air Force.

General Spaatz and Marshal Peck made their report on the progress of the air war in a transatlantic press conference in which they were interviewed "somewhere in Great Britain" by three Washington reporters at the National Press Club here. The exchange was broadcast over the Blue Network and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Marshal Peck described as something that "will forever remain a matter of opinion" the question of whether air power alone would knock Germany out of the war without the opening of a second front.

"We must remember," he said, "that the strategy of the United Nations has been a combined, all-service strategy and that we did not set out to win by air warfare alone." He added that "even if a second front were not opened, the air would not have won alone because of the great Russian offensive and the joint air and naval victory over the U-boats in 1943."

General Spaatz did not amplify his report on the destruction of German fighter plane production facilities, but Marshal Peck said "there are no strategic targets in Germany that we cannot and will not reach." He rated American planes as superior to German craft in design and production, saying "the proof is in combat and there our pilots are maintaining a four-to-one edge."

The three newsmen who participated in the unprecedented long-range press conference from the Press Club were Kingsbury Smith of International News Service, Reuel S. Moore of The United Press and John M. Hightower of The Associated Press.

Allies Ready for All-out Blast

JAN 14 1944

Roosevelt Tells Congress Fighting Forces Are Prepared in Every War Theater.

Washington, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told Congress today that after three and a half years of enormous exertions on the home and fighting fronts Allied forces are now poised to blast the enemy in every theater of war.

He said this month ushers in the last of four great phases of America's part in the conflict—the phase of "offensive warfare" which will end only in total victory.

In his budget message to Congress, projecting a $90,000,000,000 war outlay for the twelve months beginning July 1, the Chief Executive summed up accomplishments to date in these words:

"With pride in the over-all achievements of American management and labor, I can say that we are now well equipped; with pride in the military leadership of the Allied forces, I can say that we are now in a strategic position to make full use of our equipment for decisive blows by land, by sea and by air."

The confident statement of preparations completed, suggested that the Allied forces massed in Britain are now fully ready to strike at western Europe, and are being held in leash only until the time is ropened by other strategic factors, such as weather, the Russian offensive and the aerial bombardment of Germany.

Blows at Japan Foreseen.

Likewise it appeared to foreshadow early new blows against Japan in the Pacific. Only on the Chinese front did it seem that the attack would be held to a minimum during more long months of preparation. This is the only theater to which adequate supply lines have not been opened.

The message left unanswered the question of when victory may be won. The expenditures Mr. Roosevelt proposed are based on plans for continuing the fight for at least another eighteen months, but contemplate the possibility of a triumph over Germany at least before that time.

Mr. Roosevelt divided United States participaton in the war into these four phases:

1. Preparedness—July, 1940, immediately after the fall of France, through November, 1941, and up to the attack on Pearl Harbor.

2. Defensive war—December, 1941, and the attack on Pearl Harbor, through October, 1942—a period which "came to an end with the attack on Guadalcanal and the invasion of Africa in late 1942."

3. Aggressive deployment—November, 1942, through December, 1943. "During that time," Mr. Roosevelt said, "we had to build up and fill up the pipelines for military supplies of all kinds as well as establish material reserves for future aggressive operations."

4. Offensive war—January, 1944, to victory.

FIGHTERS FLOW TO WAR ZONES

U. S. Reducing Home Forces To Augment Combat Teams

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—The nation, successful in building a "bridge of ships" across the oceans, served notice on the Axis today that a chain of fighting men has been forged in the same direction.

The army and navy disclosed through Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, a series of steps calculated to cut down home defense and build up the overseas striking force.

Stimson announced that military establishments in the coastal areas—both Atlantic and Pacific—are being reduced to augment the combat teams "now that the battlefronts have moved farther from our borders."

Two Defense Aims Combined

At the same time, the Eastern and Central Defense Commands were combined under Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, commander of the First Army, with headquarters in New York. The entire command now will encompass 16 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, and 16 inland States. This is designed also to release manpower for the actual war fronts.

Stimson said it had been decided that the defense setup once considered necessary to ward off any invasion blow was outmoded by the turn of events in favor of the Allies. To maintain the same number of troops in this country henceforth would be "a waste of manpower," he said.

Adequate In Case Of Emergency

Those units retained in the coastal areas for training will be adequate in case of emergency, Stimson added.

The announcement avoided details which might be useful to the enemy, of course. It was a corollary to recent decisions to discontinue civilian aircraft warning service, closing of 69 army air force installations, and abandonment of practice blackouts in States along the East and West coasts.

The shift opened speculation about the army staff of the Central Defense Command under Lieut. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, commander of the Second Army. This unit's duties henceforth will be carried out by the Eastern command, "releasing those who have been on duty in the Central Defense Command for other duties. There was no indication what these other duties might be.

General Fredendall, an army man for 42 of his 59 years, was acclaimed for his direction of the three-day attack on Oran in the Allied invasion of Africa.

Lost Ace's Talk Is Broadcast

Record Made by Major Boyington Tells How He Shot Down Four Jap Zeros.

JAN 14 1944

Washington, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—The voice of Major Gregory Boyington, recorded before he was shot down and reported missing in action in the South Pacific, was heard in a recording over American radio stations today, describing a raid on Rabaul in which he shot down four Japanese planes.

Major Boyington has been listed as missing since Jan. 3, when his plane went down in an air scrap in which he accounted for his twenty-sixth enemy plane, tying the score of Major Joe Foss, also a Marine Corps flyer, of Okanogan, Wash., was interviewed on December 23 at Ewa Hardin Jr. of Marietta, Ohio, who recorded the broadcasting in the interview for broadcast in the United States.

Telling of the raid, Major Boyington said: "We tangled with all the Jap Zeros we could in eight other dogfights and I destroyed myself beside the four planes destroyed. The first contact I made was with a lone Zero that made a pass at the tail of my formation.

"I pulled up in a wing-over and the Zero started down. I guess he was out of gas, or would be shortly, and was going for home. I just kept following him down from about 18,000 down to about 6,000 when I finally boresighted him from about fifty feet behind and blew him up in flames.

"The second time I saw Zeros, there were two of them. I thought at first it was one of our planes being attacked by a Zero. I went up and found out it was a Zero that had been crippled, flying in a straight line.

"I caught this one on fire from about 100 yards behind. The pilot bailed out and the other Zero turned on me and I pulled out of his way. The plane crashed in the water and the pilot landed not far from it.

"The escorting Zero went down and circled around the pilot in the water. While he was doing this, I came down from 10,000 feet, unknown to him, out of the sun. I got within about fifty feet behind him and set him afire and he never bailed out."

Describing the killing of his fourth Zero for the day, Major Boyington continued, "I went to 18,000 and circled over Rabaul for about twenty minutes. I finally located a patrol of nine Zekes in V-formation. I came down unknown to the Zekes and picked off the tail-end man and then ran like a son-of-ag-un."

Major Bovington finished up that day's activities by strafing a submarine as he started home.

Foe Heard 'Nuts to You,' But It Wasn't Password

Marine's Reply to Major Justified—the Line Was Tapped

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—A story brought back by Technical Sergeant Elmer Wexler, Marine Corps combat artist, of Bridgeport, Conn., concerns a marine communications man in the southwest Pacific who inadvertently gave the day's password over a telephone line which was suspected of being tapped by Japanese, the Marine Corps reported today. The man was admonished.

The next day, after a new wire had been laid, the communications man answered a call and, upon being asked for the day's password, remembered the preceding day's lecture and replied: "Nuts to you."

He was chagrined to discover that the voice on the other end belonged to a major, who promptly lectured him on the fact that this wire was new and under no suspicion of having been tapped, and that was no way to speak to a major.

That night he learned his reply was justified. The Japanese made a vain attempt to filter through American lines. The password they tried to use was "Nuts to you."

WOODMONT OFFICER SURVIVES HIS SHIP

Commander Joseph B. Maher Was Skipper of Destroyer Sunk by Japs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. — (AP) The Navy reported today that a destroyer sunk by Japanese planes at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, Dec. 27 was the 2,100 ton U.S.S. Brownson.

The Brownson was commanded by Commander Joseph Benedict Maher, 135 New Haven avenue, Woodmont, Conn., who was among the survivors. His wife, Mrs. Ruth E. Maher, now lives at Hampton, Va.

The Navy also announced that there were 30 survivors of the U.S.S. Saint Augustine, a gun boat which was sunk off Cape May, New Jersey, Jan. 6.

Next of kin of all casualties aboard the two ships have now been notified.

The sinking of the Brownson by enemy bombers during the landings of United States troops at Cape Gloucester previously was announced, in a communique issued by Allied headquarters for the southwest Pacific, without the ship being named.

The Navy said that 208 members of her crew survived.

Built by the Bethlehem Steel company at Staten Island, New York, the Brownson was commissioned Feb. 3, 1942.

Loss of the gun boat Saint Augustine was announced by the Fourth Naval district at Philadelphia the day after she sank.

U. S. Destroyer Sunk Identified As Brownson

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—The navy reported today that a destroyer sunk by Japanese planes at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, December 27, was the 2,100-ton U. S. S. Brownson.

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PUT U. S. CASUALTY TOTAL AT 139,800

Washington, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—American casualties since the start of the war now total more than 139,800. The Army losses total 105,229 and those of the Navy, Marine and Coast Guard 34,523.

Secretary of War Stimson, in reporting the Army casualties from the start of the war to December 23, said that the figure represented 16,831 killed, 38,916 wounded, 24 067 missing and 25,-415 prisoners of war.

Casualties to American elements of the Fifth Army in Italy since the start of that campaign on September 9 are 18,119. Of this total 2,798 were killed, 11,762 were wounded and 3,559 were missing.

The Navy-Marine-Coast Guard casualties reported up to today are made up as follows: 15,186 killed, 6,615 wounded, 8,429 missing, 4,292 prisoners of war.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan. 13 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 252 United States casualties, including these, with next of kin:

MISSING

NEW YORK.

Mediterranean Area.

CARLIN, SANFORD R., sergeant; father, Myron Cohen, 240 West 96th street, New York.

COLON, JOSEPH A., pfs.; mother, Mrs. Candida Colon, 144 West 104th street, New York.

CONKLIN, LESTER, JR., technician, fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Minnie F. Conklin, 1 Charles Point, Peekskill.

DAWSON, CLARENCE J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Lucy A. Dawson, 53 Wheeler avenue, Staten Island 2.

DEGUISEPPE, THOMAS P., technical sergeant; sister, Mrs. Marie Fono, 4340 193d street, New York.

DEODATI, RALPH, technician, fourth grade; father, Gennaro Deodati, 129 Ainslie street, Brooklyn.

DEUTSCH, LEONARD, corporal; fatheer, Abraham Deutsch, 288 South Fourth street, Brooklyn.

DONAHUE, HAROLD P., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Donahue, 38-31 30th street, Long Island City.

FUNK, JAMES P., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Florence Funk, 1090 St. Nicholas avenue, New York.

GEHER, GEORGE W., corporal; mother, Mrs. Lillian E. Geher, 1320 College avenue, New York.

GENOVESE, JOSEPH, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Pelechina Genovese, 301 East 108th street, New York.

GERITY, RICHARD V., technician, fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Anna C. Gerity, 30-01 86th street, Jackson Heights.

GIGLIO, DANIEL F., technician, fourth grade; father, Daniel Giglio, 58-35 84th street, Elmhurst.

ISAACSON, FRANK, private; mother, Mrs. Dora Isaacson, 775 Hopkinson avenue, Brooklyn.

KELLY, JAMES P., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Kelly, 444 East 88th street, New York.

LOFT, RUSSELL E., technician, fifth grade; wife, Mrs. Agnes Loft, Box 34, Adams.

SMITH, PAUL W., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mary Smith, 310 East 90th street, New York.

SPIESS, HERBERT, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Anna M. Spiess, 143 Palmetto street, Brooklyn.

STEWART, FRANKLIN M., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Frances Stewart, 1560 Union Port Road, Bronx.

SULLIVAN, JOHN L., private; father, James Sullivan, 51 Windsor Place, Brooklyn.

SWICKEY, HARRY, technician, fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Florence Swickey, 574 West 176th street, New York.

TEITELBAUM, ABRAHAM, corporal; father, William Teitelbaum, 359 New Jersey avenue, Brooklyn.

THOMAS, W. TERRIBERRY, corporal; father, Walter G. Thomas, 400 East 58th street, New York.

TISCHNER, SAMUEL P., private; wife, Mrs. Yolanda Tichner, 260 Wellington Road, Mineola.

Southwest Pacific Area.

GREENBERG, GERALD, first lieutenant; father, Samuel Greenberg, 221 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

Mediterranean Area.

DYDA, FRANK W., technician, fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Antonette Dyda, 447 Marshall street, Paterson.

EPSTEIN, JULIUS L., first lieutenant; Wife, Mrs. Irene P. Epstein, 179 Hansbury avenue, Newark.

FESCE, JAMES, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Fesce, 363 South Seventh street, Newark.

FINN, WILLIAM J., pfc.; father, William Finn, 29 Grove avenue, Woodbridge.

GOLDBERG, Morris, technician, fifth grade; father, Aaron Goldberg, 183 Paterson avenue, Paterson.

HILL, JAMES T., pfc.; mother, Mrs. G. C. Griffin, 3143 Boulevard avenue, Apartment 404, Jersey City.

KATT, CHARLES W., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Aileen Katt, 114 Conover avenue, Nutley.

LANZA, LOUIS A., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mary Lanza, 788 Fourth street, Secaucus.

MacSKIMMING, ROBERT W., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Jessie MacSkimming, 86 High street, Woodbridge.

O'NEILL, JAMES J. Jr., private; mother, Mrs. Ida O'Neill, 1712 Bergenline avnue, Union City.

PETRYSZYN, EDWARD, technician fifth grade; wife, Mrs. Miriam Petryszyn, 53 Orchard Drive, Clifton.

PRIDDY, BENJAMIN E., captain; wife, Mrs. Mellora O. Priddy, 210 Retford avenue, Cranford.

TISZA, JOHN A., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Mary Tisza, 320 Genesee avenue, Trenton.

Adm. Spruance Wins Gold Star

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—A gold star in lieu of a second distinguished service medal was awarded by Navy Secretary Frank Knox today to Vice-Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, commander of the central Pacific force, for seizure and occupation of the Gilbert Islands.

WAR SPENDING CUT IN U. S. BUDGET FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR

JAN 14 1944

Total Expenditure of $99,-769,000,000 Proposed by Roosevelt in 1945.

ASKS HIGHER TAXES

Funds Sought for Veterans' Pensions, Increase in Interest on Debt.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The 1945 U. S. Government budget at a glance:

Proposed total spending—$99,769,-000,000.

War costs—$90,000,000,000.

Net receipts—$40,769,000,000.

Deficit—$59,000,000,000.

National debt at year end—$258,-000,000,000.

Recommended — $10,500,000,000 new taxes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — (AP) Congress received from President Roosevelt today a $99,769,000,000 budget for the 1945 fiscal year—perhaps the last huge wartime budget—and notable chiefly for a contemplated downturn in war spending and upturn in post-war costs.

Although it assumes that the war in Europe will still be going on in 1945, it calls for a reduction from the $92,000,000,0000 of war spending in the current fiscal year, ending next July 1, to $90,000,000,-000.

And reflecting the kind of increases which may be expected after the war, it provides for $1,252,-000,000 for veterans pensions and benefits, compared with $865,000,-000 this year, and for $3,750,000,000 in interest on the public debt, an increase of $1,100,000,000 over this year.

$726 Per Capita

The total in the new budget compares with estimated expenditures this year of $99,276,000,000 and amounts to an average of $726.07 for very man, woman and child in the nation.

Commenting on the budget, Representative McCormack (Mass.), House Democratic leader said: "The winning of the war is our first job, and the winning of the peace our second job. There is no question but that Cnogress will provide the money needed to win the war; and I hope Congress later will cooperate in those steps necessary to win the peace."

Representative Martin (Mass.), Republican leader: "Our job is to scrutinize closely, and every item must be justified, for this is the only way to avoid heavier taxes."

Demands Higher Taxes

In a message aceompanying the budget, Mr. Roosevelt vigorously renewed his earlier request for higher taxes, saying the $10,500,000,-000 in new revenue asked by the Treasury is a minimum. He also asked that the Social Security tax be increased one per cent.

"The time to impose high taxes is now when income is high and goods are scarce."

Congress already indicated overwhelming sentiment to turn the Administration down on both points by maintaining Social Security taxes at the level while increasing general taxes only a little over $2,000,000,000.

Because of the uncertainties of the war—and of legislation—it was clear that the budget, covering some fiscal matters still 18 months away, may come in for drastic revision later.

Mr. Roosevelt told the legislators that much of the 90 billions put down for war spending might not be needed.

Estimate Is Tentative

"I emphasize," he said, "that this estimate is tentative; it is based on the assumption that the war will continue throughout the fiscal year 1945.

"In our military planning, in our production planning, and in our financial planning we cannot rely with safety on hopes of earlier victory.

"If the war should continue on all fronts throughout the fiscal year 1945 or longer, we shall be prepared. If an unfavorable turn in military events should result in an increased demand for munitions, we shall, with available facilities, pour out even more munitions than scheduled, and expenditures will be larger.

"If, on the other hand, victory should be achieved on one of the major fronts earlier than assumed, I assure the Congress and the nation that war production will be promptly adjusted to the changed requirements, and war expenditures in the fiscal year 1945 may be less than estimated at the present time."

The budget, too, lists nothing for American contributions to relief and rehabilitation of war-devastated areas, or for mustering-out pay for those already, and others who will be, discharged from the armed services. Pending in Congress are measures to authorize both and, if finally approved, the costs may run to several billion dollars before the end of the 1945 fiscal year.

Likewise, the Pres dent's estimate of net Federal revenues in the 1945 fiscal year—$40,769,000,000 compared with $41,186,000,000 estimated for this year—was based on current taxes. Any new taxes imposed by Congress would represent an addition to that figure.

Using the 40-billion figure for anticipated revenues, Mr. Roosevelt estimated the deficit for 1945 at $59,000,000,000 and calculated the national debt would rise by the end of that fiscal year to $258,000,000,000.

"A debt of 258 billion dollars will require gross interest payments of five billion dollars annually at the present average (interest) rate," he continued. "With a national income of 125 billion dollars or more, these payments need not prove oppressive.

"I am confident that we can devise a tax structure and other appropriate economic policies which will permit both payment of interest and gradual repayment of principal during years of prosperity without impairing the stability and growth of the national income."

Mr. Roosevelt said the war program, as measured by appropriations, contract authorizations, and government corporation commitments, now totals $344,000,000,000 and will reach $397,000,000,000 by the end of the 1945 fiscal year.

Actual spending, he said, has been $153,000,000,000 and by the end of this fiscal year will total $202,000,-000,000, and by the end of the 1945 year $292,000,000,000.

"I hope that this total war program will never be fully obligated and spent," he added.

Discusses Readjustments

Saying "demobilization begins long before hostilities end," the President devoted a considerable part of his 8,000-word message to discussion of wartime readjustments and preparation for peace.

"Our objective must be a permanently high level of national income and a correspondingly high standard of living," he said. "To achieve this end there must be concerted efforts by industry, labor, and government and a well-planned demobilization program."

In that connection, he made these points:

1. "Our reconversion policy should have as a major aim the stimulation of private investment and employment. There will, however, by an urgent need for certain public works in the post-war period."

2. Congress should approve mustering-out pay for members of the armed services and also provide an "educational and training" program for them.

3. "Unemployment insurance and retirement benefits must be reinforced and extended so that we shall be better equipped for readjustment of the labor force and for the demobilization of the armed forces and civilian war workers."

"Military victory is not enough," he said. "We shall not have completed the defense of our way of life until we also solve the second task, the reconstruction of an economy in which everyone willing to work can find for himself a place in productive employment. The enemy, though beaten on the battlefields, may still arise in our midst if we fail in the task of reconstruction."

PROGRESSIVE CUT IN ARMS OUTPUT FORECAST BY FDR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—(AP) Progressively deeper cuts in arms production in the next 18 months were forecast today in President Roosevelt's budget message.

Analysis of figures on war spending indicate that outlay for munitions, including ships, will drop to a rate of 62 billion dollars annually in the first six months of this year.

For the subsequent twelve months—the year starting July 1—the rate was set at 56.7 billion dollars.

The figures represent sharp reductions from the 69.6 billion dollar rate achieved in November, the last month for which estimates on war spending are available from the War Production board.

Mr. Roosevelt noted, however, that it was "extremely difficult" at the present time to estimate expenditures for armament, since "we have excess supplies in some types of munitions, deficiencies in others." He added:

"We shall release for civilian production any facilities, manpower, or raw material that are no longer needed for war production, but only when we are sure that by doing so we will not impair the war effort."

ROOSEVELT SEEKS INCREASE IN TAXES

JAN 14 1944

Second Request Backing Treasury Proposal Finds Little Support.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—(AP) President Roosevelt dispatched an urgent second request for $10,500,-000,000 more revenue today to a Congress virtually committed to a $2,275,600,000 new tax program.

Submitting his 1945 budget today, the President said he was compelled to urge more revenue than provided in the bill now pending in the Senate. The very minimum needed, he declared, is the $10,500,-000,000 recommended by Secretary Morgenthau last October.

Congress was not surprised. Mr. Roosevelt had foreshadowed his demand in his message Tuesday on the State of the Union, when he declared that the $2,275,600,000 bill was not realistic. Representative lawmakers, however, see little or no chance of filling the order.

For one thing, the Senate is prepared to give final attention tomorrow to revenue sections of the bill, which already has passed the House carrying about $130,000,000 less money. Senators tentatively approved most revenue features of the 190-page measure yesterday without any indication of a move to increase the rates.

Acting Republican Leader White (Maine) said he saw no chance of raising the full $10,500,000,000, and Senator Davis of Pennsylvania, a Republican member of the Finance committee, declared:

"This old tax turkey's been picked pretty bare. We're going to have to let it grow a few new feathers and put a little fat on its bones."

Finance Chairman George (D-Ga.) reiterated his posiiton yesterday when he told the Senate "We have about reached the bottom of the barrel as far as existing taxes are concerned....all...new sources have been frowned upon by the Treasury."

Senator Johnson (D-Colo.), a

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member of the same committee, said that when he began studying the present bill he was "very sympathetic toward increasing taxes," but after he looked into the overall situation was unable to see how to achieve a vast amount of new revenue, and still couldn't see how it could be done.

"The Treasury's recommendations were not realistic," Senator Johnson charged. "They were not practical. They were political, and couldn't be followed without wrecking the country, to a certain extent."

PRESIDENT RETURNS PART OF HIS SALARY

JAN 13 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — (AP) President Roosevelt turned back to the Treasury $1,950 of his $75,000 salary in 1943 under his order limiting salaries after taxes to $25,000 a year.

This was disclosed today in the Budget bureau's stable of receipts for the fiscal year 1943, sent to Congress along with the President's budget message.

The President's order limiting salaries was issued in October, 1943, but subsequently was nullified by Congress. While aimed generally at holding salaries to $25,000 after taxes, it also made allowance for certain fixed obligations including insurance payments.

Mr. Roosevelt is the only government employe whose salary was large enoguh to be affected by the order. What effect the order had on persons privately employed is not disclosed in the budget figures since any reductions made in their salaries were reflected only on the books of the employers rather than going to the government.

front before they end on other fronts," he told Congress in his annual budget message, "large-scale demobilization adjustments will be possible and necessary while we are still fighting a major war."

Some of the reasons were outlined by the President in his message. Others are matters of general knowledge. Nevertheless, the statement occasioned some surprise in quarters which remembered the storm of Yankee criticism that burst less than a year ago around the head of Prime Minister Churchill when he asserted that a partial demobilization would be possible in Britain as soon as Germany is beaten.

Not a few Americans immediately interpreted Mr. Churchill's remark as an indication that Britain intends to take things easy as soon as the Nazis collapse, leaving the war with Japan to the United States. A number of important Britons promptly asserted positively that the empire will fight Japan to a finish.

With both statements now before the public — the Prime Minister's several months ago and Mr. Roosevelt's now — it becomes possible to assess some of the factors which make it evident that partial demobilization will begin in both countries after the European victory which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has predicted will come this year.

Outstanding among these are the outlook for predominantly naval and air warfare against the Japanese, with a consequent reduction in the size of land armies required as compared with the war against Germany.

Mr. Roosevelt's reference to demobilization was in a broad sense—demobilization of war production well as of men.

It would be a bad gues to assume that millions of soldiers will get their discharge papers as soon as Germany is defeated. Occupation forces will be needed in conquered territory, perhaps even in liberated lands of the United Nations.

Also, while the ground forces needed for the war with Japan probably will be smaller than those deemed necessary for the European operations now in progress or preparation, the size still will be large.

If it is assumed that reconquest of the Philippines is part of the developing Pacific war, it would be a safe guess that at least 500,000 soldiers may be needed for that job, in addition to great air and sea forces and elaborate supply establishments. The Japanese used something like 150,000 men to take the Philippines from a force about one-fourth that size.

Conquest of Burma and Malaya, possibly of Siam and Indo-China, poses similar requirements. If south China ports are opened to Allied shipping, additional forces will be needed in China.

Because of such factors as these, there is a tendency in official quarters to treat the demobilization prospects for this year with considerable

Shift to Civilian Production Hinted When Nazis Collapse

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. — (AP) Victory over Germany will permit large numbers of American troops to come home and important segments of industry to shift to civilian production even while the war against Japan increases in fury, President Roosevelt indicated today.

"If hostilities end on one major

GREEN ASKS PROBE ON SOLDIER 'POLL'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—(AP) Chairman Green (D-RI) of the Senate Elections committee today demanded that the War department investigate a sampling of political thinking among American troops in England, reported by Chairman Harrison E. Spangler of the Republican National committee to have shown a trend toward his party.

Calling attention to War Department Circular 41, of Feb. 5, 1943, prohibiting Army personnel "polls, ballots or 'straw votes' on opinion research, other than those which have been authorized by the War department," Green said in a letter delivered by messenger to Secretary of War Stimson:

"Press reports of Monday state that Mr. Harrison Spangler, chairman of the Republican National committee, sponsored a survey of political opinion among our armed forces in England.

"In common with other members of the Senate I am deeply concerned with this matter, since it occurs in the midst of a method to insure the right of secret ballot to every member of the armed forces as provided in the bill sponsored jointly by Senator Scott Lucas and myself.

"Having in mind the language of War Department Circular No. 41, dated Feb. 5, 1943 and issued by Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall, I believe that a thorough investigation should be made by the War department. I would appreciate being advised if the War department has instituted an investigation and if so, having a complete report when ready."

Spangler told newspapermen in Chicago that an informal survey by four reserve officers among troops in England showed a Republican trend.

How Repatriates Were Selected

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—The State Department has disclosed that the repatriates from Jap camps in the Philippines on each prisoner exchange were selected from these categories:

1. Those under close arrest.
2. Interned women and children.
3. The seriously ill.
4. Interned men, with preference given to married men long separated from their families in the United States.

This procedure, the department says, was followed by Swiss diplomats in charge of American interests in the Far East, when the exchange ship Gripsholm made its most recent trip.

It also was disclosed that the Japanese Government so far has refused a third exchange until it receives a report of treatment of interned Japanese in this country. Spanish representatives in charge of Japanese interests here have been requested to supply the information to Japan.

UNRRA Fund Authorized

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—In the midst of huge military expenditures, a Congressional committee today gave notice of a willingness to contribute to a United Nations "kitty" for aiding the war's destitute in other countries.

By an overwhelming vote, the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved late yesterday a measure setting up the machinery for financial participation by this country in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Donation Limit.

The size of the United States contribution was limited by committee action to $1,350,000,000 on the basis of the UNRRA agreement that each country's share shall not exceed one per cent. of its national income for 1943.

The measure itself, which will reach the floor sometime next week, is purely an authorization. The actual funds must be recommended by the Appropriations Committee and approved by Congress.

Justice Dept. Probes C.I.O. Contributions in Elections

JAN 14 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. — (AP) Attorney General Biddle today ordered "an immediate investigation" of charges that the C.I.O.'s political action committee violated criminal provisions of the anti-strike law by seeking "to influence, if not control, the 1944 elections."

The charges were made by Representative Smith (D-Va.) co-author of the Labor Disputes act, in a letter to the Justice department. There was no comment immediately from the committee but in the past it has taken the position that its "general political and educational activity" cannot legally be prohibited in view of the constitutional guarantees of free speech, press and assembly.

Mr. Smith timed the letter with introduction of a bill which would deprive a wartime striking union of its legal status before the NLRB and withdraw the protection given unions as such by other Federal legislation. He said he offered it as a substitute for President Roosevelt's request for a national service law.

The congressman's complaint named Philip Murray, president of the C.I.O., as making "a defiant confession of the violation of the statute" in an article written for American Magazine.

In that article, Mr. Smith wrote to Mr. Biddle, Mr. Murray made the statement that "the various C.I.O. unions have made an initial contribution of $700,000" to accomplish their political aims this year.

"Section nine of the Connally-Smith act makes it unlawful for 'any labor organization to make a contribution in connection with any election at which presidential and vice presidential electors, or a senator or representative in, or a delegate or resident commissioner to, Congress are to be voted for'," said Mr. Smith.

"Mr. Murray is president of the C.I.O. The article is a defiant confession of the statute."

Mr. Smith asked the Justice department to present the whole matter to a Federal grand jury forthwith with a view to the indictment and prosecution of those engaged in this conspiracy to control the national elections of 1944."

The Justice department said Mr. Biddle instructed Tom C. Clark, head of the criminal division, "to investigate immediately and to take such action as the facts require."

COASTAL DEFENSE FORCES REDUCED, STIMSON REVEALS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. — (AP) The nation, successful in building a "bridge of ships" across the oceans, served notice on the Axis today that a chain of fighting men has been forged in the same direction.

The Army and the Navy disclosed through Secretary of War Stimson a series of steps calculated to cut down home defense and build up the overseas striking force.

Secretary Stimson announced that military establishments in the coastal areas — both Atlantic and Pacific — are being reduced to augment the combat teams "now that the battlefronts have moved further from our borders."

At the same time, the Eastern and Central Defense commands were combined under Lieut. Gen. Grunert, commander of the First Army, with headquarters in New York. The entire command now will encompass 16 eastern states and the District of Columbia, and 16 inland states. This is designed also to release manpower for the actual war fronts.

Secretary Stimson said it had been decided that the defense set-up once considered necessary to ward off any invasion blow was outmoded by the turn of events in favor of the Allies. To maintain the same number of troops in this country henceforth would be "a waste of manpower," he said.

Those units retained in the coastal areas for training will be adequate in case of emergency, Secretary Stimson added.

CIVILIANS TO GET SYNTHETIC TIRES PRODUCED IN 1944

JAN 14 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — (AP) Scheduled 1944 production of 30,000,000 synthetic tires for civilian use probably will be met, Rubber Director Bradley Dewey said today, but he noted the possibility that heavily military demands might reduce the expected civilian tire output as much as 20 per cent.

Mr. Dewey's comments to reporters on the rubber situation coincided with issuance of a general revision of the orders allocating synthetic rubber.

The use of neoprene, a synthetic used in shoe soles and heels, insulation and elastic fibres, was ordered reduced with the explanation that industry had been "over-converted" to its ues.

While the rubber director is confident the 30,000,000-tire goal for passenger cars can be met, volume production for civilians will be attained much later in the year than had been expected. In other words, some tires that officials hoped to replace this spring will have to run until next fall.

Military sources said the expansion of the military vehicle manufacturing program had created an unexpected demand for additional military tires. It was pointed out that the expendable amphibious landing vehicles, which are being manufactured in huge numbers, are heavy uses of tires.

The revised rubber allocation orders also show that military tires are absorbing larger percentages of synthetics. Improved manufacturing techniques and better-wearing synthetics now permit the use of synthetic rubber to 95 per cent of the total rubber content of the lighter military tires.

The larger sizes of military tires still require a greater proportionate quantity of natural rubber.

Newspapers Get FCC Blessing, May Operate Radio Stations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. — (AP) The Federal Communications commission ed unanimously tonight against general rule discriminating nst newspapers in acquiring o stations, but said it would permit concentration of contr the hands of the few to the sion of the many who may be lly well qualified."

The n was generally interpreted a ning that while newspaper ow ip is no bar, this factor wou given consideration in the eve commission found two app for a station to be equally lified.

In son decisions, the commission ed such a policy, awardin to a non-newspaper a when it deemed other fa be substantially equal.

Endin deadlock within the com r its report, the commissi "in the light of the record x x x and of the grave legal and policy questions involved" not to adopt any general rule regarding newspaper applications.

A summary of the evidence in the long proceeding is being sent to congressional committees "in order to inform them of the facts developed by the investigation and for any consideration which they may desire to give the matter."

The "any consideration" undoubtedly refers to possible amendments to the communications act. Various court decisions have held the present act does not empower the commission to discriminate against any class in the issuance of licenses.

"Aside from the specific question of common ownership of newspapers and radio stations," the FCC said, "the commission recognizes the serious problem involved in the broader field of the control of media of mass communications and the importance of avoiding monopoly of the avenues of communicating fact and opinion to the public.

"All the commissioners agree to the general principle that diversification of control of such media is desirable. The commission does not desire to discourage legally qualified persons from applying for licenses but does desire to encourage the maximum number of qualified persons to enter the field of mass communications, and to permit them to use all modern inventions and improvements in the art to insure good public service."

In considering each application, the FCC said, it "will inquire into and in its decisions give expression to 'public interest' considerations.

"The commission does not feel that it should deny a license merely because the applicant is engaged or interested in a particular type of business," the statement said.

Newspapers now own or have an interest in several hundred stations, and applications are pending for dozens of others, many of them frequency modulation, or so-called static-free broadcasting.

SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM PUSHED

JAN 14 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — (AP) President Roosevelt asked Congress today to enlarge and strengthen the Social Security program in order to shield war workers and servicemen from hardship when the nation switches from war to peace.

In his budget message he also recommended that the task of finding peacetime jobs for war workers and veterans be handled through government agencies already established.

In this connection Mr. Roosevelt said that many veterans will be looking for new jobs because their old ones no longer exist.

Mr. Roosevelt said he was "confident" that Congress will take "early action" along the lines of the six-point program he outlined last July to help service men and service women meet some of their problems when discharged. There are bills pending which would accomplish all six points, which are:

Mustering-out pay; unemployment insurance while the discharged veteran is looking for a job; free education; allowance of credit on unemployment compensation and Federal old-age and survivors' insurance during the period of service; liberalized hospital and rehabilitation benefits for disabled veterans; sufficient pensions for disabled veterans.

GORE OF TENNESSEE TO STAY IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. — (AP) Coaxed by President Roosevelt to remain in Congress, Representative Gore (D-Tenn) today abandoned his plans to join the Army but refused to say whether the slim Democratic majority in the House had anything to do with the decision.

Mr. Gore waived his congressional immunity and was inducted, then the President issued orders forbidding members to retain their seats and serve in the armed forces at the same time. Thereupon, Mr. Gore submitted his resignation to Speaker Sam Rayburn who refused to accept it until the 36-year-old Tennessean had seen the President.

After his White House conference this morning, Mr. Gore told reporters:

"He told me to say: 'You are needed here and can best serve here. I hope you will stay.' And who am I to say or gainsay where I can serve best? I stay."

Asked if Mr. Roosevelt made any reference to the dwindling Democratic hold on the House, Mr. Gore merely grinned and said: "You have my statement."

House Democrats, including Mr. Gore, now number 217, one less than the majority of the entire membership. There are 208 Republicans, four minor party representatives and six vacancies. The G.O.P. says it expects to pick up four or perhaps five of the six vacant seats in special elections.

Also among the 217 Democrats are Representative Jackson of Washington, now on active duty with the Army, and Representative Domengeaux of Louisiana who has asked to be put in 1-A, subject to immediate induction. Their status, in the light of Mr. Gore's experience, was unsettled.

New Top Service Ranks Proposed

New York Jan. 13 (AP)—The *Herald-Tribune* says in a Washington dispatch that legislation will be introduced by Representative Vinson (D., Ga.) to give new ranks to the four American members of the combined chiefs of staff. Vinson was quoted as saying the new titles had not been decided but a bill will be introduced within a few days.

The purpose, the story says, is to bring them up to what might be termed "protocol equality" with their British counterparts. The four are Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet; Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to the commander in chief (President Roosevelt), and Gen. Henry H. Ar[illegible] commanding general, army [illegible]ces.

Adm. Halsey in Wilmington

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 13 (AP).—Admiral William S. Halsey jr., commander of Allied naval forces in the South Pacific, arrived from Washington today for a visit with his mother, Mrs. Anne Masters Brewster Halsey, who met his plane at New Castle Airport.

GOV. BRICKER OPPOSES NATIONAL SERVICE ACT

JAN 14 1944

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13 — (AP) Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, a Republican presidential possibility, said today in an interview there was no virtue in President Roosevelt's proposed national service act.

"The necessity for national service legislation has not been shown," he said.

Governor Bricker addressed a luncheon of Kansas and Missouri Republicans.

He said further in the interview that the national campaign would be based chiefly on domestic issues, with the principal issue the efforts of "The President to subordinate legislative and other branches of the go[illegible]to the executive branch.

LONDON—SECOND AID AERIAL (CONCHAL) (GAVE) FIGHTER FACTORY.

THE CREW OF ONE BOMBER WHICH LIMPED BACK TO AN EMERGENCY FIELD BUT

WAS UNABLE TO MAKE IT ON TO THE HOME BASE GROUPED ABOUT THE BIG SHIP

AND INSPECTED ITS GAPING WOUNDS IN AMAZEMENT.

THE "FRIENDLY" LAY ON THE EMERGENCY FIELD WITH A HOLE IN HER WING

LARGE ENOUGH FOR AN ARK CHAIR TO FIT INTO. ANOTHER BIG HOLE IN HER NOSE

AND HER FUSELAGE HANGING IN STRIPS.

SHE WAS HIT OVER THE TARGET AND WAS FORCED TO DROP FROM FORMATION.

"FROM THAT MOMENT WE NEVER SAW ANOTHER FRIENDLY SHIP IN THE AIR,"

SAID HER PILOT, LT.W.J.CELY, FORMERLY A STENOTYPER ON THE HOUSTON

(TEX.) POST.

JAN 14 1944

"I NEVER SAW A FRIENDLY FIGHTER DURING THE WHOLE MISSION," HE SAID.

BUT ADDED THAT HE SAW PLENTY OF ENEMY FIGHTERS.

A DOZEN FOCKE-WULFS CAMED UP ON THE BOMBER AND RAKED HER WITH

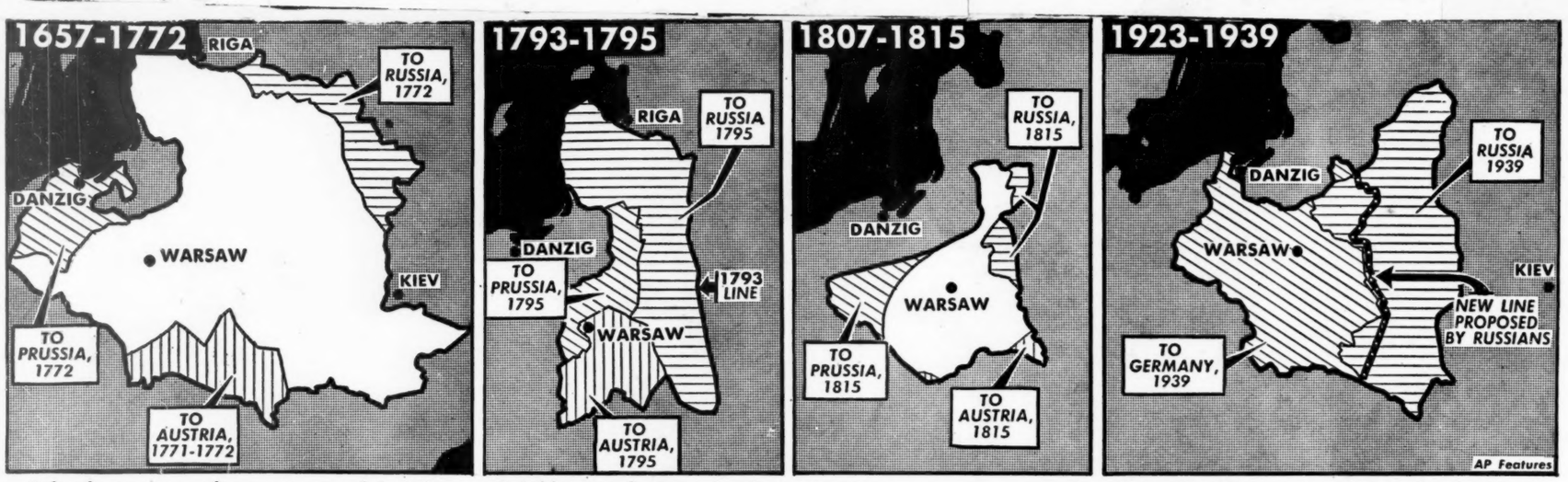
GUNFIRE WHICH THE SHIP SURVIVED ONLY BECAUSE CELY TOOK SUCH EVASIVE

ACTION THE CREW THOUGHT THE SHIP WAS OUT OF CONTROL AND THE BOMB

SIGHT WAS TORN RIGHT OUT.

30.23- 11753

THE POLISH BORDER PROBLEM



Poland once was the most powerful nation in eastern Europe, but was gradually weakened by domestic unrest. In 1771 Austria took a nibble and next year joined with Russia and Prussia in taking a big bite.

Neighbors took more chunks in 1793, to "restore order" after internal disputes. Two years later they wiped out Poland entirely.

Napoleon set up a grand duchy in 1807, but the Congress of Vienna (1815) cut it down to a kingdom which Russia later took.

With the defeat of Russia in World War I, Poles gained their independence. In 1923 the borders were set by the western powers but in 1939 Poland was split again. Russia now wants to keep most of the part she took.

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By HERMAN R. ALLEN

WASHINGTON—You can go back into history and find a Polish-Russian border to suit almost any purpose.

About the first one was set up in 1569, when the Polish king Sigismund II Augustus consolidated all the territory Poland had conquered and joined it to Poland under the Union of Lublin. Poland was the most powerful nation in eastern Europe then, occupying 380,000 square miles as against 150,500 in 1939. It remained almost the same until 1772.

Poland fell on troublesome political times after Sigismund II Augustus and was weakened to the extent that it lost Livonia, along the Latvian-Estonian border, in 1657, and lost its sovereignty over Prussia.

Domestic unrest reached a peak in 1772, when Count Stanislaus Poniatovski was chosen king through the efforts of Katherine II of Russia. To "preserve order," Russia, Prussia and Austria stepped in and took over three big chunks of Poland. Austria had already taken over a little "appendix" in 1771.

A patriotic movement grew up, but Russia bribed the nobles who were leading it and it collapsed—only to give way to new uprisings. Russia took over some more territory to preserve order, and Prussia took some too, although she had promised not to occupy any more of Poland after 1772. Austria did not take part in this partition.

America's Friend Led Revolt

A new revolution flared under Kosciusco (the same who had helped in our own revolution), but it was squelched by the famous Russian general Suvarov. This time Poland's three powerful neighbors really moved in. They cut Poland into pieces entirely and it ceased to exist as a country. This was the famous partition of 1795.

In 1807 Napoleon had conquered all that part of the country and set up the Grand Duchy of Warsaw as an insulator between Prussia and Russia, with the king of Saxony, Frederick Augustus I, as sovereign.

But after Napoleon's defeat in Russia in 1812, the Grand Duchy virtually collapsed, and the Congress of Vienna, which re-mapped Europe in 1815 after Napoleon's downfall, carved it up once more, giving the lion's share to Russia.

This new area was called the Kingdom of Poland. The Russians at first let it have its own constitution and parliament, but after the death of Czar Alexander I in 1825 it was treated like any other subject province. The city of Cracow was left autonomous but was annexed by the Austrians in 1846.

There were numerous revolts in Russian Poland—in 1830, 1846, 1848, 1861 and 1863. The last was the most threatening, but the Russians stopped it by freeing all the serfs, thus gaining their support.

The Poles in Prussia and Austria, meanwhile, were faring much better. Strong attempts were made to "Germanize" them in Prussia, but their economic condition improved greatly. Between 1846 and 1900 the value of the liquid capital in the Polish part of Prussia increase 350 per cent. In Austria the Poles were given a completely free hand, even allowed to teach their schools in Polish.

World War I United Poles

World War I gave the Poles an opportunity to strike for their liberty. The trouble was that, as a nation, they couldn't decide how to seize their opportunity. Pilsudski organized an army to fight against Russia. Roman Dmowski fought with the Russians. Paderewski worked in the United States and at the peace conference. Finally all the factions were united under Pilsudski as chief of state and Paderewski as premier and foreign minister.

Then came a series of border wars, the most important with Russia from 1919 to 1921. In 1919 Lord Curzon of Great Britain had proposed a boundary based on the Bug River (he never decided just where its southern end should be), but this was rejected by the Poles, who finally defeated the Russians and established the line which remained substantially the same until 1939. The Poles wanted to occupy all the lands of pre-1772 Poland, but were not permitted to do so.

The Western powers approved Poland's eastern frontier in 1923, after having restored the "corridor" which of old separated Prussia from East Prussia and which was later to be a thorn sticking into Hitler's side.

In the present Polish-Russian dispute, Russia contends that about all the Poles are entitled to get back is the part of 1939 Poland held by Germany, plus a firm outlet on the Baltic Sea including, possibly, East Prussia. The rest, Russia says, is really Russia and not Poland at all. The line to which Russia wants to hold is the "Ribbentrop-Molotov" line, set up in 1939 when the Russians marched west to set up buffer defenses to delay the expected German march. Russia, would, however, give up some territory east of this line where Poles predominate. It follows the Curzon line part way and would give Russia about as much of Poland as she got from the Congress of Vienna.

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"NEITHER (CO-PILOT LT.JADIS) CHURCHILL OR I
"ONLY FIRE WOULD HAVE
CONSIDERED BAILING OUT, THOUGH," HE SAID.
"OW WHERE MY 'CHUTE WAS."
MADE HE DO THAT. AND ANYWAY, I DIDN'T KNOW
LT.CHURCHILL LIVES AT SANTA ROSA, CALIF.
SWASB120JPRL

ADD LONDON-AERIAL-(JAMESON) RX INVASION

ANOTHER OFFICIAL DISCLOSURE REVEALED THAT THE NEWEST AND LONGEST-RANGE SINGLE-ENGINE FIGHTER PLANE IN THE WORLD, THE AMERICAN P-51B MUSTANG, ACCOMPANIED THE BOMBERS INTO GERMANY. PILOTS OF [illegible]3'3 SWIFT PLANES ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST 14 OF THE 152 DESTROYED [illegible] FIGHTERS.

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THE MUSTANG, AN IMPROVED VERSION OF THE P-51 WHICH HAS BAGGED SCORES OF AXIS PLANES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND PACIFIC, IS A MAJOR ADDITION TO THE U.S. AIR FORCE HERE, AND IS EXPECTED TO BE ITS PRINCIPAL PURSUIT PLANE TO PACE AND LAND INVASION OF THE CONTINENT.

THE MUSTANG CAN CARRY EXTRA GAS TANKS FOR LONG RANGE WORK, OR A 500-POUND BOMB UNDER EACH WING. THE CANNON IN THE NOSE HAS BEEN SACRIFICED FOR EXTRA DISTANCE, AND ITS ARMAMENT CONSISTS OF FOUR 50-CALIBER GUNS IN THE WINGS.

STORIES OF HIGH COURAGE UNDER FIRE WERE HEARD AT THE BOMBER BASES WHERE WOUNDED FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS STILL WERE LIMPING BACK TO THEIR HOME BASES 48 HOURS AFTER EMERGENCY LANDINGS IN BRITAIN.

THE FUSELAGE OF SOME OF THE BIG SHIPS HUNG IN SHREDS, MOTORS HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT, GREAT GAPING HOLES SHOWED IN THE WINGS.

THE CREWS OF SOME, SUCH AS SGT. EVERETT E.HUDSON, JR., OF WEST POINT, MISS., HAD BEEN TOSSED AROUND LIKE PEASE IN A POD WHEN THEIR STRICKEN SHIPS HAD TAKEN NEAR-FATAL NOSE DIVES DURING THE THREE HOURS OF RUNNING BATTLES OVER GERMANY AND THE AXIS-HELD LOWLANDS.

"GOD SURE WAS WITH ME," HUDSON SAID.

THE SERGEANT SAID HIS FLYING FORTRESS, "FRENESI," PILOTED BY LT.WILLIAM F.CELY OF HOUSTON, TEX., HAD MADE A SECOND RUN OVER ITS TARGET, THE MESSERSCHMITT PLANT AT BRUNSWICK, TO "SMASH IT TO BITS," WHEN 15 OR 20 AXIS FIGHTERS JUMPED THE SHIP.

ROCKET BROADSIDES "WERE BURSTING AROUND US LIKE LIGHT BULBS," HE SAID. FORTRESSES ON EACH SIDE OF THE "FRENESI" WERE KNOCKED DOWN, AND HUDSON'S CRAFT ITSELF WAS BATTERED INTO "A MESS OF HOLES AND RIBBONS."

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"WE WENT INTO A TERRIFIC DIVE THEN," HUDSON SAID. "IT SEEMED WE WERE GOING TO CRASH FOR SURE. WE WENT SO FAST I WAS BEING THROWN ALL OVER THE SHIP. HALF THE TIME I WAS ON MY HEAD OR HITTING THE TOP OF THE SHIP OR GUN."

HUDSON FINALLY GOT TO THE COCKPIT AFTER CELY MANAGED TO LEVEL OFF SOMEWHAT, AND THE PILOT TOLD HIM: "PAPA'S GOING TO TAKE YOU HOME."

"AND HE DID, TOO," CONCLUDED HUDSON. "HE'S THE BEST DAMN PILOT IN THE WORLD."

DURING THE DAY AN RAF TYPHOON SQUADRON, TECHNICALLY "OFF DUTY," SHOT DOWN EIGHT GERMAN PLANES OVER NORTHERN FRANCE AT A COST OF ONE PLANE. THOUGH NOT SCHEDULED TO FLY THE SQUADRON VOLUNTEERED TO MAKE THE SWEEP WHEN THE WEATHER IMPROVED DURING THE AFTERNOON. CANADIANS IN THE SQUADRON WERE CREDITED WITH 3 1/2 OF THE DESTROYED EIGHT PLANES.

LONDON HAD A BRIEF ALERT TONIGHT, THE FIRST SOUNDED IN EIGHT DAYS, AND A HEAVY BARRAGE GREETED THE RAIDERS COMING IN OVER THE THAMES ESTUARY ON THE EAST COAST. ONE BOMB FELL IN A COASTAL AREA, BUT NO DAMAGE WAS REPORTED. ONE GERMAN PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN INTO THE SEA BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS.

(EDS: IN 1ST GRAPH PREVIOUS READ "SOUTHWEST OF BERLIN" (NOT SOATHEAST).

ADD LONDON - POLES (QUIN) XX POLAND

IT WAS BELIEVED LIKELY THAT THE POLES WERE CLOSELY STUDYING THIS LATEST RUSSIAN PRONOUNCEMENT BEFORE ISSUING ANY STATEMENT OF THEIR OWN.

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THIS WAS INDICATED BY THE TALK OF PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK AND FOREIGN MINISTER TADUESZ ROMER WITH EDEN.

THE BRITISH HAVE GREETED THE MOSCOW PROPOSAL AS AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO A SETTLEMENT, AND DOUBTLESS WISH TO SEE A POLISH REPLY COUCHED IN LANGUAGE BRINGING POLES AND RUSSIANS CLOSER TOGETHER. AMERICAN DIPLOMATS, ALSO EAGER FOR A SETTLEMENT, SAID PROGRESS WAS BEING MADE.

WD531PEW

LONDON--SECOND ADD ROME XXX INSTALLATIONS.

TODAY'S BROADCAST SAID:

"FORMATIONS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN PLANES ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS FLEW OVER THE CITY TOWARD MID-DAY TODAY. THEY FOLLOWED A ROUTE WHICH HAD BEEN SHOWN TO THEM BY FIGHTERS.

"BOMBS DROPPED IN THE OUTSKIRTS HIT CIVILIAN DWELLINGS.

"VATICAN CITY ALSO WAS FLOWN OVER SEVERAL TIMES BY ENEMY FORMATIONS.

"FIGHTER PLANES IMMEDIATELY ENGAGED THE RAIDERS. THREE ALLIED AIRCRAFT HAVE SO FAR BEEN REPORTED SHOT DOWN ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY.

"THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS HAS NOT BEEN ASCERTAINED."

(END) XB405PEW

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LONDON, JAN 13-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE U.S. ARMY STATEMENT TODAY ON THE AMERICAN BOMBING RAID ON GERMANY TUESDAY:

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE OF THE DAMAGE TO AIRCRAFT PLANTS AT OSCHERSLEBEN, BRUNSWICK AND HALBERSTADT; TO A RAILWAY COMPONENT MANUFACTURING CENTER AT BIELEFELD, AND TO INSTALLATIONS AT MEPPEN, ARMAMENT PRODUCING TOWN ON THE DORTMUND-EMS CANAL, FOLLOWING THE GREAT AIR BATTLES BY FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS OVER GERMANY TUESDAY WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

ALONG WITH THIS ANNOUNCEMENT CAME THE LATEST STATEMENT, NOT YET COMPLETE, ON THE ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN HEAVY FIGHTING.

THE TOTAL DESTROYED BY THE BOMBERS HAS BEEN RAISED TO 125 IN ADDITION TO A LARGE NUMBER OF PROBABLES AND DAMAGED. THESE FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE ENEMY FIGHTERS THAT UNDOUBTEDLY WERE SHOT DOWN BY UNITED STATES BOMBERS WHICH FOUGHT TO THE LAST IN THE THICKEST OF BATTLES AND OF WHICH THE TOTAL LOSS NOW IS KNOWN TO BE 60.

ADDING TO THE NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED BY BOMBERS, FIGHTERS OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE SHOT DOWN A FURTHER 27 BRINGING THE TOTAL TO 152. WITH MORE PICTURES AVAILABLE INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AT EIGHTH A.A.F. HEADQUARTERS ARE ABLE TO GIVE IN GREATER DETAIL AN ASSESSMENT OF THE DAMAGE INFLICTED ON AIRCRAFT FACTORIES AND OTHER TARGETS IN GERMANY.

AS OSCHERSLEBEN THE AGO FLUGZEUGWERKE AG, CURRENTLY BELIEVED TO BE THE MOST IMPORTANT PRODUCER OF FOCKE-WULF 190S, WAS WELL COVERED BY A HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES. THE MAIN MACHINE SHOP OF THE PLANT RECEIVED AT LEAST NINE DIRECT HITS.

THE WHOLE AREA IS SEEN IN LATER PHOTOGRAPHS TO HAVE CAUGHT FIRE.

AT LEAST TWO BURSTS ARE SEEN ON THE SOTH EDGE OF THE NORTH ASSEMBLY SHOP AND THREE ON ONE ENDOF THE MAIN ASSEMBLY SHOP, WHILE THE SOUTHERN ASSEMBLY SHOP HAS RECEIVED A HIT FROM A CONCENTRATION OF BOMBS WHICH FELL ON A HIGHLY CAMOUFLAGED GROUP OF BUILDINGS DIRECTLY WEST OF THE MA ASSEMBLY SHOP.

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BURSTS CAN ALSO BE SEEN AMONG LARGE SHEDS EXTENDING EAST FROM THE CAMOUFLAGED BUILDINGS FLANKING THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE FACTORY SITE. IN ADDITION, AN OFFICE BUILDING, A RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE DISCERNABLE THROUGH THE SMOKE, HAS RECEIVED A DIRECT HIT.

BECAUSE OF GREAT CLOUDS OF SMOKE FROM BURNING BUILDINGS FURTHER DETAILS CANNOT BE ASCERTAINED. IT CAN BE SEEN, HOWEVER, THAT THE WORKSHOPS PARALLEL TO THE NORTH SIDE MAIN SHOP AS WELL AS THE BOILER HOUSE ARE BLANKETED WITH SMOKE.

THESE BUILDINGS ARE IN AN AREA WHERE THE MAIN CONCENTRATION OF BURSTS OCCURRED AND IT CAN BE PRESUMED THAT HITS WERE SUSTAINED AND THAT THE EFFECTS OF THE FIRE EXTENDED TO THEM. A FURTHER 10 BURSTS CAN BE SEEN ON AN AIRFIELD, ON THE EAST SIDE, EXTENDING FROM THE FACTORY ONTO THE CONCRETE RUNWAY AND FIVE BURSTS ARE ON A RAILWAY EAST OF THE SWITCHING POINT LEADING TO THE FACTORY.

THE ATTACK ON THE BRUNSWICK WAGGUM FIGHTER AND BOMBER AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLY PLANT, PRODUCERS OF MESSERSCHMITT 110S, RESULTED IN THE FOLLOWING DAMAGE:

COMPACT GROUPS OF BOMBS FELL IN AN AREA OCCUPIED BY SUB-ASSEMBLY SHOPS, ASSEMBLY SHOPS, STORES, BOILER HOUSE, OFFICES AND A FIRING RANGE, WITH DIRECT HITS ON SUB-ASSEMBLY SHOPS, STORES, BUILDING OFFICES AND SEVEN HITS ON THE MAIN ASSEMBLY SHOP.

THERE WERE ALSO THREE BURSTS WITHIN 50 FEET OF THE BOILER HOUSE, ONE WITHIN 40 FEET OF AN UNIDENTIFIED BUILDING AND A DIRECT HIT ON THE FIRING RANGE. AT THE END OF THE ATTACK THE ASSEMBLY SHOPS ARE SEEN TO BE SEVERELY DAMAGED, WHILE AN OFFICE BUILDING AND THE SOUTH ASSEMBLY SHOPS ARE ON FIRE.

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AT HALBERSTADT, THE JUNKERS COMPONENTS FACTORY, THE PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURERS OF WINGS FOR JUNKERS 88 FIGHTERS AND JUNKERS 188 MEDIUM BOMBERS, WERE ATTACKED WITH THE FOLLOWING RESULTS:

ONE OF SIX LARGE WORK SHOPS SHOWN WAS BLANKETED BY BURSTS, ANOTHER RECEIVED DIRECT HITS WHILE A LARGE WORKSHOP IMMEDIATELY EAST HAD BEEN HIT BY AT LEAST THREE AND POSSIBLE SIX BOMBS.

OFFICES AND MINOR BUILDINGS ADJOINING THE WORKSHOPS WERE BLANKETED BY BURSTS AND ALSO HIT. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THERE ARE ADDITIONAL HITS BUT SMOKE PREVENTS COMPLETE ASSESSMENT.

IN ADDITION TO THESE HEAVY ATTACKS ON IMPORTANT GERMAN AIRCRAFT FACTORIES, A HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF NUMEROUS ADDED BURSTS ARE SEEN TO HAVE FALLEN ON BIELEFELD, RAIL ENGINEERING COMPONENT MANUFACTURING CENTER 26 MILES SOUTHWEST OF OSNABRUCK. THE WEIGHT OF THE ATTACK FELL ACROSS THE NORTHERN MOST OF TWO RAIL LINES LEADING SOUTHEAST FROM BIELEFELD. AT LEAST 15 BURSTS OCCURRED IN THE STORAGE YARDS AND ON OR BETWEEN THE TRACKS. THE BURSTS STRADDLED THE MARSHALLING YARDS AND EXTEND INTO THE BUSINESS AREA OF THE TOWN.

LIBERATORS DROPPED A LARGE NUMBER OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES ON THE ARMAMENT MANUFACTURING TOWN OF MEPPEN ON THE

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DORTMUND-EMS CANAL. THE CONCENTRATION EXTENDS FROM THE SOUTHEAST TO THE NORTHWEST ACROSS THE TOWN INCLUDING A BUILT AREA AT THE CENTER.

THE RAILWAY TO THE SOUTH IS CUT BY THREE AND POSSIBLE FIVE DIRECT HITS. FURTHER A CONCENTRATION FELL ON OR NEAR THE LOCKS OF THE DORTMUND-EMS CANAL NEAR HUNTEL A FEW MILES NORTH OF MEPPEN. THE EAST LOCKS APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN HIT.

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LONDON, JAN. 13-(AP)-SQUADRONS OF PLANES DRAWN FROM HITLER'S ANTI-INVASION RESERVE WERE DISCLOSED BY TRANSOCEAN TODAY TO HAVE BEEN THROWN INTO ACTION IN THE VAIN EFFORT TO BLOCK UNITED STATES AIR RAIDERS FROM FIVE STRATEGIC TARGETS IN GERMANY TUESDAY.

THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY INDICATED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION THAT GERMANY HAD BEEN FORCED TO THROW UP VIRTUALLY ALL AVAILABLE AIR UNITS.

"IT WAS OPENLY ADMITTED BY AUTHORITATIVE MILITARY QUARTERS," TRANSOCEAN SAID, "THAT LUFTWAFFE (AIR FORCE) SQUADRONS WHICH SO FAR HAD BEEN HELD IN RESERVE FOR PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT OPERATIONS SHORTLY TO BE EXPECTED WENT INTO ACTION TUESDAY."

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON NIGHT LEAD AERIAL IF DESIRED).

TA605PEW

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LONDON, JAN. 13-(AP)-GROWING SAFETY OF OCEAN SHIPPING ROUTES IS REFLECTED IN THE NEW CARGO WAR RISK INSURANCE SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE TODAY REDUCING THE RATE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND AUSTRALASIA FROM 9.5 TO 8 PER CENT.

GH347PEW

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN BRITAIN, JAN 13-(AP)-MAJ.JAMES H.HOWARD OF ST.LOUIS, MO., COMMANDER OF A SQUADRON OF THE NEW MUSTANG FIGHTERS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE BITTER TUESDAY BATTLE OVER CENTRAL GERMANY, PERSONALLY ACCOUNTED FOR TWO OF THE 14 NAZI FIGHTERS HIS GROUP SHOT DOWN.

HIS DAY'S SCORE RAISED MAJ.HOWARD'S TOTAL WAR VICTORIES TO 'NINE, INCLUDING SIX JAPANESE PLANES SHOT DOWN OVER BURMA AND CHINA AND HIS FIRST NAZI FIGHTER BAGGED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

TUESDAY HE GOT HIS TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS, AN ME-110 AND AN FW-190, ONLY A FEW MINUTES APART DURING THE HEAT OF A BATTLE WITH A FORMATION OF ROCKET-FIRING NAZI PLANES.

SB346PEW

by franklin banker

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a u.s. bomber base in britain, jan. 13-(ap)-a hot fragment of a rocket shell neatly clipped away his throat microphone from sgt. warneze byrd, a fortress radioman, during tuesday's air battle over brunswick, germany, but did not touch him.

byrd, son of mr. and mrs. nathan byrd, of metter, ga., said:

"it happened just after the target run. eighteen me-110s queued up on us. they were out of range of our fifty calibers--throwing rockets at us. rockets were exploding all over the place. we were hit by many fragments. this one in particular exploded between me and

our right wing man.

"a fragment hit my flak suit near the shoulder, [illegible] and sliced the throat mike without even touching me or my oxygen mask, and [illegible] then went out the other side of the ship."

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BY EDWIN SHANKE (280)

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 13-(AP)-A NEW TYPE OF HIGH-CLOMBING NAZI FIGHTER PLANE EQUIPPED WITH A "GLIDING BOMB" WAS USED AGAINST UNITED STATES BOMBERS FOR THE FIRST TIME TUESDAY, A GERMAN MILITARY SPOKESMEN TOLD SWEDISH CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN TONIGHT.

(IN WASHINGTON, SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON SAID THE GERMANS WERE USING A TWIN-ENGINED BOMBER--THE JUNKERS 188--EQUIPPED TO CARRY RADIO-CONTROLLED GLIDER BOMBS IN ATTACKS ON OCEAN SHIPPING.

(THE NAZI ANNOUNCEMENT OF A NEW FIGHTER MAY BE AIMED PRINCIPALLY AT HEARTENING THE GERMAN PEOPLE AFTER UNBLANKETING OF A JET-PROPELLED PLANE AND THE P-51B MUSTANGE LONG-RANGE FIGHTER AS WEAPONS IN THE ALLIED AERIAL ARSENAL.)

SWEDISH CORRESPONDENTS SAID THE NEW GERMAN CRAFT WAS REPORTED "ABLE TO CLIMB ESPECIALLY HIGH."

THE GERMANS SAID THEY WERE FORCED TO USE THEIR NEW WEAPONS BEFORE THEY ORIGINALLY INTENDED BECAUSE THE AMERICAN HAD "ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT TARGETS" IN TUESDAY'S 1,200-PLANE ATTACK IN CENTRAL GERMANY. THE "GLIDING BOMB" CAN BE DIRECTED AGAINST MASS FORMATIONS, THEY SAID.

AT THE SAME TIME THE NAZI MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID THE AMERICANS SURPRISED THE GERMANS WITH A "NEW HEAVY GUN" AND LARGE LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS WITH EXTRA FUEL TANKS UNDER THE WINGS WHICH CAN BE DROPPED IN BATTLE OR IF HIT.

(ANOTHER NEW WEAPON, "TRAILING BALLOON BOMBS," WAS REPORTED IN A GERMAN TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON. THE AGENCY SAID THE NEW TYPE BOMBS, ALSO REFERRED TO AS "AERIAL MINES," WERE USED FOR THE FIRST TIME TUESDAY. TOWED BY FIGHTERS THROUGH ATTACKING SQUADRONS, THE BOMBS ARE RELEASED FROM TOW ROPES AT THE MOST SUITABLE MOMENT WITH AN EFFECT "MOST DEVASTATING," THE AGENCY SAID.)

TA1012PEW

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[illegible]NRY C.CASS

MOSCOW, FRID[illegible], JAN. 14-(AP)-GEN.CONSTANTINE ROKOSSOVSKY'S WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY GROUP LAID SIEGE TODAY TO THE IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS POINTS OF MOZYR AND KALINKOVICHI.

THE RUSSIANS ALSO SMASHED A SERIES OF FIERCE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS EAST OF VINNITSA, WHERE FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY YESTERDAY THE GERMANS FOUGHT WITH THEIR BACKS TO THE UKRAINIAN BUG RIVER.

GEN. NIKOLAI VATUTIN'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY CAPTURED THE RAIL STATION OF TUTOVICHI, 11 MILES WEST OF SARNY ON THE RAILROAD TO WARSAW, AND ALSO CAPTURED KORETS, 20 MILES WEST OF NOVOGRAD VOLYNSKI AND CONTINUED NINE MILES FURTHER WEST TO BRYKOV.

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THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT THE RED ARMY HAD "REACHED" THE LARGE WHITE RUSSIAN CITY OF MOZYR AND THE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF KALINKOVICHI, FIVE MILES TO THE NORTH, WHICH CONTROLS THE

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ONLY LINE THROUGH THE PRIPET MARSHES. THE OFFENSIVE OF THIS FORCE, WHICH BEGAN TUESDAY, APPEARED TO BE GAINING MOMENTUM OVER THE FROZEN SWAMPS.

IN THE LOWER UKRAINE THE RED ARMY CONTINUED ITS ADVANCE IN THE BERDICHEV AND KIROVOGRAD SECTORS.

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(REPORTS FROM STOCKHOLM QUOTED A GERMAN MILITARY SPOKESMAN AS TELLING SWEDISH CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD BROKEN THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES ON THE DNIEPER BANK SOUTHWEST OF CHERKASY, SOUTHWEST OF DNEPROPETROVSK AND WEST OF KIROVOGRAD, WHERE ESPECIALLY HARD FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS.

(BERLIN REPORTS SAID THE RUSSIANS HAVE NOW LOST MORE THAN 3,800 TANKS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THEIR WINTER OFFENSIVE. IT WAS DECLARED THAT IN AN ATTACK AT THE GERMAN BRIDGEHEAD PROTECTING NIKOPOL, MANGANESE ORE CENTER IN THE DNIEPER BEND, THE RUSSIANS USED ONLY 30 TANKS, ALTHOUGH TEN RUSSIAN INFANTRY DIVISIONS TOOK PART.)

TA1211AEW

A95

POLISH (420)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN 13-(AP)-SOVIET NEWSPAPERS TODAY PRINTED A LARGE, DETAILED MAP OF THE CURZON LINE AND A REVIEW OF THE WHOLE RUSSIAN-POLISH BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY SINCE 1919.

THIS PRESENTATION WAS ACCEPTED BY MANY FOREIGN OBSERVERS AS AN INDICATION THAT PROGRESS IS BEING MADE TOWARD AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE FRONTIER DISPUTE.

IT WAS INTERPRETED WIDELY AS AN EFFORT TO KEEP OPEN THE DOOR FOR NEGOTIATIONS AND THE ASSUMPTION WAS THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE READY TO DO BUSINESS IMMEDIATELY ON THE BASIS OF THE CURZON LINE.

(THIS LINE, DRAWN BY AN ALLIED COMMISSION AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, WAS PROPOSED IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST TUESDAY AS THE NEW BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND SINCE THAT TIME HAS BEEN UNDER CONSIDERATION BY POLAND'S GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON).

IN ITS REVIEW OF THE FRONTIER QUESTION THE SOVIET PRESS POINTED OUT THAT THE SUPREME ALLIED COUNCIL AT VERSAILLES HAD AGREED THAT THE BORDER "WAS TO BE DERIVED FROM ETHNOGRAPHICAL PRINCIPLES."

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THIS WOULD HAVE GIVEN POLAND ALL PROVINCES INHABITED BY POLES, IT WAS STATED, BUT WOULD HAVE CONTINUED AS A PART OF RUSSIA ALL THE DISTRICTS PREDOMINANTLY UKRAINIAN AND WHITE RUSSIA.

"BUT POLISH RULING CIRCLES WANTED FOR ANNEXATION PURPOSES THE TERRITORIES OF WESTERN WHITE RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN UKRAINE," THE EXPLANATION CONTINUED, "AND THEY TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE YOUNG SOVIET REPUBLIC OF 1920.

"POLAND THEN ATTACKED THE SOVIET UNION, BUT RECEIVING A STRONG REBUFF FROM THE WHOLE SOVIET PEOPLE AND BECOMING CONVINCED OF THE FUTILITY OF THIS WAR IT APPEALED TO THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS FOR INTERVENTION.

"MINISTER OF BRITISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS CURZON SUBMITTED A NOTE TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WHICH BECAME KNOWN UNDER THE NAME CURZON LINE."

THE STATEMENT PLACED THIS LINE AS FOLLOWING A ROUTE FROM NORTH OF GRODNO PAST YALOVKA, MEMIROV, BREST LITOVSK, DOROGUBSK, USTILUG, EAST OF GRUBESJOV, THROUGH KRYLOV WESTWARD TO RAWA RUSKA AND THEN EAST OF PRZEMYSL TO THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS. NORTH OF GRODNO, IT SAID,

THE LITHUANIAN-POLISH BORDERS WERE FIXED.

"THE POLISH GOVERNMENT DISAGREED WITH THE CURZON LINE," THE ARTICLE CONCLUDED, "AND CONTINUED WAR AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA.

"EXPLOITING CONDITIONS OF THE YOUNG SOVIET COUNTRY, POLAND IMPOSED ANOTHER BORDER UPON US DURING NEGOTIATIONS AT RIGA IN MARCH, 1921, AND ANNEXED THE WESTERN PROVINCES OF THE SOVIET UKRAINE AND SOVIET WHITE RUSSIA.

"THIS INJUSTICE ALLOWED IN 1921 BY THE RIGA AGREEMENT REGARDING THE PEOPLES OF THE WESTERN UKRAINE AND WESTERN WHITE RUSSIA WAS CORRECTED IN 1939 WHEN, ON THE BASIS OF A PLEBISCITE AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE, A NEW SOVIET BORDER WAS ESTABLISHED."

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RN950AEW

madrid, jan. 13-(ap)-chez maxim's in paris, one of the most famous restaurants in the world and ~~quantitatively~~ known particularly as an after-midnight attraction, ~~far into the midnight hours~~ now is required to close at 10 p. m. like all other eating places in that city because of restrictions on electricity, it was reported today.

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the paris correspondent of ~~morning~~ wrote that the restaurant had "lost its reasons" and might well be permanently closed since for a century its chief patronage had been late at night.

aprl 126pew 01215

ALLIED HEADQ[illegible]S, ALGIERS--~~FIRST~~ ADD ~~FIRST~~ LEAD ITALIAN [illegible]TOP ON AYE) XX [illegible]~~THE NIGHT~~. PEDASO (GALLAGHER)

ONE OF YESTER[illegible]VICTORIES WAS CREDITED LT.DUANE R. BLOOMENSTOCK, R.F[illegible]J, BELLEVUE, MICH., A SPITFIRE PILOT, WHO BAGGED AN ME-1[illegible]

ALTHOUGH THE HEA[illegible] BOMBERS OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE WERE GROUNDED YESTERDAY, FA[illegible]TERS OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE LED BY CAPT. FRANK "SPOT" COLLINS, 903 EAST WILLIAMS ST., BRECKENRIDGE, TEX., ATTACKED MILITARY TARGETS NEAR ROME.

OTHERS ON THE FLIGHT INCLUDED LT.WILLIAM K.CARSWELL, LOWER MAIN ST., BAR HARBOR, ME., FLIGHT OFFICER WALTER L.DAHL, 312 6TH ST., STAPLES, MINN., AND LT.ROBERT M.BARKEY, 1124 FIRST ST., WYANDOTTE, MICH.

APO ADV- ALLIED H.Q.-N.GUINEA -MADANG

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IN THE MADANG AREA, WHICH HAS BEEN HIT BY MORE THAN 1,000 TONS OF BOMBS SINCE JAN.1, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED A NEW 126-TON ASSAULT BY LIBERATORS AGAINST SUPPLY DUMPS AND GUN POSITIONS.

AT BORGEN BAY, NEW BRITAIN, MARINES BATTLING FOR HILL 660, A STRATEGIC OBSERVATION POST, ACHIEVED SLIGHT PROGRESS AND COUNTED 300 MORE NIPPONESE DEAD, BRINGING THE JAPANESE TOTAL TO MORE THAN 2,400 SINCE THE INVASION THERE OPENED DEC.26. A SPOKESMAN ESTIMATED THAT MARINE CASUALTIES, INCLUDING WOUNDED, APPROXIMATED 400.

SIXTY-FIVE MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST AT ARAWE, WHICH WAS INVADED DEC.15, AMERICAN FORCES WERE SAID BY THE SPOKESMAN TO BE "STILL RIGHT THERE AND ON THE JOB." HE LABELLED AS "A COMPLETE EXAGGERATION" A TOKYO BROADCAST CLAIMING THE JAPANESE HAD RECAPTURED ARAWE.

ON THE NORTHEASTERN END OF NEW BRITAIN, MITCHELL BOMBERS FLYING FROM SOLOMONS BASES STRUCK MONDAY NIGHT AT RABAUL'S LAKUNAI AIRFIELD.

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FIGHTER AND [illegible]
/+ DD ADV-ALLIED H-Q, N-GUINEA - (CLEMENTS) XX OTHERS

NUMEROUS AIR ATTACKS WERE MADE ALONG THE COAST OF NEW GUINEA.

THERE WAS NO CHANGE NOTED IN THE HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE TODAY IN THE FIGHTING AROUND CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN, WHERE AMERICAN MARINES WERE REORTED THURSDAY TO BE SLOWLY PUSHING THE JAPANESE SOUTH OF BORGEN BAY.

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JAPAN'S HOLD ON THE NORTHEAS[illegible]UINEA, ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE SEALANES THAT PO[illegible]LIPPINES, IS CRUMBLING, AND ALREADY THE ENEMY IS ATTEM[illegible]UATE THAT STRATEGIC AREA.

INTENSIFIED BOMBING AND STRA[illegible] BY THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY AIR FORCE, NOW BASED NORTH OF THE L[illegible]Y OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS OF NEW GUINEA, HAS ACCELERATED THE NIPPONESE EFFORTS TO PULL OUT. THIS EVACUATION, ESPECIALLY NOTICEABLE IN THE COASTAL AREA BETWEEN SIO AND SAIDOR, DEMONSTRATES THAT THE ENEMY REALIZES HIS HOLD IN NEW GUINA IS DOOMED, REPORTRD ROBERT EUNSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT. HE WROTE FROM THE NEW ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIFTH AAF.

FOR MORE THAN A WEEK ALLIED HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS HAVE BEEN STRIKING HARD AT THE ENEMY'S BASES ALONG NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA AND LASHING THE EXPANDING BARGE TRAFFIC SPOTTED OFF SHORE. THEY HAVE BEEN AIDED BY THE DARING OPERATIONS OF PT BOATS STRIKING AT NIGHT TO SINK OR DAMAGE MANY BARGES ATTEMPTING TO REMOVE JAPANESE MENACES BY AN ALLIED TRAP ON THE HUON PENINSULA.

ADVANCING THE FIFTH AAF BASE FROM BELOW THE OWEN STANLEY RANGE TO THE NORTH SIDE OF THAT MOUNTAIN CHAIN WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY A COMBINATION OF ALLIED GROUND SUCCESSES. THESE WERE THE AMERICAN LANDINGS AT ARAWE AND CAPE GLOUCESTER ON NEW BRITAIN, THE AUSTRALIAN SUCCESSES ON THE HUON PENINSULA AND THE AMERICAN LANDING AT SAIDOR, ON THE COAST NORTHWEST OF THE AUSTRALIANS.

THE SAIDOR INVASION WAS IN THE REAR OF THE JAPANESE FORCE SLOWLY BEING PUSHED BACK BY THE AUSSIES. THE AMERICANS PRESSED SOUTHWARD FROM SAIDOR, SQUEEZING THE NIPPONESE WHO NOW ARE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE BY WAY OF THE COAST.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED THURSDAY THAT THE AUSSIES WERE WITHIN FIVE MILES OF SIO, WHICH IS ON THE COAST ABOUT 50 MILES BELOW SAIDOR. ATTACK PLANES, PACING THE GROUND ADVANCE, HAD BOMBED AND STRAFED THESIO MISSION WHILE OFF SHORE PATROL-TORPEDO BOATS SANK NINE ENEMY BARGES AND DAMAGED 11 OTHERS. MANY OF THEM WERE LOADED WITH TROOPS. #

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SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALL[illegible] HEADQUARTERS, JAN.5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CPL.JOHN O.HENION, OF 33 DOW ST., BELLEVILLE, N.Y., (JEFFERSON COUNTY HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS "FOR HEROISM IN FLIGHT AND EXCEPTIONAL AND OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE FACE OF GREAT DANGER ABOVE AND BEYOND THE LINE OF DUTY."

CPL.HENION WAS ONE OF A GROUP OF FLIERS WHO RECEIVED THE AWARD FROM LT.-GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA.

"THESE OPERATIONS," THE CITATION CONTINUED, "CONSISTED OF MORE THAN 50 MISSIONS INCLUDING DROPPING SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTING TROOPS TO ADVANCED POSITIONS. THESE FLIGHTS INVOLVED FLYING AT LOW ALTITUDES OVER MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN UNDER ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS IN A TRANSPORT AIRPLANE AND OFTEN NECESSITATED LANDING WITHIN A FEW MILES OF ENEMY BASES."

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BY FRED HAMPSON (600)

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC AIRBASE, JAN 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-COMING IN OVER JAPAN'S AIR STRONGHOLD OF RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, AT A HEIGHT OF SIX MILES, LT.WILLIAM A.STANTON, OF FORT SMITH, ARK., COULD ALLOW FOR ONLY AN 18-INCH MARGIN OF ERROR.

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HIS ASSIGNMENT WAS TO PHOTOGRAPH VUNAKANAU AIRDROME. IF HE GOT A FOOT AND A HALF OFF COURSE, HE'D GET NOTHING BUT JUNGLE AND PALM GROVES.

THE AIR WAS HAZY. THERE WERE PUFFS IN THE SKY WHICH DEFINITELY WERE NOT CLOUDS. THEY WERE BURSTING ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS--AIMED AT STANTON'S P-38.

AT THE MOMENT HE LEVELLED HIS PLANE TO START TAKING THE PICTURES HE NO LONGER COULD SEE HIS TARGET, A PIN SCRATCH IN THE JUNGLES SIX MILES BELOW.

FOUR HOURS LATER, CAPT.R.R.ZILE, OF MONTPELIER, VA., IN CHARGE OF A PHOTO INTERPRETATION DETACHMENT, GOT THE PRINT FROM THE DEVELOPMENT ROOM. HE INSPECTED IT THROUGH MAGNIFIERS.

HE COULD SEE THE NIPPONESE RUNWAY CLEARLY. HE COULD COUNT JAPANESE PLANES IN THE REVETMENTS. HE COULD ASCERTAIN WHICH PLANES WERE USABLE WHICH WERE WRECKED. HE COULD MAKE OUT THE BOMB CRATERS ON THE FIELD, SPOT THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS.

I ASKED CAPTAIN ZILE IF HE COULD COUNT THE COCONUTS IN THE PALM TREES.

"NO," HE REPLIED, GRINNING, "BUT I THINK THERE'S ONE ON THE GROUND UNDER THAT TREE THAT'S BEGINNING TO SPROUT."

THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF MEN FLYING CAMERA PLANES WHO CAN DO WHAT LIEUTENANT STANTON DID.

WHEN YOU READ IN A WAR COMMUNIQUE "OUR BOMBERS DESTROYED 50 JAPANESE PLANES ON THE GROUND" YOU ASK, "HOW CAN THEY TELL?" THESE PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLY THE ANSWER.

PICTURES ARE TAKEN BEFORE THE BOMBERS COME OVER, WHILE THE BOMBS ARE FALLING, AFTER THE BOMBERS HAVE LEFT.

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"WHICH IS THE HARDEST," I ASKED LT.ROBERT C.ALEXANDER, OF FORT JONES,CALIF., VETERAN OF 50 CAMERA MISSIONS, "LEARNING TO TAKE AERIAL PICTURES OR LEARNING TO FLY A P-38?"

"LEARNING TO TAKE PICTURES," HE REPLIED.

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BESIDES BEING SO EXACTING, THE MISSION IS HAZARDOUS. THE PLANES, LADEN WITH CAMERAS AND STRIPPED FOR SPEED, CARRY NO WEAPONS. ALTITUDE AND SPEED ARE THE PILOT'S MAINSTAYS. IF A ZERO GETS THAT HIGH, THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PILOT USUALLY NOSES DOWN. A P-38 IN A POWER DIVE WILL DO BETTER THAN 600 MILES AN HOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETERS HAVE LEARNED A LOT IN THE PACIFIC. UNLIKE EUROPE, WHERE THE FILM SHOWS OPEN AREAS AND CITIES, AERIAL PICTURES IN THIS SECTOR SHOW ABOUT 99 9/10 PER CENT JUNGLE. AND NO CAMERAFILTER CAN SEE THROUGH THE JUNGLE.

AMONG MEMBERS OF THE INTERPRETATION TEAM HERE ARE LT.(JG) HENRY H.WOODS, ST.LOUIS, AND ARMY LT.WILLIAM O.STEWART, SYLVESTER,GA. USING A MAGNIFYING GLASS, THEY NOT ONLY CAN DISCERN A WHITE SPECK AS AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT EMPLACEMENT BUT CAN DETERMINE THE CALIBER OF THE GUN.

WEATHER IS THE PRIMARY WORRY OF THE PICTURE TAKERS. MOST OF THE TIME THE TROPICAL ISLANDS ARE AT LEAST PARTIALLY OBSCURED BY CLOUDS.

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THE FLIERS CALL THEM "JAPANESE CAMOUFLAGE."

THE AERIAL PICTURE MAN IS HIS OWN NAVIGATOR, RADIOMAN, OBSERVER AND CAMERA MAN. HE FLIES LONG HOURS AT EXTREME ALTITUDE, BREATHING PURE OXYGEN. HE FREQUENTLY GETS BACK A BIT GROGGY.

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OTHER MEMBERS OF THIS SQUADRON INCLUDE: MAJOR HARRIS C.ANDREWS, BEATRICE,NEB., IN CHARGE OF THE PHOTO INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT AND A VETERAN OF MORE THAN 80 MISSIONS; CAPT.ALBERT C. MATHIAS, HAINES CITY,FLA.; CAPT.RICHARD D.BURNS, CINCINNATI; LT.SAM E.BARTHOLOMEW, CLEVELAND; LT.JOHN DEUTSCHMAN, DETROIT; LT.WALTER M.BARTMAN, PITTSBURGH; AND LT.JOHN W. AMANN, MILWAUKEE.

(EDITORS: STREET ADDRESSES UNAVAILABLE)

NN/FJ125CACW NM

BY ASAHEL BUSH (280)

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

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AN ADVANCED BOMBER BASE, NEW GUINEA, JAN 12-(DELAYED)-ALEXISHAFEN, A SORELY PUMMELED JAPANESE SUPPLY BASE AND TROOP CENTER ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA, TOOK A ONE-TWO PUNCH TODAY FROM LIBERATORS AND MITCHELLS OPERATING IN RELAYS.

LIBERATORS CARYING 104 TONS OF BOMBS WERE THE FIRST TO SWEEP IN OVER THE ENEMY CONCENTRATION POINT WHIC TOGETHER WITH NEIGHBORING MADANG, HAS HAD NO RESPITE FROM DAILY AIR ASSAULTS FOR BETTER THAN TWO WEEKS. THE BIG BOMBERS WERE UNCHALLENGED EITHER BY INTERCEPTING PLANES OR ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AS THEY STARTED EIGHT FIRES IN SUPPLY AREAS ADJOINING ALEXISHAFEN'S NUMBER ONE AIRSTRIP.

ATTACKING FROM TWO DIRECTIONS IN CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH, THE MITCHELLS FOLLOWED UP WITH A LOW LEVEL BLOW. THEY SKIMMED THE TREETOPS, BOMBING AND STRAFING.

BY CURIOUS ACCIDENT, THE BEST HIT OF THE DAY WAS SCORED WITH A BOMB JETTISONED FRANTICALLY FROM A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY LT. MARCUS CARELL, OF CEDAR HILL, TEXAS. A 500 POUNDER CAUGHT AND DANGLED FROM THE BOMB BAY WHEN THE BOMBS WERE RELEASED.

BOMBARDIER (SECOND LT.) JACK W.CLARK OF 109 MAY ST., EDGEMONT, N.C., FREED THE BOMB WITH A PAIR OF PLIERS, ALLOWING IT TO DROP WHERE IT MIGHT.

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"BY THAT TIME, WE WERE MORE THAN 2,500 FEET BEYOND THE TARGET," SAID THE CO-PILOT, SECOND LT. HAYWARD M.MCEVER OF MONROE, GA., "BUT WHATEVER THAT BABY HIT STARTED THE BIGGEST FIRE OF ALL."

THE MITCHELLS CENTERED THEIR ATTENTION ON THE NORTH SHORE OF THE HARBOR, KNOCKING OUT A BRIDGE ACROSS THE MACLAY RIVER AND EXPLODING AN AMMUNITION DUMP JUST NORTH OF THE BRIDGE, THEY ALSO BLASTED SUPPLY DUMPS AT VITAR PLANTATION ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE BAY.

"THERE WASN'T A GUN FIRING WHEN WE LEFT," SAID MAJOR BRUCE T.MARSDEN, OF PASADENA, CALIF.

NN1015PCW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WRITTEN BY SERGEANT WINTHROP R.CADY, OF 104 FIRST AVENUE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.)

(WX) SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC--(DELAYED)--TWO MARINES WHOSE DARING RECONNAISSANCE MISSION ON A JAP-HELD ISLAND IN THE BOUGAINVILLE GROUP DID MUCH TO INSURE SUCCESS OF THE INITIAL MARINE LANDINGS THERE

HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER [illegible] THEIR GALLANTRY.

THEY ARE FIRST LIEUT.WILLIAM G.S[illegible]AKER, 23, SON OF MR.AND MRS.JOHN A.SHOEMAKER, (34 AVERILL STREET) LYNN,MASSACHUSETTS, FORMER FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY STAR AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY, AND GUNNERY SGT.JAMES M.MCGEE, 23, SON OF MR. AND MRS.B.M.MCGEE, (5635 WILLIS AVENUE) DALLAS, TEXAS.

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FOR THREE DAYS AND FOUR NIGHTS THE SIX-MAN PATROL COMMANDED BY LIEUT.SHOEMAKER DODGED JAP PATROLS AS THEY OBSERVED ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS, ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF JAP GARRISONS, SEARCHED FOR GOOD LANDING BEACHES, STUDIED TERRAIN FEATURES, INVESTIGATED THE WATER SUPPLY, AND LOOKED FOR LOCATIONS FOR AIR FIELDS.

IN CONSTANT DANGER OF DISCOVERY BY JAPANESE PATROLS, THEY HAD THEIR CLOSEST ESCAPE THE NIGHT BEFORE THEY LEFT THE ISLAND WHEN THEY SPENT A MOST UNCOMFORTABLE FOUR HOURS FLOATING SOME DISTANCE FROM SHORE IN SMALL RUBBER BOATS WHILE A JAP DESTROYER PASSED BACK AND FORTH NEAR THEM.

TALL, HUSKY SGT.MCGEE NARROWLY ESCAPED DISCOVERY ONE MORNING WHEN HE AWAKENED TO FIND HE HAD SPENT THE NIGHT LESS THAN 50 YARDS FROM A LARGE JAP CAMP.

"I HAD BEEN ON A DAY-LONG MISSION OBSERVING JAP ACTIVITIES AND LOST MY BEARINGS WHILE RETURNING TO WHERE THE OTHERS WERE CAMPED. RATHER THAN STUMBLE THROUGH THE JUNGLE IN THE DARK, I FOUND A GOOD SPOT AND SPENT THE NIGHT," HE SAID.

"I WAS AWAKENED IN THE MORNING BY A BUGLER BLOWING THE JAPANESE VERSION OF REVEILLE.

"I GOT OUT OF THERE IN A HURRY."

LIEUT.SHOEMAKER, WHO GRADUATED FROM BOSTON UNIVERSITY IN 1942 [illegible] IS LEADER OF A RIFLE UNIT.

IN CIVILIAN LIFE MCGEE WAS DISTRICT CIRCULATION MANAGER OF THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS.

CITATIONS FOR THE MEN WERE SIGNED BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR., COMMANDER OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA.

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FR236PEW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT PETE ZURLINDEN, OF 131 FORRER BOULEVARD, DAYTON, OHIO, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ANNAPOLIS,MD., BUREAU.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC--(DELAYED)--HUB OF COMMUNICATIONS DURING THE FIRST 36 HOURS OF THE MARINES' CONQUEST OF TARAWA ATOLL IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN M.GROSS, 23-YEAR-OLD FORMER MILWAUKEE, WIS., LENS GRINDER, STANDS OUT AS ONE OF THE REAL HEROES.

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SON OF MR. AND MRS.JOHN J.GROSS, OF 2217 SUPERIOR STREET, RACINE, WIS., THE YOUNG LEATHERNECK'S EXPLOITS, WHICH APPEARED CASUAL ENOUGH AT THE TIME, HAVE ASSUMED HEROIC PROPORTIONS IN RETROSPECT.

"LOOKING BACK," SAID ONE RANKING MARINE OFFICER WHO DIRECTED TROOP ACTIVITIES FROM THE CENTRAL COMMAND POST WHERE GROSS WAS STATIONED, "IT'S DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE WHERE WE WOULD HAVE BEEN IF THAT YOUNGSTER HADN'T COME THROUGH LIKE HE DID."

NOT ONLY WAS GROSS THE LONE SHORE HEADQUARTERS COMMUNICATIONS MAN TO MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH COMBAT FORCES FOR THE FIRST 36-HOURS, TARAWA'S HOTTEST, BUT ALSO HE EXPOSED HIMSELF TO PERSONAL DANGER

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TIME AND AGAIN, TAKING ANY NUMBER OF RISKY GAMBLES TO KEEP HIS RADIO OPERATING.

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FROM THE TIME GROSS LEFT HIS TRANSPORT, IN COMPANY WITH ASSAULT TROOP COMMANDERS, UNTIL NOON NOVEMBER 21, HE PROTECTED HIS RADIO MUCH MORE THAN HIMSELF.

CAPTAIN JOHN T.BRADSHAW, 27, OF 125 STERLING STREET, WORCESTER, MASS., HIS COMMANDING OFFICER, SEVERAL TIMES THOUGHT THE SET WAS GOING TO BE PUT OUT OF COMMISSION BY DRENCHING SALT WATER MACHINE GUN AND MORTAR FIRE, BUT GROSS MANAGED TO GET THE RADIO ASHORE IN OPERATING CONDITION.

"WE LOST EVERY OTHER RADIO IN OUR OUTFIT," SAID CAPTAIN BRADSHAW. "WE FINALLY REACHED THE PIER AFTER HAVING SEA WATER SEEP INTO OUR FIRST BOAT AND MORTAR FRAGMENTS HIT ANOTHER TO WHICH WE HAD SWITCHED WHILE COMING IN."

THE PARTY DODGED BENEATH THE LOW PIER TO ESCAPE THE SPRAY OF JAP MACHINE GUN BULLETS WHILE PROCEEDING TOWARD THE SHORE. BUT THE YOUNG MARINE COULDN'T OPERATE HIS RADIO BECAUSE IT'S ANTENNAE WAS TOO TALL. SO PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GROSS STROLLED OUT FROM UNDER THE PROTECTION AND BEGAN SIGNALLING OTHER HOOKUPS ASHORE, DISREGARDING HAILS OF SNIPER AND MACHINE GUN FIRE THAT CHOPPED THROUGH THE AREA.

UPON REACHING THE BEACH AND THE COMMAND POST SITE, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GROSS DROPPED HIS BURDEN, RAN A FEW TESTS, FOUND EVERYTHING ALL RIGHT AND WENT INTO ACTION. WITHIN A FEW MINUTES HE HAD CONTACTED EVERY ASSAULT FORCE ON THE ISLAND, TAKEN OVER CONTROL OF THE ENTIRE NETWORK AND ORGANIZED THE FIRST AND ONLY COMMUNICATIONS HOOKUP OF THOSE DESPERATE FIRST 36 HOURS.

GOING WITHOUT SLEEP THE ENTIRE TIME, HE ONCE BRAVED ENEMY FIRE DURING AN EXCURSION TO THE BEACH WHERE HE COLLECTED AN ARMLOAD OF BATTERIES.

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HIGH MARINE OFFICERS NOW AVER THAT IF GROSS HAD FALTERED IN ANY DETAIL OF HIS TASK, FALLEN VICTIM OF FATIGUE OR SUFFERED A SERIOUS BREAKDOWN BY CARELESSLY CARTING THE RADIO ASHORE, TROOP ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE FIRST CRITICAL HOURS WOULD HAVE BEEN ON A CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN BASIS.

AT THE SAME TIME, HIS EFFICIENT RADIO OPERATION ENABLED A RELAY UNIT ON ONE OF THE TRANSPORTS TO FORWARD HIS SHORE MESSAGES TO OTHER SHIPS, AND TO POWERFUL BATTERIES OF THE TREMENDOUS NAVAL TASK FORCE THAT SUPPORTED THE AMPHIBIOUS TROOPS.

BEFORE HIS ENLISTMENT, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS GROSS WORKED AT THE HOUSE OF VISION, MILWAUKEE. HE ALSO PLAYED END THREE YEARS IN HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL AT RACINE. HE HAS AN OLDER BROTHER, JEROME, 32, SERVING AS A WEATHER OBSERVER IN THE ARMY.

BY FRED E.HAMPSON

GUADALCANAL, THURSDAY,JAN.13-(AP)-ALLIED AIRMEN HAVE ACCELERATED THEIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPANESE BASES, SHIPS OR ANY IMPORTANT OBJECTIVES THEY CAN FIND IN THE RABAUL-KAVIENG AREA, A NAVAL SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

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PLANES FROM SOLOMON ISLANDS BASES HAVE PUMMELED NOTABLY AIRDROME, THE BIG ENEMY AVIATION AND SUPPLY BASE TO NORTHWESTERN NEW BRITAIN, AND WARSHIPS AND MERCHANT VESSELS AROUND KAVIENG, JAPANESE BASE ON THE NORTH TIP OF NEW IRELAND.

THE SCORE IN AIR BATTLES FROM DEC.23 TO JAN.11 WAS 242 JAPANESE

PLANES DESTROYED AGAINST 56 ALLIED LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT. CORSAIR FIGHTERS FLOWN BY MARINE CORPS PILOTS ACCOUNTED FOR 70 OF THE ENEMY PLANES.

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MEDIUM BOMBERS, SUCH AS THE ONE PILOTED BY LT.ALPHONE LUKAS OF CHICAGO, ARE NOW MAKING NIGHT RAIDS FROM SOLOMONS BASES.

LUKAS, WHO HAS FLOWN WITH THE RAF ON NIGHT BOMBING MISSIONS ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, BROUGHT HIS PLANE DOWN TO HOUSE-TOP LEVEL TO STRIKE AT THE RABAUL WATERFRONT AND SET BUILDINGS AFIRE, AND TO STRAFE A BIVOUAC AREA.

LUKAS' CREW MEMBERS INCLUDED STAFF SGT.GLEN DEFORREST OF ABERDEEN,S.D.

FJ340ACW

BY FRED HAMPSON

GUADALCANAL,JAN.13-(AP)-ALLIED PLANES SHOT DOWN JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS AT THE RATE OF BETTER THAN FOUR TO ONE IN AIR BATTLES OVER THE RABAUL-KAVIENG AREA FROM DEC.23 TO JAN.11.

IN THAT PERIOD, AMERICAN AND NEW ZEALAND FLIERS FROM BASES IN THE SOLOMONS DESTROYED 242 ENEMY AIRCRAFT ABOVE RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, AND KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND. OUR LOSSES WERE 56 PLANES.

MARINE CORSAIRS LED THE WAY, KNOCKING OUT 70 JAPANESE PLANES THAT ATTEMPTED TO BREAK UP THE ATTACKS.

SGT.HAROLD POWELL, WILMINGTON,OHIO, A MARINE CORRESPONDENT, SAID 1ST LT.ROBERT L.BAKER, YOUNGSTOWN,OHIO, A FORMER RAF PILOT, LED A DIVISION OF CORSAIRS COVERING A LIBERATOR BOMBER STRIKE ON RABAUL JAN.1 AND SHOT DOWN TWO JAPANESE PLANES HIMSELF.

POWELL'S FIGHTER WAS SHOT UP BADLY. HE MADE A WATER LANDING OFF BOUGAINVILLE AND FLOATED IN HIS LIFEBOAT FOR FIVE HOURS BEFORE BEING PICKED UP. BAKER, WHO FLEW WITH THE RAF FOR TWO YEARS, SAYS LONG-RANGE PACIFIC AIR FIGHTING IS MORE DIFFICULT THAN COMBAT IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

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MARINE 1ST LT.R.D.RUSHLOW, LINCOLN, PARK, MICH., BAGGED A ZERO IN A HEAD-ON RUN JAN.7. IT WAS ALSO THE DAY THAT CAPT.ARTHUR VETTER, JACKSON,TENN., DESTROYED ONE AND 1ST LT.JOHN A. BUZZARD, CHARLESTON,ILL., KNOCKED DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES IN LESS THAN A MINUTE. BUZZARD'S PLANE WAS DAMAGED BUT HE GOT BACK TO BASE.

MAJ.JOHN D.HOWARD, CEDAR RAPIDS,IOWA, PICKED OFF A LONE JAPANESE STRAGGLER JAN.6. 1ST LT.FRANK C.THOMAS,JR., MARTINSBURG,VA., SHOT DOWN TWO NIPPONESE PLANES JAN.9.

FJ340ACW

BY AL DOPKING

JAN 14 1944

PEARL HARBOR,JAN.13-(AP)-THE NAVY'S "BATTLE OF MORALE" IN THE PACIFIC IS GOING ALONG ALL RIGHT--THANKS TO CONGENIAL, GRAY-HAIRED COMMANDER S.R.HICKEY.

AS PACIFIC FLEET RECREATION AND MORALE OFFICER, HE RUNS AN ATHLETIC AND RECREATIONAL PLANT BIG ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE 40,000 MEN DAILY AT ALMOST ANY SPORT THEY CHOOSE TO PICK.

IN ADDITION, THERE ARE A COUPLE OF BEACHES.

COMMANDER HICKEY HAS ESTABLISHED A CLUBHOUSE FOR SERVICE MEN ON WAIKIKI BEACH IN HONOLULU'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL DISTRICT. AT THE CLUBHOUSE, "THE BREAKERS," SERVICE MEN MAY DANCE AND LISTEN TO MUSIC OF SUCH BAND LEADERS AS ARTIE SHAW, NOW A CHIEF PETTY OFFICER. CHIEF MUSICIAN MAX CARRICK, 24, OF (115 SOUTH MARION

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ST.) BOONE,IA., DIRECTS A 17-PIECE NAVY BAND THERE.

COMMANDER HICKEY, WHO BEGAN HIS NAVY CAREER 35 YEARS AGO AS AN ENLISTED MAN, HAS BEEN RUNNING THE RECREATIONAL PROGRAM FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS. SINCE THE PROGRAM WAS OPENED, MORE THAN 2,000,000 MEN HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF ITS FACILITIES. COMMANDER HICKEY SAID HE DOESN'T CONFUSE THE MEANING OF MORALE AND MORAL.

HE STICKS TO MORALE AND

LEAVES MORAL PROBLEMS TO THE CHAPLAIN CORPS.

HIS DEFINITION OF MORALE IS:

"THE WILL TO WIN IN SPITE OF HELL AND HIGH WATER."

GH335ACW

JAN 14 1944

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BY J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN

HEADQUARTERS 14TH U.S. AIR FORCE IN CHINA, JAN 13-(AP)-UNESCORTED LIBERATOR BOMBERS BOMBED THE JAPANESE ALUMINUM PLANT AT TAKAO ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF FORMOSA AND THE BANGKOK RAILROAD YARDS IN THAILAND IN TWO NIGHT RAIDS TUESDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IT WAS THE FIRST BLOW AT BANGKOK, 1,500 MILES SOUTHWEST OF FORMOSA, BY BOMBERS FROM CHINA BASES.

(THE JAPANESE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT FORMOSA HAD BEEN ATTACKED, AND SAID TODAY THAT BANGKOK WAS RAIDED FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR AND A HALF.)

COL.WILLIAM P.FISHER OF SOUTHERN PINES, N C., GROUP COMMANDER OF THE "LIBERATORS OF CHINA" LED HIS RAIDERS 200 MILES ACROSS FORMOSA STRAIT TO MAKE THE SECOND AMERICAN RAID ON THAT ISLAND TRAINING GROUND AND TROOP CONCENTRATION CENTER.

TWELVE TONS OF BOMBS CRASHED DOWN ON THE ALUMINUM PLANT AT 10 P.M. TUESDAY DESPITE INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT ACTION AND STARTED LARGE FIRES. THE PLANT IS REPORTED TO SUPPLY A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THE METAL USED IN JAPANESE AIRCRAFT. JAPANESE LEADERS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS HAVE BEEN APPEALING DESPERATELY FOR A GREATLY INCREASED OPUTPUT OF PLANES.

UNLIKE THE PREVIOUS THANKSGIVING-DAY RAID ON FORMOSA BY MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS AND LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS WHEN AT LEAST 31 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND, THE LIBERATORS ENCOUNTERED NO JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS.

CAPT.HARRY H.HUSELSKI OF GARDINER, MASS., LED THE ATTACK ON BANGKOK RAILROAD YARDS WHERE 15 TONS OF BOMBS WERE LET LOOSE AMONG STORAGE SHEDS. FIRES WHICH SENT SMOKE SOARING 3,000 FEET WERE STARTED, AND EXPLOSIONS ALSO WERE OBSERVED AT DON MAUNG AIRDROME.

ALL THE 14TH AIR FORCE'S BOMBERS WERE ACCOUNTED FOR AFTER THE TWO RAIDS.

AMERICAN FIGHTERS TUESDAY BEAT OFF AN ATTEMPTED ATTACK ON AN AMERICAN FORWARD BASE, SHOOTING DOWN ALL THE THREE FIGHTERS WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE JAPANESE BOMBERS.

VICTORIES WERE CREDITED TO CAPT.JOHN S.STEWART OF WORLAND, WYO., FIRST LT.RICHARD O.OLNEY OF CINCINNATI, O., AND FIRST LT.STEPHEN BONNER OF GUTHAN, OKLA. NO AMERICAN PLANES WERE MISSING AFTER THE BATTLE.

COL.FISHER SAID THE FORMOSA RAID WAS MADE THROUGH AN OVERCAST.

"APPARENTLY THEY HAD A WARNING, AS THE CITIES WERE BLACKED OUT, HE SAID.

"THE FLAK WAS INTENSE BUT INACCURATE AND NONE OF OUR PLANES WERE HIT."

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DURING A LATER FLIGHT, COL.FISHER HEARD THE TOKYO RADIO

ANNOUNCE THE BOMBING AND CLAIM THAT ONLY MINOR DAMAGE HAD BEEN DONE, WITH ONE PERSON KILLED AND 15 WOUNDED.

"WHEN THEY ADMIT THAT MUCH WE FIGURE WE HAVE HURT THEM," FISHER SAID.

LT.WILLIAM SWANSON, OF PROCTOR, VT., ONE OF THE FLIGHT LEADERS ON THE BANGKOK RAID, SAID TWO LARGE FIRES BROKE OUT AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE RAIL YARDS.

LT.MERLE JONES, OF DUNSMUIR, CALIF., LED ANOTHER FLIGHT WHICH LAID BOMBS IN THE REVETMENTS OF THE AIRPORT.

"IT LOOKED AS IF WE HIT ONE PLANE, WHICH BLEW UP," HE SAID.

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JAN. 13-(AP)-THE U.S. EMBASSY SAID TODAY CAPT. BRUCE BAUMGARDEN WAS ORGANIZING A SEARCHING PARTY IN SANTA CRUZ TO HUNT FOR FIVE MISSIONAIRES REPORTED MISSING FOR TWO MONTHS IN THE BOLIVIAN JUNGLES AND THAT HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO USE JEEPS.

THE SANTA CRUZ CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER LA RAZON DECLARED IN A DISPATCH THAT THERE WAS "NO FURTHER NEWS OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONAIRES, FOR WHOSE PLIGHT THERE ARE INCREASED FEARS, AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT IF THEY WERE CAPTURED BY THE YANAIGUAS INDIANS, OF TRADITIONAL FEROCITY, THEY MUST BE CONSIDERED AS SACRIFICED."

(IN CHICAGO THE MEN, REPRESENTING THE NEW TRIBES MISSION, WERE IDENTIFIED TUESDAY BY ROY J.OESTREICHER, MANAGER OF THE MISSION, AS CECIL A.DYE, LEADER OF THE MISSING GROUP; ROBERT DYE, HIS BROTHER ELDON HUNTER AND DAVID BACON, ALL OF SAGINAW, MICH., AND GEORGE MOSBACH OF WEST BRANCH, MICH.

(OESTREICHER DISCOUNTED PREVIOUS REPORTS FROM BUENOS AIRES THAT THE FIVE MEN HAD LOST THEIR LIVES AT THE HANDS OF INDIANS AS HAVING "NO ACTUAL FOUNDATION.")

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, JAN 13-(AP)-MANUEL CORDERO REYES, FORMER NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER, DIED LAST NIGHT AT THE AGE OF 53.

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RM130PEW

NOGALES,SONORA,MEX.,JAN 13 (AP)-FEDERAL TROOPS ARE OCCUPYING A TRIANGULAR TRACT OF LAND BORDERED BY THE COLORADO RIVER AND THE MEX RAILROAD TO ROCKY POINT, ON THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA, PENDING SETTLEMENT OF A DISPUTE OVER THE TRACT BETWEEN THE STATE OF SONORA AND THE TERRITORY OF LOWER CALIFORNIA, IT BECAME KNOWN HERE TODAY.

SONORA AND LOWER CALIFORNIA BOTH HAVE CLAIMED THE TERRITORY FOR SEVERAL YEARS. IN NOVEMBER SONORA DISPATCHED STATE POLICE TO THE AREA. THEY SEIZED THREE TOWNS AND DISPLACED THE LOCAL GENDARMERIE, EL PUEBLO, A HERMOSILLO NEWSPAPER, DISCLOSED TODAY.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE NORTHERN HALF OF LOWER CALIFORNIA, FEDERAL TROOPS WERE SENT TO REPLACE SONORA POLICE, AFTER WHICH COTTON GROWERS AND PICKERS STAGED A PROTEST STRIKE.

THE MAYOR OF SAN LUIS, SONORA, IMMEDIATELY BELOW YUMA, ARIZ., HAS ENTERED THE DISPUTE, CLAIMING THE AREA LIES WITHIN HIS JURISDICTION. HE HAS ORDERED ALL TAXES SURRENDERED TO HIS OFFICE AND DECLARED THAT NO COTTON SHALL BE SHIPPED OUT.

ADD OTTAWA - (MONTGOMERY) XX PERMIT

SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR CANADA INCREASED BY ABOUT 1,000,000 THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE ARMED SERVICES AND AT WORK. ABOUT 750,000 ARE IN THE ARMED FORCES AND MORE THAN 1,000,000 ARE WORKING IN WAR PLANTS AND ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES. ANOTHER 2,100,000 ARE IN AGRICULTURE AND ESSENTIAL CIVIL EMPLOYMENT. ABOUT 70 PER CENT OF ALL MALES IN CANADA 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ARE IN THE ARMED FORCES, IN WAR INDUSTRIES OR ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, ACCORDING TO A RECENT ESTIMATE OF THE CANADIAN WARTIME INFORMATION BOARD.

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EV428AEW

30.24 — 11769

(ADVANCE)....OTTAWA, JAN. 18-(AP)-PRIVATE JOSEPH WILFRID MAHAFFA SAUVE, WHOSE BROTHER GEORGES SAUVE LIVES AT 163 WEST 171ST ST., BRONX, NEW YORK, WAS LISTED TODAY AS WOUNDED IN ACTION OVERSEAS WITH THE REGIMENT DE QUEBEC. #

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OTTAWA, JAN. 13-(AP)-CANADIAN-PRODUCED MAGNESIUM AND POORER GRADE RECLAIM AND SCRAP RUBBER NOW MAY BE USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CIVILIAN GOODS, MUNITIONS MINISTER HOWE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

"THE USE OF POORER GRADE RECLAIM AND SCRAP RUBBER HAS BEEN FREED FROM RESTRICTIONS, AND THESE MATERIALS NOW MAY BE USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ANY CIVILIAN ARTICLE," SAID HOWE, WHO LAST NIGHT ANNOUNCED THE REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF STEEL AND CAST IRON PIPE, WIRE AND WIRE ROD AND SOME TYPES OF ALUMINUM.

THE MINISTER DEFINED THE RUBBER MATERIALS NOW AVAILABLE FOR CIVILIAN USE AS "RECLAIMED AND SCRAP RUBBER WHICH HAVE A RUBBER HYDROCARBON CONTENT OF 45 PER CENT OR LESS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHT. AND SCRAP RUBBER OBTAINED FROM TIRE BUFFING."

THE RESTRICTIONS ON MAGNESIUM WERE LIFTED BECAUSE CANADA NOW HAS MORE THAN ENOUGH FOR WAR REQUIREMENTS, HE SAID.

GM1104AEW

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WINNIPEG, JAN. 13-(AP)-GEORGE THEIN AGRICULTURAL EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW HERE TODAY THAT CANADA'S SYSTEM OF SELECTIVE SERVICE WAS A "FAIR AND SOUND" ONE.

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VISITING IN WINNIPEG TO PREPARE A SERIES OF ARTICLES FOR HIS PAPER ON PRICE AND WAGE CONTROL IN CANADA, THEIN SAID "IT WAS FAIR SYSTEM AND I DON'T SEE WHY CIVILIANS AS WELL AS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS SHOULDN'T BE USED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY."

THE CHICAGO EDITOR ALSO SAID HE CONSIDERED THE CANADIAN SYSTEM OF PRICE CONTROL MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THAT OF THE UNITED STATES, ADDING THAT FOOD PRICES AND WAGES WERE LOWER HERE THAN ACROSS THE BORDER.

SN1035PEW

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NEW YORK, JAN. 13-(AP)-PREMIER GEN. HIDEKI TOJO WARNED CHIEFS OF JAPAN'S MUNITIONS CONTROL DEPARTMENTS THAT A SPEEDY INCREASE IN AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION WAS VITAL TO MEET A WAR SITUATION WHICH HE SAID WAS "EXTREMELY FIERCE AT PRESENT," THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT.

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THE BROADCAST, REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, FURTHER QUOTED TOJO AS TELLING THE JAPANESE OFFICIALS TO "BESTIR THEMSELVES; THE REAL BOTTLENECK IN MUNITIONS PRODUCTION IS NOT LABOR OR MATERIALS BUT A LACK OF FIGHTING SPIRIT."

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 14 SOVIET RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL TO USE THE CURZON LINE AS A BASIS FOR SE T ENT OF THE RUSSIAN-POLISH BORDER DISPUTE WAS ENDORSED TODAY IN A CTTER TO THE NEW YORK TIMES SIGNED BY ALEXANDER KERENSKY AND ALEXA ER KONOVALOV AS "A SOUND FOUNDATION FOR A SOLUTION."

ALEXANDER KERENSKY BRIEFLY HEADED A PROVISIONAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AFTER THE OVERTHROW OF THE CZARIST REGIME UNTIL THE BOLSHEVIST REVOLUTION FORCED HIM TO FLEE THE COUNTRY AND ALEXANDER KONOVALOV WAS MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN THE FIRST REVOLUTIONARY CABINET.

"THE FRIENDSHIP OF RUSSIA AND POLAND IS NECESSARY NOT ONLY FOR THESE TWO COUNTRIES BUT FOR ALL EUROPE IF IT IS TO ENJOY ENDURING PEACE AFTER THE DEFEAT OF HITLER," THE LETTER SAID.

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THE LETTER, DATED NEW YORK, JAN. 12, STATED:

"THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING OPPONENTS OF THE PREVAILING POLITICAL REGIME IN RUSSIA, AGREE, NEVERTHELESS, WITH THE AFOREMENTIONED DECLARATION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT ITS PROPOSAL WOULD 'CREATE A RELKIABLE BASIS FOR A FIRM AND PERMANENT FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE POLISH PEOPLE AND THE NEIGHBORING UKRAINIAN, WHITE RUSSIAN AND RUSSIAN PEOPLE.'"

NEW YORK,JAN.13-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST DIRECTED TO NAZI FORCES IN NORWAY, SAID TODAY THAT AN IMMEDIATE INCREASE IN RATION HAD BEEN ORDERED FOR WORKERS IN ARMAMENT FACTORIES AND OTHER VITAL INDUSTRIES IN POLAND.

JAN 14 1944

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID THAT "NORMAL CONSUMERS WILL RECEIVE 90 PER CENT MORE BREAD AND FLOUR, 100 PER CENT MORE NUTRITIVE CONSTITUENTS, 50 PER CENT MORE SUGAR AND 106 PER CENT MORE JAM."

NO REASON FOR THE INCREASED RATIONS WAS GIVEN.

NEW YORK,JAN.13- ...HE HERALD TRIBUNE SAYS THAT MRS.WILLIAM HEELIS, 77, WHO WI... "PETER RABBIT" BOOKS UNDER HER MAIDEN NAME OF BEATRIX POTTER, DIE... N DECE. 22 AT SAWREY, ENGLAND.

MISS POTTER CREATED PETER RABBIT IN 1893 WHEN WRITING LETTERS TO AN INVALID BOY IN LONDON. SHE PUBLISHED A STORY FOR CHILDREN ENTITLED: "THE TALE OF PETER RABBIT," WHICH HAS BEEN TRANSLATED INTO FIVE LANGUAGES BESIDES ENGLISH.

ACCORDING TO NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVES OF F.WARNE AND CO., LTD., LONDON PUBLISHER OF MISS POTTER, THE SALE HAS RUN INTO MILLIONS OF COPIES, WITH 60,000 BEING SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES LAST YEAR, THE NEWSPAPER SA...

WASHINGTON,JAN 13-(AP) ... FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION TODAY ACTED TO MAKE IT MORE DIFFIC LT FOR BOLIVIAN IMPORTERS TO OBTAIN COMMODITIES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE FEA'S ACTION IS ENFORCABLE THROUGH SUSPENSION OF ITS DECENTRALIZATION PLAN AS IT APPLIES TO BOLIVIA PENDING RECOGNITION OF SOME GOVERNMENT THERE BY THE UNITED STATES. JAN 14 1944

THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE PRESENT BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH OVERTHREW THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT PENARANDA LAST DEC.20. THE U.S.GOVERNMENT WITH THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS, EXCEPTING ARGENTINA, ONLY AMERICAN REPUBLIC NOW MAINTAINING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, IS STUDYING THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT CAME INTO POWER.

UNDER THE DECENTRALIZATION PLAN, APPLICATIONS OF IMPORTERS FOR COMMODITIES THEY SEEK FROM THE UNITED STATES ARE ACTED UPON BY A SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS SENT TO WASHINGTON TO EXPEDITE SHIPMENTS.

WITH SUSPENSION OF THE PLAN IN BOLIVIA ALL REQUESTS OF IMPORTERS MUST BE EXAMINED BY THE FEA IN WASHINGTON BEFORE RECOMMENDATION WILL BE MADE, AND AN FEA SPOKESMAN SAID THEIR APPLICATIONS WOULD BE "CAREFULLY SCREENED" BEFORE BEING APPROVED.

HY1240AEW NM

...NGTON,JAN 13-(AP)-AIR MARSHAL RICHARD PECK OF GREAT BRITAIN ESTIMATED TODAY THAT 40 PERCENT OF GERMANY'S PRODUCTION OF FIGHTER PLANES WAS KNOCKED OUT IN THE INTENSIVE BOMBING OFFENSIVE DURING THE LATTER PART OF 1943.

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PECK, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF OF THE RAF, AND LT.GEN. CARL SPAATZ, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN STRATEGIC BOMBING FORCE FOR

30.24 - 11771

WESTERN EUROPE, SPOKE IN A TRANSATLANTIC INTERVIEW WITH WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS OVER A BLUE NETWORK HOOKUP.

PECK SAID THAT OUT OF 90 INDUSTRIAL CITIES ON THE LIST OF BOMBER TARGETS, AROUND 20 ARE OUT OF OPERATION FOR A LONG PERIOD AND THAT OTHERS ARE "WELL ON THEIR WAY."

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ASKED IF BERLIN WAS GOING TO BE OBLITERATED IN THE WAY HAMBURG WAS BLASTED, PECK SAID THAT ALL GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CITIES WERE ON THE LIST AND THAT "BERLIN IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT," ADDING WITH A LAUGH, "WE LIKE TO MIX OUR INVESTMENTS."

SPAATZ SAID THAT THE LATEST GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY ENCOUNTERED BEFORE, WITH SUCH IMPROVEMENTS AS SUPERCHARGERS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT, BUT THAT IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR OWN PLANES WERE KEEPING THE ALLIED AIR FORCE AHEAD OF THE LUFTWAFFE.

ASKED ABOUT ROCKET PLANES, SPAATZ SAID THAT THE GERMANS HAD ACHIEVED "A CERTAIN TEMPORARY SUCCESS" WITH THEM, BUT THAT THIS WAS TRUE ONLY WHEN THE ROCKET-LAUNCHING PLANES WERE USED AGAINST CONCENTRATIONS OF BOMBERS WHICH HAD RANGED OUT TOO FAR FOR FIGHTER ESCORT.

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS CONDUCTING THE INTERVIEW WERE JOHN M.NIGHTOWER, OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS; KINGSBURY SMITH, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE; AND REUEL MOORE, UNITED PRESS.

FRIEDMAN

Poles Ask Allies to Mediate With Russia; Reds in Twin Drives on Pripet Marshes; Sofia Ordered Cleared.

JAN 15 1944

300,000 Leaving

POLAND PROPOSES PARLEY ON BORDER

O'QUINN

Asks U. S., Britain to Arrange Meeting With Russians.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15—(AP) The Polish government-in-exile after four successive days of cabinet study of Russia's Curzon line boundary proposals announced in a conciliatory statement early today that it was asking the United States and Great Britain to bring Poland and Russia together to discuss all outstanding Russian-Polish problems.

The announcement, which in effect asked the United States and Britain to mend broken diplomatic relations between the Polish London government and the Soviet Union, was halted immediately in official British quarters as "an encouraging reponse" to the Soviet government's Jan. 11 declaration suggesting the Curzon line as the Russian-Polish boundary.

Public Discussion Halted

"In their earnest anxiety to safeguard complete solidarity of the United Nations especially at the decisive stage of their struggle against the common enemy, the Polish government consider it to be preferable now to refrain from further public discussions," said the Polish statement.

Through the mediation of the United States and Britain an early settlement of the dispute is expected in London.

Asserting that they could not "recognize unilateral decisions or accomplished facts which have taken place or might take place on the territory of the Polish republic," the Poles said that they had repeatedly sought a just Polish-Soviet agreement.

"To this end," the statement concluded, "the Polish government are approaching the British and United States governments with a view to securing through their intermediary discussion by the Polish and Soviet governments with the participation of the British and American governments of all outstanding questions, settlement of which should lead to friendly and permanent cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union."

Reply to Russian Proposal

This was the Poles' reply to the Russian proposal that Poland accept as her eastern boundary a line projected in 1919 after the first World war by an Allied commission headed by Viscount Curzon, British foreign secretary. The Poles then rejected it vehemently and fought Russia and obtained a border 125 to 175 miles east of the Curzon line.

With the partitioning of Poland in 1939 by Germany and Russia, the Soviet-Polish border was established approximately along the Curzon line except that it gave Russia large additional area near Lithuania in the north and a smaller extra portion of Galicia in the south.

Thus Moscow, while proposing that Poland accept a border she violently opposed in 1919, was sug-

gesting that Russia give up some of the territory she acquired from Poland in 1939. Moscow suggested also that Poland add land to the westward by taking it from Germany.

A copy of today's Polish statement was given to the Russians before its publication. The new declaration came after a cabinet session which lasted throughout Friday morning and was followed by another meeting between British Foreign Secretary Eden and Polish Premier Tadeusz Romer.

There was little doubt that the entire negotiations since the Soviet proposal announced last Tuesday had been carried on with constant contact with the British Foreign office but apparently with little consultation with the American government.

Speedy Action

The high speed with which the negotiations were carried to their present stage probably excluded much American participation, but it seemed certain that Washington was kept fully informed.

The swinging of the Poles to a statement of conciliatory tone so quickly indicated their desire for early erasure of one of the knottiest of United Nations' problems.

A spokesman close to the Polish government said that the Poles felt they had made a major concession in refraining from attacking assertions in the Soviet Jan. 11 statement reflecting unfavorably upon the Polish London government.

Poles in London are hopeful that diplomatic relations can be established quickly so that the underground movement in Poland can be coordinated with the Red army's drive, which already has carried far into the Poland that existed before the present war.

The Poles in their statement neither rejected nor accepted the concessions made by the Russian government, and by refraining at the moment from further comment on the frontier situation the way was left open for further discussions.

Official Polish Statement

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP).—The official statement issued tonight by the Polish government follows:

"The Polish government have taken cognizance of the declaration of the Soviet government contained in a Tass communique of Jan. 11, 1944, which was issued as a reply to a declaration of the Polish government of Jan. 5.

"The Soviet communique contains a number of statements to which a complete answer is afforded by the ceaseless struggle against the Germans waged at the heaviest cost by the Polish nation under the direction of the Polish government.

"In their earnest anxiety to safeguard complete solidarity of the United Nations, especially at the decisive stage of their struggle against the common enemy, the Polish government consider it to be preferable now to refrain from further public discussions.

"While the Polish government cannot recognize unilateral decisions or accomplished facts which have taken place on the territory of the Polish Republic, they have repeatedly expressed their sincere desire for a Polish-Soviet agreement on terms which would be just and acceptable to both sides.

"To this end the Polish government are approaching the British and United States governments with a view to securing through their intermediary discussion by the Polish and Soviet governments, with participation of the British and American governments, of all outstanding questions the settlement of which should lead to friendly and permanent co-operation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

"The Polish government believe this to be desirable in the interest of victory of the United Nations and harmonious relations in postwar Europe."

British Acclaim Response

Later, the British government issued the following comment on the Polish statement:

"In authoritative British quarters the Polish statement is regarded as an encouraging response to the Soviet government's declaration of Jan. 11.

"It shows that in the view of the Polish government, as in that of the Soviet government, all outstanding questions that divide them are open to negotiation with the common object of reaching a satisfactory settlement.

"In British official quarters, whose desire throughout has been to see an agreement reached between their two allies, this development is warmly welcomed."

The Russian declaration of Jan. 11 proposed that Poland accept as her eastern boundary a line projected in 1919 after the World War by an Allied commission headed by Lord Curzon, then British Foreign Secretary. The Poles rejected it vehemently at the time, fought Russia and obtained a border 125 to 175 miles east of the Curzon line.

With the partitioning of Poland in 1939 by Germany and Russia, the Soviet-Polish border was established approximately along the Curzon line, except that Russia obtained a large additional area near Lithuania in the north and a smaller extra portion of Galicia in the south.

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Thus Moscow, while proposing that Poland accept a border she rejected in 1919, was now suggesting that Russia give up some of the territory she acquired in 1939, and also that Poland add land to the westward by taking it from Germany.

A copy of tonight's Polish statement was given to the Russians before its publication. The new declaration came after a Cabinet session which lasted throughout this morning and was followed by another meeting between Secretary Eden and Polish Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer.

There was little doubt that the entire negotiations, since the Soviet proposal of Tuesday, had been carried on with constant contact with the British Foreign Office, but apparently with little consultation with the American government.

It appeared there now would be little public airing of their conflicts by the two governments in the future, but instead only negotiations through diplomatic channels. There was a suggestion that the new European Advisory Commission, which held its first formal meeting in London today, might be asked to handle the matter.

A spokesman for the Polish regime said that the scheduled visit of Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk to the United States might be delayed.

A new rump government, the "Polish Progressive Club," has been set up in London, "The Daily Sketch" said. The paper added that the club was claiming to represent Polish democratic circles in Britain and accusing the London government of losing the advantage of Russian co-operation.

"The Weekly Tribune" commented, "the Polish-Soviet conflict in fact has become a part of the intricate internal struggle between the Polish military clique and the civil government."

Conciliatory Polish Reply Is Predicted

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—Belief that Poland's Government in exile is framing a conciliatory reply to the Soviet proposal that the Curzon line divide the two countries was expressed today as the Polish Cabinet met to consider the problem for the fourth consecutive day.

The careful preparation given the statement indicated that it might be delayed. In the meantime, British censorship prohibited speculation of its contents on the grounds that negotiations might be jeopardized.

Stressed By London Press

However, the London press gave wide attention to the progress of the negotiations.

"There is reason to believe that in its present stages of drafting this (the Polish) statement is not unconciliatory," wrote Frank King, diplomatic correspondent of the British Press Association.

The *Express* commented: "The Poles are weighing their reply word by word and obviously are in close contact with the British Government. Indications are the reply will be on the whole conciliatory."

Cabinet Hears Report

The Cabinet today heard a report on yesterday's long conversations between British Foreign Secretary Eden and Polish Premier Mikolajczyk, Foreign Minister Romer and Ambassador to Britain Count Edward Raczynski.

The *Express* noted that Eden, before seeing the Poles, lunched with Fyodor Gusev, the Soviet Ambassador.

The *Times* said Eden and the Poles "closely examined the possibilities of meeting the Soviet proposal and discussed Soviet criticism of both the Polish Government here and the widespread underground movement in Poland which they direct. After hearing Eden's views on the whole complex problem the Polish Government decided to defer any public statement until later."

Discords Suggested

Disagreements among the Poles were suggested by three publications:

The *Daily Worker* said President Raczkiewicz had threatened to resign if a "moderate" line was taken to the Soviet proposal.

The *Weekly Tribune* commented: "The Polish-Soviet conflict, in fact, has become a part of the intricate internal struggle between the Polish military clique and the civil government."

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ARMY IN POLAND WIDENS ITS FRONT, TAKING 50 TOWNS

Nazis Retreat in Disorder, Have No Time to Burn Villages.

3,000 OF FOE SLAIN

JAN 15 1944

Enemy Counter-Attacks Continue Without Avail in South Ukraine.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15—(AP) Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's army in southern White Russia captured the important rail junction of Kalinkovichi and the nearby regional center of Mozyr yesterday, inflicting "tremendous losses" on the fleeing Germans, and forged on 20 more miles westward through the frozen Pripet marshes, Moscow announced today.

Another Red army under Gen. Nikolai Vatutin crossed the Horyn river, 46 miles inside old Poland, and extended its front in the area by the capture of Stepan and more than 30 other towns and villages. Stepan is 17 miles south of Tutovichi and 35 miles north of Rovno.

Follow Rail Lines

Both of these drives were advancing along the only two east-west railroads in the Pripet marshes. Rokossovsky's drive captured Skrigalov, only 40 miles from the old Polish frontier on the south bank of the Pripet river, as it rolled on toward the industrial town and waterways center of Pinsk, only 95 miles away. The two railroads are 60 miles apart.

More than 40 other populated places were overrun by the White Russian advance, including the rail station of Kotsury, 16 miles west of Kalinkovichi.

The midnight Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said of this sector: "The enemy sustained tremendous losses in manpower and equipment. Retreating in disorder the Germans abandoned many guns, lorries, stores of ammunition and military supplies. A considerable number of prisoners were taken."

Towns Stand Intact

A separate Moscow radio broadcast said the Russian attack had been so swift the Germans had no time to set the two towns afire as they usually do before retreating.

More than 3,000 Germans were wiped out, 27 tanks and 40 big guns destroyed and in one area alone 11 tanks and 20 big guns were captured, the late bulletin said.

Vatutin's drive into old Poland, where the Russians now have a continuous front 85-miles long across the former frontier, killed 600 Germans in its advance and with the aid of guerrillas routed a column of German infantry on a highway.

Vatutin's JAN 15 1944 left wing, pounding south toward the Ukrainian Bug river and the Rumanian frontier, stood firm against reinforced and ceaseless German counter-attacks. In one sector alone the Germans sent over 100 tanks and self-propelled guns but the Russians destroyed 26 and sent following infantrymen scatteing in disorder.

2,000 Germans Killed

In another sector of this fierce battle about 2,000 Germans were killed and 35 tanks and 29 armored tanks destroyed. War materials were captured and prisoners taken, the communique said.

West and southwest of Novograd-Volyinski in the center of Vatutin's line advances were made after several German counter-attacks were repulsed. About 400 Germans were killed and 11 tanks and guns destroyed. German attempts to retrieve lost ground were frustrated.

Mozyr and Kalinkovichi, twelve miles apart, were captured on the fourth day of an offensive that tore through a heavily-defended area upon which, the Russians said, the Germans placed "enormous importance."

Marshal Premier Joseph Stalin announced the victories in a special order of the day which praised Rokossovsky's troops for a "skillful outflanking maneuver" which took both towns by storm. Kalinkovichi was termed "a large railway junction and important German defense strongpoint" by Stalin, who ordered 20 salvoes from 224 Moscow guns in celebration.

At the same time Moscow radio reported colorful Cossack cavalry speeding over the snow-covered ground well west of both towns cutting off the escape route of Germans fleeing from the bastion cities.

140 Miles to Pinsk

Pinsk is 140 miles to the west along the Moscow-Warsaw railway. Now that Mozyr and Kalinkovichi have fallen, the Germans will have difficulty digging in anywhere short of Pinsk.

Kalinkovichi is particularly important as a junction on the Moscow-Warsaw railway and the Leningrad-Odessa line. Its capture, with Mozyr, cleared another sector on the north-south route between Zhlobin and Berdichev which the Russians need for communication between their White Russian and Ukrainian forces. The Germans were last reported still holding sections of the road between Kalinkovichi and Zhlobin and between Yelsk and Ovruch.

The twin victory was particularly impressive as a demonstration of Red army power in the face of the strongest fortifications the Germans could erect over a long period of time.

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The Russian attack began Jan. 11 with a typical preparation by overpowering barrages of artillery which silenced German defense batteries. Then mobile units and infantry made a deep outflanking maneuver, smashing at the German flank and rear. Another force moved up from the south, swung west of Mozyr and outflanked it, opening the way for the final blow Friday.

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gesting that Russia give up some of the territory she acquired from Poland in 1939. Moscow suggested also that Poland add land to the westward by taking it from Germany.

A copy of today's Polish statement was given to the Russians before its publication. The new declaration came after a cabinet session which lasted throughout Friday morning and was followed by another meeting between British Foreign Secretary Eden and Polish Premier Tadeusz Romer.

There was little doubt that the entire negotiations since the Soviet proposal announced last Tuesday had been carried on with constant contact with the British Foreign office but apparently with little consultation with the American government.

Speedy Action

The high speed with which the negotiations were carried to their present stage probably excluded much American participation, but it seemed certain that Washington was kept fully informed.

The swinging of the Poles to a statement of conciliatory tone so quickly indicated their desire for early erasure of one of the knottiest of United Nations' problems.

A spokesman close to the Polish government said that the Poles felt they had made a major concession in refraining from attacking assertions in the Soviet Jan. 11 statement reflecting unfavorably upon the Polish London government.

Poles in London are hopeful that diplomatic relations can be established quickly so that the underground movement in Poland can be coordinated with the Red army's drive, which already has carried far into the Poland that existed before the present war.

The Poles in their statement neither rejected nor accepted the concessions made by the Russian government, and by refraining at the moment from further comment on the frontier situation the way was left open for further discussions.

Official Polish Statement

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP).—The official statement issued tonight by the Polish government follows:

"The Polish government have taken cognizance of the declaration of the Soviet government contained in a Tass communique of Jan. 11, 1944, which was issued as a reply to a declaration of the Polish government of Jan. 5.

"The Soviet communique contains a number of statements to which a complete answer is afforded by the ceaseless struggle against the Germans waged at the heaviest cost by the Polish nation under the direction of the Polish government.

"In their earnest anxiety to safeguard complete solidarity of the United Nations, especially at the decisive stage of their struggle against the common enemy, the Polish government consider it to be preferable now to refrain from further public discussions.

"While the Polish government cannot recognize unilateral decisions or accomplished facts which have taken place on the territory of the Polish Republic, they have repeatedly expressed their sincere desire for a Polish-Soviet agreement on terms which would be just and acceptable to both sides.

"To this end the Polish government are approaching the British and United States governments with a view to securing through their intermediary discussion by the Polish and Soviet governments, with participation of the British and American governments, of all outstanding questions the settlement of which should lead to friendly and permanent co-operation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

"The Polish government believe this to be desirable in the interest of victory of the United Nations and harmonious relations in post-war Europe."

British Acclaim Response

Later, the British government issued the following comment on the Polish statement:

"In authoritative British quarters the Polish statement is regarded as an encouraging response to the Soviet government's declaration of Jan. 11.

"It shows that in the view of the Polish government, as in that of the Soviet government, all outstanding questions that divide them are open to negotiation with the common object of reaching a satisfactory settlement.

"In British official quarters, whose desire throughout has been to see an agreement reached between their two allies, this development is warmly welcomed."

The Russian declaration of Jan. 11 proposed that Poland accept as her eastern boundary a line projected in 1919 after the World War by an Allied commission headed by Lord Curzon, then British Foreign Secretary. The Poles rejected it vehemently at the time, fought Russia and obtained a border 125 to 175 miles east of the Curzon line.

With the partitioning of Poland in 1939 by Germany and Russia, the Soviet-Polish border was established approximately along the Curzon line, except that Russia obtained a large additional area near Lithuania in the north and a smaller extra portion of Galicia in the south.

Thus Moscow, while proposing that Poland accept a border she rejected in 1919, was now suggesting that Russia give up some of the territory she acquired in 1939, and also that Poland add land to the westward by taking it from Germany.

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There was little doubt that the entire negotiations, since the Soviet proposal of Tuesday, had been carried on with constant contact with the British Foreign Office, but apparently with little consultation with the American government.

It appeared there now would be little public airing of their conflicts by the two governments in the future, but instead only negotiations through diplomatic channels. There was a suggestion that the new European Advisory Commission, which held its first formal meeting in London today, might be asked to handle the matter.

A spokesman for the Polish regime said that the scheduled visit of Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk to the United States might be delayed.

A new rump government, the "Polish Progressive Club," has been set up in London, "The Daily Sketch" said. The paper added that the club was claiming to represent Polish democratic circles in Britain and accusing the London government of losing the advantage of Russian co-operation.

"The Weekly Tribune" commented, "the Polish-Soviet conflict in fact has become a part of the intricate internal struggle between the Polish military clique and the civil government."

Conciliatory Polish Reply Is Predicted

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—Belief that Poland's Government in exile is framing a conciliatory reply to the Soviet proposal that the Curzon line divide the two countries was expressed today as the Polish Cabinet met to consider the problem for the fourth consecutive day.

The careful preparation given the statement indicated that it might be delayed. In the meantime, British censorship prohibited speculation of its contents on the grounds that negotiations might be jeopardized.

Stressed By London Press

However, the London press gave wide attention to the progress of the negotiations.

"There is reason to believe that in its present stages of drafting this (the Polish) statement is not unconciliatory," wrote Frank King, diplomatic correspondent of the British Press Association.

The *Express* commented: "The Poles are weighing their reply word by word and obviously are in close contact with the British Government. Indications are the reply will be on the whole conciliatory."

Cabinet Hears Report

The Cabinet today heard a report on yesterday's long conversations between British Foreign Secretary Eden and Polish Premier Mikolajczyk, Foreign Minister Romer and Ambassador to Britain Count Edward Raczynski.

The *Express* noted that Eden, before seeing the Poles, lunched with Fyodor Gusev, the Soviet Ambassador.

The *Times* said Eden and the Poles "closely examined the possibilities of meeting the Soviet proposal and discussed Soviet criticism of both the Polish Government here and the widespread underground movement in Poland which they direct. After hearing Eden's views on the whole complex problem the Polish Government decided to defer any public statement until later."

Discords Suggested

Disagreements among the Poles were suggested by three publications:

The *Daily Worker* said President Raczkiewicz had threatened to resign if a "moderate" line was taken to the Soviet proposal.

The *Weekly Tribune* commented: "The Polish-Soviet conflict, in fact, has become a part of the intricate internal struggle between the Polish military clique and the civil government."

ARMY IN POLAND WIDENS ITS FRONT, TAKING 50 TOWNS

Nazis Retreat in Disorder, Have No Time to Burn Villages.

3,000 OF FOE SLAIN

Enemy Counter-Attacks Continue Without Avail in South Ukraine.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15—(AP) Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's army in southern White Russia captured the important rail junction of Kalinkovichi and the nearby regional center of Mozyr yesterday, inflicting "tremendous losses" on the fleeing Germans, and forged on 20 more miles westward through the frozen Pripet marshes, Moscow announced today.

Another Red army under Gen. Nikolai Vatutin crossed the Horyn river, 46 miles inside old Poland, and extended its front in the area by the capture of Stepan and more than 30 other towns and villages. Stepan is 17 miles south of Tutovichi and 35 miles north of Rovno.

Follow Rail Lines

Both of these drives were advancing along the only two east-west railroads in the Pripet marshes. Rokossovsky's drive captured Skrigalov, only 40 miles from the old Polish frontier on the south bank of the Pripet river, as it rolled on toward the industrial town and waterways center of Pinsk, only 95 miles away. The two railroads are 60 miles apart.

More than 40 other populated places were overrun by the White Russian advance, including the rail station of Kotsury, 16 miles west of Kalinkovichi.

The midnight Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said of this sector: "The enemy sustained tremendous losses in manpower and equipment. Retreating in disorder the Germans abandoned many guns, lorries, stores of ammunition and military supplies. A considerable number of prisoners were taken."

Towns Stand Intact

A separate Moscow radio broadcast said the Russian attack had been so swift the Germans had no time to set the two towns afire as they usually do before retreating.

More than 3,000 Germans were wiped out, 27 tanks and 40 big guns destroyed and in one area alone 11 tanks and 20 big guns were captured, the late bulletin said.

Vatutin's drive into old Poland, where the Russians now have a continuous front 85-miles long across the former frontier, killed 600 Germans in its advance and with the aid of guerrillas routed a column of German infantry on a highway.

Vatutin's left wing, pounding south toward the Ukrainian Bug river and the Rumanian frontier, stood firm against reinforced and ceaseless German counter-attacks. In one sector alone the Germans sent over 100 tanks and self-propelled guns but the Russians destroyed 26 and sent following infantrymen scatteing in disorder.

2,000 Germans Killed

In another sector of this fierce battle about 2,000 Germans were killed and 35 tanks and 29 armored tanks destroyed. War materials were captured and prisoners taken, the communique said.

West and southwest of Novograd-Volyinski in the center of Vatutin's line advances were made after several German counter-attacks were repulsed. About 400 Germans were killed and 11 tanks and guns destroyed. German attempts to retrieve lost ground were frustrated.

Mozyr and Kalinkovichi, twelve miles apart, were captured on the fourth day of an offensive that tore through a heavily-defended area upon which, the Russians said, the Germans placed "enormous importance."

Marshal Premier Joseph Stalin announced the victories in a special order of the day which praised Rokossovsky's troops for a "skillful outflanking maneuver" which took both towns by storm. Kalinkovichi was termed "a large railway junction and important German defense strongpoint" by Stalin, who ordered 20 salvoes from 224 Moscow guns in celebration.

At the same time Moscow radio reported colorful Cossack cavalry speeding over the snow-covered ground well west of both towns cutting off the escape route of Germans fleeing from the bastion cities.

140 Miles to Pinsk

Pinsk is 140 miles to the west along the Moscow-Warsaw railway. Now that Mozyr and Kalinkovichi have fallen, the Germans will have difficulty digging in anywhere short of Pinsk.

Kalinkovichi is particularly important as a junction on the Moscow-Warsaw railway and the Leningrad-Odessa line. Its capture, with Mozyr, cleared another sector on the north-south route between Zhlobin and Berdichev which the Russians need for communication between their White Russian and Ukrainian forces. The Germans were last reported still holding sections of the road between Kalinkovichi and Zhlobin and between Yelsk and Ovruch.

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The Russian attack began Jan. 11 with a typical preparation by overpowering barrages of artillery which silenced German defense batteries. Then mobile units and infantry made a deep outflanking maneuver, smashing at the German flank and rear. Another force moved up from the south, swung west of Mozyr and outflanked it, opening the way for the final blow Friday.

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KALINKOVICHI RAIL JUNCTION IS ALSO TAKEN

Seizure of Two German Key Bases Opens Path for Drive on Pinsk.

STALIN HAILS TWIN VICTORY

Moscow Says Cossacks Have Cut Escape Route of Beaten German Armies.

J. RING

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The Russian Army today captured the regional center of Mozyr and the rail junction of Kalinkovichi, clearing another important sector of the Zhlobin - Berdichev rail line for Red Army communications.

The two towns, protected by the strongest defenses the Germans could build in many months of occupation, were captured by Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's forces on the fourth day of their offensive in this area.

The two White Russian towns are about twelve miles apart, with Kalinkovichi to the north the more important because it is on a junction of the Moscow-Warsaw and Leningrad-Odessa lines.

The twin triumph, clearing a path for the Red Army through the Pripet Marshes into Poland and toward Pinsk, was announced by a special order of the day from Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin, recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Stalin praised the troops for a skillful outflanking maneuver which took the two towns by storm. Kalinkovichi was termed a large railway junction and important German defense strongpoint.

The Moscow radio said that Cossack cavalry, slashing out across the snows of White Russia, had cut the escape route of beaten Nazi forces streaming westward from Mozyr and had left Mozyr far behind.

JAN 15 1944

Reds Besieging Kalinkovichi And Mozyr

CASSIDY

Moscow, Jan. 14 (AP)—Soviet siege guns pounded the outflanked defenses of Mozyr and Kalinkovichi, important rail centers on the northern edge of the Pripet marshes, as Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's White Russian army gained momentum today in its drive toward Pinsk, 140 miles to the west on the Moscow-Warsaw railway.

On the lower side of the frozen Pripet marshlands 160 miles to the southwest, Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army stormed the rail station at Tutovichi, 11 miles west of Sarny on the Kiev-Warsaw railway. His troops captured Korets, 20 miles west of Novograd, and Brykov, nine miles further west.

Pressure Is Increased

Vatutin's center also penetrated another important area of Nazi communications as pressure was increased on Rovno, 50 miles south of Sarny; Luck, 65 miles to the southwest, and Kovel, 80 miles to the west.

The loss of this area, or deep penetrations, would all but isolate the key city of Lwow by rail from the north and would make a tremendous bottleneck of that junction, already burdened by heavy traffic on the Odessa-Warsaw trunk railway. Lwow is 85 miles southwest of Luck.

95 Miles From Curzon Line

West of Sarny, Vatutin's Pripet Marsh units were pushing down the railway in the direction of Kovel. These units were only about 95 miles east of the Curzon line—the demarkation line between Poland and Russia which was proposed by an Allied commission at the end of World War I.

On the extreme southern sector of the long front, Vatutin's left wing smashed repeated savage counter-attacks east of Vinnitsa as the enemy fought desperately to halt the Soviet advance on the Ukrainian Bug river and the Odessa-Warsaw railway, principal supply artery for Germans in the lower Dnieper bend.

All But Surrounded

Rokossovsky's forces reached the outskirts of Mozyr and Kalinkovichi, junction of the Moscow-Pinsk-Warsaw and Leningrad-Odessa railways, five miles to the north yesterday, a Russian communique reported, and today the two centers were outflanked and all but surrounded.

More than 40 towns were captured, including Zimovishche Moseyevka, nine miles west of Mozyr and Mitva, 17 miles to the south.

80-Mile Sarny Front

In the Sarny sector, Vatutin's right wing was operating on an 80-mile-wide front, from Dombrovitsa, 17 miles north of Sarny, south to Korets and Kilikiev.

Last reports placed the advance guards of Vatutin's left wing within five miles of the Bug river and 21 miles north of the Odessa-Warsaw railway at the town of Neirov. The Dneister river, flowing along the border of Bessarabia, was approximately 50 miles to the southwest.

BULGARIA ORDERS SOFIA RESIDENTS TO EVACUATE CITY

LONDON, Jan. 14—(AP) Immediate total evacuation of Sofia's 300,000 citizens has been ordered by the Bulgarian government following two heavy raids on the capital this week by American and British bombers, the German radio said tonight.

The majority of the evacuees will be accommodated in the provinces, said the broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

At the same time Berlin reported that the death penalty had been ordered for looting and a curfew from 8 p. m. to 8 a. m., had been imposed. All city schools have been closed and a partial debt moratorium for citizens of the capital had been granted for the next fortnight. All law suits were ordered held in abeyance until the end of the month.

The Allied raid last Monday, the Germans said, had disrupted Sofia's air raid warning system, leaving the capital dependent on church bells as a means of warning.

Dispatches yesterday from Bern, Switzerland, said evacuation of Sofia had turned into "massed flights."

The broadcast said that in addition to Sofia other large towns in Bulgaria were to be evacuated.

(CBS quoted a BBC broadcast as urging Bulgarian troops fighting in Yugoslavia to desert the Nazis and join the Partisans, or to return to Bulgaria and throw out the present government.

(The broadcast warned that the air raids on Sofia would become more severe and in addition the Allies would bomb other Bulgarian towns.)

Air Armada Hits Invasion Coast, R.A.F. Bombers Smash at Berlin

HERCHER

JAN 15 1944

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15. — (AP) A massive Allied aerial armada of possibly 1,400 planes ripped targets along the northern French invasion coast yesterday and a short time later a powerful force of R.A.F. heavy night bombers roared toward Europe in an hour-long procession.

An interruption of Berlin-Stockholm telephone service indicated that the German capital might have been the night raiders' target.

British coastal watchers said the outgoing air fleet passed some of the late returning planes from the daylight assault which was directed at military objectives along the "rocket gun coast," the portion of France closest to England. Hundreds of U. S. heavy bombers took part in this attack.

Nazis Report Raid

The German DNB news agency reported early today that British planes had attacked Germany and added that Nazi fighters had offered strong resistance. Stockholm said that telephone service with Berlin was halted from 7:15 to 8:45 p. m. last night.

Earlier Stockholm had reported that a brief alert was sounded in jittery Berlin shortly after 1 p. m. yesterday but no bombs were dropped.

Making their first attack since the mammoth air battle over the heart of Germany Tuesday, the British-based Flying Fortresses and Liberators were escorted yesterday by Thunderbolts, Lightnings and long-range Mustangs.

These shepherding planes pushed the Nazi fighters back from the target areas so that the bombing runs could be made almost without interruption.

Opposition Light

In contrast to the Tuesday attack when a record number of 60 American heavy bombers and five fighters were lost and 152 German planes were shot down, Nazi opposition over the French coast was light and preliminary reports indicated that the heavy bombers' escorting planes scored better than four to one in air combats with the Germans. It was the fifth major operation of the month for the American planes.

Heavy, medium, and fighter bombers and fighters were included in the Allied force.

At the height of the attack British Mosquito bombers harried the German ground defenses with low level bombing and cannon attacks.

Medium Marauder bombers, more than 200 strong, encountered fighter opposition for the first time since mid-December and two tail gunners claimed to have downed Nazi planes.

While there was no immediate announcement of the specific targets, the Nazi-held Pas de Calais area, the so-called "rocket gun coast," appeared to have taken a heavy pounding.

New Installations

Participating crewmen said that some of the German installations attacked appeared to be new—a sign that the Nazis still are building up their defenses in this area.

All day long the attacking force growled back and forth across the channel and the thrashing sound of their propellers echoed along the southeast coast of Britain. In the Christmas eve attack against the same German military installations approximately 700 American heavy bombers and approximately the same number of Marauders and fighters participated.

The new operations followed an R.A.F. Mosquito stab against western Germany Thursday night, the specific objectives of which also were not immediately disclosed. This was the first foray for Mosquitos since Monday night when they bombed Berlin.

While the German radio today raised its claim of American losses in the big Tuesday air battle to "at least 200 planes," the U. S. Eighth Air force demonstrated that by engaging in another operation three days later it was able to fill its ranks quickly. After a similar large loss of bombers in the Schweinfurt raid Oct. 14 it was six days before the Eighth Air force was able to conduct another major operation.

In the wake of the smashing American blow at three German aircraft factories in the heart of the Reich Tuesday, round-about reports published in the Swedish newspaper, Goeteborgs Handels-Och Sjoefartstidning, said that the Nazis now are able to produce only 1,000 planes a month of all types although they need at least 4,000. Allied bombing was said to have cut tank production to 700 monthly in the face of a need for 1,200.

A well-posted industrialist told the Associated Press correspondent in Stockholm that Berlin was in worse shape than Hamburg and that six or seven more saturation raids might obliterate the German capital. He said that more than 2,000,000 residents of Berlin had been evacuated and that more than 500,000 were homeless.

British Planes Hit Western Reich

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—Strong forces of Allied medium bombers and fighters swept across the Channel toward northern France today, breaking the lull in the daylight aerial offensive which has lasted since Tuesday's great American penetration of central Germany. The daylight offensive evidently was a continuation of the assaults on the mystery targets of the Pas de Calais area.

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—RAF Mosquitos bombed western Germany last night, the British announced today as American intelligence officers worked to compile a final accounting of Tuesday's epic sky battle over the Reich—a struggle now known to have cost the Nazis 152 fighters and serious damage to three aircraft factories.

It was the first time the Mosquitos had been out since Monday night, when they bombed Berlin. The specific objectives of last night's raid, from which one plane failed to return, were not immediately disclosed.

Eight Planes Bagged

The Air Ministry also announced that RAF Typhoons and fighters had shot down eight enemy planes yesterday in the course of offensive patrols over northern France. One Typhoon was lost.

Fresh details, meanwhile, continued to trickle in on the American raid on Germany.

The official announcement credited bomber gunners with downing 125 Nazi planes and fighters with 27.

1,200 Planes In Raid

The actual number of enemy fighters bagged by the 700 American bombers and 500 escorting planes, however, may never be known.

"These figures," the Eighth Air Force announcement said, "do not include enemy fighters that undoubtedly were shot down by United States bombers which fought to the last."

The total American cost of the decisive blow was put at 60 bombers and 5 fighters—the heaviest loss in any United States air operation of the war.

The official statement also disclosed that the Americans had dispatched bomber detachments against two other objectives in addition to the three aircraft centers west of Berlin that constituted the major targets.

Rail Factory Hit

These were a railway component manufacturing center at Bielefeld, 55 miles northwest of Dortmund, and armament installations at Meppen, on the Dortmund-Ems canal, 50 miles south of Emden.

Of the plane factories, that at Oschersleben, said to be the most important producer of Focke-Wulf 190's, apparently was given the worst drubbing, but the Junkers plant at Halberstadt and the Messerschmitt-110 production center at Brunswick also were hit hard.

At Oschersleben, the American announcement said: "The main machine shop of the plant received at least nine direct hits. The whole

area is seen in later photograph to have caught fire."

New Fighter Used

It was disclosed officially that American fighters included the new United States Mustang, longest range single-engine fighter plane in the world.

London had a brief alert during the night, the first in eight days, and a German plane was shot into the sea.

Two reports from enemy sources indicated activity yesterday by Mediterranean-based Allied aircraft. The Rome radio declared the outskirts of the Eternal City were attacked. The Budapest radio reported a raid on the Yugoslav town of Makarska.

'Can't Give That Boy A Big Enough Reward'

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—Of the many Americans who played heroic roles in Tuesday's daylight aerial assault on central Germany, one to receive high tribute from bomber crews today was an unknown Mustang pilot who drove alone into a formation of 30 Nazi fighters.

The explanation of his anonymity may lie in the announcement that five American fighters failed to return from the historic battle.

Believe He Bagged Six

Bomber crewmen who witnessed his dive, his guns blazing, believe he may have shot down as many as six from the 30 Germans.

"For sheer determination and guts, it was the greatest exhibition I have ever seen," said Major Allison Brooks, of Pasadena, Cal. "They can't give that boy a big enough reward."

"The sight of him out there alone, surrounded by all those Germans and trading punches right and left was something I will never forget," said Major Edwin W. Brown, of Oakland, Cal.

On Tail Of Germans

"The last time we saw him he was diving through the clouds on the tail of German fighters.

"We don't know who he was, but there isn't one of us who wouldn't like to shake his hand."

noiseless plane—possibly bombing from the stratosphere to escape detection.

It was the first time in several years that an enemy plane was known to have penetrated to suburban London without arousing the elaborate coast defense or radio location system.

The sound of plane engines was heard a moment before the whistle of the falling bomb. There was no gunfire. Indications were that the raider was alone, said the British Press association.

In the absence of an alert, the customary warning was not flashed on the theater screen. The bomb crashed through the center of the roof and landed near the orchestra pit, blowing about 25 seats into the air.

A dance hall adjacent to the theater was crowded with patrons but none was injured. A nearby grocery store also was heavily damaged.

It appeared most of the bomb's explosive force was shunted into the store. Reporters at the scene said casualties would have been tragically higher had the blast in the theater equaled that next door.

More than 3,000 people were in the theater when an explosion occurred. The police said first reports showed all were civilian casualties except one British soldier. Many of those injured were hit by fragments of flying debris.

with bombs.

Two of at least three orange ships enroute to Britain were found to have secret caches of explosives.

An explosion aboard one of the vessels about 10 days ago destroyed between 200 and 300 cases, each containing 60 pounds of oranges.

No casualties were suffered by the crew, but there was damage aboard.

An examination of the next ship's cargo revealed a time-bomb secreted among the fruit, and it was announced that a third ship laden with oranges which has not yet docked will be searched.

The bombs were described as small type, probably not much bigger than an orange.

Some of the fruit came from Palestine, but most of it came from Spain.

The Food ministry had announced Dec. 21 that oranges would be available to ration book holders at the rate of one pound per person each four weeks beginning early in January and continuing until March or April.

The bombs were believed to be the work of Nazi agents in the Spanish port of Valencia.

Special precautions were being taken by unloading dockers who were being paid a bonus for handling the dangerous cargo at a Scottish west coast port.

Time Bombs in Orange Crates Delay Distribution of Fruit

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15—(AP) Time bombs hidden in cargoes of long-coveted oranges shipped from Spain have delayed distribution of the fruit in England, the Ministry of Food announced today, and the Foreign office has asked the Spanish government to determine the background of the plot.

Britons, who now seldom see an orange or other citrus fruit and who have paid as high as $60 for a single lemon sold at a war benefit auction, were jolted harder by the news of the delay than by the word that the fruit was garnished

German Plane Eludes Detectors, Bombs London Movie Theater

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15.—(AP) A lone enemy plane slipped through London's bristling air raid defenses last night and dropped a bomb on a crowded movie theater in a suburban business area, killing seven persons and injuring 31.

No alert was sounded, and there was immediate speculation that the Nazis have a new type of near-

PARTISANS BATTLE GERMAN INVADERS ON ADRIATIC COAST

LONDON, Jan. 14.—(AP) A pitched battle between Yugoslav Partisans and German forces was reported today to be raging near Karlobag on the upper Adriatic coast opposite the island of Pag, recently recaptured by the forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito).

Tito's communique, as broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, did not make it clear whether the Germans were trying to recapture the strategic island which flanks the Germans' seaward approach to Fiume or whether the patriots had landed from Pag and were attempting to secure a beachhead on the mainland.

Farther north, the communique said, a fierce weeks' old fight was continuing for Novo Mesto, a railway and highway center along the upper side of the Trieste-Fiume-Zagreb triangle where Tito's men were on the offensive.

The bulletin also reported heavy fighting continuing along the 30-mile road between Banja Luka and Prijedor to the northwest in central Bosnia. Here the Germans were increasing their pressure, but everywhere else, Tito said, the Partisans were on the offensive.

DNB in a Berlin broadcast reported a new guerrilla thrust against Banja Luka, penetrated last week when the Partisans captured half the town only to be forced out when lack of dynamite prevented the destruction of a bridge which would have held off German armored reinforcements.

The Germans said their motorized forces smashed a band west of the town, slaying 208 Yugoslavs.

"Encirclement of important Partisan forces in eastern Bosnia has been completed," DNB quoted a German High command spokesman as saying "The Germans have regained the initiative in the western Balkans and aim at eliminating the Partisan danger in this area before spring."

Tito's communique said a coal mine had been destroyed at Bitoj and a lead mine occupied at Stolac, and announced an outbreak of warfare in a new area, near Djevdjelija on the Greek-Macedonian frontier, where it was said 30 Bulgarian soldiers were killed.

ing 85. Farther west, Tito's troops blew up a bridge on the Zagreb-Ogulin-Fiume railway near Karlovac, the communique said.

The battle for Novo Mesto, Slovenian city 50 miles west of Zagreb, was still raging, with no appreciable advantage reported for either side.

Lead Mine Seized

In Herzegovina, to the south, Partisans repelled an enemy assault at Stolac and seized a lead mine producing 800 tons a year.

Yugoslav sources in London said that the Germans, in their drive south from Banja Luka, were apparently attempting to breach Partisan defenses in the Dinaric Alps toward the Adriatic and thus split Tito's main forces into two isolated groups.

Budget Message Hailed By London Press

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt's budget message was accorded large headlines today by London papers, which emphasized that the budget envisioned the possibility of the war lasting until July 1, 1945, and called attention to the President's assertion that "we cannot safely rely on a 1944 victory."

Editorial comment was generally favorable. The *Daily Express*, commenting on the President's tax demands, said:

"Thus in an election year President Roosevelt once again stakes his own popularity and the election chances of his party.

Final Effort "The Greatest"

"He does his duty not only as the leader of America but as one of the great directing brains of a fighting alliance. To America, to Britain and

Nazis, Slavs Struggle For Control Of Railway

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—Fierce fighting for control of the strategic Banja Luka-Zagreb railway in central Bosnia continued today, as German forces increased their pressure on Yugoslav Partisans attacking in the 25-mile sector between Banja Luka and Prijedor.

The communique of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, said the Partisans shot down two Nazi bombers near the town of Bugojno, and reported expanding offensive operations by Yugoslav forces on other sectors of the front.

Troop Train Destroyed

Near Brod, a rail center fifty miles northeast of Banja Luka, the Partisans were said to have destroyed an enemy troop train, killing 45 German soldiers and capturing

Tabloid Gives Full Page

The eight-page tabloid, the *Daily Sketch*, devoted a full page to the message and American editorial comment. A caption over the page said:

"The contents should be of vital concern to Britons because of the close understanding—and may we say cooperation—of these two great English-speaking peoples the future of the world in no small measure depends."

Nazi Reserves In Air Fight

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—German propaganda has confirmed an impression of the American flyers that the weight of Tuesday's big daylight raid on the Reich had forced the Germans to throw most of their available strength into the defense.

"It was openly admitted by authoritative military quarters," said a Berlin Transocean broadcast, "that *Luftwaffe* squadrons, which so far had been held in reserve for particularly important operations shortly to be expected, went into action Tuesday."

A German military spokesman also told Swedish correspondents that a new type of high-climbing Nazi fighter plane equipped with a "gliding bomb" was used for the first time.

Plane No Secret to Boy

Father Gave Lad Model of Jet-Propelled Craft as a Toy

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP).—"The News Chronicle" said today that a Midlands boy gave the Royal Air Force chills recently when he was discovered playing with a model of its jet-propulsion plane while work on the new craft was still in the ultra-secret stage.

An officer noticed the lad playing with a model which had no propellers, asked to see it and gasped when he realized what it was.

Without mentioning names the newspaper said investigation revealed that the boy's father was an employee in the jet-plane factory and had made a model of the plane as a toy for his son.

Apparently no harm was done.

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Zurich said today that many German officers had been seriously wounded by hand grenades thrown into a restaurant at Nice in what was believed to be a French Commando raid from Corsica. The dispatch said the bomb-throwers escaped in a speedboat.

European Advisory Group Meets In London

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—The European Advisory Commission, formed at the Moscow conferences to study European questions arising from the war, met formally for the first time today and was presided over by United States Ambassador John G. Winant.

Other members are Fyodor Gusev, the Russian Ambassador to London, and William Strang, representing Great Britain.

DUTCH NAZIS FACE DAY OF REPRISAL

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Handbills reading "pick your Dutch Nazi in time for the day of liberation" have been posted on trees, walls and billboards throughout Holland, a young refugee told the Dutch news agency, Aneta.

As a result of the fact that the Dutch are making no secret of their intention to deal with Dutch war criminals themselves when the time comes, Dutch Nazi storm troopers no longer swagger down the streets, Aneta said.

Ciano Trial Judge Killed In Crash

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Berlin radio, quoting a Milan dispatch, said Dominico Mittica, identified as a lieutenant general in the Italian militia and one of the Verona judges who sentenced Count Galeazzo Ciano to death last Monday, was killed today in an automobile accident.

Count Ciano, Benito Mussolini's son-in-law, was convicted of treason in Mussolini's outser as Premier, and was executed by a firing squad the following day.

Mittica, the Berlin broadcast said, had commanded a division on the Russian front and served in West Africa, Spain and Greece.

War Office Bans Speech Of Lieutenant, Now M. P.

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—A scheduled speech at a political meeting in Edinburgh by a British army lieutenant just elected to the House of Commons was banned today by the War Office, which said regulations require a commanding officer's permission to speak outside one's constituency.

A debate in Commons over the

ruling appeared likely as 31-year-old Lieut. Hugh Lawson, of Leeds, said he intended to raise the issue at the next sitting. He said he intended to speak dressed in civilian clothes but he was obeying the ban at the request of his Commonwealthy party colleagues.

Allies May Censor Reich

London, *Saturday*, Jan. 15 (AP)—The London *Daily Telegraph* said today that Moscow, London and Washington are considering imposing censorship on the German press after the Reich has been defeated. Such a step, the newspaper said, would be necessary if the spread of Nazi doctrines in a liberated Germany is to be prevented.

ENVOY KILLED IN RAID

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The Ankara radio said today that the Japanese and Hungarian Ministers to Bulgaria were killed in Monday's Allied bomber raid on Sofia on Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

However, Berne dispatches which also quoted the Ankara radio, mentioned only Jungera Arnoti, the Hungarian Minister, as having been killed, and said that it was believed, but not confirmed, that the Japanese Minister had been killed.

structed England isn't going to be like this. . . ."

Supply, Demand Must Balance

Woolton said that controls necessarily must remain until supply and demand are in balance, but added:

"I venture the reminder that we are a democracy. I look forward when the time is opportune to a revival of that spirit of vigorous enterprise which, surveying the needs and well being of the country, will once again come forward and advise the Government how it can further the commercial life of the nation and what controlling forces of law are necessary to give proper protection to workers in our industries at home."

He said he hoped traders and industrialists are planning for trade abroad as well as at home "and to call for such help as they may need from the Government."

Stockholm, Jan. 14 (A. P.)—Danish patriots shot and killed a Gestapo agent today when Germans raided a Copenhagen home to round up saboteurs, a Copenhagen dispatch said today.

Russian Colonel Decorated

Learns of Honors After Returning From 2½ Years Behind Nazi Lines

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (AP).—The Tass news agency said today that Colonel Victor Liventsov, twenty-five-year-old commander of a White Russian guerrilla brigade, had arrived in Moscow after two and a half years of operations behind German lines to discover that he had been twice decorated with the Order of the Red Banner and had been given the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

A village schoolteacher before the war, Liventsov and his brigade were credited with killing several thousand German troops and destroying a "huge quantity of Fascist equipment," including between twenty and thirty trains. The Germans were said to have placed a price of 100,000 marks on his head.

Liventsov transferred the last detachment of his brigade to the regular Red Army Jan. 4, Tass said.

Ending War Controls Is Held To Be Problem

Liverpool, Jan. 14 (AP)—Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction, said today that one of the Government's major reconstruction problems will be "unwinding the administrative machine" imposing controls in British industry and life.

Woolton addressed an audience at Liverpool University, where he received an honorary degree of doctor of laws.

End Of War-Time Control Seen

"Our entire industrial capacity has grown accustomed to working under Government control . . ." he said. "We, ourselves, have become people controlled in our private lives: we pull down the blinds each night at an appointed time, and we regulate our consumption according to ration cards. . . .

"That is war, but the recon-

EX FRENCH SENATOR AMONG SEVEN SLAIN

Barcelona, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Paris press dispatches said today that Joseph Serlin, former member of the French Senate, had been slain at Lyons.

Six other persons were said to have been killed in a single day in the Cote d'Or Department in attacks by persons which the German-controlled press described as terrorists.

Two Spanish Youth Groups To Merge

Santiago De Compostela, Spain, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Falange Youth Front and University Syndicate agreed today on a unification of the two organizations into a single party youth group. The unification must be approved by Generalissimo Francisco Franco before taking effect.

National Youth Front Delegate Jose Antonio Elola will become chief of the united group, while Jose Valcancel, chief of the University Syndicate becomes second in command. Both, however, will be members of the Falange political junta, directing body of the state party.

The youth front controls all Spanish children between 6 and 18 years of age. All university students must belong to the SEU, as the syndicate is known.

AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCE SLOWLY AGAINST CASSINO

GALLAGHER

Germans ~~Holding~~ Fortified Italian Town Offer Bitter Resistance.

ROME AIRPORTS RAIDED

Three Landing Fields Smashed by Fortresses, Medium Bombers.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 14. — (AP) Americ troops advancing yard by yard from the southeast slugged doggedly today at the maze of weapon pits, barbed entanglements and minefields comprising the "Gustav line" defenses of Cassino, Nazi stronghold on the Fifth army front in Italy.

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German resistance was extremely fierce in this final three-mile deep defensive belt before Cassino, and Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's doughboys were forced to fight off a desperate enemy counter-attack on the captured village of Cervaro Wednesday night before they could continue their frontal assault. British and French troops fought in toward Cassino from the south and northeast, respectively.

Airdromes Attacked

The ground offensive was coupled with a typical Allied air blow at Nazi airdromes in the Rome area by American Flying Fortresses, Liberators, medium bombers and fighters. Three fields from which German planes have been taking off to intervene in the ground struggle were reduced to flaming wreckage.

Flying Fortresses and mediums left smoking ruins from one end to the other of the modern Guidonia experimental airport, 15 miles northeast of Rome, and at Centocelle, seven miles east of the Italian capital. The Fortresses and their Lightning fighter escort shot down eight out of 40 Nazi planes that rose to challenge them, against a loss of three American fighters. Liberators blasted an enemy field at Perugia, 90 miles north of Rome.

It was at Guidonia airport that the Italians experimented several years ago with a jet propulsion plane supposedly similar to that just disclosed to have been developed by the Allies. Whether the Nazis have continued to work with the Italian craft was not known. The experimental buildings were heavily damaged yesterday.

Strongly Fortified

Nazi prisoners taken in recent days boasted of the impregnability of what they call the "Gustav line" defending Cassino, a strategically situated town of perhaps 7,000 population on the main inland highway and railroad 70 airline miles from Rome. They declare Cassino's defenses, which take advantage of high ground around the town as well as the banks of the Rapido river on which it is built, compare with similar fortifications in western Europe.

An Allied officer, reviewing the bloody fighting of the past 10 days in which American troops captured the villages of San Vittore and Cervaro just below Cassino, predicted that the battle now beginning would be harder still. Two crack German divisions are defending Cassino.

Gen. Alphonse Juin's French forces, advancing two miles on the Fifth army's mountainous right flank, captured several more peaks and now hold all high ground north, northeast and southwest of the village of Aquafondata, seven miles northeast of Cassino, and have outflanked the village of Viticuso to the southeast. Two heights laboriously taken by the French tower nearly 4,000 feet.

[A Berlin broadcast said the Germans had abandoned Aquadondata. Friday's German high command communique reported a "heavy battle is in full swing" in the French sector.]

Eighth Army Gains

An Allied communique said New Zealand and British troops improved their positions near the Nazi stronghold of Orsogna, twelve miles inlar from the port of Ortona on th Adriatic coast, and advanced some 500 yards. One Allied patrol penetrated deep into German lines to a point east of Pennapiedimonte, six miles southwest of Orsogna, taking prisoners.

A recapitulation by Allied headquarters revealed that more than 8,000 Nazi prisoners had been taken by the Allied Fifth and Eighth armies since the original landing in Italy last September 3.

The ground offensive was coupled with an air blow at Nazi airdromes in the Rome area.

Airport Wrecked

Flying Fortresses and mediums left smoking ruins from one end to the other of the Guidonia airport, 15 miles northeast of Rome, and at Centocelle, seven miles east of the capital. The Fortresses and their Lightning fighter escort shot down 8 out of 40 Nazi interceptors, against a loss of three American fighters. Liberators bombed a field at Perugia, 90 miles north of Rome.

Other Allied planes hit railway yards at Isola, 18 miles northwest of Cassino, and pounded the docks at Formia on the west coast. Warhawks strafed three enemy merchant ships in the Adriatic and left one sinking. In all, ten Nazi planes were destroyed in air fights for an Allied loss of five.

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Yanks Crush German Counter-Blow In Cervaro Area

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DYNAN

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 14 (AP)—Gen. Alphonse Juin's French forces pushed through Italy's rugged Appennines for a two-mile gain from the east and Americans advanced slightly from the south yesterday in an encircling assault on the natural and artificial defenses of Cassino, which the Germans call their "Gustav Line," Allied headquarters announced today. The Americans repulsed a heavy German counter-attack on Cervaro about midnight Wednesday, then consolidated their gains and threatened the Nazi control of the northern slopes of Mount Trocchio, just south of the Rome road and less than three miles from Cassino.

But German resistance was extremely fierce in this final defensive belt around the next Allied objective, and the maze of weapon pits, road blocks, minefields, barbed-wire entanglements and trenches, augmenting the natural defensive features of a north-south line through the village itself guaranteed a desperate struggle before the point is taken.

Defenses Bolstered

High ground around the village, plus the banks of the Rapid river, on which the village is built, had been converted into what German prisoners called the "Gustav Line."

Referring to the tough fighting which took place for Cervaro and the mountain features beyond, an Allied commentator said the forthcoming battle of Cassino would be harder yet.

A recapitulation by Allied headquarters said more than 8,000 German prisoners had been taken on both the Fifth and Eighth army fronts since the original landings in Italy on September 3, however.

Slopes Captured

Attacking over a wide portion of the rugged central Italian terrain, General Juin's French forces captured the eastern slopes of Mount San Pietro ridge and completed the seizure of all Monna Casale range south of the Colli-Atina road.

The French now hold all the high ground north, northeast and southwest of the village of Aquafondala, seven miles northeast of Cassino, and also had outflanked the village of Viticuso to the southeast. The Germans still were in Viticuso, however.

Nazis Retake Peak

Mount Casale, whose highest point is 4,000 feet, overlooks Aquafondala. To the southwest of this rugged, roadless feature, the Germans recaptured 4,000-foot Mount Aquafondala, between the village and Mount Raimo which the French seized the day before.

(The German communique said a "heavy battle is in full swing" in this sector and that the fight was growing in violence.)

On the Eighth Army's front near the Adriatic, British and New Zealanders improved their positions near Orsogna by advancing 500 yards but most activity was confined to sharp artillery exchanges and patrol activity.

Lines Penetrated

One Allied patrol penetrated deep into German lines to a position east of Pennapiedimonte, 20 miles inland and six miles southwest of Orsogna, where it engaged in a lively clash with the Germans.

Valuable information was said to have been obtained.

(The Vichy radio said "a move on the part of the Eighth Army can shortly be expected.")

The air command said that Guidonia and Centocelle airfields near Rome were raided with destructive force yesterday in a two-pronged attack, first by heavy bombers and then by medium bombers.

Heavy bombers and their protective fighters also shot up to Perugia, in central Italy, 90 miles due north of Rome, and delivered a sharp blow at enemy installations.

Airfields Attacked

Medium bombers attacked airfields in many places, dropping showers of high explosive and fragmentation bombs among hangar, dispersal areas and runways in a favored Allied bombing pattern which has been known to wipe out whole blocks of enemy air strength.

Ten enemy aircraft were destroyed during yesterday's operation for an Allied loss of five.

GUERRILLA WAR WANES IN GREECE

CAIRO, Jan. 14. — (AP) Virtual collapse of guerrilla activities in Greece was admitted here today by newly-arrived refugees who said organized resistance against the German and Bulgarian occupation forces was at its lowest ebb in 18 months.

These refugees said Athens and the port district of Piraeus had been heavily mined by the Germans in addition to the great Marathon dam which controls the city's water supply.

Even the slightest show of resistance, the refugees said, caused the invaders to burn villages wholesale and to hold mass executions of the male population.

The fear of reprisals is so great many people are asking the guerrillas to go away and in some instances even welcome the "protective battalions" to keep the patriots at a distance.

One refugee blamed the let-down partly on the bad weather hampering outside agencies in getting food and clothing into the country.

"The average Greek's hopes for quick liberation have been dashed," the refugee said. "He's confused by propaganda. He knows that savage reprisals are likely to follow any move he makes. And the spectacle of the two rival political guerrilla organizations engaging in a struggle for political power, which in some instances has already led to armed clashes, has so confused him he scarcely knows where he stands."

men, women and children, but many were said to have been engaged in active fighting in the guerrilla ranks.

Another member of the group was an eighteen-year-old boy known only as Alac, who had been fighting for eighteen months. Exhiibting bullet wounds in both arms, he said he had been cut off by the enemy at one time for seven days, and had lived on raw horse flesh.

Most of the children in the group appeared to be in good physical condition were pale, but none showed signs of starvation.

ARMY GETS PENICILLIN

CAIRO, Jan. 14—(AP) Large supplies of penicillin have been received by U. S. Army medical officers in the middle east it was announced today. Although combat zones have first priority on penicillin U. S. Army forces in the Middle East now have enough to meet emergency needs.

Olga the Girl Guerrilla With Yugoslav Refugees

Partisan Reaches Cairo; Says She Killed 150 Nazis

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (AP).—A twenty-year-old, fair-haired girl guerrillar, who claims credit for the deaths of 150 enemy soldiers during her two years with the Yugoslav Partisan armies, arrived today among the first refugees to be brought from that German-invaded country.

A grenade-throwing specialist, the five-foot six-inch girl said her entire family, including a brother and a sister, had been hanged by the Germans and their home burned to the ground.

The refugees mainly were old

3 Italian Airports Yanks' Targets

HEINRICH

Fifteenth Air Force Headquarters In Italy, Jan. 14 (AP)—Flying Fortresses of the United States 15th Air Force covered two enemy airdromes in the Rome area with large craters yesterday, leaving smoking ruins from one end to the other of the Guidonia experimental airport, where Mussolini's once shining air fleet was developed and tests made of jet propulsion.

Liberators hit still a third airport in the Rome region, and when the big bombers had had their day medium-sized bombers of the 12th Air Force followed in the wake of the Fortresses and finished off the job.

Moderate Ack-Ack

The Fortresses and mediums found their targets at Guidonia, 15 miles northeast of Rome, and at Centocelle, seven miles east. The Liberators hit the airdrome at Perugia, 90 miles due north.

Only moderate anti-aircraft fire was encountered over any of the targets.

Fighters from the 15th covered the Fortresses and kept possibly 40 enemy fighters at a safe distance most of the time. The Fortresses and fighters between them shot down eight planes for a loss of three American fighters.

Important Nazi Base

The Italians had done some distinguished experimental work at the Guidonia laboratories. It was there that they worked on jet propulsion several years ago. Whether the Germans were continuing the experiments is not known, but the field has been an important base for Nazi planes operating over the Italian front.

The experimental buildings, workshops, an assembly plant, and hangars were said to have been severely damaged, while the landing area was pocked with holes. A large explosion was observed in the experimental section of the airdrome and several aircraft were reported hit on the ground.

Brilliant Flashes

At Centocelle airport a series of explosions highlighted by brilliant flashes started several large fires in an area apparently used as an ammunition dump. The administration building, hangars, barracks and other miltary installations and parked aircraft were in the area covered by bombs.

Twenty-five of the 40 enemy fighters were encountered over Centocelle. American fighters knocked down three of these and a Fortress gunner bagged a fourth. The three American fighters were lost there.

While the enemy airfields were being pasted, P-40 Warhawks of the 12th Air Force went after shipping in the Adriatic, hitting three merchant ships and leaving one in a sinking condition.

No Bombs, Pilot Drops Gas Tank, Hits a Ship

FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Jan. 14 (AP).—Lieutenant Robert M. Bell, of Barrington, Ill., pilot of a bombless plane that went along to cover a formation of bombers attacking shipping off Yugoslavia yesterday, decided he had to have his part in the fray.

Diving on a 5,000-ton ship that had already been hit, he dropped his belly-fuel tank directly on the deck. The gasoline helped to spread the small fire abroad the vessel, which was soon enveloped in flames,

Trains From Sofia Falter After Raids

Istanbul, Jan. 13 (A P—Delayed). Trains from Bulgaria failed to arrive at the Turkish frontier for 24 hours after Monday's day-and-night aerial blow against Sofia by Allied bombers.

Only two passengers from Bulgaria were aboard the Turkish train reaching here today from the border, and it was said that police permits are required for entering and leaving Sofia, and that the populace has been warned that looting is punishable by summary shooting.

(Meanwhile, an article in a Swedish newspaper reported to the Office of War Information declared "the whole of the railway traffic is paralyzed" in Bulgaria, and a Budapest broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors said all automobiles in the vicinity of Sofia had been requisitioned to aid in evacuation of the Bulgarian capital.)

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Nazis Stage Mock Athens Defense

Ankara, Jan. 13 (AP—Delayed). Two German divisions staged a mock defense of the city of Athens in day-long maneuvers yesterday, according to advices from Greece reaching here today.

The Nazi high command, these reports said, has set up a new Greek defense line which apparently envisages an Allied invasion from the southeastern tip of the Italian mainland.

Extent Of Line

The new line begins at the extreme eastern tip of Peloponneseus, extends north through Athens and along the eastern coast of Greece to the Olympus mountain range, thence west and south to Preveza.

The Germans were said to be sending smoke-screen equipment with crews of experts to every island in the Aegean Sea, with orders to throw a smoke screen over the islands every time an alert is sounded.

Greek saboteurs, meanwhile, were reported continuing to harass the Nazis. On January 3 they were said to have blown up a 5,000-ton German supply ship in Salamis harbor. In revenge, the Nazis shot 30 Greek hostages.

1,500,000 Made Homeless

Shortly after the new year, these reports added, the Nazi command in Greece published a warning that thereafter when acts of sabotage were committed everything within an area of 25 miles around the spot would be destroyed. It was estimated that 1,500,000 Greeks already had been made homeless since the German occupation.

Among the advices reaching Ankara today was a report that the Germans had shot all the monks and priests belonging to the Megas Pillo monastery (presumably Megas Pelaeon, situated near the town of Kalavryta on the Bay of Corinth) for aiding the Andarts, a Greek patriotic organization.

Allies In 4-Mile Burma Gain

JAN 15

New Delhi, Jan. 14 (AP)—Allied troops, continuing their push down the western coast of Burma toward the Japanese base at Akyab, have advanced to a point four miles below captured Maungdaw, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

Capture of Maungdaw, 55 miles northwest of Akyab, was announced by the Allied commander for Southeast Asia on Tuesday.

Two Villages Taken

Today's announcement said that advanced elements of the Allied forces had occupied the villages of Kanyidan and Dilpara, one mile and four miles, respectively, southeast of Maungdaw.

The advance is continuing slowly, the bulletin said, with the Japanese counter-attacking and holding tenaciously to strong points along the western foothills of the Mayu range. Allied positions have been pushed forward to the east side of the range itself.

LOCAL MEN DECORATED

New Delhi, India, Dec. 26 (By Mail) (A. P.).—Lieut. Thomas Auner of 150 Fifth avenue, New York, was among the flyers of the Air Transport Command who have just been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for their work in flying supplies to China over the Himalayan "hump," probably the world's most dangerous air route. The citation said that the award was made for "extraordinary achievement by participating in more than fifty flights in heavily loaded transport airplanes through the combat zones of Upper Assam, Burma and southwest China, where enemy interceptions were probable and expected."

M'NALLY GETS HIS EAGLES

JAN 15

But Towson Colonel Can't

...r Them On Bur... ...ht

...n the Jungles of Northern Burma, Jan. 9 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. Col. Edward J. McNally, of Towson, Md., an intelligence officer with the Americans and Chinese fighting the Japanese in northern Burma, had an unexpected surprise while within rifle shot of the enemy front lines today.

Lieut. Col. Robert Thompson, of Omaha, tapped McNally on the shoulder and handed him an envelope containing a pair of eagles and a note saying McNally had been promoted to a full colonelcy.

But McNally won't be able to wear the eagles until he leaves the front. No high-ranking officer here wears any such insignia. Japanese snipers might be partial to rank.

In Army Since 1929

Colonel McNally, 36, is the son of Mrs. H. R. McNally, of 305 Allegheny ave., Towson, and has served in the army since his graduation from West Point in 1929.

Born in Baltimore, he moved to Towson with his family as a boy. He was graduated from Polytechnic Institute in 1924, and was employed in the office of the County Surveyor at the Towson courthouse prior to entering West Point.

In Philippines And China

After his graduation he served for three years at Fort Ringgold, Texas, and later at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and Fort Riley, Kansas. Six years ago he was sent to the Philippines for a short period, and then was transferred to a school of language at Peiping, China.

He was transferred two years ago to Chungking, and was serving as an observer officer in the field when war was declared. He was ordered to the India area last year, and now is in the Burma theater.

Colonel McNally is single. A brother, Henry R. McNally, Jr., also lives in Towson.

Jap Supply Routes In China Are Bombed

Chungking, Jan. 14 (AP)—American medium and fighter-bombers ranged over much of Japanese-occupied China Monday, it was announced today, attacking enemy rail and river communications and shooting down one Japanese plane for certain and one probable and damaging three others.

A communique from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters added that Tuesday all three of a force of Japanese bombers that attempted to bomb a United States 14th Air Force forward base were shot down with no American los... The enemy raiders were accompanied by fighters.

River Craft Destroyed

Two American planes failed to return from Monday's operations, which also saw the destruction of three Japanese river tankers, two launches and other river craft on the Yangtze.

Direct hits were scored on two railroad bridges, facilities and trackage and some rolling stock was destroyed.

Today Mitchell bombers struck at four ships, of about 800 or 900 tons, near Fort Bayard, in Japanese-occupied French territory on the Kwangchowan peninsula. One of the vessels blew up and the other three were damaged. The fort's warehouses, cavalry barracks and radio station also were attacked.

NEW BRITAIN HILL IS MARINES' GOAL

JAN 16

EVENING

Japs Resist Fiercely, Battle For Strategic Height Enters Third Day.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Saturday, Jan. 15—(AP) In bitter fighting for control of strategic Hill 660 near Borgen bay, New Britain, almost 500 Japanese dead have been counted by American Marine invaders in the two-day period ending Thursday.

The enemy death toll, now almost 3,000, testifies to the bitter resistance Japanese defenders are throwing up against the Marines since the American invasion of the Cape Glouchester area Dec. 26. Borgen bay is just east of the cape.

Reports through Thursday indicate that Hill 660, named for its altitude, still had not fallen to the Marines but that the leathernecks are battling up the slopes against machinegun and mortar fire.

Find Many Graves

General Douglas MacArthur's spokesman said many shallow graves have been found and other Japanese dead are unburied, showing that the enemy is having little time for anything except retreat.

Liberators ranged far over the northwestern sector of the southwest Pacific war theater Wednesday and Thursday in raids which

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took in Dili on Timor, Makassar on Celebes, Balikpapan on Borneo and the island of Ceram—all in the Dutch East Indies—and Keaukawa village in Dutch New Guinea.

Heavy Fire Greets Bombers

Intense anti-aircraft fire greeted our big bombers making their seventh raid over Dili. The attack on Makassar was our fifth and one intercepting night fighter was shot down after the B-24s pounded Wilhelmina wharf. The important cracking plant at the Balikpapan oil refinery was set afire.

On the Huon peninsula of northeast New Guinea, Australian forces crossed the Kapugara river and captured the small village of Nambariwa Thursday, bringing them within three miles of the Japanese barge base of Sio.

Artillery brought up the coast by barges has been set up on the north bank of the Kapugara river and the big guns now are pounding Sio's defenses.

Approximately 58 miles separate the Aussies and the American landing force up the coast at Saidor, with the Japanese caught in between.

Rabaul, big enemy base on the northwest tip of New Britain, was hit twice Thursday, first by Mitchell medium bombers and later by Liberator heavy bombers. No interception was reported on the first strike, the heaviest daylight raid by Mitchells yet to hit the important Vunaganau airdrome.

Twenty Japanese medium bombers were caught grounded: seven were destroyed by strafing and bombing runs at tree-top level. Pilots said only light automatic rifle fire opposed the raid.

Airfield Hit

The Liberators struck at Tobera airfield, Rabaul, scoring many hits on the airstrips and starting one large fire in the bivouac and revetment area. Forty tons of explosives were propped. Five of 40 intercepting fighters were shot down and three others probably destroyed.

Eight more enemy barges were destroyed by Airacobra fighter planes near Bogadpim, New Guinea. The Japanese are attempting to use these small craft to spring their forces from the trap set for them on the Sio-Saidor coastal front, but hundreds are being killed by our barge-attacking fighter planes.

Jap Blows At Arawe Peninsula Have Failed

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Japanese have failed in several attempts to recapture the Arawe peninsula on the southwest coast of New Britain and the Americans still hold all of their main positions. UNSUN

United States Sixth Army soldiers are firmly intrenched in all of the three-mile-long peninsula, the adjacent islands and a small part of the inland.

Battle Lines Are Close

A colonel who returned from Arawe this week said, "The Japs are only a hundred yards from our lines and we can fight there any time we want it."

Since the first Japanese retreat under heavy fire by American sea, air and ground units, the enemy has infiltrated back down the Pulie river from the north and made several attempts to retake the peninsula. But our forces have withstood heavy night bombing raids and ground attacks.

After the first four days, the enemy had disappeared and all ground resistance in the immediate vicinity was broken. Umtingalu village was taken on the second day.

Main Japanese Garrison

This position, which is up the coast and five miles east of Cape Merkus at the tip of the peninsula, turned out to be the main Japanese garrison, complete with one large field gun, machine gun positions, barracks, a radio station and field glasses with a 12-mile range.

Following the capture of Umtingalu, our patrols went beyond the old Arawe landing strip, now unserviceable, and ranged far up New Britain's inland jungle. In about a week, enemy infiltration behind our patrols began and our [illegible] withdrew their main defense lines which extended across the head of the Arawe peinnsula.

13 More Jap Barges Sunk Off New Guinea

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 14 (AP)—Allied planes and light naval craft, further undermining the Japanese position in northeastern New Guinea, have taken a toll of 13 more enemy barges and hammered the supply base and troop center at Alexishafen with 104 tons of bombs.

The naval craft sank three barges carrying about 90 troops off Reis Point and got two more while the enemy was loading them at Sio, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said.

Aussies Closing Trap

Both Sio and Reis Point are in the vicinity of Kapugara river, where Australians are forcing the enemy from steep cliffs on the north bank as they move toward the American force at Saidor, about 55 miles northwest.

The movement of loaded barges has made it evident that the enemy is attempting to avoid the Australian-American trap by evacuating the coast. More than 140 of these craft have been sunk or damaged here since January 1.

Jetty Destroyed

Liberator bombers led the attack on Alexishafen, starting fires and destroying a jetty. Mitchell medium bombers came over later at low level, strafing and bombing. Eight fires were started in supply dumps along the big airstrip.

Other barges and a 1,000-ton enemy cargo ship were destroyed or damaged by Allied aircraft striking at Hansa Bay and Bogadjim.

More than 60 dive bombers from Solomon Islands Allied bases, with an 80-plane escort, pounded Cape St. George, on the southern tip of New Ireland. Three anti-aircraft positions were hit, several buildings demolished and fires started.

Heavy bombers, also from Solosmon bases, laid 36 tons of explosives on airdromes at Rabaul, in northeastern New Britain.

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, Jan. 14.—Corporal John O. Henion, formerly of 107 Argyle Place, Arlington, N. J., was among a group of flyers who received the Distinguished Flying Cross for heroism in the face of great danger above and beyond the line of duty.

Corporal Henion, 25 years old, is a radio operator.

JAN 15 1944

GUN POSITION HIT

NEW GEORGIA, Solomons, Jan. 9—(Delayed)—(AP) After participating in an air attack on the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, Lt. Harold Murphy of Brookline, Mass., said the raiders got at least one direct hit on a gun position.

"I saw the bomb land right on top," Lt. Murphy said. "Sandbags flew in every direction."

Navy Lt. Henry Jackson of Melrose, Mass., who led the torpedo planes, called the raid "quite easy, as far as we were concerned," after dive-bombers reduced the anti-aircraft fire.

Mili Atoll Hit By U. S. Bombers

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 14—(AP) Keeping up their daily attacks on some spot in the Marshall islands, bombers of the American Seventh Army Air force delivered a blow at Japanese installations on Mili atoll Wednesday, Pacific fleet headquarters announced today.

No fighter interception was encountered and all planes returned safely. The press release did not mention damage to enemy positions.

The raid was the fifth of the year on Mili, which is less than 200 miles north of American positions on Makin in the Gilbert islands.

Gen. Lavarack To Head Australian Mission

Sydney, Australia, Jan. 14 (AP)—Lieutenant General Sir John Lavarack has been named to head the Australian military mission to Washington, Army Minister F. M. Forde announced tonight.

Lavarack will replace Lieutenant General Sturdee, who is returning to Australia soon to fill a high military appointment. Lavarack will leave for Washington almost immediately. He served as general officer commanding successively Australian Seventh Division, the First Australian Corps and the First Australian Army.

SUGAR QUOTA SET

JAN 15 44

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 14—(AP) President Fulgencio Batista issued a decree today fixing Cuba's minimum sugar production for 1944 at 4,250,000 long tons. A total of 704,336 tons of inverted molasses, and 3,369,580 tons of sugar will be exported to the United States while 176,084 tons of sugar will be for domestic consumption. The long ton is 2,240 pounds.

Atherton To Tour Canada

Ottawa, Jan. 14 (AP)—Ray Atherton, United States Ambassador to Canada, will undertake a tour of the Dominion soon, the United States Embassy announced today. The tour, first to be undertaken by Atherton since he was appointed Ambassador, will begin January 16 with a trip through western Ontario.

Filipino Clergy Tax Levied

New York, Jan. 14 (AP)—A Japanese broadcast said today that an income-tax measure passed by the puppet Philippine Assembly includes a 24-peso tax on "professionals, priests and ministers of the Gospel."

The tax on the clergy, said the broadcast as recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, was urged by its backers to provide them "an opportunity to do their part in suupporting the state."

The pre-war value of the Philippine peso was about 50 cents, but exchange rates have not been available since the Japanese invaders flooded the country with their own paper pesos.

AGAIN RAID FOE IN MARSHALLS

JAN 15 1944

U. S. Navy Bombers Meet No Opposition.

Washington, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The Navy Reported today a bombing raid on Mili atoll in the Marshall Islands which have been pounded with almost clock-like regularity in recent days—an indication that the time is near for the beginning of softening-up operations such as usually precede invasion [illegible].

No enemy fighter opposition was encountered in the latest raid, carried out on Wednesday, and all of our planes returned safely. There wa sno indication of the extent of the damage done.

Jap Home Front Held Needing Stimulus

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—A nervous period of watchful waiting by Japan's war lords in the Pacific may be causing too much strain on the home front which needs a victory stimulus at times to whip up plane and ship production.

While the Allies take small, albeit significant, bites in Nipponese island outposts, Japan's leaders have refrained from striking back in strength anywhere along the tenuous front. They can ill afford to guess wrong.

Foe Has Little For Cheer

But such a policy has given the Japanese homeland little to cheer about. This week Tokyo radio gave its listeners a "victory" it trumpeted the news that the Japanese had "recaptured Arawe."

General MacArthur's headquarters immediately responded that the United States Sixth Army forces remained on the job there.

Interesting Study

The fact that Japan picked this spot for a victory fanfare invites interesting study because it marks the second time recently that the Japanese have eleted to make much of a jungle operation which long since has been listed by the Allies as a diversion. Previously Tokyo said that the invaders suffered a "serious reverse" by being forced back from the captured airfield.

The official Allied communiques have been scanty in details concerning positions at Arawe, including whether the village ever was in our hands. The main landing occurred at Cape Merkus, which is east of Arawe. Consequently, the Japanese could have had Arawe all the time or could have "recaptured" it without it being a serious setback.

Arawe Is No Fortress

Arawe is no fortress. It has no good harbor. Its airfield was not even used by the Japanese at the time of the invasion.

Of far more importance is the Japanese air base of Gasmata, some 80 miles east, and the Cape Gloucester airdrome, 65 miles northwest.

Before the invasion of Cape Gloucester on December 26, war correspondents pointed out that seizure of Arawe cut Japanese barge traffic along the southwest coast to and from New Guinea. They also noted that Arawe commanded the eastern flank of those vital narrow waters between New Britain and New Guinea. Cape Gloucester has superseded Arawe in both roles.

Cape Gloucester Is Menace

Even if all the Arawe sector was abandoned, provided such evacuation was accomplished orderly under sea and air protection, there would be small cause for rejoicing in Japan so long as those marines at Cape Gloucester push inland while construction battalions put the two airstrips in working condition.

But the Americans remain in the Arawe sector. Headquarters today emphasized that activity there did not involve the main forces on either side.

In view of this, the Japanese Arawe announcement seems knowingly misleading. Perhaps the Japanese factory worker needs surcease from Tokyo radio's recent trend of saying over and over that a crisis is brewing in the Pacific.

TREASURY TO GET PRISONERS' INCOME

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—(AP) The Treasury expects to collect $2,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1945 from "services of civilian internees and prisoners of war."

Listing this as one item of prospective revenue, the annual Federal budget estimates such services will bring $1,500,000 into the Treasury during the current fiscal year ending next July 1.

The United States adheres to the Geneva convention concerning treatment of prisoners of war. Under this pact, those below the grade of officer may be required to work, although there are certain restrictions on the type of labor which may be required.

Prisoners already are being used as farm workers and employers must pay the prevailing wage in the community. Eighty cents of daily earnings are credited to the prisoner's account and the remainder goes to the Treasury.

The government will not, however, make any net profit from prisoners. Costs of maintaining them far exceed returns to the Treasury from their labors.

Jap Center Gets Back Civil Rule

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—The army restored the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center in California to full civil administration today for the first time since the November 1-4 disturbances.

The announcement by the War Department and the War Relocation Authority said the action was taken "following establishment of peaceful conditions within the center."

The army took over the segregation center for disloyal Japanese in remote Siskiyou county, California, last November 5 after a group of the internees had beaten a camp doctor and damaged camp property.

Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, reported that about 400 young men out of a camp population of 15,000 participated in the disturbances.

Worships in His Underwea

Soldier on Attu Attends Church Despite Loss of Trousers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—"Some day," said Chaplain Lieutenant Francis W. Read, "I'm going to preach a sermon on 'The Soldier Who Came to Church Without His Pants.'"

On Attu Island last year, explained the chaplain, who is one of several just returned from service in the Aleutians, a young lieutenant came up to the field chapel and apologized for appearing in church without his trousers. He wore only a suit of long underwear and a field jacket.

"He told me," said the chaplain,

"that he had had his pants cut off so the doctor could get at his wounds and that it was a choice between coming to church without his pants or not coming. And he came to church."

The story was one of a number related by the War Department today which pictured the American soldier as an almost surprisingly religious man and the service chaplains as men who see a lot further than the prayerbooks.

JET-PLANE SECRET KEPT 36 MONTHS

Army Tells How "Hush-Hush" Stayed Hushed

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—The army told today how it kept the secret of the jet-propulsion plane for two and a half years—including the fact that the first pilot model was built at a secret plant on one seaboard but given its test flight on the opposite side of the country.

The plane, the army said, is still without official designation, but has acquired such nicknames as "putt-putt," "squirt," "hush-hush," "Siberia," and "super secret."

Improved Sewing Machine

"At one time," the War Department said, "the hangar concealing the place produced a rumor that it housed a project involving a major improvement in the sewing machine."

"The prime difference in the outward appearance of the jet-propulsion plane in contrast with others is that it does not have a propeller. Once when the plane was transported by truck from one testing site to another a dummy wooden propeller was attached, successfully cloaking its identity.

"The plane and its engines have been protected always by a 24-hour guard system."

Many Kept Secret

The department said the keeping of the secret was a "striking illustration in a free country of the safeguarding of security by press, civilians and the military." The department added that throughout the development of the plane, "executives and many workers of the General Electric Co. (builders of the engines) and of Bell Aircraft Corp. and military personnel in Washington, at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and other points had knowledge of the jet-propulsion plane.

Press Knew Story

"A number of newspaper, magazine and trade paper writers and executives also are known to have come into information concerning the plane.

"It was due to the sound security judgment of all of these individuals that when the formal announcement of the jet-propulsion plane's successful development was announced it came as a surprise to the nation at large."

NEWEST MUSTANG RANGE KEPT SECRET

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. — (AP) The new long-range Army fighter plane which escorted bombers in the great air battle over Germany Tuesday was described by the War department today as an improved version of the P-51 Mustang with a speed of more than 400 miles an hour.

The new plane, the air forces said, has a service ceiling which has been "increased from approximately 30,000 feet to well over this figure."

As an escort fighter, the plane "is capable of efficient operation for long distances," the announcement said, without mentioning mileage figures. Its use in the Tuesday raids on three German industrial cities did not represent its maximum range possibilities, the A.A.F. added. (Oschersleben, one of the three targets hit in the raid, is more than 600 miles from bases in England.)

The new Mustang is powered with a Packard-built Rolls-Royce Merlin liquid-cooled, in-line engine of 1,500 horsepower. The ship has a four-bladed propeller. The weight of the plane, the air forces said, "has been sharply increased from the approximately 9,500 pounds of the early versions."

The Mustang retains, in its new version, the dual characteristics of a fighter-bomber and an escort fighter. As a bomber it can handle a 1,000-pound bomb load.

The Mustang is a single-place plane with the pilot protected by armor plate front and rear. It has peak proof tanks and bullet proof glass. Of all metal construction, the plane is a low-wing monoplane, single-tail and with conventional landing gear. Mustangs are built by North American Aviation Co.

"Both American and British pilots are enthusiastic about the new fighter," the A.A.F. said.

NEW TITLES ASKED FOR TOP MEN IN U.S. ARMED FORCES

JAN 15 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP) The United States will have two "admirals of the fleet" and two "generals of the armies" if Congress approves legislation to be introduced by its naval committee chairmen.

The four men slated to receive the titles are General George C. Marshall, chief of staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, naval commander in chief; General Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air forces; and Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to the President as commander in chief.

The titles are needed, Chairmen Vinson (D-Ga) of the House Naval committee and Walsh (D-Mass) of the Senate Naval committee said, "to place them on the same footing as their British counterparts" in matters of global warfare.

They are deserved, Mr. Vinson said, as "just a proper recognition" of the four men's achievements.

America already has one "general of the armies," the inactive General John J. Pershing.

Protocol matters—the question of who ranks whom and who shall sit where at a strategy discussion—are involved in the proposed designations.

If the new titles should raise the American officers higher than their British counterparts on the combined chiefs of staffs, it is anticipated in congressional circles that similar action will be taken by the British to give their men equal ratings.

ARMY SEEKS ALLY HARMONY

Guidebook To Men Answers Controversial Questions

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—The army takes the view that the Allied cause "would be weaker" now if Russia had not attacked Finland in 1939 and overrun the Baltic states.

An official guidebook states this as a "military fact" without any attempt to pass "moral judgments" on Russia's action. The book was issued for the guidance of information officers, editors of soldier papers and personnel in charge of orientation courses.

One aim of the book is to impress American soldiers with the need for cooperation with foreign colleagues in combat. There is a caution to avoid "tale-bearing such as would create doubt of any ally."

Russia Much Discussed

Much of the advice is directed toward the Russian situation. The guide says:

"The ultimate military consequences are the best evidence of whether the USSR's 1939 attack on Finland and subsequent overrunning of the Baltic provinces were barehanded aggressions, motivated by greed for territory, or were done to strengthen the USSR's western frontiers against attack by Germany.

"The possession of this buffer territory did greatly facilitate the USSR defense when the attack duly fell. Without attempting any moral judgments on the matter, it is enough to state the military fact that had the USSR not acted so, the Allied cause would be weaker today."

English Friendship Stressed

Of Britain, the guide advises:

"As long as the war continues, and as far beyond that as the years of reconstruction may carry us, no single condition seems to be more vital for victory and the ultimate restoration of peaceful and civilized ways of life than the maintenance of an uninterrupted friendship with England. . . .

"People who have their own private reasons for not liking the British should remember that this is not their private war and that, even if it were, Britain is not the enemy."

The war aim of the armed forces of the United States, the guide says, "is the total defeat of the Axis powers." There is "no room for discussion of anything short of total military victory over the enemy" and "peace feelers do not interest us," it asserts.

DOG'S DECORATION STIRS ARMY PROBE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—(AP) A War department spokesman said tonight the Army is investigating the award of a Silver Star to a dog from heroic attacks on the enemy in Sicily.

Dogs for Defense reported in New York today that the three-year old half husky, Chips, also was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross on Nov. 19 for "courageous action in single-handedly eliminating a dangerous machine gun nest and causing the surrender of its crew."

The War department spokesman, however, said Army officials here expressed doubt that the dog has received the Distinguished Service Cross or the Purple Heart which Dogs for Defense said also was added to Chip's collar decorations.

Dogs for Defense said it had been notified of the latest award in a telegram from the Army quartermaster corps.

The War department said the inquiry was concerned chiefly with learning how the Silver Star was awarded to a dog despite Army regulations forbidding such decorations for animals.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan. 14, (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of ninety United States casualties, including these with next of kin:

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KILLED.

NEW YORK.

Mediterranean Area.

BELABIN, MURRAY, private; mother, Mrs. Gussie Belabin, 3028 Coney Island avenue, Broklyn.

COLON, LOUIS, private; father, Eugenic Colon, 734 Cauldwell avenue, New York.

DONOHUE, RAYMOND P., private; sister, Mrs. Rose Magnasco, 442 Jackson avenue, New York.

GALLIPANI, MICHAEL D., private; mother, Mrs. Marion J. Gallipani, 108 Sanford street, Brooklyn.

MILLER DAVID D., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Rose Miller, 1447 East 24th street, Brooklyn.

PAPPAS, JOHN P., pfc.; father, Joseph Pappas, 339 West 49th street, New York.

URICOLA, MICHAEL, private; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Uricola, 282 Mulberry street, New York.

URSO, CHARLES J., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mamie Urso, 172 East 104th street, New York.

WEISS, DONALD S., private; father, S. Weiss, 1156 East 12th street, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

European Area.

BLOOM, HERBERT, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Rose Bloom, 24 Eastern Parkway, Jersey City.

WHITE, VINCENT A., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Gertrude M. White, 24 East 47th street, Bayonne.

Mediterranean Area.

HOBBS, JOHN L. Jr., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Gertrude K. Hobbs, 733 Seventh street, Union City.

INGALLINESE, BENNY E., private; father, Frank Ingallinese, 95 Lodi street, Hackensack.

WAS, ANDREW J. Jr., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Anna Was, 100 South Fifth street, Harrison.

CONNECTICUT.

Asiatic Area.

SPENCER, SIDNEY C., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lillian C. Spencer, Route 5, Beaver Brook Heights, Danbury.

Federal 'War Ballot' Idea Rejected by House Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—(AP) Congressional advocates of a federal "war ballot" for the armed services suffered another reversal today when the House Elections committee, rejecting this idea, approved 7 to 5 a measure leaving the problem of soldiers' voting up to the states.

Since the Senate already has taken a similar stand, the chances for a federal ballot appear doubtful although these new moves to bring about were launched today:

1. Senator Tydings (D-Md.) introduced a measure which would give a federal war ballot to members of the armed services only after their home states declare them eligible to vote.

2. The Senate Elections committee began efforts to work out some compromise acceptable to both sides in the hot controversy. It considered, but deferred action at least until next Thursday, two new bills. One by Senator Lodge (R-Mass.) would authorize the army and navy to circulate federal ballots overseas but would leave to the states the question whether or not to accept them. The other, by Senator Lucas (D-Ill.), would set up a federal ballot commission with authority only to get ballots to and from the armed services.

In addition, backers of a federal ballot promised a floor fight to overturn the decision of the House Elections committee. The committee-approved bill probably will come up in the House next week.

The principal arguments advanced by each side, with each disputing the soundness of the other's contentions, are:

Backers of federal ballot—If soldiers and sailors are to vote, the only practicable way is to furnish them a uniform federal ballot.

Opponents — A federal ballot would constitute an invasion of the constitutional right of each state to fix its own qualifications for voting.

President Roosevelt joined the debate by saying in his annual message that the "overwhelming majority" of fighting men would be deprived of the right to vote if it is left to the states.

"No amount of legalistic argument," he declared, "can cloud this issue."

Chairman Worley (D-Tex.) was on the losing side in the House committee's division. The line-up was not announced but committee sources said three Democrats and four Republicans combined to defeat the federal ballot proposal while five Democrats supported it.

Few Fathers to Be Called If Service Law Is Adopted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—(AP) The Selective Service system advised Congress today that enactment of a national service law would permit a slowing down of the pace at which pre-Pearl Harbor fathers are being inducted into the armed forces.

Pointing out that in order to bring the combined net strength of the Army and Navy to 11,130,000 by July 1, it will be necessary to draft 700,000 men during the first six months of this year in addition to replacements of at least 100,000 a month, the report declared:

"Although at the present time many of the men now occupationally deferred in industry or on the farms are irreplaceable from the standpoint that there are no satisfactory replacements ready and willing to come forward and replace them, he message presented to Congress by the President recommending national service legislation, if acted upon by Congress, would prove the means of making replacements available for many of the non-fathers who are now deferred."

"For each non-father who is replaced and inducted," the report continued, "one less father will be taken who would otherwise have had to be inducted."

Drafted by Lt. Col. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., legislative representative, in behalf of Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, the report was submitted to the Senate and House Military committees.

Col. Keesling said that the Selective Service inducted only 90,000 of the 446,000 fathers it had forecast would be taken during the last three months of 1943.

Consequently, he said, neither the Army nor Navy reached their planned net strength for the end of the year, and instead of having a total of 10,709,000 they had 10,431,000.

"Therefore, in order to make up this deficiency," said the report, "it will be necessary for them to increase their demands upon us."

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during the first six months of 1944, and consequently, the combined monthly calls for the Army and Navy, instead of being approximately 167,000, have been increased beyond that amount."

Vacated Army Camps Will Be Hospital Sites

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—A number of army camps vacated by troops sent overseas are going to be turned over to the Veterans' Administration for use as hospitals.

This was announced today by Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, head of the Army Service Forces, following approval by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, chief of Veterans' Administration, and Maj. Gen. N. T. Kirk, Army Surgeon General.

PROPOSE MEMORIAL MONDAY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—(AP) President Roosevelt has suggested that the first Monday in each month be set aside for special memorial services to Army and Navy men who have lost their lives during the preceding month, Senator Gillette (D-Ia) said today.

Army Text Discourages Notion Veterans Will Take Over U. S.

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Army mentors are counseling tomorrow's veterans against any ideas about running the country when they come marching home.

A guide for informational officers and those concerned with orientation courses, issued by the War Department, notes that the task of keeping the soldier informed is twofold—to tell him of the war, its causes, issues and progress; to tell him what is happening on the home front and what it may be like when he returns.

Discussing the relation of the armed forces to the home front, the guide has this to say:

"The men and women of the armed forces of the United States are citizens of a democracy. They, like the government, are the servants of the people. Were they to become its masters, democracy would perish.

"In time the majority will be returned to civil life and will have the same privileges and duties as other citizens. They will exert political force according to the validity and vigor of their political ideas.

"Hence irresponsible talk about the political implications of the growing strength of the armed forces, epitomized in such phrases as 'this Army will return some day and run the country,' is only for those who have not yet taken an accurate measure of their wartime responsibility. It is not a proper subject for those who are conditioning the thinking of military personnel.

"The Army is serving the people, not expecting to dominate them."

When the soldier leaves, he freezes in his mind a picture of the civil world of home, retains that image and looks forward to returning to that picture when he comes home, the guide said, adding:

"But something he does not consciously count on is happening at home—the heavy demands of the war on the civilian front are changing many of the faces and conditions of life there. These changes come to seem natural to those at home whom they currently affect. Without his preparation for them, they will seem abrupt and bewildering to the returned soldier. Army information services should be alive to the evolutions and new ways on the home front, and share them with the armed forces."

The guide thereupon discusses what material should be used in soldier publications and other informational media reaching the service personnel overseas. They are, the guide says, entitled to news that is "to inform and not to incite."

"It is a reasonable presumption that troops are interested in news of labor, including reports of strikes, labor disputes, etc., where such events are of a magnitude to have national interest or of such character as to influence the lot of the fighting man," the guide advises.

"Certainly the story that man power is due to be drafted for war factory service is information of a type which is calculated to make the average individual in military service more contented with his lot. . . . In general, information dealing with the difficulties on the home front which result from the stresses of the war, such as gasoline rationing, food rationing, increased taxes, and longer hours, is of especial interest to the man in service and provides an uplift to his own feeling about the war, rather than otherwise."

The guide says that "no good purpose is served by plying the soldier with information emphasizing the prevalence of high wages or extraordinary profits" which tends to show the soldier is carrying an excessive share of the war burden."

Political news, the guide says, "is to be handled as fully as is warranted by the interest of the armed forces in the subject matter, bearing in mind that the non-partisan character of the nation's military forces necessitates a strictly objective treatment of such material."

The Army also advises its editors against depicting "the female form in Army newspapers."

"Within the continental limits of the United States," says the guide, "this general subject is already so handsomely exploited by civilian periodicals that for the military to enter the competition would be like carrying coals to Newcastle."

"This (the female form in Army newspapers) is not a military subject, although it is frequently a subject of the military," the guide says.

The writers of the booklet add: "However, one cannot refrain from quoting briefly from a lengthy editorial salute by an Army newspaper at an isolated post in Alaska to a New York (burlesque) artist who has posed for special pictures for their small publication.

"'You are the bear grease on our lupin-root cakes. You are the seal blubber in our bowl of salmon berries. You are the liver of the caribou, the egg of the sturgeon, the young gizzard of the spring ptarmigan, etc., etc.,' is a touching acknowledgement of the fact that in the life of this isolated garrison the likeness of the obliging young woman was more warming to the quonset hut than any mere coal fire."

Advice on Russian Situation

The Army also takes the view that the Allied cause "would be weaker" now if Russia had not attacked Finland in 1939 and overrun the Baltic States.

Much of the advice is directed toward the Russian situation. The guide comments that "it is not necessary or desirable to defend Communism in order to enlist the sympathetic interest" of the American soldier and that "though we do not agree with their political ideas (and they do not believe in ours) we believe utterly in the defense of the principle for which they are fighting," the right to determine how they shall be governed.

At another point, the guide says:

"The ultimate military consequences are the best evidence of whether the U. S. S. R.'s 1939 attack on Finland and subsequent overrunning of the Baltic provinces were barehanded aggressions, motivated by greed for territory, or were done to strengthen the U. S. S. R.'s western frontiers against attack by Germany.

"The possession of this buffer territory did greatly facilitate the U. S. S. R. defense when the attack duly fell. Without attempting any moral judgments on the matter, it is enough to state the military fact that had the U. S. S. R. not acted so, the Allied cause would be weaker today."

Of Great Britain, the guide advises:

"As long as the war continues, and as far beyond that as the years of reconstruction may carry us, no single condition seems to be more vital for victory and the ultimate restoration of peaceful and civilized ways of life than the maintenance of an uninterrupted friendship with England . . .

"People who have th own private reasons for not liking the British should remember that this is not their private war and that, even if it were. Britain is not the enemy."

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3 OPERATING RAIL GROUPS END DISPUTE

Agree To Wage Settlement Granted Engineers, Trainmen

THE WASHINGTON SCENE:

Representative Worley will carry fight for his compromise soldier-vote bill to floor.....*Page 2*

Court decision upholding OPA authority interpreted as major victory for agency.....*Page 3*

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP) — The railroad operating brotherhoods' wage dispute was settled tonight when the firemen, conductors and switchmen accepted the same pay increase — an over-all boost of 9 cents an hour — that President Roosevelt awarded the engineers and trainmen in arbitration proceedings.

This removed from controversy the wages of 350,000 men who operate the trains and possibly opened the way for early return of the railroads to private management. The army took over control of the roads December 27 because of a strike threat.

Non-Operating Case

Still to be settled are the demands of 1,100,000 non-operating railroad workers—the shopmen, clerks and others who do not operate trains—for a pay increase in lieu of overtime. A special Presidential board is considering these demands, however, and the unions have recalled strike orders, originally set for December 30, which led to Government seizure of the roads.

In another development during the day, a House Interstate Commerce subcommittee approved legislation stripping Fred M. Vinson, Stabilization Director, of all authority over railway workers' wages. The measure would place exclusive jurisdiction with the Railway Mediation Board.

Acceptance by the firemen, conductors and switchmen of the 9-cent pay boost—4 cents general increase and 5 cents in lieu of overtime or away-from-home expenses—was announced by the White House.

Says Strike Is Off

The brotherhoods' chieftains made no immediate comment, but it was understood they felt the agreement they had worked out with the carriers gave assurance the increase had not "frozen" wages for the duration of the war. They had raised the question whether this was the effect of the President's award in the case of the engineers and trainmen.

J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, advised the President that the carriers and the heads of the firemen's, conductors' and switchmen's organizations had reached an agreement on the wage question.

Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, announced that "the strike is off," so far as the operating unions are concerned.

To Cancel Orders, Belief

This was interpreted generally as meaning the brotherhoods will definitely cancel their strike orders, originally issued for December 30 but postponed indefinitely when the Government took control of the roads.

President Roosevelt said last week he would not agree to a wage increase for these brotherhoods unless they canceled their strike orders.

Pelley told the President that the firemen, conductors and switchmen had indicated their willingness to sign an agreement embodying "the same wages, overtime, expenses away from home, and vacation provisions" contained in an arbitration award which the Chief Executive made the engineers and trainmen.

Vacation Provision

The agreement already executed beween the carriers and the engineers and trainmen, Pelley said, provides for an early meeting of those involved to work out details on vacations, with the President authorized to arbitrate any disagreement.

But, he said, the other three non-operating unions thought the President should not be burdened with any dispute over the vacation provision and that the matter should be left to arbitration under the Railway Labor Act.

In reply, Mr. Roosevelt advised Pelley that the engineers and trainmen had agreed to the vacation provision proposed by the other three unions and that Vinson had told him the proposed contract with the firemen, conductors and switchmen conformed with the stabilization program.

"I am, therefore, happy to approve the disposition of the matter set forth in your letter," the President said, "and thus bring to an end the unfortunate controversy between the five brotherhoo and the carriers."

At today's hearings on the non-operating unions' case, questions developed as to whether a 4-to-10-cent general increase already is legally effective and whether it should be taken into account in deciding on overtime pay.

DEBATE IN SENATE DELAYS ACTION ON NEW TAX MEASURE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. — (AP) Completion of revenue sections of the $2,275,600,000 tax bill, confidently undertaken by the Senate today, was washed out by a flood of unexpected oratory on subjects ranging from the soldiers' vote to international relations and food subsidies.

As a result the senators were forced into a Saturday session, to clear the way for action on controversial amendments to the war contracts renegotiation law Monday.

An indication that some of the fire might be removed from the fight over proposed renegotiation law revisions came, however, with announcement that the Finance committee would hold a special meeting Monday morning. Informed senators said they had reason to believe that Chairman George (D-Ga), who had been conferring the past two weeks with Army and Navy representatives, might then submit some compromise proposal.

A four-man minority of the committee has criticized the proposed amendments, on the ground that they are too favorable to the war contractors whose profits are renegotiated under the act.

Most of the amendments acted upon today were highly technical or of minor general importance.

However, the Senate ratified a 20 per cent tax on cosmetics and toilet preparations. That compares with the present rate of 10 per cent and the House figure of 25 per cent.

Senator McClellan (D-Ark) succeeded in adding barite to a list of minerals subject to a 15 per cent depletion allowance in the computation of excess profits taxes.

In an overall appraisal of the bill, Senator Davis (R-Pa), a member of the Finance committee, conceded it might be bettered in some respects "but in general it is directed toward the long-range welfare of the nation."

Senator Davis expressed hope that Congress would get around to simplifying the tax laws this year.

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Newspaper Of Rail Unions Declares New Deal Is Dead

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—*Labor*, the official weekly newspaper of 15 operating and non-operating railroad brotherhoods, came out today with this eight-column headline: "Now We Know 'New Deal' Is Dead! 'F. D.' Asks Congress to Conscript Workers for Private Profit."

An accompanying cartoon showed an overalled "American Worker," manning a machine under a poster carrying the Army-Navy "E" award and a quotation from Under Secretary of War Patterson: "I know of no parallel to the job done in the war by industry and labor."

Handcuffs Pictured

Reaching into the picture are a pair of hands labeled 'F. D. R." holding out handcuffs tagged "draft law," with these words: "Here Is the Reward for Your Services."

The article under the headline, reviewing President Roosevelt's request for national service legislation, stated that previous reports that he would recommend such legislation had been disbelieved by "trade-unionists and progressive members of Congress" because "it was incomprehensible to them that the man since he was first elected Governor of New York, in 1928, has been the recipient of the support and devotion of American workers, could, in all seriousness, urge that these workers be subjected to involuntary servitude."

Sugar-Coating Charged

"Clearly," the article said, "the President recognized the inconsistency of his position, because he sought to sugar-coat the proposal. His message was full of platitudes picturing the bright, new world, filled with all kinds of social reforms, to which he urged the workers to march contentedly, but in chains."

An adjacent article on the railway wage disputes, which have led to Federal seizure of the carriers, carried this heading: "White House Still Bungling Wage Issue, as Union Chiefs Seek Peace."

Backs National Service Act

San Francisco, Jan. 14 (AP)—The CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union today indorsed President Roosevelt's recommendation for a national service act.

The union, headed by Harry Bridges, said in a formal statement "a national service act, along the lines demanded by the President. will not disturb any workers now in essential war industry, but will get into essential war industry workers not now there. . . .

"We do not believe that men or women have the right to stay out of essential industry, or that anybody has the right to keep out of essential industry when the safety of our nation depends upon full utilization of all available muscle and brain."

The statement said "It is to be regretted that the President thought it necessary to throw a bone to the anti-labor bloc by stating that a national service act would prevent strikes. No legislation will prevent strikes. . . . Strikes will be prevented by *bona fide* unions operating under a program and with a leadership that can make everybody understand that strikes, for whatever cause, mean that more of our fighting men and merchant seamen lose their lives and endanger the victory."

Labor Asks Place In Planning Of Industrial Reconversion

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New York, Jan. 14 (AP)—Labor was urged at a CIO political-action conference tonight to demand a place in the planning of industrial reconversions from a wartime to a peacetime basis as a guard against post-war unemployment.

"We have a War Production Board, we will need a peace production board," said Clinton S. Golden, special assistant to the president of the CIO United Steel Workers. He now is on leave and serving as vice-chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

Walter P. Reuther, vice-president of the CIO United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers, also advocated creation of some such agency. He said he was opposed to placing post-war employment problems in the hands of big business.

Labor "Buyers' Market" Seen

Striking the same note, O. A. Knight, president of the CIO Oil Workers' International Union, said:

"If the solution of this problem is left with the industrialists, we can be certain they will deliberately create a substantial surplus of workers over jobs in order that they might enjoy what they term a 'buyers' market' in labor.

"Labor must not permit them such an opportunity, therefore labor must concern itself with the planning of our domestic economy and labor must insist that all other groups, including industry, Government and public, participate and cooperate in such planning."

Hillman To Give Data

Earlier, Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO political-action committee, told the conference he was prepared to give the Department of Justice or any other agency full information with regard to charges that the committee had violated criminal provisions of the Smith-Connally anti-strike law.

Representative Howard Smith (D., Va.) charged yesterday that the committee was "trying to influence, if not control, the 1944 elections."

Senator Murray (D., Mont.), another speaker, appealed to the CIO political-action forces to take the lead in supporting the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill broadening the social security system. He described the bill as providing "a stronger system of unemployment insurance."

Biting Dog Uses Similar Tactics On Enemy, Wins DSC

New York, Jan. 14 (AP)—Chips, canine hero of Sicily who was enlisted in the army after biting a Pleasantville (N. Y.) garbageman, has been awarded the distinguished Service Cross for using similar tactics on the enemy, Dogs for Defense announced today.

Dogs for Defense said it had received a telegram from the Army Quartermaster Corps which revealed that Chips was the first dog in the nation's history to receive the medal.

General Adds Ribbon

Maj. Gen. Lucian Truscott added the ribbon to Chips' collar—which already carried the Silver Star and the Purple Heart—on November 19, citing the 3-year-old, 100-pound animal for "courageous action in single-handedly eliminating a dangerous machine-gun nest and causing the surrender of its crew."

By the award, Truscott waived a War Department regulation which permitte danimals to be cited for bravery but prohibited the actual award of the medal.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Wren, of Pleasantville, own the dog, a half-husky with a strain of collied and shepherd.

Fears Medals May Be Lost

"I certainly wish I could get the War Department to send the medals or the citation to us," Mrs. Wren said. "I know Chips and he breaks his collars all the time. He has probably lost his medals by this time."

Corporal William Haulk, Chips' handler, wrote the WRENs several months ago that Chips charged an Italian pillbox when enemy gunners opened fire on invading American soldiers. Haulk said the dog leaped at the throat of an Italian machine-gunner, forcing him to surrender. His three companions followed suit promptly. Chips was wounded in the encounter.

G.O.P. IS WARNED OF OVERCONFIDENCE

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NEW YORK, Jan. 14—(AP) Representative Margaret Smith (R-Me.) said tonight the Republican party faced danger from overconfidence in the forthcoming presidential campaign.

She told the Federation of Women's Republican Clubs of New York state that the G.O.P. had many men capable of filling the presidency while the Democrats must choose "the indispensable man," she added:

"As there is danger of overconfidence to the nation in its 1944 war effort, so there is the danger of overconfidence to the Republican party in its political effort.

"That overconfidence is already gravely threatening the unity and ultimate success of the Republican party.

"Every day we hear that everybody is opposed to Mr. Roosevelt. We hear that he can't be reelected—but didn't we hear this in 1936? Didn't we hear this in 1940? There's something more needed and that something is emphatically Republican voters at the polls."

The congresswoman cautioned against Republican opposition to measures solely because they were sponsored by the administration. She asked action to give the armed forces a vote and to retain renegotiation of war contracts, but withheld endorsement of the national service act pending a chance to see the final draft.

Miss Marion Martin of Bangor, Me., assistant chairman of the Republican National committee, urged women to band together politically to preserve their jobs in the post-war economy.

"We can scare men with ballots much more than we can with words," Miss Martin said.

She scored what she termed the apathy of voters at "intermediate elections," citing Kentucky and New Jersey as typical of states which failed to turn out the vote in 1942 state and city contests.

Declaring she wished to straighten out Republican spokesmen who believed the party could elect anybody, she said:

"To say we can elect anybody is an error, but we can elect anybody the convention nominates."

Modern Musicians Think Too Much, Says Beecham

New York, Jan. 14 (AP)—Sir Thomas Beecham, British conductor, attributes the "decline of music in the 20th century" to this: Musicians think too much nowadays.

Sir Thomas told a Town Hall audience today, "It is quite right that creators of music should not think. The fact is when they begin to think they go wrong."

He added: "Let's please pray our creative artists to be socially stupid, intellectually puerile, to shut themselves upstairs in an ivory tower and be as they used to be: outrageous, preposterous, impossible and almost outlaws from society, but to recover the pride in their craft and the faith in its all-supreme importance."

'Star-Spangled Banner' Version Of Stravinsky Startles Audience

BOSTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—The noted modern composer Igor Stravinsky conducted the Boston Symphony Orchestra in his own arrangement of "The Star-Spangled Banner" today, startling a huge symphony hall audience into what amounted to stunned silence.

The Russian-born musician, who also led an encore of his "Circus Polka"—the third time the orchestra has played an encore since 1885—generally created as much excited comment among sedate Bostonians as once greeted his controversial orchestral suite "Le Sacre du Printemps."

Mr. Stravinsky's version of the national anthem overshadowed everything else on the precedent-breaking program. At the start, the audience began to sing with the orchestra in customary manner, but soon the odd, somewhat dissonant harmonies of the sixty-one-year-old composer's arrangement became evident. Eyebrows lifted, voices faltered, and before the close practically every one gave up even trying to accompany the score.

Earlier, Mr. Stravinsky explained that he completed his harmonization of "The Star-Spangled Banner" two years ago on the Fourth of July. He said he retained the melody but introduced different harmonies, suggesting Puritan times with chords in the old contrapuntal style.

The composer described the orchestral sound as full, rich, more like a church hymn than a soldier's marching song or a club song, as the anthem was originally. But Bostonians found little religious feeling. Their reaction indicated clearly that the Stravinsky arrangement never would take the place of the more familiar version.

4th-Term Pledge In New Hampshire

Concord, N. H., Jan. 14 (AP)—New Hampshire Democrats today announced a complete slate of candidates for the Democratic National Convention "wholeheartedly pledged to Roosevelt for a fourth term."

This development came as filings opened this morning for both the Democratic and Republican conventions. New Hampshire is the first State in the nation to elect delegates to national conventions of the two major parties.

Filings will be received by the Secretary of State until February 12, with election on March 14.

Governor Blood headed a long list of Republican candidates filing for seats. The majority of Republicans were not pledged. Only three said they would support Wendell L. Willkie for President.

New U. S. Flying Suit Developed

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 14 (AP)—A new high-altitude winterized flying suit, described as the well-dressed flyers dream come true, was disclosed tonight by the Army Air Force Materiel Command at Wright Field.

It was developed along a realistic basis—demands of flyers returned from combat zones and from airmen still in the thick of war.

The helmet is fitted with all necessary accessories — goggles, microphone, earphones, oxygen mask and headgear. The gloves can be fitted with extra woolen layers as the cold increases, but still retain enough flexibility to allow for handling of delicate controls and instruments. Muk-laks — Eskimo shoes—complete the outfit.

MILITARY TRAINING IN POST-WAR YEARS FAVORED BY KNOX

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Navy Chief Proposes Compulsory Service for Youths 17 to 19.

WOULD KEEP PEACE

Strong Nation Can Remain Free, Secretary Tells Boy Scout Leaders.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.—(AP) To make certain "that our individual liberties will be preserved," Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox tonight advocated one year's compulsory military training "for every boy, when he attains the age of 17 or 18."

"There is no safety or peace in unpreparedness," the cabinet officer told the Cleveland Boy Scout council's annual dinner. "The unspeakable folly of the theory that we are more likely to resort to war, or become involved in war, because we are reasonably prepared against the danger of war, has been made so plain that few will be found to deny it.

Might Need Services

"Therefore, I believe, thoroughly, that one of the best measures we can take to insure that our individual liberties will be preserved and that free Americans will remain free, is to require that every boy, when he attains the age of 17 or 18, shall be required to spend at least one year in training on land, or at sea, against the possibility that some time x x x his services may be required to help protect the country."

Citing 25 per cent rejections by the Marine corps for physical reasons, Secretary Knox asserted "We must in the future, spend more

time, thought and money in improving the physical qualities of our people."

"Our first concern," he added, "must be care for children. This x x x certainly should include frequent medical examination, in the public schools."

Urges Outdoor Work

A second step recommended by Secretary Knox "is to teach city-bred boys and girls how to take care of themselves out-of-doors. Indeed, I am not sure that Scouting ought not to be made a part of our public school curriculum."

"And now we come to the third important link in the task of building a strong and virile America in the future," the secretary continued. "It has to do with the young man when he reaches the age when military service can be expected of him in time of war—say between 17 and 19 years of age.

"Normally this would be about the age most boys finish high school and either go to work or go to college. That would be the ideal time, in a boy's life, when a year of his time should be given to his country for the purpose of training him physically, and mentally, and spiritually, for citizenship, the first duty of which is service in defense of his country in case of emergency."

Secretary Knox asserted that such a system of training is in harmony with the democratic ideal.

"No one should be exempt," he said. "Rich and poor, boys from the city and boys from the farm, boys of all races and religions, all should be made to shoulder a common responsibility of personal preparedness, as a shield for the future security of our country.

"Properly used, a year's service with the colors would provide for every young man, a chance to enjoy the benefits of occupational guidance."

Asserting that "now is the time to begin agitation for such a system of training," Secretary Knox said "if our people have the wisdom, growing out of the experience of this war, to institute a system of universal training, we will reap x x x many highly valuable benefits from our war expenditures."

SAYS ROOSEVELT COURTS UPRISING

Cleveland, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—W. S. Jack, president of Jack & Heintz, manufacturers of aircraft parts, said today that the Roosevelt administration was "flirting with a revolution," as he commented on a War Department order to reduce by $7,000,000 the cost of products his company sold the Government during 1942.

"The Roosevelt administration is flirting with a revolution when the men come home from the war," the Cleveland News quoted Mr. Jack as saying. "Our soldiers are coming home expecting jobs in American factories. But our factories will not be left a dime for the post-war period. What do you think these men are going to think when they are offered new and glorified WPA jobs? I tell you they are coming home to the worst mess in the nation's history."

Asked whether Jack & Heintz might suspend operations after the war, Mr. Jack replied:

"It certainly will not. We've just been called to the rescue of equipment for the big bomber. Of course we'll go. We wouldn't think of halting now or ever.

"We need additional capital of $10,00,000 to $15,000,000 for our safety. My auditors tell me I have about $600,000. I'll put that in, everything I have, to carry on. We'll ask associates (employees) for subscriptions. We'll do our part."

War Department's Order.

Washington, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The War Department, invoking the price adjustment law, today directed the Cleveland firm of Jack & Heintz, manufacturer of aircraft parts, to reduce by $7,000,000 the cost of products sold the Government during 1942. The Government contends that this amount represented "excess profits."

Under-Secretary of War Patterson said that "to the extent the $7,000,000 is not recovered by the Treasury Department through taxes, the recovery will be effected through witholding of amounts otherwise due to the corporation. This will result in the recovery of approximately $1,750,000 that would not otherwise have been recovered from the company by the Government."

The firm was the subject of a congressional committee inquiry in 1942. Edmund Toland, counsel for the House Naval Affairs Committee, complained that the company had made "willful disposition of Government money on defense contracts." One witness, a secretary of the firm, testified she had received $20,000 in salary and bonuses in one year.

William F. Jack, president of the company, contended that the bonus system had produced a worker morale "any one can be proud of" and announced after the investigation that his firm would voluntarily limit profits to 6 per cent, cut salaries and turn back amounts beyond the 6 per cent figure to the Government at the end of the year.

In its statement today the War Department said that during the fiscal year Jack & Heintz "made a profit of $8,361,000 before taxes, which is the profit established for Federal income tax purposes. The company agreed to use income tax figures in renegotiation, and all expense reductions allowed by the Treasury Department were similarly allowed in renegotiation."

Marines Told Of Honors To Come

Quantico, Va., Jan. 14 (AP)—The war cannot end until the military power of Japan is utterly crushed, Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, USN, retired, told a class of Marine Corps officer graduates here.

"It is in the Pacific that the Marine Corps is destined to add many more names to that roll of honor that now extends from Wake to Tarawa," the wiry, white-haired admiral, who, from 1937 to 1939, was Asiatic fleet commander, declared, "the final name will be Tokyo."

"When the true history of the war is written," the Iowa-born veteran seaman declared, "it will be found that the Fourth Marine Regiment and the marines in the Philippines played a brilliant part in the defense of Bataan and Corregidor."

Swimming Enables Man To Outwit Japs

Los Angeles, Jan. 14 (AP)—Navy Lieut. John Kennedy, modest son of Joseph P. Kennedy, former United States Ambassador to Great Britain, is home from the South Pacific with a tale of dodging Japs by swimming from island to island for a week after an enemy destroyer sheared his PT boat in two.

Kennedy is en route to Palm Beach, Fla., to visit his parents before returning to Boston for the remainder of 30 days' leave—his first since he was sent to the Solomons area with a PT squadron last February.

AWARDS FOR PILOT, 42

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Major Franklin N. (Pappy) Colby, 42 years old, oldest active bomber pilot of the Eighth Army Air Force in England, returned to San Diego yesterday with the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal and a few Oak Leaf Clusters, earned by the Andover, N. J., Flyer in twenty-five missions.

The Army changed its mind after Pearl Harbor and repatriated Major Colby from the Royal Canadian Air Force which he joined after the American Army and Navy rejected him because of age.

Major Colby led his group on the longest bombing mission the Eighth Air Force had ever attempted—an 1,800-mile round trip to Marienburg, East Prussia.

Paintless Fortresses To Be Lighter, Faster

SEATTLE, Jan. 14 (AP).—Elimination of camouflage paint is going to clear the scales for sixty pounds more of bombs or baggage in new Flying Fortresses.

The Boeing Aircraft Company said yesterday the no-paint order would leave the four-engined bombers that much lighter and faster by several miles an hour.

The War Department recently announced the order on the recommendation of combat commanders. Except in special cases, the only exterior paint on a Fortress will be black patches on surfaces that reflect sun glare in airmen's eyes.

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ADD LONDON - AERIAL - (CHURCHILL) - HOME-LEAD

EVEN BEFORE AN ANNOUNCEMENT WAS ISSUED ON THE DAYLIGHT OPERATIONS

9 THE HILVERSUM RADIO LEFT THE AIR, WHILE THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB HALTED BROADCASTING "FOR TECHNICAL REASONS," SIGNALLING POSSIBLE EARLY NIGHT MISSIONS BY THE RAF.

WITH THE LATEST ATTACK THE PAS DE CALAIS DEPARTMENT, WHICH IS THE CLOSEST TO ENGLAND, HAS BEEN BOMBED 21 TIMES IN 25 DAYS, AND IN THAT 10 PERIOD HAS BEEN POUNDED BY 7,000 TONS OF BOMBS. THIS IS ABOUT HALF THE AMOUNT DUMPED ON BERLIN IN THE LAST 10 ASSAULTS BUT THE FRENCH COAST ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT OVER A LARGER AREA AND HARDLY IN THE SAME CONCENTRATION.

MORE THAN 750 ALLIED PLANES CONCENTRATED ON THE PAS DE CALAIS ON 11 JAN.7 AND ABOUT 1,300 SORTIES (INDIVIDUAL PLANE FLIGHTS) WERE FLOWN AGAINST IT ON JAN.4.

DURING THIS CAMPAIGN WHICH HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR THREE MONTHS THERE 12 HAS BEEN NO EXPLANATION OF WHAT THE PLANES WERE AIMING AT OTHER THAN "MILITARY OBJECTIVES."

CREWMEN RETURNING FROM THE DAY'S OPERATIONS SAID THAT BLACK AND BLUE SMOKE FLASHES MARKED HITS ON SOME OF THE TARGETS. THE CREWS OF

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13 ONE U.S.BOMBER GROUP SAID THAT THE PROTECTING FIGHTERS, IN SWEEPING OPPOSITION AWAY FROM THE TARGETS, STAYED OUT SO FAR THEY COULD HARDLY BE IDENTIFIED.

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SERGT.L.L.PAXTON, A GUNNER, OF 1852 NORTH INTERSTATE STREET,

14 PORTLAND, ORE., SAID, "I DIDN'T SEE MUCH OF THE GERMANS BECAUSE THEY WERE PUSHING THE GERMANS WAY IN--LEAVING ALL THE TERRITORY TO US." #

ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN - (KING) XX SARNY

"IN THE SARNY AREA, WHERE THE SOVIET THRUST ADVANCED FARTHEST THE SITUATION IS NOT ESPECIALLY PRECARIOUS BECAUSE RUSSIAN FIGHTING FORMATIONS ADVANCING THERE CONSIST OF RELATIVELY SMALL FORCES. AS SOON AS THESE ENCOUNTER A STRONG OPPONENT THEY PROBABLY WILL WITHDRAW QUICKLY," BERLIN SAID.

VATUTIN'S SOUTHERN WING CONTINUED FIGHTING BACK THE MOST IMPORTANT GERMAN COUNTERATTACK ON THE ENTIRE FRONT AS THE NAZIS STRUCK TIME AND AGAIN TO HALT THE RUSSIANS SPREADING DOWN TOWARD THE UKRAINIAN BUG RIVER AND THE RUMANIAN FRONTIER.

THE RUSSIANS LOCATED THIS FIGHTING AS "EAST OF VINNITSA" BUT THE GERMANS SPOKE OF FIGHTING "SOUTHWEST OF POGREBISHCHE." THE RUSSIANS EARLIER HAD ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF ILINTSY, 25 MILES SOUTH OF POGREBISHCHE AND NEMIROV, 30 MILES SOUTHWEST.

RUSSIAN REPORTS SAID THE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS HAD BEEN PARRIED SUCCESSFULLY, BUT THE GERMANS CLAIMED THEIR ATTACK "CONTINUED TO PROGRESS" AND HAD DESTROYED 33 TANKS THURSDAY.

GERMAN REPORTS SPOKE OF FIGHTING IN AREAS WHICH THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE HAS IGNORED. BERLIN SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE FIGHTING "AT THE NIKOPOL BRIDGEHEAD" PRESUMABLY A GERMAN HOLD ACROSS THE DNIEPER NEAR THE MANGANESE MINE CENTER. THE GERMANS SAID THE RUSSIANS "EXTENDED THEIR ATTACKS OVER FURTHER SECTORS" BUT DECLARED THEY WERE REPULSED.

BERLIN ALSO SPOKE OF A RUSSIAN ATTACK SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF

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CHERKASY IN THE DNIEPER BEND WHERE VATUTIN'S LEFT FLANK WAS NEAREST THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY OF GEN.IVAN S.KONEV.

"FIGHTING OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE AGAINST ENEMY FORCES WHO PENETRATED INTO GERMAN LINES IS IN FULL SWING," THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE RUSSIANS LOST A TOTAL OF 335 TANKS IN TWO DAYS, BERLIN ASSERTED.

RQ315PEW

LONDON, JAN 14-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF MARSHAL STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY AS BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

TO GEN.ROKOSSOVSKY:

OUR TROOPS OF THE BYELO RUSSIAN FRONT, AS THE RESULT OF A SKILLFUL OUTFLANKING MANEUVER TODAY, JAN. 14, TOOK BY STORM THE REGIONAL CENTER OF BYELO RUSSIA, THE TOWN OF MOZYR, AND THE LARGE RAILWAY JUNCTION AND TOWN OF KALINKOVICHI, AN IMPORTANT GERMAN DEFENSE STRONG POINT IN THE POLESSYE DIRECTION.

TROOPS WHICH PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE CAPTURE OF MOZYR AND KALINKOVICHI WILL BE RECOMMENDED FOR THE DISTINCTION OF ADDING THE NAMES OF MOZYR AND KALINKOVICHI TO THEIR UNITS.

THE TROOPS UNDER LT.-GEN.VATOV, LT.-GEN.BELOV, LT.-GEN.KRYUKOV, MAJ.-GEN.KONSTANTINOV, MAJ.-GEN.IVANOV, MAJ.-GEN.ALEXIS; ARTILLERYMEN

UNDER

COL.-GEN.OF ARTILLERY DETSKIN AND MAJ.-GEN. OF ARTILLERY YEGOROV; TANKMEN UNDER MAJ.-GEN. OF TANKS PANOV AND AIRMEN UNDER LT.-GEN. OF AVIATION RUDENKO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE CAPTURE OF MOZYR AND KALINKOVICHI.

THOSE WHO HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN PREVIOUS BATTLES WILL BE RECOMMENDED FOR DECORATION.

TONIGHT AT 9 P.M. OUR CAPTIAL MOSCOW, IN THE NAME OF OUR COUNTRY, WILL SALUTE THE VALIANT TROOPS WHICH CAPTURED MOZYR AND KALINKOVICHI WITH A SALVO FROM 224 GUNS OF 20 ROUNDS.

I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND FOR THE EXCELLENT EXECUTION OF THIS MILITARY OPERATION.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THIS BATTLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY!

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DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS!

SIGNED, STALIN, SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF. (END)

JJ249PEW

LONDON, JAN.14-(AP)-AN INDICATION THAT THE GERMANS AND BENITO MUSSOLINI'S RECONSTITUTED PUPPET GOVERNMENT IN NORTHERN ITALY STILL ARE HUNTING MEMBERS OF THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL THAT OUSTED MUSSOLINI LAST JULY 25 WAS SEEN TODAY IN A TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH REPORTING WHERE THE MEN WERE BELIEVED TO BE LIVING.

THIRTEEN MEN WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA BY THE PUPPET COURT THAT WAS DECLARED TO HAVE SENT COUNT GALLEAZZO CIANO, MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW, THE AGED MARSHAL EMILIO DE BONO AND TWO OTHERS BEFORE A FIRING SQUAD TUESDAY FOR THEIR PART IN MUSSOLINI'S OVERTHROW.

TRANSOCEAN, A GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY, SAID THAT DINO ALFIERI, FORMER ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, WAS REPORTED IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, AND THAT COUNT DINO GRANDI, A LEADER IN THE COUNCIL'S ACTION AGAINST MUSSOLINI, WAS IN LISBON, PORTUGAL. IT GAVE THIS ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE OTHERS:

JAN 15 1944

FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER GIUSEPPE BOTTAI IS STILL IN ITALY AND ALFREDO DE MARSICO AND PROF.GIACOMO ACERBO ARE BELIEVED TO BE HIDING IN THE ABRUZZI MOUNTAINS IN CENTRAL ITALY. THERE IS NO INDICATION WHERE GIUSEPPE BASTIANINI, A FORMER SECRETARY OF THE GRAND COUNCIL, AND EDMUNDO ROSSONI ARE BUT BOTH ARE PRESUMED TO BE HIDING IN ITALY.

(THE ROME RADIO SAID THAT THE MUSSOLINI PUPPET CABINET HAS ADOPTED A DECREE SEIZING DIRECT CONTROL OF ALL VITAL "ECONOMIC CONCERNS" IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED NORTHERN ITALY INCLUDING THOSE PROVIDING ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIAL SUPPLIES, POWER AND OTHER INDISPENSABLE SERVICES.

(THE BROADCAST, REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, SAID THE DECISION TOOK PLACE AT A CABINET MEETING YESTERDAY AT WHICH MUSSOLINI PRESIDED. THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS RECENTLY THAT MUSSOLINI WAS IN ILL HEALTH AND WAS TAKING LITTLE ACTIVE PART IN THE GOVERNMENT).

LONDON, JAN 14-(AP)-THE GERMAN INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, A PROPAGANDA BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION, SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMANS HAD ABANDONED THE VILLAGE OF AQUAFONDATA, (CORRECT) SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF CASSINO. THE VILLAGE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED NEARLY ENCIRCLED BY FRENCH FORCES IN THE SURROUNDING HILLS.

LONDON-JAN. 14-(AP)-SGT. ORAM C. (BUD) HUTTON, FORMER NEW YORK POST AND NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM WRITER, HAD BEEN AWARDED THE ARMY AIR MEDAL AND HONORED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IN LONDON FOR MAKING FIVE BOMBING TRIPS OVER EUROPE AS A VOLUNTEER GUNNER-REPORTER.

HUTTON QUALIFIED AS A GUNNER AND FLEW ON THE MISSIONS AS A REGULAR FIGHTING MAN SO HE COULD GIVE THE SOLDIER-READERS OF THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES A FIRST-HAND PICTURE OF THE FEATS OF AMERICAN AIRMEN.

AT THE INVITATION OF ARMY AUTHORITIES, THE ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATED IN THE DECORATION CEREMONY AT HYDE PARK TODAY. ROBERT BUNNELLE, CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LONDON BUREAU AND ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT, PRESENTED A SPECIAL LETTER OF COMMENDATION TO THE NEWSMAN AFTER THE ARMY AIR MEDAL WAS PINNED ON HIM BY MAJ.-GEN. JOHN C.H. LEE.

THE LETTER PRAISED HUTTON FOR DEVOTION TO THE SAME HIGH PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH AMERICAN NEWSMEN HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES DURING THIS WAR SO AMERICANS MIGHT "BE TOLD THE HONEST AND COMPLETE STORY OF THEIR FIGHTING MEN."

"WE FEEL," THE LETTER CONCLUDED, "THAT THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS RECOGNIZING THE GALLANTRY OF ALL THESE IN ITS PRESENTATION OF THE AIR MEDAL TO "BUD" HUTTON AS A SOLDIER WHO STANDS FOR THE BEST IN AMERICAN JOURNLAISM."

JAN 15 1944

SGT.HUTTON IS THE SON OF TOM R.HUTTON, FORMER MANAGING EDITOR OF THE BINGHAMTON (NY) PRESS AND FORMER WASHINGTON NEWSPAPERMAN.

"BUD" WAS A REPORTER AND PHOTOGRAPHER ON SEVERAL NEW YORK STATE NEWSPAPERS, INCLUDING THE BINGHAMTON PRESS, BUFFALO TIMES AND SYRACUSE HERALD-JOURNAL, BEFORE GOING TO NEW YORK.

HE WENT OVERSEAS AS A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN ARMY, BUT LATER TRANSFERRED TO THE U.S.FORCES.

CZ1122AEW NM

JAN 15 1944

BY W.W.HERCHER

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN.15-(AP)-A GERMAN BROADCAST EARLY TODAY SAID THAT "MAJOR BRITISH BOMBER FORMATIONS WERE OVER GERMAN TERRITORY" LAST NIGHT IN THE WAKE OF A MASSIVE ALLIED AERIAL ARMADA OF POSSIBLY 1,400 PLANES WHICH HIT THE FRENCH INVASION COAST DURING DAYLIGHT.

IT WAS DISCLOSED HERE EARLIER THAT A FORCE OF RAF HEAVY NIGHT BOMBERS HAD HEADED TOWARD EUROPE IN AN HOUR-LONG PROCESSION, BUT THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE OFFICI ANNOUNCEMENT. JAN 15 1944

AT A U.S.MEDIUM BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JAN. 14-(AP)-DRENCHED WITH A HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE HYDRAULIC FLUID STAFF SGT.J.E.LINDQUIST OF GENEVA, ILL., HUNG BY HIS HEELS IN A TRAPEZE ACT TO REPAIR THE PLANE'S HYDRAULIC SYSTEM AND ENABLED THE PILOT TO BRING THE MARAUDER DOWN SAFELY AFTER TODAY'S RAID ON NORTHERN FRANCE.

FLAK HIT THE PLANE IN 21 PLACES DURING THE BOMB-RUN, SO DAMAGING THE MAIN HYDRAULIC PLANT THAT IT BECAME IMPOSSIBLE TO LOWER THE WHEELS.

LINDQUIST, ENGINEER-GUNNER, SAT ON A SLIPPERY CAT-WALK TO MAKE THE FIRST REPAIR JOB. LT.RICHARD V.CURTIS OF PITTSBURG, TEX., BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR, HELD ONTO HIS PARACHUTE HARNESS WHILE RADIO-GUNNER SGT.GENE LINDERMUDE OF LOUISVILLE, O., HELD ON TO CURTIS.

THE WIND FROM THE OPEN BOMB-BAY SPRAYED HYDRAULIC FLUID INTO LINDQUIST'S FACE AND INTO THE PLANE BUT HE FINALLY MADE THE REPAIRS ENABLING THE BAY TO BE CLOSED AND THE WHEELS LOWERED.

LT.CLYDE BURBAKER OF LITCHFIELD, ILL., THE PILOT, SET THE PLANE DOWN WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF BRAKES OR FLAPS.

"HE BROUGHT HER DOWN SAFELY," COMMENTED AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, "BUT HE HAD TO BORROW SOMETHING FROM BARNUM AND BAILEY TO DO IT."

WE946PEW

30.24 - 11785

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, JAN.14-(AP)-THE ALLIED HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF THE INVASION COAST OF FRANCE TODAY WAS A HAYRIDE COMPARED WITH TUESDAY'S HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE OVER CENTRAL GERMANY, BUOYANT FLYING FORTRESS CREWMEN REPORTED UPON THEIR RETURN.

TUESDAY'S FORAY COST 60 U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF 152 GERMAN PLANES BUT TODAY FORTRESS AND LIBERATOR CREWS FOUND SO FEW FIGHTERS THEY COULD BOMB AT LEISURE.

JAN 15 1944

"I WISH THEY COULD ALL BE LIKE THIS," SAID LT.MALCOLM A.PHILLIPS, A BOMBARDIER, 602 WEST FIRST STREET, COFFEYVILLE, KAS., WHO ALSO WENT ON TUESDAY'S RAID. "THE FLAK WAS LIGHT AND ALTHOUGH THERE WERE SOME FIGHTERS NOT A ONE ATTACKED."

CAPT.ELLIS B.SCRIPTURE, GREENSBURG, IND., NAVIGATOR, SAID "IT WAS SIMPLY A CASE OF EASY IN AND EASY OUT--THERE WERE NO GERMAN FIGHTERS."

ALL THE CREWMEN ABLE TO WATCH THE BOMBING CALLED IT HARD AND ACCURATE. LT.DONALD L.COOPER, EVERETT, WASH., PILOT, SAID: "THERE WAS SO MUCH SMOKE FROM BOMBS IT PRODUCED CLOUD EFFECTS--LIKE HUNDREDS OF GIANT SMOKE POTS STRETCHED OUT ACROSS THE GRASS."

LT.COL.W.S.RAPER, 4518 EOFF, WHEELING, W.VA., LED ONE COMBAT WING FROM THE GROUP OF COL.GEORGE L.ROBINSON, CORONA DELMAR, CALIF., WHICH AFTERWARD CELEBRATED THE COMPLETION OF THEIR 100TH MISSION.

"EVERYTHING WAS PERFECT," AS THE CENTURY MARK WAS REACHED, RAPER SAID.

ROBINSON'S GROUP WAS ONE OF THE ORIGINAL FOUR IN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE AND THE SECOND TO COMPLETE 100 MISSIONS. ONE OF ITS UNITS, THE "EAGER BEAVERS", RECENTLY BECAME THE FIRST AMERICAN SQUADRON IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS TO DROP 1,000 TONS OF BOMBS--A FEAT WHICH WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN 15 MONTHS.

PS707PEW

"OSCOW, JAN. 14-(AP)-A NEW EXPRESSION, "THE GERMAN ZOO," HAS FOUND ITS WAY INTO THE LANGUAGE ON THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN FRONT AS THE RED ARMY ADVANCES PAST PILES OF WRECKED NAZI TANKS, GUNS AND ARMAMENT.

A SOVIET WAR CORRESPONDENT ASKED A SAPPER THE WAY TO A CERTAIN VILLAGE.

"IT'S OVER BY THE GERMAN ZOO," SAID THE SAPPER.

JAN 15 1944

"ZOO?" ASKED THE SURPRISED NEWSMAN.

"YES, ZOO," THE RED ARMY REPLIED. "YOU'LL FIND THERE SIX TIGERS (GERMANY'S LARGEST TANKS), THREE PANTHERS (MEDIUM TANKS) AND TWO CATS (TANKETTES)."

RQ100SAEW

15TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY--FIRST ADD AERIAL (BY MEINER-RLING) X X X SINKING CONDITION.

COMMENTING ON THE OPERATION AGAINST ROME'S AIRPORTS, 2ND LT.JOSEPH P.LEACH, 16 NEW LONG PLACE, MANSFIELD, O., A FORTRESS PILOT, SAID THE FORMATION ON THIS, HIS 17TH MISSION, WAS THE BEST HE HAD EVER SEEN AND "THE ENEMY FIGHTERS COULD NOT BREAK IT."

SGT.JOHN J.SINCELLI, SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J., ADDED, HOWEVER, "THERE WAS PLENTY OF EXCITEMENT AND ACTION WITH THICK FLAK BURSTS WHICH WERE NOT TOO CLOSE AND ATTACKS BY FIGHTERS WHO SEEMED A LITTLE RELUCTANT TO CLOSE IN."

ONE P-38 PILOT WAS RAMMED JUST SOUTH OF THE OUTSKIRTS OF ROME BY A GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT WHOSE PILOT WAS APPARENTLY DEAD. THE AMERICAN PILOT HAD SENT SEVERAL BURSTS INTO THE GERMAN AND THEN SAW THE MESSERSCHMITT COME DIRECTLY TOWARD HIM. THE GERMAN PLANE BROKE UP BUT NOT UNTIL 10 FEET OF THE LIGHTNING'S WING WAS SHEERED OFF. OTHER PILOTS SAID THE AMERICAN SEEMED TO HAVE HIS PLANE UNDER

CONTROL AS IT STARTED DOWN AND IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER HE BAILED OUT.

IN A HOT MIXUP, FIVE FIGHTERS OF A 19TH AIR FORCE GROUP SHOT DOWN THREE OF A FLIGHT OF FIVE MESSERSCHMITTS. JAN 15 1944

CAPT. FRANK J. "SPOT" COLLINS, 903 E. WILLIAM ST., BRECKENRIDGE, TEX., SHOT DOWN ONE PLANE, THE SIXTH ON HIS LIST. THE OTHER TWO WERE ACCOUNTED FOR MAJ. JAMES V. TOWER, 34 GARRET ROAD, W. ROXBURY, MASS., AND 2ND LT. JOHN M. FORREST, 1215 OAK ROAD, DAVISON, MICH.

FORREST GOT HIS BY FOLLOWING A GERMAN PILOT SOME 14,000 FEET DOWN FROM THE SKY.

"WE WERE AT ABOUT 20,000 FEET WHEN HE CAME AT ME," FORREST SAID. "I FOLLOWED HIM ABOUT HALF-WAY DOWN AND THEN AT ABOUT 350 YARDS I STARTED FIRING. 4,000 FEET FARTHER DOWN, I GAVE HIM ANOTHER BURST. I COULD SEE HIS COCKPIT FILLED WITH SMOKE AND FIRE." JAN 15 1944

F/O. MAURICE L. PLUMMER, ROUTE 7, BOX 540, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WAS FUMING WHEN HE RETURNED FROM THE DAY'S OPERATION. AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BURST HAD TURNED HIS PLANE OVER AND SENT IT SPINNING TOWARD THE GROUND. HE WAS LESS THAN 50 FEET FROM ENEMY-HELD EARTH WHEN HE MANAGED TO PULL THE SHIP OUT--VERY MAD.

"I WAS SO MAD I DECIDED I HAD TO SHOT UP SOMETHING," PLUMMER SAID. "THE FIRST THING I FOUND WAS A GERMAN TENT AREA ON A HIGHWAY A FEW MILES SOUTHWEST OF ROME. I WAS GOING TOO FAST TO SEE WHAT DAMAGE I DID. BUT I WENT RIGHT OVER THE MIDDLE OF THE TENTS AND I THINK I GOT IN SEVERAL GOOD LONG BURSTS."

LT. H. W. STEVENSON, 465 BELMONT DRIVE, ATLANTA, GA., PILOT OF ONE OF THE MITCHELLS WHICH FOLLOWED UP THE FORTRESSES SAID, "WE FLEW THROUGH THE THICKEST WALL OF FLAK I HAVE SEEN, BUT THE HANGARS AND DISPERSAL AREAS WERE WELL-COVERED BY BOMB BURSTS."

LT. RAYMOND LOE, NOVINGER, MO., AGREED IT WAS "A MIGHTY ROUGH MISSION," BUT ADDED, "IF THERE WAS ANYTHING ON THAT FIELD, WE HIT IT."

JAN 15 1944

MOSCOW, JAN. 15-(AP)-A NEWSREEL OF THE KHARKOV TRIAL WHICH RESULTED IN THE HANGING OF THREE GERMANS AND ONE RUSSIAN TRAITOR LAST MONTH ON CHARGES OF COMMITTING ATROCITIES AGAINST THE CIVILIAN POPULATION WAS GIVEN A FIRST SHOWING FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS LAST NIGHT IN THE PROJECTION ROOM OF THE SOVIET CINEMA COMMITTEE.

STARTING WITH GRUESOME VIEWS OF NUMEROUS CADAVERS AND ENDING WITH A CLOSE-UP OF THE FOUR HANGING IN THE KHARKOV MARKET PLACE THE FILM IS ONE OF THE GRIMMEST OF THE WAR. IT INCLUDES LONG EXCERPTS FROM TESTIMONY BY THE DEFENDANTS WITH TRANSLATIONS BY RUSSIAN INTERPRETERS.

ENTITLED "THE TRIAL IS ON" THE NEWSREEL RUNS A FULL HOUR AND CLOSES WITH A STATEMENT BY THE COMMENTATOR THAT THIS IS ONLY THE FIRST OF SUCH TRIALS.

lisbon, jan. 14-(ap)-the newspaper oseculo reported admiringly today that a portuguese-born american soldier, edmundo cunha, 23, of new bedford, mass., had been mentioned by ghq for his action in the south pacific fighting.

the paper said edmundo is the son of antonio cunha of front st., new bedford, and has three brothers in the u. s. army - sgt. henrique in virginia, corp. gabriel in sicily and pvt. fernando in alabama.

30.24 — 11787

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--THIRD ADD ITALIAN (ORIGINAL) (AYE) X X X LOSS OF FIVE.

SWARMS OF LIGHT BOMBERS, DIVEBOMBERS FIGHTER-BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS, STRIKING AHEAD OF THE FIFTH ARMY, HIT HARD AT ATINA, SANT' ELIA, SAN BIAGIO AND THE FERENTINO RAILWAY YARDS, 35 MILES NORTHWEST OF CASSINO.

JAN 15 1944

A MOTOR VESSEL WAS LEFT FLAMING AT SIBENIK AND THREE HITS WERE SCORED ON SMALLER SHIPS.

THE CREW OF A LIBERATOR ON THE PERUGIA RAID, PILOTED BY SECOND LT.E.J.GRAY OF NEWARK, N.J., HAD AN EXCITING TIME. JUST BEFORE REACHING THE TARGET A CLUSTER OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS WAS RELEASED INSIDE THE BOMB BAY BEFORE THE DOORS WERE OPENED. MEMBERS OF THE CREW GATHERED THEM UP AND TOSSED THEM OUT OF THE WAIST WINDOWS OVER THE TARGET AREA.

MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS FLEW THROUGH INTENSE FLAK TO REACH THEIR OBJECTIVES AT GUIDONIA, 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF ROME.

TECH.SGT.MINOT M.JOHNSON, 2619 PRINCETON ROAD, CLEVELAND, O., A COMBAT CAMERAMAN, RELATED THAT "AS I CLOCKED MY CAMERA I SAW A CONFUSED PANORAMA OF SMOKE AND BOMB BURSTS IN THE DISPERSAL AREA BENEATH OUR FORMATION."

FIRST LT.GEORGE DEMAS, 2441 CASTLE AVE., CLEVELAND, O., A NAVIGATOR SAID THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS EXTREMELY THICK.

"WITH FLAK BURSTING HEAVILY AROUND US WE LEVELLED OFF FOR THE RUN IN, BUT BEFORE WE GOT OUR BOMBS AWAY THE FLAK KNOCKED OUT OUR LEFT ENGINE," HE SAID. "LT.FRED DYER OF DENVER, COLO., OUR PILOT, FEATHERED THE PROP OKAY, AND OUR BOMBS HIT THE TARGET."

FLYING FORTRESS GUNNERS WHO SHARED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF 20

DYNAM

NAZI FIGHTERS IN THE SKY BATTLE OVER SOFIA ON MONDAY WERE ANNOUNCED AS FOLLOWS:

JAN 15 1944

PFC.JOHN R.FORMAN, R.F.D. NO. 2., WINLOCK, WASH., SGTS. W.J.CAYSH, 3437 WEST WELLS ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS., WALTER NIES, EUREKA, SOUTH DAKOTA, A.J.STEARNS, 612 NORTH SECOND ST., PARAGOULD, ARK., CUMBIE J.TALLEY, FROLONA, GA.; EMIL E.CARLE, 341 EAST SHERMAN ST.; WESTPOINT, NEB., GORDON S.MARSHALL, 201 STOVAR ST., JERSEY SHORE, PA.; JAMES P.ANDREWS, 1256 FULTON AVE., FARRANT, ALA. (NOT LISTED POSTAL GUIDE). WALTER POTEMPA, SAN PIERRE, IND., H.W. BROWN, BATESVILLE, ARK.; H.A.BOROCH, 52 DIKEMAN ST., WATERBURY, CONN., B.C. BOTTSON, PHELPS, KY.; WARREN E.HORST, 500 EAST 6TH ST., CHEYENNE, WYO.; R.D.CHAMBERS, ROME, GA.; ALFRED N.BRECQUE, 612 MERCHANT ST., ALPENA, MICH.; CHRISTOPHER H.WALTENBERG, MAIDEN LANE, FARMINGTON, CONN., FRITZ A.KINCH, 2026 WEST 54TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; WALTER H.BROICH, SLEEPY EYE, MINN.; HENRY L. SIMONS, 85 EAST ARCHWOOD AVE., AKRON, O.; MATTHEW W.SHIELDS, 216 WEST CORNING AVE., SYRACUSE, N.Y.; JOSEPH D.TATE, LINDEN, TEX.; CHARLES F.LAFLAIN, 504 OSWEGO ST., SYRACUSE, N.Y.; HENRY L.LAIN, JR., 102 NORTH MAIN ST., HENDERSON, KY.; CLARENCE E.ORDEGAR, MONDOVI, WIS.; ALEXANDER WALKER, CLAIBORNE, O.; JOHN B.MILLER, R.F.D. NO.3, TIPTON, IND.; CHESTER H.KISSINGER, 506 NORTH WAYNE ST., NORTH MANCHESTER, IND., JAKOB KISCK GOTTHOLD, 706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK CITY; IRA C.GRISWOLD, CLIFTON, ARIZ.; SAMUEL R.COMPTON, 387 BATES ST., BATESVILLE, ARK., FRED B.POWELL, 212 GORDON ST., THOMSON, GA.; PHILIP WOJACK, 1901 EAST FALLS ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.; KENNETH R.RYNIER, PARADISE, PA.; MELVIN KLEMENTSON, LANCASTER,

N.; FREDERICK E.TERHUNE, 638 EAST 25TH ST., PATERSON, N.J.; ERNEST MONCILOVIC, BARKING, PA.; RICHARD W.LEE 269 NEPTUNE AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J.; CHARLES L.MCGORRY, JR., 108 CONWATY AVE., NARBERTH, PA., FORREST L.NESSEL, BICKNELL, IND., AND 2ND LT. CLARENCE E.MILLER, 448 NORTH SANDUSKY ST., DELAWARE, O.

JJ/DN1103ATH

A 15TH AIRFORCE BOMBER BASE IN ITALY, JAN.14-(AP)-THE CREW OF A LIBERATOR BOMBER, PILOTED BY 2ND LT.E.J.GRAY OF NEWARK, N.J., LITERALLY THREW THEIR FRAGMENTATION BOMBS AT THE PERUGIA AIRDROME NEAR ROME YESTERDAY.

JAN 15 1944

JUST BEFORE THE TARGET WAS REACHED CLUSTERS OF BOMBS WERE RELEASED IN THE BOMB BAY BEFORE THE DOORS OPENED. MEMBERS OF THE CREW GATHERED THEM UP AND DROPPED THEM OUT OF THE WINDOWS OVER THE TARGET AREA.

PS1036PEW

BY THOBURN VIANT

NEW DELHI, INDIA, DEC. 26-(BY MAIL)-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.C.R.SMITH OF FORT WORTH, TEX., DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, AND COL. THOMAS O.HARDIN OF DALLAS, TEX., SECTOR COMMANDER, PERSONALLY PINNED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES ON MANY CREWMEN WHO HAVE BEEN FLYING SUPPLIES TO CHINA OVER THE HIMALAYAN "HUMP," PROBABLY THE WORLD'S MOST DANGEROUS AIR ROUTE.

THE AWARDS WERE MADE AT SEVERAL ATC BASES IN EASTERN INDIA DURING GENERAL SMITH'S RECENT INSPECTION TRIP TO THE CBI THEATER.

THE GENERAL ORDERS CITING THE MEN SAID THE AWARDS WERE MADE FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT BY PARTICIPATING IN MORE THAN 50 FLIGHTS IN HEAVILY LOADED TRANSPORT AIRPLANES THROUGH THE COMBAT ZONES OF UPPER ASSAM, BURMA AND SOUTHWEST CHINA, WHERE ENEMY INTERCEPTIONS WERE PROBABLE AND EXPECTED.

"THESE FLIGHTS, REQUIRING THREE TO FIVE HOURS EACH, WERE FREQUENTLY MADE ON SUCCESSIVE DAYS OVER HIGH, RUGGED, MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN, SUBJECT TO ICING CONDITIONS, AT ALTITUDES SELDOM REACHED DURING AVERAGE FLYING, THROUGH WEATHER REQUIRING LONG PERIODS OF INSTRUMENT FLYING AND OVER AREAS WHERE ADEQUATE NAVIGATIONAL AIDS WERE NOT PROVIDED.

"UNDAUNTED BY THE HAZARDS FACED REGULARLY AND CONTINUOUSLY, THEY PERFORMED THEIR DUTIES IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE HIGHEST CREDIT IS REFLECTED UPON THEMSELVES AND THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES."

ONE OF THE AWARDS -- THAT TO CPL.PATRICK E.KNIPSHIELD OF ROCKFORD, ILL.--WAS MADE POSTHUMOUSLY.

JAN 15 1944

THOSE ON WHOM THE MEDALS WERE PINNED INCLUDED LT.DUNCAN ACKLEY, MINNEAPOLIS; SGT.LESLIE BLANSIT, VALLEY HEAD, ALA.; LT.JOSEPH BRENNAN, MILWAUKEE; S/SGT.JOEL GROH, WILKES-BARRE, PA.; M/SGT.BERNARD MALMQUIST, CHICAGO; S/SGT.HENRY PICKETT, BODESSA, LA.; LT.ROBERT SHREVE, GLENVILLE, W.VA.; T/SGT. JAMES SMITH, MANCHESTER, O.; M/SGT. GEORGE VAN DYKE, COLUMBUS, O.; LT.CECIL WILLIAMS, UNIONTOWN, PA.

LT.THOMAS AUNER, (130 FIFTH AVE.) NEW YORK CITY; LT.ROBERT BECK, MICHIGAN CITY, IND.; CPL.MARION BRITTON, CLARK LAKE, MICH.; LT.RAPHAEL COURTNEY, ELKHART, IND.; S/SGT.CLAUDE DANIELS, MURRAY, ARK.; T/SGT. ROBERT DOUGE, CLADEWATER, TEX.; S/LT.ROBERT DUNCAN, LOUISVILLE, KY.; LT.JAMES ESTES, LOUISVILLE, KY.; SGT.PAUL EVANS, BRACKENRIDGE, PA.; S/LT.MERRIL FOUTZ, LOS ANGELES; T/SGT.JOHN SHUMP, DAYTON, O.; S/LT. GREYDON SPURGEON, BLAND, MO.; S/LT.BARNEY THANES, PLAINVIEW, TEX.;

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S/SGT.BILL UNDERWOOD, MERIDIAN, MISS.; SGT.ARTHUR WURTENBERG, UNION, N.Y.; LT.HOBY KRICK, NEW WESTON, O.;

JAN 15 1944

FLIGHT OFFICER TRUMAN ASHBROOK, FORT WORTH, TEX.; S/LT.SAMUEL BAUM, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; F/O ELMER EBERHARDT, GREELY, COLO.; CAPT.THOMAS MAY, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; F/O LLOYD MARLAIRE, BRADLEY, ILL.; CAPT. WILLIAM MC CAULEY, FORT DODLE, IA.; F/O PAUL F.MCGINLEY, JR., TARENTUM, PA.; F/O RICHARD PLUMMER, SAN JOSE, CALIF.; F/O MARVIN SELLERS, BISHOPVILLE, S.C.; CPL.ROBERT RINGER, HUTCHINSON, KAS.;

JAN 15 1944

SGT.EVERETT M.ANDERSON, DES MOINES; LT.EDWARD BORDEN, VENTNOR, N.J.; F/O JAMES BROWNING, DALLAS, TEX.; LT.ROBERT BURRELL, LONG BEACH, CALIF.; CPL.LAURENCE DUCKWORTH, MEPONSET, ILL.; CPL.JOSEPH FREVILLE, QUINCY, ILL.; LT.HARRY GREENE, DAYTON, O.; F/O CHARLES MARTIN, NORTON, KAS.; CPL.MAX MAY, MARSHALL, ILL.; F/O MONZELL PHIPPS, WALTERS, OKLA.; F/O LEE RUFFIN, BASTROP, LA.; CAPT.BURTON SCHWIND, CHICAGO; M/SGT. D.C.STUART, ARTESIA, N.M.; F/O RICHARD WILSON, AMHERST, TEX.; F/O CHARLES LINDSEY, DESOTO, KAS.;

LT.WILLIAM SEVEN, HUDSONTAH, KAS.; LT.WILLIAM EVANS, DETROIT; LT.JAMES HAMILTON, CHICAGO; S/SGT.HENRY JANKOWSKI, MILWAUKEE; S/SGT. PAUL MASON, NEW SPRINGFIELD, MAHONING COUNTY, O.; LT.DONALD NIEMEYER, BEAVER DAM, WIS.; LT.JOHN POWER, HELENA, MONT.; LT.HENRY STEVENSON, HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.; S/SGT.ROBERT TERRY, WILLOUGHBY, O.; LT.DEAN TJADEN (CO), HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.;

S/LT.HAROLD BARTON, DAYTON, O.; F/O JAMES PLUMMER, FLEMINGSBURG, KY.; S/LT. PAUL STREITZ, MOHAWK, N.Y.; PVT.JACK JONES, OAKLAND, CALIF. MAJOR ROBERT MCCLARY, DES MOINES, IA.; AND S/SGT.MARLOVE ZIMMERMAN, ST.LOUIS PARK, MINN.

ADD ALLIED AIR- N.GUINEA & BRITAIN

A NAVY CATALINA PATROL PLANE DAMAGED AN ENEMY DESTROYER OFF KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, WITH A NEAR-MISS BOMB STRIKE WHICH LIFTED THE VESSEL'S STERN OUT OF THE WATER AND SILENCED ITS ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

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A MIXED FORCE OF POSSIBLY 1,400 ALLIED PLANES, INCLUDING U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS, GAVE NORTHERN FRANCE'S ROCKET-GUN COAST A FEARFUL POUNDING FOR HOURS, MARKING THE FIRST OPERATION BY FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS SINCE THEIR GREAT BATTLE OVER GERMANY ON TUESDAY, WHEN 60 WERE LOST. LAST NIGHT HITLER'S RADIO STATIONS BEGAN SHUTTING DOWN "FOR TECHNICAL REASONS," USUALLY A SURE SIGN THE RAF'S HEAVY BOMBERS ARE ON THE WING.

AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES WERE ENGAGED IN EXTREMELY HARD FIGHTING IN THE CASSINO SECTOR OF THE ITALIAN FRONT. WHAT THE GERMANS CALLED THEIR "GUSTAV LINE"--A THREE-MILE BELT OF PILLBOXES, BARBED WIRE AND MINE FIELDS DEFENDING CASSINO--WAS P

OVING PERHAPS THE TOUGHEST BARRIER THE ALLIES HAD ENCOUNTERED IN FOUR MONTHS OF FIGHTING TOWARD ROME. GEN.CLARK'S ARTILLERY WAS WORKING OVERTIME TO POUND THESE FORMIDABLE DEFENSES AND EASE SOMEWHAT THE TASK OF THE INFANTRY. IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT 8,000 GERMAN PRISONERS HAD BEEN TAKEN SO FAR IN ITALY.

AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES, LIBERATORS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS MADE HEAVY, EFFECTIVE ATTACKS YESTERDAY ON TWO NAZI AIRDROMES ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ROME AND ON A THIRD 90 MILES NORTH OF THE ITALIAN CAPITAL. EIGHT ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN IN AIR FIGHTS OVER THE ROME FIELDS. SUCH BOMBINGS HAVE HELD NAZI AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE BATTLE FRONT TO A

MINIMUM.

REPORTS FROM TURKEY AND SWITZERLAND INDICATED THAT BOTH THE JAPANESE AND HUNGARIAN MINISTERS MIGHT HAVE BEEN KILLED IN MONDAY'S RAID ON SOFIA, BULGARIA, BY AMERICAN BOMBERS. A SWEDISH NEWSPAPER SAID RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN BULGARIA WAS PARALYZED.

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REFUGEES REACHING CAIRO FROM GREECE SAID ORGANIZED GUERRILLA RESISTANCE AGAINST OCCUPATION FORCES IN THAT COUNTRY VIRTUALLY HAD CEASED BECAUSE OF HA

SH REPRISALS BY THE GERMANS. THE SLIGHTEST SHOW OF RESISTANCE, THEY SAID, CAUSED VILLAGES TO BE BURNED WHOLESALE AND ENTIRE MALE POPULATIONS EXECUTED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TONIGHT, FRIDAY, JAN.14. NOT TO BE BROADCAST OR TRANSMITTED FROM THE U.S. BEFORE THAT TIME.)

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PS619PEW

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, SATURDAY, JAN 15 (AP)- JAPANESE AIR AND SUPPLY BASES ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA, FROM SIO TO HANSA BAY, ARE BEING POUNDED DAILY BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S ATTACK PLANES AND BOMBERS IN WHAT SEEMS TO BE SHAPING UP AS A HEAVY, SUSTAINED CAMPAIGN OF ATTRITION.

THESE OPERATIONS CLEARLY ARE INTENDED TO SHAKE THE ENEMY'S HOLD ON THIS VITAL COASTLINE AS A PRELIMINARY TO THE OPENING OF OTHER INVASION POINTS, AND ALSO TO HINDER ENEMY EVACUATION OPERATIONS IN PROGRESS AROUND SIO. THERE THE JAPANESE ARE TRYING TO GET OUT OF A SQUEEZE PLAY ENGINEERED BY AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN FORCES ON THE HUON PENINSULA.

IN THE FIRST 12 DAYS OF THE NEW YEAR MORE THAN 1,200 TONS OF BOMBS HIT ENEMY SUPPLY DUMPS, AIR FIELDS, TROOP CENTERS AND DEFENSE AND HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AT ALEXISHAFEN, MADANG, BOGADHIM AND NEARBY. MEDIUM AND HEAVY BOMBERS LOOSED 104 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES IN THE ALEXISHAFEN AREA WEDNESDAY.

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ALEXISHAFEN AND MADANG, A FEW MILES DOWN THE COAST, HAVE HAD NO RESPITE FROM STRAFING AND BOMBING IN MORE THAN A FORTNIGHT. IN WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS THE BIG BOMBERS MET NO INTERCEPTION OR GROUND FIRE. THEY STARTED EIGHT FIRES IN AN IMPORTANT AIRSTRIP AREA.

THREE MORE ENEMY BARGES LOADED WITH TROOPS WERE SUNK BY ALLIED LIGHT NAVAL CRAFT AS THEY ATTEMPTED TO LEAVE THE COAST NEAR SIO, SAID FRIDAY'S COMMUNIQUE. MORE THAN 140 OF THESE SELF-PROPELLED CRAFT HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THAT AREA SINCE THE TURN OF THE YEAR.

AUSTRALIANS INLAND FROM SIO WERE SCALING STEEP CLIFFS OVERHANGING THE NORTH BANK OF THE KAPUGARA RIVER AS THEY PRESSED THE NIPPONESE TOWARD THE COASTLINE. AMERICANS WERE EXERTING PRESSURE FROM THE NORTHWEST, OPERATING FROM THEIR BEACHHEAD AT SAIDOR.

A COLONEL WHO RETURNED THIS WEEK FROM THE ARAWE SECTOR OF SOUTH-WESTERN NEW BRITAIN REPORTED AMERICANS IN FIRM CONTROL OF THE ARAWE PENINSULA, WHERE THEY LANDED LAST DEC.15. SEVERAL ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO RECAPTURE THE PENINSULA FAILED. THE TOKYO RADIO HAD CLAIMED ITS CAPTURE.

"THE JAPS ARE ONLY A HUNDRED YARDS FROM OUR LINES AND WE CAN FIGHT THERE ANY TIME WE WANT IT," THE COLONEL (UNIDENTIFIED) SAID.

THE AMERICANS, FIRMLY ENTRENCHED, HOLD ALL OF THE THREE-MILE-LONG PENINSULA, THE ADJACENT ISLANDS AND A SMALL AREA INLAND. THEY HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO HEAVY NIGHT BOMBING RAIDS AS WELL AS ENEMY GROUND ATTACKS.

GG305PCW NM

30.24 — 11791

BY ASAHEL BUSH (350)

AN ADVANCED BOMBER BASE, NEW GUINEA, JAN 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BISMARCK SEA, GRAVEYARD OF JAPANESE SHIPPING, CLAIMED ANOTHER ENEMY VESSEL TODAY--A 7,000-TON FREIGHTER BLASTED AND APPARENTLY SUNK BY A LIBERATOR BOMBER ON RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT.

THE MERCHANTMAN WAS PART OF A CONVOY OF THREE CARGO CARRIERS AND TWO DESTROYERS SIGHTED HEADING WESTWARD 80 MILES WEST OF KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, SHORTLY AFTER NOON.

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THE DESTROYERS THREW UP A BARRAGE OF ACK-ACK "SO INTENSE IT JARRED THE PLANE ALL OVER THE SKY," SAID PILOT OT. ALVIN E. MCGHEHEE, (610 LIVE OAK ST.) NEW SMYRNA BEACH, FLA.

BOMBARDIER SECOND LT. JOSEPH A.SCHWARBER, (294 EAST 150TH ST.) CLEVELAND, O., DROPPED TWO 1,000-POUND BOMBS. ONE HIT ON THE PORT QUARTER AND THE OTHER SCORED A NEAR MISS ON THE STARBOARD SIDE NEAR THE FANTAIL.

"THIS IS WHERE THE ENGINES AND SMOKESTACK ARE LOCATED IN VESSELS OF THAT PARTICULAR TYPE," SAID CO-PILOT SECOND LT. HENRY H. KREIDER, (11 FRANCIS ST.) NEWPORT, R.I. "SO FROM THE BEGINNING THERE WAS NO QUESTION THAT THE DAMAGE WAS HEAVY."

AT ANY RATE, THE SHIP STOPPED IMMEDIATELY AND THE GUNNERS REPORTED SEEING SMOKE AND OIL POUR FROM THE STRICKEN SHIP 15 MINUTES LATER.

THESE OBSERVERS WERE TECH.SGTS. HARRY T.HANDIN, (63 GRAYMONT AVE.) WEST BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; JIM F.STANLEY, GOLDE, MISS.; STAFF SGT. BURTON C.BURMAN, MULTNOMAH, ORE., AND PFC CLINTON T.DANIEL, (35 WESTERN ST.) BROCKTON, MASS.

"BECAUSE OF THAT FIERCE ACK-ACK, WE COULDN'T GO DOWN LOW FOR A CLOSE LOOK BUT I'M SURE WE'RE PERFECTLY SAFE IN ASSUMING THE SHIP SUNK," SAID THE NAVIGATOR, SECOND LT. KENNETH N.CARSON, (CHARLES ROAD) NORTH LINTHICUM, MD.

JAN 15 1944

CREW MEMBERS OF THE ATTACKING PLANES ARE OLD HANDS AT DESTROYING ENEMY SHIPPING. A MONTH AGO, THEY SANK A 10,000 TON TRANSPORT IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA. FOR THAT ACHIEVEMENT, EACH MEMBER WAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL.

THESE AIRMEN INCLUDE THE ENGINEER, TECH. SGT. HOWARD O.PUST, 10404 AVENUE H, CHICAGO, ILL.; ASSISTANT ENGINEER, STAFF SGT. LIGGETT N.GILLIAN, BOX 364, FUQUAY SPRINGS, N.C., AND THE RADIO OPERATOR, TECH.SGT.LEWAINE J.WEIDERMAN, 2815 WEST MCKINLEY BLVD., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

NN1006PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND 400.

NEW GEORGIA,SOLOMONS,JAN.9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SAILING ON LAKE GENEVA NEAR CHICAGO WAS NEVER LIKE THIS, MARINE SECOND LT.JOHN SOWLE, ROCKFORD,ILL., SIGHS WEARILY--BUT THAT LAKE GENEVA EXPERIENCE HELPED HIM AVOID CAPTURE BY THE JAPANESE.

AFTER RAIDING CAPE ST.GEORGE, NEW IRLEAND, HE SENT HIS DAMAGED DIVEBOMBER INTO A SPIN TO ESCAPE THREE PURSUING ZEROS AND "HIT THE WATER HARD. THE TAIL CRACKED OFF AND I BARELY GOT THE LIFE RAFT OUT WHEN THE PLANE WENT DOWN."

HE SPENT 54 HOURS ON THE RAFT. AFTER ONE BRIEF NAP HE AWOKE TO FIND HIMSELF OFFSHORE FROM A JAPANESE AIRDROME ON BOUGAINVILLE.

C F

"I CUT OFF PARACHUTE SILK AND SHROUD LINES AND PUT UP A SMALL SAIL, TACKING TO KEEP AWAY FROM SHORE," HE EXPLAINED. "I WAS GLAD I HAD DONE SAILING ON LAKE GENEVA."

AS HIS PLANE DIVED TO THE SEA, HE RECALLED, HE SAW A HELLCAT FIGHTER PILOT, EVIDENTLY FALLING TO HIS DOOM. THE FIGHTER PILOT WAVED A GALLANT SALUTE TO SOWLE, AND HAS NEVER BEEN SEEN SINCE.

LATER SOWLE FOUND HIS RAFT WAS HEADING TOWARD TOROKINA, TO THE SOUTH, A STORM CARRIED HIM WITHIN THREE MILES OF THAT AMERICAN BASE. "I STARTED ROWING LIKE HELL AND FINALLY GOT SO CLOSE THE SHORE SEEMED ONLY 50 YARDS," HE RELATED. HE ANCHORED AS BEST HE COULD BY TOSSING OVER HIS SHOES, TWO BUCKETS AND A BOX ON A ROPE. BY DAWN, THOUGH, HE FOUND HIMSELF FAR OUT AGAIN.

"AT NOON I GAVE UP TOROKINA AND DECIDED TO STRIKE FOR TREASURY ISLAND. FINALLY A PLANE SPOTTED ME, AND PLANES CIRCLED ME UNTIL I WAS PICKED UP."

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THE SAME CRASH BOAT PICKED UP TWO OTHER DIVEBOMBER CREWMEN WHO HAD RAIDED RABAUL, AND WHO HAD BEEN IN THE WATER ONLY AN HOUR AND A HALF. THEY WERE LT. (JG) LOUIS ALSTOTT, CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO, AND GUNNER WALTER KRIEG OF ST.MARYS,PA.

ALSTOTT SCAMPERED OUT OF THE PLANE AND INTO THE RAFT SO SPEEDILY HE DIDN'T GET WET--EVEN HIS CIGARS WERE DRY. HE WAS SMOKING ONE WHEN THE CRASH BOAT ARRIVED.

IN THAT RAID ON RABAUL, SAID RED-HEADED LT.HARLAN COIT, 350 WEST 57TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, THE TOBERA (JAPANESE) AIR STRIP WAS MADE UNSERVICEABLE FOR AT LEAST A COUPLE OF DAYS, AND "IF THE WEATHER WOULD LET US IN, AIRPLANES FROM THE SOLOMONS COULD KNOCK OUT RABAUL'S AIR STRIPS."

COIT, OPERATING FROM GUADALCANAL IN OCTOBER, 1942, GOT A HIT ON A JAPANESE BATTLESHIP AND ALSO HOLDS THE AIR MEDAL FOR DAMAGING AND DRIVING OFF A FOUR-ENGINE JAPANESE BOMBER SHADOWING A NAVY TASK FORCE.

LT.HAROLD MURPHY, 420 NEWTON ST., BROOKLINE,MASS., SAID THE RABAUL RAID GOT AT LEAST ONE DIRECT HIT ON A GUN POSITION; "I SAW THE BOMB LAND RIGHT ON TOP. SANDBAGS FLEW IN EVERY DIRECTION." NAVY LT.HENRY JACKSON, MELROSE,MASS., WHO LED THE TORPEDO PLANES, CALLED THE RAID "QUITE EASY, AS FAR AS WE WERE CONCERNED," AFTER DIVEBOMBERS REDUCED THE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

DV615PCW

JAN 15 1944

BY VERN HAUGLAND

ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND,SOLOMONS,JAN.12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ENSIGN LOUIS SHEPPARD OF CHANUTE,KAS., PILOT OF A DIVEBOMBER, AND HIS GUNNER, CHARLES D.NESBITT OF BEAVER FALLS,PA., WERE RESCUED AFTER SPENDING 43 HOURS ON A LIFE RAFT AND 20 HOURS ON A TINY UNOCCUPIED ATOLL NEAR THE SHORTLAND ISLANDS.

THEIR PLANE WAS SET AFIRE BY ACK-ACK AFTER THEY BOMBED AND DESTROYED AN ENEMY BRIDGE IN SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND. THEY MADE A CRASH LANDING A MILE OFF SHORE AND CLIMBED ON A LIFE RAFT.

ALL THAT DAY AND NIGHT THEY ROWED TOWARD TOROKINA, ON THE WEST COAST OF BOUGAINVILLE. AFTER 19 HOURS THEY FOUND THEY WERE NO FARTHER NORTH BUT FARTHER WEST, SO DECIDED TO GO WITH THE CURRENT. THEY ROWED MOST OF THE NEXT DAY AND IN THE EVENING LANDED ON A TINY ISLAND.

A QUICK SEARCH DISCLOSED IT WAS UNOCCUPIED BUT THERE WERE PLENTY

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OF COCONUTS, PANDANUS FRUIT AND TURTLE EGGS.

THE NEXT AFTERNOON TWO NEW ZEALAND PLANES SPOTTED THE FRANTICALLY WAVING CASTAWAYS, ZOOMED OVER AND WAVED BACK. THE FOLLOWING MORNING, THE FOURTH DAY AFTER THEIR CRASH, THREE OTHER PLANES SPOTTED THEM AND CIRCLED UNTIL A SEAPLANE LANDED OFFSHORE TO PICK THEM UP.

DV620PCW

JAN 15 1944

BY VERN HAUGLAND

GUADALCANAL,SOLOMONS,JAN 10 (DELAYED) (AP)-IN ONE OF THE MOST DARING RAIDS YET MADE UPON THE MAJOR JAPANESE BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, A LONE AMERICAN PLANE CIRCLED RABAUL FOR 40 MINUTES IN DARKNESS, THEN BOMBED THE CENTER OF TOWN FROM TREETOP HEIGHT.

SEARCHLIGHTS WERE PLAYING FRANTICALLY BUT THE PLANE ESCAPED WITH NOT ONE ANTIAIRCRAFT SHOT FIRED.

LT.ALFONSE LUCAS, CHICAGO (STREET ADDRESS UNLISTED), PILOTING THE PLANE, TOOK PLENTY OF TIME AND DELIBERATE AIM, AND SAID HE 'LIEVED HE GOT THE TARGET ALLIED PILOTS HAVE BEEN SEEKING FOR MONTHS- A RABAUL PEACETIME HOTEL WHICH THE JAPANESE ARE BELIEVED USING AS AN OFFICERS' HEADQUARTERS.

LUCAS CAME IN LOW ACROSS THE HARBOR AND THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE TOWN, DROPPING TWO INCENDIARY AND FOUR HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS.

HE SAW TWO BIG FIRES START AND SAID THE BUILDING SEEMED TO RISE INTO THE AIR INTACT AND THEN DISINTEGRATE.

AS HE SWUNG AWAY ONE OF HIS GUNNERS SHOT OUT THE SEARCHLIGHTS.

HE CONTINUED ACROSS THE CHANNEL TO STRAFE ANTIAIRCRAFT POSITIONS AND RADIO INSTALLATIONS ON CAPE ST.GEORGE, AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF NEARBY NEW IRELAND. TRACERS AND MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM HIS BELLY AND TURRET GUNS HIT THOSE TARGETS.

GG1248PCW

BY FRED HAMPSON

JAN 15 1944

GUADALCANAL,SOLOMONS,JAN 14 (AP)-FROM CHOISEUL TO KAVIENG DEATH POURS OUT OF THE NIGHT INTO THE CROWDED BARGES OF THE EMPEROR.

IT IS THE SAME CORRALED EXECUTION VISITED UPON THE JAPANESE WHO TRIED TO ESCAPE FROM NEW GEORGIA, KOLOMBANGARA AND VELLA LAVELLA, WORKING THIS TIME AGAINST THE BYPASSED NIPPONESE ON THE SHORTLANDS, CHOISEUL AND SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE, OF THE SOLOMONS.

ISOLATED, WITH THEIR SUPPLY LINES CUT AND NO NAVAL COVER NEAR, THEY CAN STAY AND STARVE OR MAKE A BARGE RUN FOR IT AT NIGHT.

SO FAR THE ENEMY HAS TRIED NO MASS EVACUATION. EITHER HE HASN'T GIVEN UP, OR HESITATES TO EMBARK AGAIN ON THE FERRY RIDE OF DEATH. THE FEW WHO HAVE TRIED IT DREW A CASCADE OF LEAD FROM NIGHT PATROL PLANES AND PT BOATS. THOSE WHO SURVIVED THE NIGHT FOUND AMERICAN PLANES SPECKING THE MORNING SKIES, THEIR PILOTS' EYES SHARP AND THEIR GUNS EAGER.

LT.COMDR.EUGENE RUSKIN, SAPULPA, OKLA., COMMANDER OF AN AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE PATROL, SAID HIS NIGHT HUNTERS WORKING WITH PT'S STRAFED AND BOMBED AT LEAST A DOZEN BARGES ALL THE WAY UP TO NEW IRELAND. SOME APPEARED TO BE ATTEMPTING SMALL-SCALE TROOP EVACUATION, OTHERS WERE SUPPLYING CARRIERS TRYING TO RUN SUPPLIES THROUGH THE BLOCKADE.

GG&GM125PCW NM

BUENOS AIRES, JAN.14-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD RECEIVED AN OFFICIAL REPORT THAT THE GERMAN BLOCKADE RUNNER SUNK IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC RECENTLY BY UNITED STATES AND BRAZILIAN FORCES FLEW THE BRITISH FLAG AND HAD NO ARGENTINES AMONG ITS CREW.

THE REPORT WAS WRITTEN BY GEN.ARTURO RAWSON, ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR

TO BRAZIL, WHO SAID HIS INFORMATION WAS SUPPLIED BY THE ARGENTINE CONSUL AT PERNAMBUCO.

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY REQUESTED RAWSON TO REPORT AFTER THE RIO DE JANEIRO NEWSPAPER O GLOBO PUBLISHED A DISPATCH STATING THE ENEMY VESSEL FLEW THE ARGENTINE FLAG AND HAD 11 ARGENTINE SAILORS ABOARD.

PS1038PEW

BUENOS AIRES, JAN.14-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR PRESIDENT GEN.PEDRO RAMIREZ, WHO SEIZED POWER IN LAST JUNE'S MILITARY REVOLT, INDICATED TONIGHT THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY ARGENTINA'S RIGID CENSORSHIP DECREE OF LAST WEEK MIGHT BE MODIFIED.

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COL.ENRIQUE GONZALEZ, RAMIREZ' SECRETARY, ACKNOWLEDGED TO NEWSMEN THAT THE DECREE HAD OCCASIONED "REACTION INSIDE THE COUNTRY AND REPERCUSSIONS ABROAD" BUT SAID IT WAS "NOTHING NEW IN THE WORLD, HAVING PRECEDENT IN VARIOUS SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES, INCLUDING BRAZIL, UNQUESTIONABLY A FRIENDLY NATION WHICH WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ITS DEMOCRATIC LIFE HAS HAD A SYSTEM OF PRESS REGULATION IN EFFECT MANY YEARS."

NEVERTHELESS, GONZALES, (CORRECT) WHO SAID HE SPOKE FOR RAMIREZ, SAID CRITICISMS OF THE DECREE WOULD BE TAKEN UNDER CONSIDERATION.

CERTAIN FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS "TRIED TO IMPUGN THE INTENTIONS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT, ATTRIBUTING TO US EXTREMIST TENDENCIES," RAMIREZ' SPOKESMAN SAID, ADDING SOME HAD TERMED HIS GOVERNMENT FASCIST AND NAZI.

"BUT WE ARE NOT PAGANS BECAUSE THE SAME DAY A DECREE APPEARED MAKING RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE SCHOOLS OBLIGATORY," HE SAID.

COMMENTING ON CRITICISM OF AN EARLIER DECREE WHICH DISSOLVED ALL POLITICAL PARTIES IN ARGENTINA, GONZALES SAID THE SOLE MOTIVE WAS TO PURIFY THE POLITICAL LIFE OF THE NATION.

ONCE THE TASK IS ACCOMPLISHED, HE SAID, THE CITIZENS WILL BE PERMITTED TO ALIGN THEMSELVES BEHIND NEW POLITICAL LEADERS PROVIDED THEY ARE ALWAYS LOYAL TO "COUNTRY, HOME AND CHRISTIANITY."

PS1121PEW

JAN 15 1944

CARACAS, VENENZUELA, JAN 14-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT FUNDS DOUBTLESS ARE BEING DISTRIBUTED TO GERMAN RESIDENTS OF VENEZUELA, BUT ASSERTED THEY ARE BEING USED FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE GERMANS STRANDED HERE AND NOT FOR ESPIONAGE WORK.

THIS SOURCE, WHO CANNOT OTHERWISE BE IDENTIFIED, OFFERED THE EXPLANATION IN ANSWER TO A STATEMENT BY THE NEWSPAPER EL PAIS WEDNESDAY THAT THE SPANISH EMBASSY IN VENEZUELA IS DISTRIBUTING MONEY TO "NO LESS THAN 200 GERMANS" CARRYING OUT PRO-NAZI ACTIVITIES.

HE SAID THE FUNDS WERE BEING DISTRIBUTED BY ALFRED BRAUN, NAMED BY THE NAZI GOVERNMENT TO LOOK AFTER THE INTERESTS OF GERMAN NATIONALS. BRAUN, THIS SOURCE CONTINUED, WORKS OUT OF THE SPANISH LEGATION AS THE RESULT OF SPAIN'S AGREEMENT TO PROTECT GERMAN INTERESTS IN VENEZUELA AFTER THIS COUNTRY SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS IN 1941.

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HE SAID IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR GERMAN FUNDS TO REACH VENEZUELA IN SPANISH DIPLOMATIC POUCHES, BUT ADDED HE BELIEVED THE MONEY PROBABLY WAS DONATED BY WEALTHY GERMAN NATIONALS LIVING HERE.

JJ1141PEW

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, JAN 14-(AP)-THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT TODAY NAMED ALBERTO LOSADA CASANOVA AS CONSUL GENERAL IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

DY112AEW

30.24 - 11795

MEXICO CITY, JAN.4-(AP)-A DELEGATION FROM VOLCANO-DOOMED SAN JUAN PARANGARICUTIRO VISITED THE NATIONAL PALACE TODAY TO ASK FEDERAL AUTHORITIES TO HELP THEM "TRANSPLANT" THE TOWN.

FORMER MAYOR AMBROSIO SOTO, WHO HEADS THE DELEGATION, SAID THAT THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN, LOCATED THREE MILES FROM PARICUTIN VOLCANO IN MICHOACAN STATE, HAD PROMISED THEIR PATRON SAINT THAT THEY WOULD NOT FLEE "UNTIL LAVA COVERS THE CEMETERY."

WITH ASHES NOW THREE FEET DEEP IN THE TOWN AND SURROUNDING FIELDS, THE 3,000 RESIDENTS STILL REFUSE TO EVACUATE TO A VILLAGE DESIGNATED BY THE GOVERNMENT, SOTO SAID. INSTEAD, THEY WANT TO START A NEW SAN JUAN PARANGARICUTIRO 20 MILES AWAY, PRESERVING ALL THEIR TRADITIONS AND IDENTITY.

JAN 15 1944

PS159AEW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN 14-(AP)-PUERTO RICO BECAME TODAY THE FIRST STATE OR TERRITORY UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG TO ESTABLISH COMPLETE OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF ALL ELECTRIC POWER FACILITIES WITHIN ITS BORDERS, ACCORDING TO SPONSORS OF THE MOVE.

THE TRANSFER OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE PUERTO RICO RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY AND THE MAYAGUEZ LIGHT, ICE AND POWER COMPANY TO THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT'S WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY WAS EFFECTED BY LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE IN A CEREMONY DURING WHICH WRA DIRECTOR ANTONIO LUCCHETTI HANDED OVER CHECKS AND RECEIVED THE STOCK OF THE TWO COMPANIES IN NEW YORK, WHILE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION WERE ELECTED HERE.

THE WRA PAID $10,000,000 FOR THE PROPERTY OF THE PUERTO RICO RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY AND $1,700,000 FOR THAT OF THE MAYAGUEZ COMPANY. THE FUNDS WERE OBTAINED BY A $20,000,000 WRA BOND ISSUE SUBSCRIBED TO THIS WEEK BY THREE CONTINENTAL BANKING CONCERNS.

JJ1145PEW

OTTAWA, JAN 14-(AP)-PVT.ROBERT HENRY VAN WERVEN OF CHICAGO WAS LISTED WOUNDED IN ACTION OVERSEAS IN THE LATEST CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST, RELEASED TODAY. HIS NEXT OF KIN WAS GIVEN AS HIS MOTHER, MRS. ROSE VAN WERVEN OF (6208 S.UNIVERSITY AVE.) CHICAGO.

JAN 15 1944

JJ1003AEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 14-(AP)-UNDER THE HEADING "RAW MATERIAL FOR THE GERMAN PRESS," THE NAZI AGENCY DNB TODAY TRANSMITTED TO GERMAN NEWSPAPERS AN ARTICLE DESCRIBING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BUDGET MESSAGE AS AN ATTEMPT "TO SWINDLE ANOTHER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS OUT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

THE TRANSMISSION OF SUCH DISPATCHES, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, IS A NAZI METHOD OF TELLING THE CONTROLLED PRESS WHAT ITS COLLECTIVE EDITORIAL LINE MUST BE ON ANY SUBJECT.

TEXT OF THE DISPATCH FOLLOWS:

"GENEVA: PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS SENT A BUDGET MESSAGE TO CONGRESS IN WHICH HE TRIES TO SWINDLE ANOTHER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS OUT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"THE ONLY INTERESTING PART IN THE PRESIDENT'S CONGLOMERATION OF WORDS AS FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED IS THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE: 'MILITARY VICTORY ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH. THE DEFENSE OF OUR WAY OF LIFE WILL NOT BE COMPLETE UNTIL WE HAVE SOLVED OUR SECOND TASK: THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AN ECONOMY IN WHICH EVERYONE WILLING TO WORK CAN FIND FOR HIMSELF A PRODUCTIVE OCCUPATION."

RQ120PEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 14-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT PREMIER PIERRE LAVAL HAD ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATIONS OF ANDRE MASSON, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL FOR REPATRIATED PRISONERS, AND PAUL CREYSSEL, SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR PROPAGANDA IN CHARGE OF PERSUADING FRENCH WORKERS TO

ACCEPT WAR JOBS IN GERMANY.

BOTH MASSON AND CREYSSEL WERE KEY MEN IN THE OPERATION OF AN EXCHANGE SYSTEM BY WHICH AILING AND OTHERWISE UNFIT FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR WERE TRADED FOR SKILLED FRENCH WORKERS SENT TO LABOR IN GERMANY.

WHILE THE VICHY DOMESTIC BROADCAST, REPORTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS, GAVE NO REASONS FOR THE "RESIGNATIONS," ITS ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AMID SWISS REPORTS THAT THE VICHY AUTHORITIES WERE ADOPTING A TOUGHER POLICY IN TRACKING DOWN FRENCH YOUTHS WHO HAVE TAKEN TO THE HINTERLAND TO EVADE COMPULSORY LABOR SERVICE IN GERMANY.

JAN 15 1944

PS1244AEW

NEW YORK, JAN 14-(AP)-SWEDISH OVERSEAS SAFE-CONDUCT TRAFFIC AUTHORIZED BY THE RECENT GERMAN-SWEDISH TRADE AGREEMENT WILL FOR THE FIRST TIME INCLUDE IMPORTS FROM SPAIN AND "ENVISAGES" IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND ICELAND AS WELL AS FROM SOUTH AMERICA, THE SWEDISH RADIO SAID TODAY.

QUOTING A DISPATCH FROM GOETEBORG, THE DOMESTIC SWEDISH BROADCAST SAID THAT "SHIPLOADS OF NECESSARY GOODS FROM THE UNITED STATES" WOULD BE PERMITTED TO ARRIVE AT SWEDISH PORTS UNDER THE NEW CONCESSIONS, AS WELL AS "ONE SHIPLOAD FROM ICELAND, PRINCIPALLY BLUBBER, AND ONE SHIPLOAD OF ORANGES FROM SPAIN."

THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE OVERSEAS SAFE-CONDUCT TRAFFIC AGREEMENT, ADOPTED CONCURRENTLY WITH AN AGREEMENT ON SWEDISH-GERMAN TRADE, WAS PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH THE RESUMPTION OF SWEDEN'S IMPORT TRADE FROM SOUTH AMERICA, PARTICULARLY ARGENTINA.

JJ/PS1148PEW

NEW YORK,JAN.14-(AP)-IN AN EFFORT TO SPEED UP JAPANESE AIRPLANE PRODUCTION WHICH PREMIER TOJO YESTERDAY DECLARED WAS NECESSARY TO MEET AN "EXTREMELY FIERCE" WAR SITUATION, ALL AIRCRAFT BUILDING WILL BE PLACED UNDER A UNIFIED CONTROL STARTING SUNDAY, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

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THE DOMEI AGENCY BROADCAST SAID THE CHANGE WAS ORDERED BY THE MUNITIONS MINISTRY AND THAT LT.GEN.SABURO ENDO, CHIEF OF THE AVIATION ORDNANCE BUREAU, WOULD BE IN CHARGE OF THE PROGRAM WITH VICE ADMIRAL EIKICHI KATAGIRI, FORMER CHIEF OF THE NAVY AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, AS HIS ASSISTANT.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

NEW YORK,JAN.14-(AP)-COLLECTION OF DUTY ON IMPORTS OF BRITISH GOODS BASED ON COSTS WHICH INCLUDE THE BRITISH PURCHASE TAX WAS TERMED ILLEGAL TODAY BY JUDGE WILLIAM J.KEEFE OF THE U.S. CUSTOMS COURT.

IN RULING FOR WILLIAM S.PITCAIRN AND COMPANY OF NEW YORK, EARTHENWARE AND CHINA IMPORTERS, PLAINTIFFS IN A SUIT CONTESTING THE INCLUSION OF THE TAX IN DUTY ON BRITISH GOODS, JUDGE KEEFE SAID THE PRICE AT WHICH THE MERCHANDISE INVOLVED WAS EXPORTED COULD NOT BE BROUGHT WITHIN THE LIMITS OF "WHOLESALE VALUE" UNDER THE BRITISH PURCHASE TAX LAW.

BENJAMIN LEVETT, ATTORNEY FOR THE PITCAIRN FIRM, SAID THE DECISION WOULD ALLOW GREAT BRITAIN TO EXPAND HER FOREIGN TRADE, AN IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE OF WARTIME ECONOMY.

JUDGE KEENE'S DECISION WILL BE FINAL UNLESS AN APPEAL IS FILED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THE RULING APPLIES TO MORE THAN 200 TYPES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS,

30-24 — 11797

INCLUDING HATS, GLOVES, TEXTILE ARTICLES, HARDWARE, CAMERAS, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, TOBACCO, PERFUMERY AND LUGGAGE, AS WELL AS EARTHENWARE AND CHINA.

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WW5A0PEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 14-(AP)-BRIGADIER GENERAL ANTONIO G.NUNIZ OF BRAZIL ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A MODERN AIRPLANE ENGINE FACTORY AND A RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY FOR 20,000 WORKERS IS SCHEDULED TO BE OPENED IN APRIL NEAR RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE FACTORY, HE SAID AT AN INTERVIEW, COST APPROXIMATELY $9,000,000 AND WOULD BE TOOLED TO TURN OUT MORE THAN 500 ENGINES OF TWO TYPES ANNUALLY.

"WITHOUT UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE IT NEVER COULD BE BUILT," MUNIZ SAID, ADDING THAT ALL THE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTION METHODS WERE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

HE DECLARED THAT THE PLANT WOULD ENABLE THE UNITED STATES MANUFACTURERS TO MEET EUROPEAN COMPETITION AFTER THE WAR THROUGH CONTRACTING WITH IT TO TURN OUT ENGINES AND PARTS AT LOWER COSTS FOR SALE TO OTHER LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

WE1006PEW

NEW YORK, JAN.14-(AP)-THE NAVY WILL HONOR VICTIMS OF THE EXPLOSION WHICH SANK THE DESTROYER TURNER IN LOWER NEW YORK BAY JAN.3 AT A MEMORIAL SERVICE SUNDAY AT THE BROOKLYN RECEIVING STATION.

RELATIVES OF OFFICERS AND MEN REPORTED MISSING HAVE BEEN INVITED TO ATTEND.

SURVIVORS WILL OCCUPY A SPECIAL SECTION OF THE STATION'S AUDITORIUM TWO OF THEM, ENSIGN JOHN J.CLEMENS, ASSISTANT ENGINEERING OFFICER, OF HOUSTON, TEX., AND DAVID MERRILL, RADIOMAN FIRST CLASS, WILL SPEAK IN BEHALF OF THEIR SHIPMATES.

SURVIVORS STILL HOSPITALIZED WILL HEAR THE PROGRAM BROADCAST BY STATION WOR.

PRESIDING AT THE SERVICE WILL BE CAPT. G.W.JOHNSON, REPRESENTING THE COMMANDER, DESTROYER FORCE, ATLANTIC FLEET, WILL SPEAK.

PS1040PEW

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 14-(AP)-SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANDREI ANDREIOVITCH GROMYKO AND THE ENTIRE AUDIENCE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC STOOD AT ATTENTION FOR NEARLY TEN MINUTES TODAY AS THE PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA, CONDUCTED BY EUGENE ORMANDY, PLAYED THE WORLD SYMPHONIC PREMIERE OF THE NEW RUSSIAN ANTHEM--"HYMN OF THE SOVIET UNION."

A SMALL RETINUE ACCOMPANIED AMBASSADOR GROMYKO AND HIS WIFE FROM WASHINGTON. MAYOR BERNARD SAMUEL ESCORTED THE PARTY ON A TOUR OF THE CITY BEFORE THE CONCERT.

CONDUCTOR ORMANDY WELCOMED GROMYKO TO THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SAYING: "THERE HAVE BEEN FOUR PREVIOUS UNITED NATIONS CONCERTS. NONE HAS BEEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN THIS."

NQ1046PEW NM

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Reds Attack West of Leningrad, Pursue Germans Toward Pinsk; R.A.F. Wrecks Nazi Aircraft City

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NORTHERN ARMIES SPRING INTO ACTION AGAINST GERMANS

LONG

Units in White Russia Continue Dash Toward Old Poland.

KERCH LANDING BARED

2,000 Enemy Troops Slain in Counter-Attacks in Ukraine.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 16.—(AP) Soviet mobile units in southern White Russia dashed westward yesterday toward the old Polish border, 55 miles away, while Red army forces in the Ukraine killed 2,000 Germans counter-attacking against the Red army threat to Rumania, Moscow disclosed today.

Berlin reports, meanwhile, told of a major Russian drive near Leningrad and in two other northern sectors, re-awakening that long inactive front.

New Crimea Landing

(Berlin broadcast a DNB dispatch early Sunday, saying that Soviet forces had landed on the Kerch peninsula in the eastern Crimea and captured "some of the heights" north of the town of Kerch. The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications commission, said "strong forces" of Russians made the landing and succeeded in establishing communications with troops already in the area.)

Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's forces, pushing west and northwest from captured Kalinkovichi and Mozyr, fought their way forward through the Pripet marshes, "inflicting enormous losses on the enemy without giving him a chance to reorganize his forces," said the Moscow midnight broadcast communique recorded by the Soviet monitor.

The Russians, last reported at Skrigalov, 20 miles west of Kalinkovichi, were headed for Pinsk, 115 miles to the west.

The midnight bulletin did not identify several localities declared won in the new advance, but said that in the fighting 1,500 Germans were killed, and 16 tanks and guns destroyed. One column of Germans was routed by Soviet cavalrymen. Twenty-eight guns, three military stores, 40 railroad cars, 200 cars and other war material were captured.

Armored Train Smashed

Russian airmen patrolling the frozen marsh area destroyed an armored train with direct bomb hits, the bulletin said.

Far to the south, where Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's left wing has been beating back ceaseless German thrusts since Jan. 12, the Germans continued their attacks in a dogged effort to bar the Russians from gaining the Odessa-Lwow railway—the main German communications line into the Dnieper bend.

The fighting was located as east of Vinnitsa and for the first time as "north of Uman" by the Russians who said the Germans were using large forces of infantry and tanks. Uman is 8 miles southeast of Vinnitsa.

"Despite their enormous losses the Hitlerites moved forward, trying at all costs to make a breach in our defense," the communique said. "Having put up a continuous curtain of fire our troops withstood the enemy's pressure and forced him to retreat to his original position."

Then the Germans attacked again but once more failed to make headway. One group of enemy tanks which had broken through to a populated place was destroyed and during the day 70 German tanks were burned out as well as 11 self-propelled guns and 16 armored troop carriers.

Guerrillas Active

Guerrillas in the Rovno province of old Poland were aiding Vatutin's right wing which was 46 miles across the frontier past Sarny. The guerrillas struck an unexpected blow at the retreating Germans, routed a battalion of enemy infantry and "captured several populated places," the communique said. Thousands of Russians the Germans were taking back to forced labor were rescued in the coup.

Berlin's announcement said that the Red army had struck out with major forces in what appeared to be another full-scale Soviet offensive.

The German communique told of the new onslaught in the north, declaring that the Russians had attacked "with major forces" in the Oranienbaum area, about 20 miles west of Leningrad, in the area north of Lake Ilmen and in the area northwest and north of Nevel. The bulletin said initial attacks were repulsed.

A later Berlin broadcast, adopting a tone usual for the Germans in disclosing a major Soviet offensive, said:

"German military quarters believe that the enemy is preparing to extend his attacks to other parts of the same front x x x German military quarters refrain from expressing opinion as to whether the increase of attacks on the northern sector may be reckoned with or not."

The Russians, as frequently under such circumstances, were silent.

The German radio military commentator Martin Hallensleben said that the Russians had gone over to the attack in the north "because of the stagnation of the Soviet offensive in the southern and central sectors."

One Berlin broadcast said that the attack north of Lake Ilmen was "moving in the direction of" Novgorod, big Nazi base a few miles above the lake.

These developments might mean that the Russians, having drawn powerful German forces to other sectors with their great affensives there, now had attacked strategically in the north in keeping with the master pattern of assault followed throughout their great advances of 1943.

The German announcements could mean also that the Hitler command had decided to shorten its northern line by a withdrawal from the Leningrad area toward the Baltic states, preparing the public now for the move.

Oranienbaum, the town mentioned as the locale of the attack in the Leningrad area, lies on the south shore of the Gulf of Finland about twenty miles west of the center of the city and opposite the Soviet island naval base of Kronstadt.

The Russians broke the seventeen-month siege of Leningrad just a year ago this month, using the January weather to their advantage and smashing through eight solid miles of Nazi defenses. They broke out to the east of the city, leaving the Germans fairly close on the other side. The situation has changed little in the ensuing twelve months.

Whatever was happening in the north, the Russians were not letting up in their drive westward. Paced by Cossacks, the vanguards of General Nikolai Vatutin's forces cut to within seventy miles of the communications hub of Kovel on the Rovno-Warsaw railway.

The advance was so fast, according to the Russian Army newspaper "Red Star," that the Red cavalrymen caught German garrisons fully by surprise and impelled Nazi troops to jump through windows in their underwear. Militarily, the Germans were said to be unable to find time to dig into defense positions, and the Nazi retreat was described as so harried that the Germans were not even employing their usual tactics of mine-sowing and bridge-blasting.

"Red Star" said that the German command had given orders to halt Vatutin's drive in the sector between the Sluch and Horyn Rivers, but that the fleeing troops had been unable to do so. A great amount of booty was reported falling to the Russians.

It was believed the Germans would order a stand along the River Styr, twenty-five miles to thirty-five miles west of the Horyn, or perhaps still farther west along the Stochod, only twenty miles short of Kovel.

To the north some 125 miles General Konstantin Rokossovsky's troops were creating similar scenes of near rout as they poured through the gap torn in the Mozyr-Kalinkovichi defenses on both sides of the Pripet River.

Two Nazi Lines Broken

Moscow, Jan. 15 (AP)—Russians, pursuing a badly disorganized German army over a large sector west of the Horyn river beyond Sarny, have driven within 70 miles of the big communications base of Kovel (in old Poland), front dispatches declared today.

CASSIDY

To the north, a White Russian army offensive battering into the Pripet marshes toward Pinsk, 115 miles away, has smashed into the backbone of Nazi defenses, *Red Star* asserted, and Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's troops are pouring through the broken enemy line.

Stand Ordered By Nazis

The army newspaper said the German high command vainly had ordered a line held between the Sluch and Horyn rivers, but Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian forces battered through and the Germans probably will attempt another stand in the Styr river running 25 to 35 miles west of Horyn, or between the Styr and Stochod cavalry dashed after the Germans and raided rear areas. Swift cavalry strokes through the swamps surprised Nazi garrisons, it added, and Nazi soldiers hopped out of windows in their underwear.

Germans Bewildered

The Moscow radio said the Germans appeared bewildered by the stunning blows in the Pripet area. Rumanians were dying in great numbers, it said.

The Russians already had reached Skrigalov, 20 miles beyond Mozyr and 115 miles from Pinsk, the industrial river city.

"Tremendous losses" were inflicted on the fleeing Germans, the Russian communique said.

Drives 60 Miles Apart

The Vatutin and Rokossovsky offensives were approximately 60 miles apart along the only two east-west rail routes through the Pripet marshes.

Vatutin's drive south of Sarny threatens to outflank Rovno from the west. The Germans stiffened their resistance in the area between Rovno and Novograd-Volynsk, 55 miles to the east, but the Russians continued to advance, dispatches said.

In the lower Ukraine, Vatutin's left wing continued to advance despite strong enemy tank and infantry counter-attacks east of Vinnitsa in the Ukrainian Bug river sector.

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Russ Action Indicated On 300-Mile Front

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—The German high command announced today that Russian forces had launched a new offensive "north of Lake Ilmen."

Lake Ilmen is about 170 miles south of Leningrad on the long-dormant northern front. The announcement was not confirmed by the Russians.

Other Sectors See Action

The German communique said the Russians were attacking also with "major forces" in the Oranienbaum sector, which is on the Gulf of Finland about 20 miles due west of Leningrad, and northwest and north of Nevel as well as north of Lake Ilmen.

Nevel is almost 300 miles below Leningrad, indicating that Russian forces may have gone over to the offensive at several points along 300 miles of the far northern front.

The Moscow radio said the Nazis did not even have time to blow up or mine bridges.

Rovno Being Outflanked

Soviet units which seized Stepan, 18 miles southwest of Sarny, were driving down behind Rovno, 35 miles south, which was reported becoming badly outflanked.

Rokossovsky's five-day-old offensive hammered into the Pripet marshes on a 30-mile front beyond fallen Mozyr and Kalinkovichi with extraordinary artillery support after breaking one of the strongest lines the enemy has yet established.

In-Depth Defense Fails

In one seven-mile sector the Germans had built in-depth defenses of four trenches, 27 artillery points, 37 heavy machine-gun nests and many mortars and mines.

Red Star said Soviet troops had crossed the Ippa river 13 miles west of Kalinkovichi, and ski troops and river, only 20 miles east of Kovel.

CALAIS AREA HIT BY BRITISH PLANES IN HEAVY ATTACK

1 + 1 = 2

Cross-Channel Smash Follows Record Blast at Brunswick.

600 BOMBERS IN RAID

Mosquitos Over Berlin in Feint Draw Off Nazi Fighters.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 16—(AP) The R.A.F. shattered industrial Brunswick in central Germany Friday night with 2,000 long tons of bombs dropped in 23 minutes, and last night returned to the contin-

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ent to keep its offensive rolling with attacks on northern France.

Coasts observers saw searchlights operating in the Calais area and heard rumbles across the channel early this morning after the planes went over.

Record Concentration

The Brunswick raid, aided by Mosquito feints on Berlin and Magdeburg set a record bomb concentration of 87 tons per minute.

In American weights, that equals more than a ton-and-a-half per second.

The big bombers battled through skies aglow with Nazi fighters' flares and rocket shells to hammer the city—one of five prime targets of the massive American raids on Tuesday — producing Messerschmitts' artillery, motorcycles, tractors, and railway equipment.

On the basis of the bomb tonnage, it was estimated that the fleet striking Brunswick alone amounted to between 600 and 700 four-engined planes and that a total of approximately 1,000 bombers was out during the night.

Relays of R.A.F. fighter-bombers and fighters continued attacks on the so-called "rocket-gun coast" of France on a smaller scale this afternoon.

The British Press association speculated that at the height of the assault on Brunswick bombs were being dropped at the rate of 150 tons per minute. Fires could be seen for 150 miles by fliers after leaving the city.

Four Nazis Shot Down

Although the R.A.F. force was of great size, resistance was late forming and the fleet shot down just four German night fighters.

The successful Mosquito feints so scrambled enemy fighter defenses that they could not concentrate on the Brunswick raiders until their lethal loads were gone and the city lay flaming with smoke columns reaching four miles high.

Swedish correspondents in Berlin declared that the capital was pounded by 100 Mosquito bombers, forcing the Luftwaffe to send up its new, fast-climbing, rocket-propelled fighters, which reportedly were first used on Tuesday.

Thirty-eight British planes were lost in the three-ply blows on Germany against northern France, and in minelaying operations.

Magdeburg, a chemical and manufacturing city, is 50 miles east of Brunswick, and 80 miles southwest of Berlin.

Early Attack

The R.A.F. struck Brunswick, city of 200,000, at 7:10 p. m. exceptionally early. Their concentration of 87 tons of explosives each minute exceeded by nearly four tons the record set in the 2,500-ton raid on Hanover on Sept. 22.

Then the German fighters closed in, many of them a twin-engined, rocket-shooting type. An Air ministry account of the raid took official cognizance of them, commenting that "they may be of a little use against bombers not flying in close formation."

The night assaults followed a daylight lashing of the French invasion coast by perhaps 1,400 Allied planes, in which 27 Nazi planes were destroyed and 16 Allied ships were lost. Within the same 24-hours, R.A.F. planes torpedoed two German ships off Norway, and 100 Russian bombers struck an enemy convoy in the Black sea.

One gunner on the Brunswick raid declared "there were many rocket shells. I watched them shoot along for over 1,300 yards. Then there were minor explosions and they carried on to finish up in a bigger explosion. It looked like the end of a red hot poker when they burst."

Flares Guide Fighters

Meanwhile swifter, single-engined fighters rained down red and white flares singly and in flaming pairs to guide the fighter packs to the bomber procession.

A typical engagement was described by the crew of one Lancaster suddenly lit up by three red star flares. A twin-engined Junkers 88 swept in on the ship.

"We saw tracers passing underneath us—the first warning we had," the pilot said. "Then I felt a series of thuds and knew we had been hit.

Saw Passing Tracers' Flash

"Our rear turret was damaged and there was a hole right through the wing and two holes in the tail. A couple of bullets came into the navigator's compartment. He was able to see the flash of the tracers quite clearly as they passed him.

"I dived about 4,000 feet and flattened out, but found the Junkers had followed us down. It came in for a second try and our top turret gunner fired a long burst. He is sure he hit the fighter. It pulled over to port, and disappeared."

The Swedish correspondents in Berlin said the rocket-type ships sent up by the Nazis last night were similar to the Allies' jet-plane, but were driven from the rear by explosive fuel. The jet-plane sucks in air from the front, then superheats and supercompresses it almost to the explosive point.

4½ Miles Up In 2 Minutes

The *Aftonbladet* correspondent said the new German plane could climb four and a half miles in two minutes, instead of 15 minutes, usually needed, but that only experienced pilots could take the sudden change in pressure.

A traveler reaching Stockholm from Halberstadt, one of the Tuesday objectives, said 60 to 75 per cent. of the airplane plants there were wrecked.

United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators and lighter American and RAF planes participated in the daylight offensive Friday against France, and United States headquarters tonight reported that pictures showed the heavy bombers' high precision work and "excellent concentrations."

Last night's twin blows by the heavy bombers and the Mosquitos made the fourth notable air assault against the Germans within 24 hours.

Two Vessels Torpedoed

One hundred Russian bombers entered the widespread aerial assaults yesterday, attacking a German Black Sea convoy, and far-ranging RAF planes swooped down on more Nazi shipping off Norway, torpedoing two v[illegible]

2,000 Tons Of Bombs Dumped On Nazi City In 23 Min.

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—RAF heavy bombers blasted Brunswick, airplane manufacturing city in central Germany, with 2,000 long tons of bombs last night in 23 minutes, setting a new record for bomb concentration of 87 tons per minute.

This heavy follow-up to last Tuesday's daylight onslaught by American heavyweights was delivered as Mosquito bombers re[illegible]d again to assault Berlin and other planes hit the industrial city of Magdeburg to the southwest and targets in northern France. Thirty-eight planes were lost in the operations.

The concentration on Brunswick exceeded the previous record of 83⅓ tons per minute attained in the 2,500-ton raid on Hannover September 22.

Huge Fires Kindled

Great fires were left raging in Brunswick.

The overnight blow at Nazi defense fighters swung the Allied aerial offensive into a round-the-clock attack again, following by only a few hours a day-long assault of American Liberators and Flying Fortresses, Marauders, and Allied medium and light bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters.

Nine Planes Bagged

Nine enemy craft were destroyed in the daylight raids by the American heavy bombers, and 18 more by their lighter escorts, and by Allied medium and light bombers and their escorts. Allied losses in yesterday's daylight operations were 16 planes, three of them heavies.

Yesterday's daylight attacks against the so-called "rocket-gun coast" called into action in the neighborhood of 1,400 Allied planes.

Brunswick, a [illegible] population, which li[illegible]est of Berlin, was las[illegible] the RAF's night raiders on Sep[illegible]ember 27.

RAF and Canadian flyers returning from another of their "miracle" cloudbombing jobs said Brunswick, resembled a "city that wasn't blacked out," because of the many fires left raging.

"Just Like Daylight"

"It was just like daylight," one flyer said. "Fires on the ground lit up the clouds and in turn the clouds lit up the skies. You could see the big bombs going off."

Magdeburg, Elbe river city about 80 miles southwest of Berlin which the RAF's Mosquitos went on to blast last night, is an important chemical and war manufacturing city.

The Nazis put up an unusually intensive although ineffectual opposition to the attacks both yesterday and last night.

"The Germans were using their new fighter flares which are several times more brilliant than the old ones," a Canadian gunner said of the Brunswick attack.

Old Transport Damaged

An antiquated four-engined Focke-Wulf Condor—primarily a transport plane—was damaged by an American air force flyer, Lieut. Al Rorke, formerly of Powell River, British Columbia, making the trip with the Canadians.

"Just after we left the target this four-engined kite came up behind us." Rorke's copilot said. "At first we thought it was another Lancaster. Then it swung into line and just as I was going to say 'Dive to starboard' to the skipper it fired at us. It plastered us and cut off half our rudder. Rorke opened fire and I'm sure he hit it."

Light Raids on England

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP).—The Germans sent about a dozen planes over England tonight, a few of which reached the London area causing a brief alert and provoking heavy gunfire along the Thames River.

Earlier, several high-flying Nazi raiders crossed the southeast English coast and some of them darted inland. Some bombs were dropped in rural areas and along the coast, but there were no reports of casualties.

SOVIET REPLY LIKELY SOON

Speed Of Advance Expected To Hasten Note To Poles

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—A Soviet reply to Polish overtures toward negotiations for a complete settlement of differences between Poland and Russia is expected within a short time because the speed with which the Red army continued to push westward lends urgency to the question of Russian-Polish relations.

The policy proposal for examination of all outstanding questions with British and American mediation was already under study at the Kremlin, and affirmative answers appeared to hinge on whether Moscow would agree to deal with the exiled government it has previously criticized.

The Russians might insist on the

May Back Patriot Group

London Cabinet taking in representatives of the Moscow-sponsored union of Polish patriots. Moscow is also known to frown on Gen. Kasimierz Sosnkowski, commander of the Polish army.

Whether the Poles, who feel they already have made major concessions by offering to negotiate for a big slice of their former territory, would be willing to shake up their Cabinet to form a government acceptable to Moscow was problematical.

It surely would involve long, hot Polish discussions, particularly as some Poles like President Wladislaw Raczkiewicz are said to oppose, for the time being at least, any conciliation with Russia.

To Coordinate Activities

The first step, if the Soviet reply is favorable, would be to establish diplomatic relations so that the underground could coordinate its activities with the Red army in the Polish campaign against Germany.

Then it would be possible to place the boundary disputes before the European Advisory Council which could call on a Polish representative to sit with John G. Winant, United States Ambassador. Fyodor Gusen, Union Soviet Socialist Republics, and William Strang, British delegate to the council.

May Ask Moscow Talks

If the council were not used as a mediation board, Moscow might ask for discussions there, calling in the American and British Ambassadors and a Polish representative.

The immediate [illegible]an reaction, put out by DNB, [illegible]at the Poles are clinging to [illegible]h-American coattails, adding, [illegible]in and the United States [illegible]eady tied their hands in M[illegible]d Teheran and so have no [illegible]ut to try to make what [illegible] decided already more p[illegible] the Poles by an illusion [illegible] compensations."

Poles' Reply to Reds Hailed

British See Chances Bright for Settlement of Boundary Dispute

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London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—British official quarters and the London press today hailed the Polish Government in Exile's reply to Russia's boundary offer as brightening the chances for settlement of this knottiest of United Nations problems.

The Poles, in an official statement early today, neither accepted nor rejected the Soviet Union's offer of the Curzon Line as a possible Russian-Polish frontier, but called upon the United States and Britain to bring them and the Russians together to discuss all outstanding questions.

The British Government was represented as more than willing to lend aid as an intermediary, especially to restore Soviet-Polish relations to co-ordinate the Polish underground with the Red Army's drive.

[In Washington, Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski conferred today with Secretary of State Hull for twenty-five minutes, but neither had any comment concerning their discussion. Presumably Ciechanowski talked with Mr. Hull about the possibility of American mediation in the Russian-Polish boundary question.]

The diplomatic correspondent of the London Times said that Britain as well as Russia had assured the Poles their borders would be extended westward as compensation for the Soviets' Curzon Line proposal, which would leave Russia with the bulk of the Ukrainian and White Russian territory incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1939.

The Polish statement, a copy of which was given to the Russians before its publication, came after a Cabinet session which lasted throughout Friday morning and was followed by another meeting between British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Polish Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer.

"While the Polish Government cannot recognize unilateral decisions or accompli[illegible] facts wrich have taken place [illegible] territory of the Polish repu[illegible] the statement said, "they [illegible]epeatedly expressed their sincere desire for a Polish-Soviet agreement on terms which would be just and acceptable to both sides."

"To this end," it continued, "the Polish Government is approaching the British and United States governments with a view to securing through their intermediary discussion by the Polish and Soviet governments, with the participation of the British and American governments, of all outstanding questions, settlement of which would lead to friendly and permanent co-operation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

The British Government later issued a comment on the Polish statement, declaring it was regarded as an encouraging response to the Soviet declaration which was broadcast from Moscow January 11.

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Ca d Encouraging

The Bri sh Government later issued a comment on the Polish statement, declaring it was regarded as "an encouraging response" to the Soviet declaration which was broadcast from Moscow January 11.

The Soviet declaration used strong terms in referring to the Polish Government in exile, declaring that it had "shown itself incapable of organizing an active struggle against the German invaders in Poland itself" and "by its incorrect policy often plays into the hands of the German invaders."

Ready On Polish Issue

Moscow, Jan. 15 (AP)—The United States and British representatives in Moscow stood ready today to cooperate in any way the Polish Government may ask in conducting discussions or representations to the Soviet Government. The Russian press had not yet had time to print the announcement of the Polish Government in London.

YUGOSLAV FORCES PUSHING ON FIUME

GREENE

Germans At Same Time Drive Closer To Sarajevo

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—Tito's Yugoslav Partisans, driving south toward the German-held naval base of Fiume, were reported making headway today in that strategic battle zone, while farther south German motorized columns lunged within 45 miles of Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

Today's Partisan communique gave no indication of how close to Fiume the patriots have advanced but noted "successful fighting" in the "area of Fiume" and in the Slovene coastal region. Tito's forces were reported Friday to be locked in heavy battle with the Germans around Novomesta, 48 miles northeast of Fiume.

Partisans Take Three Towns

Acknowledging a new German thrust toward Sarajevo after an advance down the Vrbas river valley from Tito's fallen mountain citadel at Jajce, the Yugoslav war bulletin reported fresh Partisan successes, including the capture of two towns in eastern Bosnia, Bijeljina and Janja, and Ivanjica in Serbia.

The communique also cited heavy casualties inflicted on two German columns in the Banja Luka-Jajce sector.

The Germans were credited with capturing three towns amid bitter fighting in central and western Bosnia.

Flying to the aid of the hard-pressed patriots, American heavy bombers struck in a two-wave daylight attack yesterday on Mostar, one of the key German-held airdromes in the Balkans 28 miles inland from the Dalmatian coast.

Say Nazis Hanged 50

Reports from Zurich, Switzerland, said the Germans had hanged 50 hostages in Zagreb, capital of Croatia, and had threatened to execute 80 others elsewhere in Yugoslavia as reprisals for railway sabotage that is widespread throughout the region.

The Gestapo also was reported to have arrested 60 persons in Ljubljana and to have threatened to execute them within a week if the Nazis fail to find those who blew up several miles of railway line from Ljubljana to Zagreb, the main line from Germany to the Balkans.

The Partisans reported again cutting the line near Draganici, while other patriots blew up two bridges on the main highway between Zagr ovac to the west.

TITO TS NAZI THREAT

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Says Foe Nears Sarajevo Despite Huge Losses.

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—German troops have smashed down the Vrbas River Valley from Banja Luka to within forty-five miles of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia in Yugoslavia, but have suffered heavy losses in eastern Bosnia, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) reported today. Nazi columns captured the Vrbas River towns of Bugojno and Gornji-Vakuf, the latter fifty-four miles west of the Bosnian capital, despite continuing harassing action by Yugoslav Partisans, Tito's communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio said.

Sarajevo is eighty-seven miles southeast of Banja Luka, rail junction from which the Germans began their drive through central Bosnia.

Other German columns captured the town of Prnjavor, twelve miles south of Banja Luka. They are meeting bitter resistance, however, near the town of Kotar Varos, ten miles farther south, where the Partisans are constantly attacking their lines of communication. A German column was reported smashed between Banja Luka and the town of Cadjavich.

Attacking in East Bosnia.

Partisans were on the offensive in eastern Bosnia according to Tito's bulletin, and captured the town of Bijelina and the locality of Jamja, sixty-five miles northeast of Sarajevo.

Hercegovinian patriots were said to have cut the railway line between Dubrovnik, on the Dalmatian coast north to Mostar, destroying the stations of Luk, Jasenica and Diklic. Another Hercegovinian brigade has been engaged in bitter fighting near the towns of Gacko and Fojnic, forty miles southeast of Mostar, for the past four days, Tito's bulletin said.

The Yugoslav Second Division, battling Germans and Chetniks in Serbia captured the locality of Ivanjica, south of the town of Cacak, after a fierce two-day battle in which the enemy suffered heavy losses, the communique said.

The Fiume - Zagreb - Belgrade railway, main feeder artery of German forces in Yugoslavia, was again cut by partisan columns near Draganici, Tito reported while other patriots blew up two bridges on the main highway between Zagreb and Karlovac to the west. Hard fighting was going on near Nova Gradiska, eighty miles east of Zagreb on the Belgrade line, and the Germans were losing heavily, Tito said.

Nazis Reported On Turk Border

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—Roundabout dispatches reaching London through Stockholm reported tonight new German troop concentrations along the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier.

The stories purporting to come from Sofia contained no details, but the reports fell into a pattern with others which have come from Bulgaria recently.

Follow Cairo Talks

Shortly after President Ismet Inonu of Turkey returned from his Cairo conferences with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, there were reports that Bulgarian and German garrisons along the Turkish border were be-

ing strengthe i last week end dispatches to holm said that Bulgaria no l felt confident of Turkey's c nued neutrality and called the situation in Sofia tense.

The Budapest radio said today the citizens of Sofia, bombed twice this week, were packing trains leaving the city, and that all other large cities in Bulgaria besides the capital had been ordered evacuated immediately.

600 Reported Killed

The two big air raids were said to have killed more than 600 persons and wrecked about ten per cent. of the capital, including the Ministries of I rior and Finance. the Nationa ater and town hall.

Bodies w ill lying in the wreckage, t adcast said.

Followin osition of an 8 P. M. curf the death penalty for l Todor Christov, Minister o nterior, ordered the arrest erson spreading "alarmin atist" reports, it was discl

Jap Wo Draft

London, Jan. 15 —The German radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information that the Japanese press has published a demand for the conscription of Japanese women for war industry.

Report Quake Bursts Dam.

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.). — A German broadcast heard today by the Associated Press said an earthquake had burst a dam at a lake near Filipstad in southwestern Sweden. No casualties were mentioned.

Treated Bovine Blood Found Safe For Man

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—Treated blood from heifers and bulls as a substitute for human plasma in transfusion has been tried successfully in 26 cases, the *British Medical Journal* reported today.

A report by Dr. F. Ronald Edwards, assistant professor of surgery at the University of Liverpool, said, "Bovine serum can be safe for man by destroying the antibodies by heating to 72 degrees centigrade while rendering the proteins uncoagulable with the addition of 0.2 per cent. formalin and ammonia."

Blood banks throughout Britain hitherto have provided a good supply, but the use of plasma is increasing rapidly and estimated future needs has prompted the search for a substitute.

BULGARS ORDERED TO QUIT BIG TOWNS

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The Bulgarian Government has ordered immediate total evacuation of Sofia's 300,000 citizens as a result of the heavy Allied air blows against the capital, the German radio announced last night.

Dispatches from Istanbul quoted travelers as saying the center of the city was almost knocked out by the American-British day and night attacks this week. The German marine headquarters and the Hotel Slavianska Besseda, housing most of the German Army staff, were reported destroyed.

Other Istanbul dispatches said, meanwhile, that latest reports from Rumania indicated that fear of the Red Army's advance upon Rumania's borders has spread to the Army.

Ex-Bulgarian Premier Dead

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—Former Bulgarian Premier Andrea Toschev died in Sofia January 10 following a heart attack, the Berlin radio said today. Toschev was Premier in 1935 and one of his sons is Bulgarian envoy to Budapest, the broadcast added.

BOMBS IN F T SHIP

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The Spanish Government has been asked to find out who placed time bombs in several cargoes of long-awaited oranges which the Ministry of Food plans to distribute to fruit-hungry Britons.

Bombs were found in at least two of three orange ships sailing from Spanish ports. An explosion aboard one destroyed between 200 and 300 cases. An examination of the next ship's cargo revealed a time bomb among the fruit a third ship yet to dock will be sealed until a thorough search has been conducted.

Nazi Chute Incident in Eire

Two Irishmen From Germany Reported Dropped by Bomber

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP).—The Rev. James Little, a member of Parliament from Northern Ireland, asked today for an investigation of reports that a German bomber carried two Irishmen from Germany to Eirie and dropped them by parachute.

Dispatches to morning newspapers said it was common talk at Dublin that one man parachuted down one night about a month ago. He landed near Kilrush, County Clare, and was arrested, it was said. The other was believed dropped a few days later near the same locality.

Allied Convoys Reported As Virtually Unmolested

Saundby Says U-Boats Rarely Attack Atlantic Shipping

AMERSHAM, England, Jan. 15 (AP).—German submarines have just about given up molesting Allied convoys in the Atlantic, Air Vice-Marshal R. H. M. S. Saundby, deputy chief of the Royal Air Force Bomber Command, said today.

"The R. A. F. Coastal Command and escort carriers which, with the help of bases in the Azores, can cover the entire Atlantic, have made it a very difficult job for any submarine to attack our convoys, and they have largely given up trying," he said. "If they try to stage a comeback we shall be ready for them."

Declaring that the Germans have lost control of the air, he said there is little chance the Nazis can increase their over-all air-force power in spite of their innovations and "gadgets." The most they can hope for, he said, "is a more or less successful defensive."

"It is no good thinking that you can expand your air force when the country is being knocked to pieces as Germany is now," he said.

Search For Raid Hero Narrows To 2 Flyers

By Henry B. Jameson

A United States Fighter Base in Britain, Jan. 15 (AP)—The identity of one of the heroes of Tuesday's epic American raid on central Germany—the Mustang pilot who waded alone into a formation of 30 German fighters—apparently was narrowed today to Major James H. Howard, of St. Louis, Mo., or Lieut. Jack E. Breadley, of Brownwood, Texas.

Air force officials were still checking on the performance of the lone pilot who plowed into the enemy formation and shot down possibly six of them in what the bomber crews described as an amazing exhibition of courage.

Boosted For Medal

The tracing of the pilot—who is being boosted for a Congressional Medal by other flyers of the Eighth Air Force—has been made difficult by the reductance of the Mustang pilots to report anything but absolute results.

Howard already is credited with destroying two Nazis in the fight. It is understood he also had two probable kills and two damaged—which corresponds with the Fortress gunners' report that they saw half a dozen go down.

Howard previously had earned an ace's rating—knocking down six Japanese planes over Burma and China during service in the Far East, and one Nazi fighter several weeks ago after his transfer to this theater.

Bags 2 In 10 Seconds

He got his two known German victims Tuesday within a few minutes of each other in a battle with a swarm of rocket-firing enemy fighters.

Breadley, who is in Howard's outfit, got his first two Germans in a violent ten-second skirmish.

"I slipped in under two FW-190's kho were preparing to attack the bomber formation," he said. "As I closed in from 7 o'clock I opened up and must have hit one in the gas tank, for as I passed over him he blew up, throwing my ship up on the tail of his mate. I hit the second FW-190 in the engine and he burst into flame, rolling over on his back."

"Guts And Skill"

For 20 minutes the crews of an entire formation of Flying Fortresses watched in amazement "the greatest exhibition of guts and skill" they ever witnessed in an aerial battle when the unknown airman plowed into the enemy.

"Single-handed against those terrific odds he covered our formation all by himself," said Major Allison Brooks, of Pasadena, Cal., leader of the formation the lone fighter was covering.

"He was over us, across the formation, and around it."

"Unforgettable Sight"

"The sight of him out there alone,

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surrounded by all those Ge and trading punches right an was something I will never for was the tribute paid the hero by Maj. Edwin Brown, of Oakland, Cal.

"The last time we saw him he was diving through the clouds on the tail o fthe German fighters.

"We don't know who he was, but there isn't one of us who wouldn't like to shake his hand."

Honors Rain, Pour On Fortress Pilot

United States Bomber Station, England, Jan. 15 (AP)—When it rains honors they pour on Col. Thomas K. McGehee, 28, Greenville, Ala., Flying Fortress pilot and air executive at this Eighth Air Force station.

One day recently he was awarded two D. F. C.'s and notified he had been recommended for a third. Two awards were for flying the lead ship on successful bombing missions and the third was recommended for leading one wing almost all the way to Bremen and back on three engines rather than turn back.

McGehee also wears the soldiers' medal, which is awarded for unusual gallantry. When a bomber loaded with live bombs caught fire on the field he ordered everyone away from the scene and taxied two fortresses out of the danger zone.

mberLandsWithout Rud

AT AN AMERICAN FLYI FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND, Jan. 15 (AP).—Lieutenant George F. Bingham, of Sanbornton, N. H., nursed his Flying Fortress home safely from the Oschersleben raid Tuesday with the rudder controls shot away. He had eight of the crewmen bail out over the base and then landed the bomber safely with the help of his co-pilot.

is similar to the newly announced Allied jet-plane, but driven from the rear by explosive fuel instead of from air sucked in from the front and then superheated and super-compressed almost to the explosive point as in the Allied type.

The rocket power was said by the correspondent to enable the new Nazi fighter to climb four and a half miles in two minutes instead of the usual fifteen minutes. However, only top-notch pilots were said to be able to withstand the sudden change of pressure experienced in the climb, which was described as more terrific than that undergone by dive-bomber pilots.

It was reported also that the Nazis are building a new type of automatic machine-gun which continues to fire on the target after the gunner is killed or wounded. It was described as having a rate of fire much faster than anything now used.

A traveler from Halberstadt, one of the targets hit in the Tuesday American raid on central Germany, said the city was under attack for forty-five minutes, when between 60 and 70 per cent of the factory producing Nazi fighters and planes was wrecked and other plants manufacturing machine-guns for the fighters were badly damaged. Travelers arriving from the Reich said the Halberstadt raid produced "extremely concentrated bombing" in the factory area.

Brunswick Taken By Surprise

Stockholm, *Sunday*, Jan. 16 (AP)—Reports from Germany reaching the Swedish press today said the city of Brunswick had been surprised by Friday night's RAF attack. Heavy damage was caused

Nazis Call on Rockets Again

Send Secret Planes to Meet R. A. F. Blast at Brunswick—Halberstadt Shattered.

Stockholm, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Last night's heavy R. A. F. assault on Brunswick forced the Nazis again to put up their secret rocket-propelled fighter planes which they uncovered for the first time in Tuesday's historic American assault, the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Aftonbladet said today.

The Nazi rocket-propelled type

and the city was reported without gas or electricity Saturday.

Fires blazed throughout the day as fire brigades were unable to cope with the situation.

While Berlin underwent only a light attack, Berliners were forced to spend most of the night in shelters.

Tromso Reported Partly Evacuated

Stockholm, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The German-dominated Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said today that there were reports in Oslo that 4,000 persons had been evacuated from the Norwegian coastal city of Tromso because of a possibility of an Allied invasion in that area.

The bureau said there were other rumors that Narvik and Harstad would be evacuated.

British 'Chutists in Rumania

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 15 (AP).—A Berlin Foreign Ministry spokesman admitted that there was "some truth" to the story that British parachutists landed recently in Rumania for propaganda purposes, the "Basler Nachrichten" reported today. The spokesman said the parachutists were endeavoring to inspire Rumania to capitulate as did Italy.

No Newsprint Shortage For Nazi Press in Europe

WERNER

German Dailies Cut Little, Printed on Good Stock

LISBON, Jan. 15 (AP).—Dispatches concerning newsprint shortages in the United States have provoked puzzlement here as to how the Germans still manage to publish so many newspapers on the continent of Europe. All apparently are getting a fairly good quality of newsprint.

Dailies from bomb-shattered Berlin arrive at Lisbon looking much as they did in 1939—"Voelkischer Beobachter," six pages; "Boersen-Zeitung," eight; "Der Angriff," six, the latter with its customary two-color front page and many photographs.

More remarkable, however, is the number of newspapers appearing at widespread points in occupied and satellite countries—even in such places as Minsk, close to the Russian front.

However, this applies mostly to German-language papers. Bucharest dailies published in the Rumanian language look war-weary on shabby stock. At Paris, the once prosperous "Paris Soir" lately has been reduced to a single sheet of tabloid size, with the printing scarcely legible.

The "Pariser Zeitung," however, which is printed in German with supplemental pages in French, appears in eight full-size pages.

Madrid Building Falls; 12 Die

MADRID, Jan. 15 (AP).—Twelve persons were killed and at least seventy-five injured when an eight-story building under construction in Madrid collapsed last night.

FRENCH ADVANCE 2 MILES IN ITALY

GALLAGHER

Aid Yanks With Attack on Flank of Nazi Defenses at Cassino.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 15—(AP) French forces staging a comeback on the battlefields of Europe have fought at least two miles forward into the left flank of the German fortifications in Italy guarding Cassino, capturing Acquafondata and three high points near it, Allied headquarters announced today.

The hamlet of Acquafondata lies seven miles northeast of Cassino. American troops stand less than four miles southwest of Cassino.

Attacking incessantly in their Appenine offensive, the French have in the past three days advanced from two to five miles against stiff opposition and over some of the roughest country in Europe. They have captured 250 prisoners.

Encirclement Move

This advance of the French was a significant gain in what appeared to be an encircling movement toward the northeast fashioned by Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark to lighten the task of American troops battering frontally toward Cassino.

A strong buttress for the American right flank had been formed by the success of the French under Gen. Alphonse Juin. Beating off five furious counterattacks, these troops have spread out through German hill positions. The 15th army group reported late today that Viticuso, just south of Acquafondata, had been bypassed by the French, but it was not known whether the village actually was occupied.

South and southwest of Cassino American troops pressed farther into the belt of fortifications which German prisoners refer to as the Gustav line. Their advance was made on Mt. Trocchio, last big physical obstacle on the road to Cassino, now less than four miles away.

Allied aviation was active, striking enemy supply dumps and communications ahead of the Fifth army and raiding into Yugoslavia. American Fortresses and Liberators with fighter escort, made a heavy attack on the Mostar, Yugoslavia, airfield and barracks which feed Nazi activities against the Partisans. Light bombers and fighter-bombers attacked shipping in the Adriatic near Sibenik. They scored four hits which left a 5,000-ton merchantman in flames. Numerous other smaller craft were hit.

Patrol Action In East

On the Eighth Army's front there was extensive patrol activity. One scouting detachment ran into a sharp skirmish after penetrating enemy lines south of Civitella, inland beyond Cassoli.

All the heights captured by the French were over 3,000 feet. The most advanced of the three, Mount Ferro, lies two miles northwest of Acquafondata and overlooks the village of Vallrotonda, six miles north and slightly east of Cassino. Mount Pogano, two miles southwest of Acquafondata, and Mount Pile, two miles northwest of Viticuso, were the other peaks captured.

Damaged Fortress Makes One-Plane Raid in Greece

Out of Formation, It Carries On, Sinks a Ship

AT A 15TH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE IN ITALY, Jan. 14 (Delayed) (AP).—Colonel Carl T. Barthelmess, of Clayton, N. H., took his crew on a perilous one-plane bombing expedition during a raid on Piraeus harbor in Greece.

The impromptu solo exhibition came after another Fortress, breaking out from the overcast, careened off Barthelmess's tail and hit a third plane, which exploded with a terrific detonation just before they reached the target.

The colonel's ship went into a spin which demanded all his attention. The plane's windows were blown out, the top turret gunner knocked down but unhurt, the bombsight was ruined and the whole crew apparently headed for a crash.

Barthelmess managed to bring the plane under control, but he now was flying alone. He decided nevertheless to make a bombing run. The bombardier, Lieutenant John A. Wallace, of Griffin, Ga., thought that shipping at a harbor 200 miles west of Athens on the way back would be a likely target.

Although the bombsight was ruined, one of the plane's bombs sank a small ship in the harbor and a larger vessel probably was damaged. The rest of the bombs fell in the near-by dock area.

French Beat Off 5 Nazi Blows, Push Ahead

REINEDY

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Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 15 (AP)—French troops, staving off five German counter-attacks in fierce fighting on the right wing of the Fifth Army front in Italy, have pushed forward two more miles toward Cassino, it was announced today, capturing the village of Acquafondata and three important heights in its vicinity.

Pressure by the French forces under Gen. Alphonse Juin was applied over a considerable length along their mountain line in the general area north of Cassino and greatly strengthened the flank of the Americans driving toward that stronghold 70 miles from Rome.

In Key Position

The advance of the French put the Allies in a commanding position on heights entirely surrounding the village of Viticuso, which now apparently was in Allied control.

(The Berlin radio announced yesterday that the Germans had evacuated Acquafondata, which is approximately seven miles northeast of Cassino.)

Overlooks Village

All the heights taken by the French were over 3,000 feet.

Mount Ferro, the most advanced of the three, is two miles northwest of Acquafondata and directly overlooking the village of Vallrotonda, which is about six miles north and slightly east of Cassino.

They also took Mount Pogano, two miles southwest of Acquafondata and Mount Pile, two miles northwest of Viticuso.

The fiercest of the German counter blows was made some five miles north of Acquafondata along the San Pietro ridge.

During the first two days of their current campaign in this sector the French have taken 250 prisoners, it was announced.

Nazis Rooted Out

American forces to the south and west of Cassino have plowed into strong enemy fortifications on Mount Trocchio, last big physical barrier on the road to Cassino, and are engaged in hard fighting. The Germans have covered the slopes of the mountain with mortars and machine-gun nests requiring slow, determined effort to root them out.

Extensive patrol activity continued on the Eighth Army front and one scouting detachment plunged into the enemy lines south of Civitella, inland beyond Cassoli, and became involved in a sharp skirmish.

Nazi Vehicles Shelled

British artillery was active on both the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts. On the latter Allied guns opened up against several German vehicles spotted on a road northwest of Pennapiedimonte.

(The German communique today admitted a Nazi withdrawal after heavy battles in the Cervaro sector. Cervaro, four miles from Cassino, was captured by the Americans Wednesday.)

Allied bombers of many types swept along the Yugoslav coast to strike heavy blows at German bases.

Shipping Attacked

Fortresses and Liberators with a fighter escort made a concentrated attack on the airfield at Mostar, dropping large quantities of high explosive and fragmentation bombs, while light and fighter bombers attacked shipping in the Adriatic near Sibenik.

Four hits were scored on a 5,000-ton merchantman, which was left in flames, and three hits severely damaged smaller cargo ships. A motor vessel was set afire, another damaged, and a barge and two harbor craft were struck, one exploding.

Photographs of the Krk river area in Yugoslavia showed that a 5,000-ton freighter hit there two days ago was still burning.

Supply Dumps Hit

Light bombers and fighters also continued their attacks on enemy supply dumps and communications.

American Invader dive-bombers ranged along Italy's west coast to

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strike at jetties, docks and shipping around Anzio and Terracina, two ports serving Rome.

RAF Beaufighters also strafed rolling stock at Tarquinia, north of Rome, Thursday night.

A squadron of P-40s destroyed the German tank repair shops at Loreto, near the Adriatic coast, with high-explosive bombs.

Medium bombers attacked a railway bridge at Pontecorvo in the Cassino area, while other planes blasted gun positions at San Guiseppe.

Five Allied planes were reported missing, against four enemy aircraft destroyed in the day's operations.

dently Fascist teachers and textbooks, important as it is, does not solve the worst problem confronting Italian education today," said Captain Geyer, a former official of the California school system.

Teachings Leave A Mark

"Twenty years of Fascist teachings have left its mark upon Italian minds. Tw ity years of drilling in 'believe bey, fight' and 'Il Duce is like god to be worshipped', with untless legions of little black sh listening only to Fascist Rome e led many of the

Naples! Purged Schools Open

Naples, Jan. 15 (AP)—Neapolitan children are returning to schools purged of Fascist textbooks and teachers for the first time since Italy's capitulation last September, the education section of the Allied Military Government announced today.

By February 1 public schools will have been reopened throughout the Naples region for some 125,000 children.

Public schools in the neighboring provinces of Benevento and Avellino have been in session since January 10, as well as private schools and advanced institutions.

10,000 Teachers Investigated

Reopening of the schools involved investigations into the Fascist connections of 10,000 teachers, with Fascist-minded teachers dismissed as soon as the cases against them were proven, said Capt. George Geyer, of Pomona, Cal., chief of the AMG education section for the three provinces in the Naples region.

Fascist textbooks have been confiscated, and others have been permitted with certain deletions. AMG experts visit the classrooms to make sure that no prohibited Fascist and anti-Allied propaganda is taught to the youngsters.

One aim of the educational authorities is to take children off the streets. Scores of ragged urchins and many not so ragged have been swarming the streets of Naples for some time.

Superintendent Dismissed

One of the first steps was the dismissal of the Fascist educational personnel, including Dr. Angelo Cammarosano, superintendent of schools for the province of Naples; his chief assistant and three administrators.

Captain Geyer said the newly appointed superintendent, Dr. Francesco Scaglione, and his staff of 10,000 employes still face a tremendous educational task after 20 years of Fascist teaching.

"The AMG elimination of younger generation in Italy into a confused state of mind.

"Their infallible 'god' has fallen and they have not been taught to think and act independently of orders from him.

"As a result initiative and resourcefulness are widely lacking in a period whe uch qualities are most needed."

U. S. Bombers Hit 2 Ships Off South China Coast

Both Believed Sunk; Mitchells Raid Weichow Island

CHUNGKING, Jan. 15 (AP).—Liberators of the United States 14th Air Force in China probably sank a 1,100-ton gunboat and a 2,700-ton freighter in a sea sweep off the South China coast yesterday, and Mitchells damaged Japanese installations on Weichow Island, in Tonkin Gulf, Tuesday, a communique from Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said.

Fighter bombers destroyed four Japanese pack trains during offensive patrols over the Lungling and Tengyueh areas of western Yunnan.

Jan. 16—(AP) Japanese defenders of Sio mission, last enemy base on northeast New Guinea's Huon peninsula, apparently are pulling out as best they can before the determined onslaught by Australian jungle veterans, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique indicated today.

Already, the Aussies may control the mission. Latest reports, covering fighting through Friday, placed the Allied forces at the outskirts of Sio and Gen. MacArthur's spokesman indicated the enemy is fighting a rear-guard, delaying action.

Japs Try to Escape

The Japanese, trapped between the Australians and the American invasion forces at Saidor to the northwest, are trying to escape by barges moving up the coast at night and best indications are that no determined enemy stand will be made until the outer defenses of Madang, 100 miles farther up the coast, are reached.

Paralleling the drive against Sio is the American Marines' struggle to take strategic Hill 660 on the western tip of New Britain. The fall of this promontory, named for its altitude, is believed imminent.

Marines, which landed with the invasion force at Cape Gloucester Dec. 26, started the assault of Hill 660 last Tuesday and today's communique said that "fighting is intensified."

The Japanese have built up a powerful network of pillboxes and mortar positions around the crest of the hill and Marines scrambling up the steep, dripping slopes are facing the "worst fighting in the world—worse than Guadalcanal," according to one Guadalcanal veteran.

If the Marines gain control of the hill they will command the entire Borgen bay defenses of the enemy on the east flank of the Cape Gloucester beachhead. The most powerful Japanese forces are believed entrenched in the Borgen bay sector.

The air war was highlighted by an 80-ton strike against the deep-water Friedrich Karl harbor midway between Madang and Alexishafen Friday. The harbor reportedly is a barge supply terminus.

Solomons-based planes harassed enemy airfields in the Rabaul area of New Britain and Australian Beaufighters hit and possibly sank a 1,200-ton Japanese freighter near Timor.

Six enemy planes under cover of darkness raided our positions at Munda, New Georgia, and Barakoma, Vella Lavella, "causing some damage," the communique said.

Last Huon Base Of Foe Reached By Australians

Drive Traps Sio Defenders, With American Invasion Force 50 Miles Up Coast

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 16 (Sunday) (AP).—Australian forces fighting to clear the Huon Peninsula in northeastern New Guinea have reached the outskirts of Sio, the chief remaining Japanese base in that region.

General Douglas MacArthur's communique today said the Australians have captured enemy supplies, equipment and artillery in their final drive against the besieged Japanese stronghold. Enemy defenders of Sio are caught between the Australians on the east and the American invasion forces which landed on the north at Saidor, fifty miles up the coast.

Across Vitiaz Strait, at the southwest tip of New Britain, American Marines are struggling against enemy pillboxes and mortar fire up the steep, heavily-wooded slopes of Hill 660.

This hill, named for its altitude, is one of the major objectives in the Cape Gloucester area where the marines landed Dec. 26 last. Capture of the hill would give the Americans complete control of the Borgen Bay Japanese defenses on the east flank of the beachhead.

Australian Beaufighters carried the air war against the Japanese in the Dutch East Indies by striking and leaving in a sinking condition a 1,200-ton cargo ship near the island of Timor.

Allied Flyers Active.

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Japanese tropical island bases in an almost unbroken chain of 3,000 miles from Borneo to Bougainville were listed today as having felt the wrath of bombs and bullets from far-ranging Allied planes. Bomber formations, night patrols and reconnaissance units helped chart one of the most extensive operations reported in several weeks.

From end to end of the long line, Gen. MacArthur's communique told of fires and explosions among such enemy warring facilities as a big oil refinery, a 7,000-ton cargo ship, planes, airdromes, barges, supply dumps, buildings and bivouacs.

Flying more than 1,000 miles northwest of Australia, Liberators set ablaze a cracking plant at the Balikpapan oil refinery on Borneo. On adjacent Celebes, the Wilhelmina wharf was blasted.

Southeast of there, Liberators started fires in the harbor town of Dili on Portuguese Timor. Northeastward, on Ceram, explosions rocked Amahai airdrome and Geser Village.

On nearby Dutch New Guinea, four-engined bombers attacked Keaukwa Village. Closer to the northeastern New Guinea jungle front, Liberators screened by P-38s, dropped seventy-five tons of bombs on Alexishafen in the Madang sector.

Ship Is Blasted.

Across New Britain, Allied planes tore into enemy positions at Arawe. Fighters strafed buildings and small craft to the east at Gasmata, and Mitchells and Liberators delivered a one-two punch from Solomons bases against Rabaul.

From Rabaul, the raiding line swung both northwest toward Kavieng, where a 7,000-ton cargo ship in a convoy probably was sunk by a 1,000-ton bomb hit, and southeast toward Bougainville, which was bombed at both ends.

The bulk of these actions occurred Wednesday and Thursday.

nese are attempting to evacuate troops trapped between Sio and Saidor.

The hard-hitting little craft sank 31 Japanese barges, many of them loaded with troops, in the week following the January 2 landing by elements of the 32d Division at Saidor which cut off the Japanese, fighting Australians to the south, near Blucher Point.

11 Bagged One Night

Eleven barges were bagged in a single night, including a large one filled with Japanese soldiers. Still another ammunition-filled barge exploded and burned from accurate shooting by PT gunners.

Two boats which between them accounted for ten barges in one night, had sharpshooting gunners, including Oliver Spencer, Birmingham, Ala.; William Hightower, Mobile, Ala., and Willard Evans, Elkins, W. Va.

One of the gunners poured machine-gun fire into a barge so fiercely that it seemed to be cut in two. It sank.

Hightower's Score

Hightower put a shore battery out of commission, hit two barges that exploded and destroyed two more on the beach.

This constant patrolling of the New Guinea coast line not only hits hard at evacuating troops but prevents shipping supplies into beleaguered forces. Its effectiveness was shown by the report of an Australian doctor who examined some Japanese dead. They died not from battle wounds, he said, but from starvation.

their favor.

Japs Turned Tail

It was the Japanese planes that got enough of the fight and broke off the duel.

The PTs went out looking for trouble along the south coast of New Britain. Actually, they were on the hunt for barges, but they steered into enemy territory between Arawe and Gasmata. After an all-night search, they started for home at 8 A. M.

"A whole batch of planes coming from the northeast," reported the man at the wheel of one boat.

The dive-bombers peeled off to low altitudes. The first bombs struck just off the bow of one boat, almost swamping it. The PTs leaped ahead, going full speed while every gun was turned skyward, and opened fire.

Gunners Open Up

Robert Voelker, Los Angeles; Lloyd Shields, Gotebo, La.; William Barry, Lawrence, Mass.—in fact, all the gunners were firing steadily as the planes came at them from all directions.

Barry on the stern gun was waiting almost until he could identify the pilot before firing, and when one came close, he scored. The Japanese plane crashed into the water.

Shields and Harry Schwab, Struthers, Ohio, accounted for another. Edward Barton, Dover, N. H., knocked one out of the sky while other gunners on his boat got the fourth.

2 PTs Reported 'Sunk'; Safe, Bag 4 Nip Planes

A Naval Base, New Guinea, Jan. 10 (AP—Delayed)—Tokyo reported that 30 of the Emperor's dive-bombers had destroyed two PT boats, but Tokyo was wrong.

The PTs came home after battling the planes to a standstill for 40 minutes in one of the most daring exploits of the war in this area. What's more, they shot down four planes which were seen to crash into the water.

Seldom, if ever, have the Japanese sent so many planes out against a pair of PTs. Skippers of the boats in the action contend it wasn't the speed of their craft but the accuracy and intensity of the gunfire which decided the issue in their favor.

Engineer Gets Boxscore

Down in the engine room, Robert Schaben, Chicago, Ill., was keeping the all-important engines singing, but just to keep him informed, William Ferrell, Charleston, W. Va., his assistant, raced back and forth shouting jubilantly: "One down. Now two down."

The PT gunners, with what seemed to be the entire Japanese airforce attacking, could have hit the deck, but they stood exposed by their guns.

"In fact," said one skipper, "they were almost too brazen standing up shouting, 'Lookit that'—every time a jap plane went down.

"They did such a beautiful job of shooting that they forced the Nips who first came at us from 300 to 500 feet to altitudes of a 1,000

Japanese Try to Flee From New Britain Trap

Enemy Quitting Huon Peninsula in Barges, Under Attack by Aussies.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Sunday,

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PTs Bag 31 Jap Barges

By Murlin Spencer

An Advanced Naval Base, New Guinea, Jan. 10 (AP—Delayed)—American PT boats are having good hunting along New Guinea's north coast, an indication that the Japa-

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or over where they couldn't hit anything."

Listen To Their "Destruction"

PT men believe they got the flight leader in the first plane shot down because this Nipponese took to his parachute and floated down to the water with the other planes covering his descent. After that, the enemy wasn't so eager.

Calls had gone in for help from the Fifth Airforce shortly after the fight started, but the PTs were doing all right when the friendly planes came. Then the PTs came home to listen to Tokyo tell of their destruction.

Rain On Hill 660 Battle Worst Veteran Ever Saw

Cape Gloucester, New Britain, Jan. 13 (AP—Delayed)—Battling under what one Guadalcanal veteran termed "the worst fighting conditions I ever saw," United States marines fought step by step for Hill 660 on rain-soaked Cape Gloucester today.

The steep, heavily wooded hill ranks with the captured airfields as one of the major objectives of the Leathernecks' campaign, for it controls the entire Borgen Bay area and gives its possessor a position overlooking the Borgen Bay defenses of the Japanese.

The battle has raged for three days, but the marines expect to take Hill 660—so named because of its altitude of 660 feet—in a short time.

Also Employing Tanks

Tanks, plus human power, have been used. The marines broke through approximately 50 Japanese pillboxes guarding the base and killing more than 200 enemy troops. But enemy resistance is stubborn.

As rain poured down, Lieut. Sidney Beinke, South Seattle, Wash., returned to report that the going was becoming increasingly difficult. The marines were advancing, almost hand over hand, against an enemy they couldn't see.

The Japanese, in fortified machine-gun positions, have launched attack after attack in a vain attempt to retake positions.

"Worse Than Guadalcanal"

Col. Amor Simms, Groveport, Ohio, described what the marines are going through in country, one of the wettest in the Pacific.

"The east end of the perimeter—the Borgen Bay side—is worse than anything I ever saw before and I was through Guadalcanal all the way," he said.

In the last 15 days only three have been clear without heavy rain. Simms told how the marines discovered a Japanese bivouac area one day, went back two days later and found that rain had washed down part of a mountain, obliterating the site.

Review Of Situation

Since the capture of the enemy airdrome shortly before the first of the year, the marines moved forward and this is the situation today:

Work is going ahead on the two airstrips on the west tip of the cape, while to the southwest marines who made a landing north of Sagsag have joined up with marines who landed at Cape Gloucester.

They've pushed in land several hundred yards and are maintaining constant patrols to prevent any possible grouping of large numbers of Japanese for counter-attacks.

Line 8½ Miles Long

The line runs approximately 8½ miles along the coast to Borgen Bay.

Japanese casualties have been heavy, much more so than the marines' losses. Maj. William H. Rupertus, Washington, D. C., the marine commander, said 2,975 Japanese dead have been counted and an estimated equal number have been wounded, making their casualties nearly 6,000. (Marine casualties were announced several days ago as approximately 300 in both dead and wounded.)

Jersey Flyer Wins U. S. Air Medal

Allied Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Jan. 8 (Delayed), (A. P.).—Corporal William Haessner of 38 John street, Ridgewood, N. J., was one of twenty - five officers and men of the Army Air Forces who were awarded the Air Medal for meritorious achievement by Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney, Allied Air Forces commander in the southwest Pacific area. The awards were made, the citation read, "for participating in twenty-five operational flight missions, during which outstanding courage, ability and devotion to duty were demonstrated."

New Zealander Urges League Of Nations

Canberra, Australia, Jan. 15 (AP). Prime Minister Fraser, of New Zealand, said today he hoped there would be a post-war revival of the League of Nations or a similar body to which nations could sincerely subscribe.

Such a body, he said, should be given sufficient power and force to exercise that power.

Fraser arrived here with a large delegation to begin talks with the Australian officials as a prelude to a conference of dominion prime ministers in London.

"There was nothing wrong with the conception of the League of Nations," he declared, "only that representatives of the Governments did not believe in it and carry out its principles."

MRS. MACARTHUR CHRISTENS SHIP

Somewhere in Australia, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, wife of the Allied southwest Pacific commander, today christened the new Australian destroyer Bataan in ceremonies at a New South Wales shipyard.

The launching, attended by high ranking officers of the American, Australian and British forces, was preceded by a religious service, a part of all Australian launchings.

W. C. BURDETT, DIPLOMAT, DIES

U. S. Envoy to New Zealand Was in 60th Year.

Wellington, N. Z., Jan. 14 (A. P.).—William C. Burdett, the American Minister to New Zealand, died today in his 60th year.

Born at Nashville, Tenn., on February 3, 1884, he had been in the diplomatic and consular service since 1919. He had been ill for some time and took up his duties here only two months ago. The body will be returned to Macon, Ga., for burial.

Mr. Burdett was appointed Minister in June and sailed in September, becoming ill en route here. He spent a month in a hospital in Australia and finally arrived here on November 25.

After his graduation from the University of Tennessee he was in the Army during the Philippine insurrection and then became a South American mining engineer and explorer. He operated mines in Tennessee from 1908 to 1916 and then returned to the Army in the first world war as a captain. Wounded in battle, he was decorated with the D. S. C., Silver Star and Croix de Guerre.

On September 5, 1919, he was appointed to the consular service and served in Mexico, Spain, Belgium and various South American countries for the next twenty years. He became consul general at Buenos Aires and later counselor at the embassy at Rio de Janeiro as well as consul general. In 1941 he returned to the United States to become the director of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School.

He married Miss Elizabeth H. Burke in 1918 and they had four children, William Carter Jr., Edward Burke, Agnes Elizabeth and Mary Elizabeth.

U. S. Damage To Jap Air Bases Recounted

Hickam Field, Hawaii, Jan. 14 (AP—Delayed)—Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale told today of widespread damage among Japanese island airfields in the Central Pacific in cumulative raids carried out by the 7th United States Army Air Force.

Of nine enemy bases apparently singled out for attack, two suffered 80 per cent. destruction. Sixty per cent. destruction was achieved on a third and lesser damage was caused among the others, in addition to two fields captured in the Gilberts last November.

Plan Called "Neutralization"

General Hale, commander of the 7th AAF, referred to the destruction as "neutralization," by which he said he meant the smashing of principal airdromes. He added that it didn't mean they couldn't still be used as temporary staging bases.

He said his bombers had flown 1,300,000 miles in hitting bases at Tarawa and Makin in the Gilberts; Jaluit, Kwajalein, Wotje, Majuro, Maloelap and Mili, all in the Marshalls, and Nauru, 500 miles west of the Gilberts. Fighters went an additional 152,000 miles smashing at nearer bases.

119 Enemy Planes Destroyed

Bombers on 50 missions met 418 enemy planes and destroyed 119 of them, with 74 more listed as probables. Their flights averaged 2,431 statute miles, including stopoffs for refueling. Fighter missions averaged between 450 and 500 miles.

General Hale said the destruction had been so complete on some islands, notably Mili, that the Japanese stopped trying to defend it with Zeros, although the raiders still met anti-aircraft fire.

New Resistance Noted

He expressed belief that the Japanese were making strong efforts to reinforce the Marshalls as a whole, declaring that our bombers recently encountered more fighters than before.

Hale said that the Japanese fighters apparently were ne[illegible]he area and that the pilots were well trained. He stressed the statement that the enemy has extreme aircraft mobility in the Marshalls, due to loss of their aircraft.

Flyers' Chances Are Slim

He contrasted the recent 60-plane loss in Europe in which almost three fourths of the flyers saved their lives but became prisoners, to the loss of aircraft in the Pacific, where the flyers' only chance is a rather unlikely pickup by seaplane.

General Hale said the recent addition of Mitchells with 75-millimeter guns to forces operating in the Marshalls greatly increased the versatility of the Seventh AAF. He also announced a new policy of relieving bomber crews of further combat after completing 30 missions. He said losses so far averaged three per cent. per mission, and the new policy would give the flyers a 50-50 chance of getting out of the area alive. A 25-mission limit is now effective in the European theater.

Bombers Sink Jap Ship, Return With Flag

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 15 — (AP) Seventh Army airforce bombers sank a medium cargo ship at Wotje during a low level attack Friday, the latest of four new raids on the Japanese-held Marshalls reported today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

A spokesman said one Army plane returned with a Japanese flag sticking to the fuselage. How the plane picked up the Nipponese ensign—presumably it was from the flagpole or mast—could only be speculated. None of the fliers could say.

The spokesman said that two other enemy ships caught off Wotje possibly were damaged. There was no enemy interception.

In previous attacks on Wotje, American planes have sunk an oiler and another small vessel and destroyed or probably destroyed 19 enemy planes.

Today's Pacific fleet headquarters press release reported a Seventh A.A.F. bomber raid on Mili in daylight Thursday during which buildings were set on fire and grounded planes were damaged by machinegun fire. The air base of Mili is one of the enemy atolls nearest to the American-held Gilberts 300 miles to the south.

Thursday night the first of two new strikes announced against Wotje resulted in hits on shore facilities and the damaging of several small craft.

On Friday, shortly before the second raid on Wotje, bombers set installation fires at Namur and Roi in the Kwajalein atoll.

From all four raids, all American planes returned, not once having encountered a Japanese interceptor.

At Hickam Field, Hawaii, Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, commander of the Seventh AAF said the continuing Marshall raids had result[illegible] 80 per cent. neutralization [illegible] island airports and extensi[illegible] age to others.

Texans Roundup Honolulu Texans

Honolulu, Jan. 15 (AP)—Texans will be Texans even when they're not deep in the heart of.

They're turning out tomorrow, 8,500 strong, to whoop it up for the Lone Star State, and Elizabeth Wright, of Corpus Christi, chairman of this roundup, says there would be scads more except all the tickets have been sold.

The whole idea was lassoed and broken by Miss Wright, who a couple of months ago got lonesome for some of that good ol' Texas drawl.

Tomorrow's honored guest, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who by a happy coincidence is commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, is a native of Fredericksburg, deep in the heart of.

Peru Will Deport New Year's Eve Coup Planners

Lima, Peru, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Peruvian Government announced today that a number of conspirators including Germans and Japanese plotting a New Year's pro-Nazi coup had been detained and would be deported, while others had been notified to leave the country.

The Government charged the conspirators had staged anti-Jewish outbreaks on New Year's Eve, planning to cloak subversive activities in disorder.

"Initiative Quelled"

The Government said it had

quelled all "disorderly initiative."

A Government statement said aliens had gone "so far as to try to join other elements trying to establish anti-democratic regimes in certain American countries."

The statement added that "confidential data received from abroad which was spontaneously made known to us" indicated "quite a concrete, detailed plan was prepared for disturbances that would break out on the afternoon of December 31, 1943, following the well-known Nazi system of simulating attacks on shops owned by Jews."

Free Press Plea Printed

The Government statement was issued in answer to an editorial in the newspaper *La Prensa* yesterday which said it was necessary to restore freedom of the press in Peru. The statement said the editorial had been written in connection with a Government resolution for purchase of the *Radio Internacional* broadcasting station.

The board of directors of the station, the Government continued, included several foreigners and "more than once it was necessary to call their attention to their inconvenient totalitarian propaganda."

Saying the station's general manager was well-known for his pro-Axis activities, the statement said, "in view of the facilities afforded the broadcasts to cover coded information, thus endangering continental defense and the country's safety, the Government was unwilling to issue the necessary permit to operate the station in these moments when attempts to revive fifth column action are being made."

Argentina Bars Anti-Nazi Movie

Buenos Aires, Jan. 15 (AP)—Authorities prohibited the showing today of the new Argentine anti-Nazi motion picture, "El Fin de la Noche" (end of the night) in what was believed to be the first censorship of this type under the new press and film regulations of the government of President General Pedro Ramirez.

The film was first shown to the public Tuesday night. Its story is laid in occupied France, and it is the first Argentine-produced war film.

The pro-Nazi newspaper *El Pampero* expressed pleasure over the closure.

Argentina May Relax Censorship.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—A spokesman for President Gen. Pedro Ramirez, who seized power in last June's military revolt, indicated today that there was a possibility Argentina's rigid censorship decree of last week might be modified.

Bolivia To Appoint Interventors For Japs

La Paz, Bolivia, Jan. 15 (AP)—A Government communique today said interventors would be appointed "immediately" for all Japanese firms in the country, an action taken some months ago against German firms.

Alfonso Finot, Government information director, said: "This is proof that Bolivia is loyal to the United Nations."

Puerto Rico Acquires Island's Power Utilities

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 15 (AP)—Through acquisition of the properties of two public service corporations, the Insular Government of Puerto Rico has become the first state or territory under the American flag to own and control all electric power facilities within its borders.

In a long-distance telephone ceremony between San Juan and New York yesterday, transfers of the properties of the Puerto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co. and the Mayaguez Light, Ice & Power Co. to the Government's Water Resources Authority was completed, and officers and directors of the new organization elected.

The WRA paid $11,700,000 for the properties of the two companies.

Moscow Reports Secret Franco-Hitler Pact

New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—Francisco Franco "has a secret agreement with Hitler's headquarters providing that new Spanish units, considerably exceeding in size the Blue Division recruits, are to be sent to Russia," the Moscow radio reported tonight, quoting a dispatch from Lisbon.

"Practically all the officers of the Spanish Falangist movement, which General Franco says has been disbanded, have received special regular army assignments, which in many cases consists in secretly recruiting and forming so-called volunteer units for the Soviet-German front," said the broadcast as recorded by CBS.

'Higher' Polish Rations Called Propaganda

New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Polish Telegraph Agency today denounced as "outright and deceptive Nazi propaganda" a Berlin broadcast which said Thursday that an immediate increase in food rations had been ordered for workers in vital industries in Poland.

The agency said the announced German concessions in flour, sugar and jams were virtually meaningless because they did not remove prohibitions which kept Poles from buying milk, veal, pork, most kinds of fish and vegetables and many other necessary foods.

700 Calories Daily

German civilian occupants of Poland are permitted 3,000 calories a day, but non-Jewish Poles are rationed to 700 and Jewish Poles allowed only 400, the agency said.

"The new Nazi order can be of any benefit only to the German occupants. The Poles will continue to starve until the Germans are driven from the land."

Marseille Evacuation Urged

New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Berlin radio today broadcast an appeal by the newspaper *Le Petit Marseillais* for all women, children, sick and aged persons to evacuate Marseille because of the growing danger of Allied air attacks on French cities on the Mediterranean coast.

A Vichy broadcast said that authorities had taken special measures to have auxiliary hospital forces prepared to make surgical operations at French hospitals within six hours after an air attack. The broadcasts were recorded by the Associated Press.

Florence 'Outrages' Bring Nazi Retaliation

New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Nazi military command in the northern Italian city of Florence has issued an order extending the curfew and banning the use of bicycles after dark because "outrages" were committed last night "against German offices and German houses," the Nazi-controlled Italian radio said today in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors.

The "outrages" against the German-occupied buildings in Florence were not explained.

Charters Two More Ships

New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—Two additional Swedish ships, bringing the number engaged in such traffic to ten, have been chartered by the International Red Cross to carry grain to Greece, the American Swedish News Exchange announced today.

Swedish Steamer Reported Destroyed

New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—The American-Swedish News Exchange announced today that the 1,405-ton Swedish steamer Solstad had been torpedoed and lost.

The exchange said the loss was revealed by the Swedish Consulate in London, which announced that three crewmen had been killed and two others reported missing. No location of the sinking was given.

The Solstad, which formerly sailed under the British flag as the Gatwick, was built in England in 1924, the exchange said.

Berlin Disparages U. S. Air Claims

New York, Jan. 15—The German high command asserted today that the United States Air Force was "continuously publishing greatly exaggerated figures" on the number of German fighters shot down during the American raids on the Reich.

In a supplement to the German communique broadcast from Berlin and recorded here by the Associated Press, the Nazis declared that despite American claims to have shot down a total of 394 German fighters in the Schweinfurt raid October 14, the Emden attack of December 12 and the January 11 forays against aviation plants in central Germany, only 98 Nazi fighters were in reality lost and "more than one third of the crews" of these were saved.

"To Minimize Losses"

"In order to minimize before the United States people the heavy losses North American terror airmen are suffering during their attacks on the German population," the high command said, "the United States Air Force is continuously publishing greatly exaggerated figures on German fighters shot down."

USAAF headquarters in London had announced that 104 German fighters were destroyed at Schweinfurt, 138 at Emden and 152 last Tuesday over central Germany.

DANES WRECK NAZI SHIPYARD

Amphibious Saboteurs Launch Attack From Canal Boat

New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—The controlled Danish radio reported tonight that the Burmeister & Wain shipyards in Copenhagen, a favorite target of anti-Nazi Danish patriots, had suffered "considerable damage" in an amphibious wrecking expedition carried out by 50 heavily armed saboteurs who launched their attack from a canal boat.

The broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said that the patriots planted bombs that destroyed the power station "among other things," started a fire in the carpenter shop and shattered "all the windows in the quarter around the concern."

Guards Led To Safety

The patriots reached their objective by "sailing along the canal" and overpowering the Burmeister & Wain guards. They led the guards to safety before placing the bombs, the broadcast said.

The same domestic broadcast said that a bomb exploded tonight at the Hagerups publishing and bookselling firm in Copenhagen.

Radio Factory Destroyed

The Swedish radio reported in a domestic broadcast that patriots had destroyed the Allwells radio factory in the south harbor of Copenhagen this afternoon in "an extensive sabotage fire."

The broadcast, also reported by the FCC, said that a telephone message had warned the staff to flee and that five minutes later a bomb exploded near a gas pipe in the factory. The plant had been the object of previous sabotage attempts, the broadcast said. The damage was estimated at 3,000,000 kroner ($1,361,100 at the pre-war valuation).

Sabotage By Danes Hinders Nazi Efforts

New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—The sabotage of the "peaceful Danes" doesn't make the headlines, but it has been substantial since the Nazi occupation, reports to Danish circles here indicate.

These reports estimate that property destroyed by sabotage amounts to about 185 million kroner. But they figure that if attempts were made during the war to rebuild the factories alone that would cost 500 million kroner.

Japs Claim 47 Allied Bombers Shot Down

New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—A Japanese imperial headquarters communique, broadcast by the Tokyo radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said today that Japanese naval planes shot down 47, and possibly 18 more, out of approximately 160 Allied bombers which bombed Rabaul yesterday morning, but there was no Allied confirmation.

Three Japanese planes were listed as lost. Formations of Japanese naval planes bombed Allied positions at Torokina point and Munda last night and early today, the communique said.

Bolivian Denounces Nazi Influences

New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—Dr. Enrique de Lozada, representative of the revolutionary Bolivian Government in Washington, said today he would resign unless prompt action was taken for "complete elimination of all Nazi militaristic elements that might exist" in his Government.

"I proclaim solemnly," he said at a press conference, "that anyone who is working against the ideals of the United States and the United Nations is betraying the vital interests of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere and that if all necessary guarantees to that effect will not be given I will resign irrevocably."

Dr. de Lozada was here in connection with a meeting of the Free World Association, which includes reresentatives of 35 countries.

He invited that organization to send a delegation to Bolivia "in the quickest possible way to ascertain that the justified revolt of the people against the oppression of the mine owners would not be used against democratic purposes."

Air Losses Seen As Reason For Tojo's Plea

New Delhi, Jan. 15 (AP)—RAF fighters, intercepting large formations of Japanese fighters over Allied positions on the Mayu peninsula of western Burma this morning, shot down 15 of the enemy attackers, probably destroyed six others and damaged many more, an Allied Southeast Asia communique announced today.

Two RAF fighter planes failed to return from the swirling fight, but one of the pilots is known to be safe and the other

Canada Termed Progressing Toward Socialist Rule

New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—M. J. Coldwell, parliamentary leader of the Canadian Commonwealth Federation, Canada's Farmer-Labor party, said today that Canada is far along the road to Socialism and that his party probably will win the next election.

In a press interview before a luncheon given here in his honor by the League for Industrial Democracy, Coldwell said that although his party had only 11 of the 245 members in the Canadian House of Commons, a recent Gallup poll gave it the largest percentage of popular following.

He attributed the trend toward Socialism in Canada to close association with the British Commonwealth where, he said, "the trend is in that direction"; to immigration of many British trade unionists, the depression, success of several public ventures already taken by the Canadian Government and to success of cooperative effort in war economy.

The CCF, Coldwell said, stands for "establishment by democratic means of a cooperative community in which the principal means of production and distribution will be socially owned."

He added that such a system would not interfere with business which was not likely to become a vested interest, was not exploiting labor and would fit into a well organized national plan. He added that he believed this system was developing in all the British Commonwealth of nations.

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is believed to have reached safety.

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—Japan, through her Premier and the record of her air force, confirms the comment of Admiral William F. Halsey that present-day Japanese pilots are "kids who don't know what it is all about."

Tabulations of warplane losses, reported by official Allied communiques covering action in the Pacific, acclaim the truth of the statement by Halsey, commander in the South Pacific, at a press conference here this week.

They explain why Premier Tojo found it necessary to call on Japan for speedier production of warplanes to meet an "extremely fierce" war situation.

8 To 1 In Last Quarter

In the last quarter of 1943, tabulations show, the Nipponese lost about eight planes to every Allied aircraft destroyed. That was a sharp increase from the third quarter, when the ratio was approximately 5.8 to 1.

Communiques reported 2,594 Japanese planes shot down in the Central, South and Southwest Pacific in the latter half of 1943. Total Allied losses were 378.

Fluctuates In Third Quarter

In the third quarter of 1943 the ratio fluctuated from month to month, apparently affected by the particular air action in which Allied air forces were engaged. The most favorable ratio was in August, when seven Japanese planes fell in combat for every Allied aircraft lost. In September it had dropped to 5 to 1, apparently due to determined Japanese opposition at Wewak, New Guinea.

In October the curve of Nipponese losses swerved sharply upward. The ratio was 8½ to 1. It was the month in which hundreds of Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground, mostly at Rabaul, and 506 in aerial combat. Allied losses were only 59.

"Turning Point" At Rabaul

The crushing raids on Rabaul marked "the turning point of the war" in that area, said Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, Allied commander of air forces there.

Destruction of enemy air forces at Wewak and Rabaul, said General MacArthur, gave the United Nations "definite mastery in the air over the Solomons seas and adjacent waters, and thereby threatens the enemy's whole perimeter of defense."

507 To 62 In November

In November Allied air forces virtually repeated, knocking 507 enemy planes from the skies with a loss of 62 of their own and a ratio of a little better than 8 to 1. In December the ratio fell to a little better than 7 to 1.

As this story is about those Nipponese "kids" who man the Emperor's planes, it does not take into account the 800 Japanese aircraft destroyed on the ground in the last half of 1943. They didn't even get a chance to get those planes into the air to show what they could do.

CITES OCCUPATION HINT AT TEHERAN

Army-Navy Journal Reveals Garrisoning Suggestion

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP) — *The Army and Navy Journal* said today suggestion was made at the Teheran conference that Russia, Great Britain and the United States each garrison one third of Germany in the period of military control following defeat of the Reich.

The unofficial service publication did not say what disposition was made of the suggestion nor which of the three leaders at the conference—Marsal Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt—proposed it.

The *Journal* connected its report with a reference in President Roosevelt's recent address in which he said that force would be used "if necessary" to keep peace in the post-war world.

Task For China

Speaking of the earlier meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the *Journal* said:

"There was an exchange of views at Cairo relative to the occupation of Japan after her defeat, and it was suggested that this task should be assigned to China.

"It may be the military government experience being gained in Africa, Sicily and Italy will be helpful in determining our course with reference to our defeated remaining enemies. But whether this will be regarded as the military control of which the President spoke, and how long the latter when established will continue, are matters which will call for further conversations between the Big Four leaders."

Attitude Of Russia

Commenting on Mr. Roosevelt's remark that there are no "insoluble" differences between the three Allies, the *Journal* also noted:

"But it is a fact that war or post-war collaboration of the three governments is affected by the unilateral decision of the Moscow Government with reference to the location of the Soviet-Polish boundary and by its insistence upon a Polish Government acceptable to it."

Russia, the *Journal* said, "is indicating her policy by the mutual assistance treaty she made with Czecho-Slovakia, by the conciliatory attitude she is adopting toward the future of the Poles and by her support of the Tito movement in Yugoslavia."

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British Pilots Trained In U. S. To Fight Japanese

Ground Crews Participate

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP) — The British announced tonight that one third of all their pilots in the Fleet Air Arm are being trained by the United States Navy in this country, primarily with a view to future joint fleet operations against Japan.

Some of the American-trained naval flyers already have had a "brush" with German forces in the North Sea, it was disclosed by Capt. Caspar John, British naval attache for air here. But most of the squadrons have only recently gone into carrier operation, and their opportunities for action have been small.

Captain John in issuing the announcement declined to give details of the North Sea fight. He said that while the idea of eventual action in the Pacific was one of the motivations for Fleet Air Arm training in this country the pilots and other airmen produced here are now being used wherever needed.

To Operate From Carriers

The training, started about two years ago, is done in American navy carrier planes and the flyers use such craft, furnished under lend-lease, when they go into active service. As fully organized fighter, dive-bomber or torpedo squadrons they are also sent back to England on escort carriers built for the British on the West and Gulf coasts.

"Only recently has the training scheme reached fruition so that we could begin sending full squadrons abroad," Captain John said.

Captain John also said the British "aim to operate night fighters from carriers," but the technical problems involved are extremely complicated. "Developments in radar," he added, "are very helpful in defeating night attack."

Used Wherever Needed

The British are eager to try out the United States Navy's new Hellcat and Corsair fighters against German land-based fighters because they believe the navy planes can put up a terrific combat. Any remaining discrepancies between the fighting qualities of the best carrier-based and land-based fighter planes are disappearing, Captain John added.

The British have a carrier program similar to that of the United States in that the carriers "seem to be getting bigger and bigger all the time." (The United States Navy now is building 45,000-ton carriers.)

In detailing the American training program, the announcement said that, in addition to the production of pilots, technically trained ground crews, versed in the handling of American-made equipment, are turned out in this country.

American planes which the Fleet Air Arm uses were listed as the Grumman Avenger torpedo plane, Grumman Hellcat and Wildcat fighters, Vought Corsair fighters, Curtiss Helldivers (dive bombers) and Stinson Reliant trainers.

LAUDS RECORD OF AIR FORCE

OWI Says It Holds Down Fatalities In Training

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—Although 20 out of every 1,000 air cadets are killed in training, the Office of War Information reported today that "the Army Air Force is doing a good job of holding down the number of accidents and fatilities."

Eighty fatal accidents, accounting for 194 deaths, occur in every 1,000,000 hours of flying in flight and combat training, OWI said, compared with 62 accidents and 103 deaths in the pre-war period.

"In general, the fatality rate in flying training is about the same as it was before," OWI's survey said. It called this record "remarkable" inasmuch as the training period has been cut from 12 to 7 months, the planes are heavier and "hotter" and each instructor handles more students.

Jumps From 145 To 521

The rate of fatilities in combat training has jumped markedly—from 145 deaths per 1,000,000 hours before the war to 521 deaths now. But OWI said that pre-war combat training was "comparable in little more than name" with wartime training.

"Fighter planes are faster and bombers are heavier; and the lessons of war . . . have taught the need for training pilots in highly hazardous operations that were rarely if ever taught in pre-war combat training, skip-bombing, deliberate flying in bad weather, flying tight formations, night-fighting tactics, night navigational missions, and low-level strafing."

Fighters are the most dangerous planes to fly; the rate of fatal accidents in training is 431 per 1,000,000 hours. Heavy bombers are much safer but are the next most dangerous, accounting for 125 fatal accidents, while the safest plane is the primary trainer with only 23 crackups per 1,000,000 hours.

Personnel Error Commonest

The commonest cause—48 per cent.—of all accidents is personnel error—which means a human lapse either in pilot or ground crew. Engine or structural failures account for 12.4 per cent. and miscellaneous causes 2.2 per cent. The cause of 37.4 per cent. of all fatal accidents remains undetermined.

Before the war 974 out of every 1,000 air cadets earned their wings without injury due to aircraft accidents; now 957 come through unhurt. Before the war 987 of each 1,000 went through without a fatal accident; now 980 emerge without a fatal crackup.

The most frequent kind of fatal accident is collision in full flight with a mountainside, tree, telephone pole or other object—27.1 per cent. Spins and stalls without engine failure are second—14.6 per cent.

Then follow collisions with other aircraft—8.5 per cent.; takeoff, 8.2 per cent.; forced landing, 5.8 per cent.; landing, 5.3 per cent; structural failure, 4.6 per cent; fire, 2.8 per cent.; spins and stalls following engine failure, 2.5 per cent.; taxiing, 0.7 per cent.; undetermined, 12.1 per cent.; miscellaneous, 7.8 per cent. These figures all are for the wartime period.

Two on Liberty Ship Die Feeding Shells to Guns

66 Others Escape Before Third Torpedo Sinks Craft

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—Two crewmen of the Liberty ship Cornelia P. Spencer died while heroically feeding ammunition to guns fighting a submarine which eventually sunk their vessel off east Africa recently, the War Shipping Administration announced today. The rest of the ship's crew of sixty-eight escaped in heavy seas just before a third torpedo gave the Spencer its death blow. Their four lifeboats became separated, but all made land with aid of rescue vessels.

Captain Elmer H. Kirwan, of Baltimore, the ship's master, reported that after the wounded were treated in Italian Somaliland, the re-united survivors marched three days with a caravan to Garad, whence British Army trucks picked them up and started them back home to the United States.

The two men who died were named as Deck Cadet Donald S. Wright, of Moline Ill., and Able Seaman Melvin E. Franklin, whose mother is Mrs. Gertrude Franklin, of Baltimore.

City of Huts Used as 'Ship'

Is Receiving Center for Sinking Survivors in North Africa

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—A city of Quonset huts on a North African shore has become an American ship. It is a receiving center for survivors of craft sunk in action and for new Navy men just arriving from the United States, and because of its duties bears the official designation "Receiving Ship."

Commanded by Lieutenant Walter A. Kuch, of Union, N. J., the "ship" has a regular company of eighteen officers and 169 men, but has provided quarters for as many as 1,700 men at one time.

Navy Fliers Drop Gifts For Pacific Isle Natives

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—A strange friendship between natives of a lonely South Pacific island and Navy patrol fliers has developed close bonds although they never have met. The Navy told today how the friendship developed when crews began dropping gifts near a village as they flew over on a search for Japanese forces.

Soon the natives began appearing on the beach as the planes roared over. Then they began writing notes on the beach with rock and pieces of wood. One note read:

"The great thank to our friend thanks you we will help you when we prayers because you helps very much to us."

How the natives learned their meager English is not known but the fliers believe a missionary may have served among them at some time.

New Step Viewed In South Pacific

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Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—A new step to move Allied forces far closer to their ultimate goal—Tokyo—appears to be near in the Pacific.

This was emphasized by conferences being conducted in Washington by Lieut. Gen. William N. Kenney, army air commander in the South Pacific. His conferences followed closely upon similar discussions conducted here by Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., naval commander in the South Pacific.

While those are the strongest indications of approaching moves, another is evident in the increasing regularity of Japanese bases in the Marshall Islands north of the American-held Gilberts.

It could be that the pounding of Mili, Wotje, Kwajalein and other Marshall bases are the beginning of a softening-up campaign to prepare the way for invasion there.

Army News Ideas Told In Guidebook

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP) — The army takes the view that "in time of war the armed forces themselves are creators of news and have therefore a vested interest in the way it is reported and edited" by its information services.

This attitude is expressed in a guide issued for information officers, orientation course instructors and others concerned with personnel.

"It should be recognized that news is not the sacred property of the press, but something in the public domain," the pamphlet says in contending that the armed forces have an interest in its handling by information services.

Military Value First

"Information which does not inform, counsel, warn, stimulate, remind, instruct, or reiterate the purpose of training the mind for war is innocuous and therefore of

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no value to the military service. . . .

"The all-important question pertaining to news and information is how victory can best be expedited by the truthful use of news. The truth works for our side."

The guide warns against employment of material known to be false or against information which is in doubt.

"For a short while only can morale be stimulated by the dope of a false propaganda," the pamphlet says. "Then like a drug, the more the victim swallows, the more has to be prescribed. Finally, it ceases to work at all."

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 437 United States Army casualties in the various theaters of war, including these with their next of kin:

WOUNDED

NEW YORK.

Mediterranean Area.

ANDERSON, NILS H., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Martha Anderson, 119-06 228th street, St. Albans.
BLAIR, LESLIE L., private; mother, Mrs. Miriam Blair, 2422 East 21st street, Brooklyn.
DURBIN, WILFRED J., Pfc.; mother, Mrs. Frances Durbin, 71-43 66th Place, Queens.
DUENSKIE, JOSEPH A., technician fifth grade; father, Joseph A. Duenskie, 830 East 11th street, New York.
FLEEMAN, GERALD, private; mother, Mrs. Pauline J. Fleeman, 246 Seymoure Road, Port Chester.
GREENLEE, WILLIAM W., second lieutenant; father, Walter R. Greenlee, 34 Mountain avenue, Larchmont.
GUARNERI, VICTOR C., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Helen Guarneri, 404 Avenue C, Brooklyn.
GUIGLIANO, LOUIS C., private; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Guigliano, 542 Union avenue, Brooklyn.
HOLTZMAN, MAURICE, private; wife, Mrs. Mary Holtzman, 268 Albany avenue, Brooklyn.
KIBORT, VICTOR A., Pfc.; sister, Mrs. Helen K. Fortine, 822 East 219th street, Bronx.
KUHLMAN, MILTON L., technician fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Phoebe Kuhlman, 413 North street, Middletown.
LaSALLE, TOMMY, private; mother, Mrs. Carmela LaScalza, 673 Hemlock street, Brooklyn.
LEVIN, SIDNEY H., private; father, Nathan Levin, 1238 41st street, Brooklyn.
NICOSIA, SALVATORE, private; mother, Mrs. Rose Nicosia, 1158 70th street, Brooklyn.
NOVITSKY, JEROME, private; wife, Mrs. Genevieve Novitsky, 319 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn.
OFFERMAN, GEORGE A., private; mother, Mrs. Madeline Offerman, 45 Spring street, Huntington.
PIAZZA, PHILIP M., technician fourth grade; father, Michael J. Piazza, 1990 Ellis avenue, New York.
PIRANEO, SEBASTIAN F., private; sister, Mrs. A. Marino, 460 East 158th street, New York.
RIMMER, HARRY T., private; mother, Mrs. Bertha Rimmer, 3064 Bailey avenue, Bronx.
RISI, DOMENICK J., private; grandmother, Mrs. Mary Bologna, 4 Lyon street, Port Chester.
ROGERS, PETER, private; brother, Philip Rogers, 611 East 139th street, Bronx.
STERN, BENJAMIN, private; mother, Mrs. Lena Stern, 1 Hegeman avenue, Brooklyn.
TIGHE, EDWARD J., private; father, Edward J. Tighe, 140-40 106th street, Ozone Park.
VAZQUEZ, MANUEL, private; mother, Mrs. Trinidad Vazquez, 56 Roosevelt street, New York.
WEISENBERG, SIDNEY, private; mother, Mrs. Fanny Weisenberg, 670 East 176th street, New York.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES T., private; mother, Mrs. Charlotte Williams, 750 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn.
WYMAN, RAYMOND J., Pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mildred Wyman, 2038 Bathgate avenue, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

Mediterranean Area.

DROBINSKI, EDWARD A., private; sister, Mrs. Terry Paulick, 12 Meadow street, Bayonne.
FLYNN, PETER F., corporal; mother, Mrs. Margaret I. Flynn, 50 North Sixth street, Newark.
GALLAS, MICHAEL J., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Mroz, 15 Thomas street, Sayreville.
GASIOROWSKI, JOHN S., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Gasiorowski, 151 Montgomery street, Jersey City.
HOFFMANN, JOSEPH, private; mother, Mrs. Karoline Hoffmann, 785 Summer avenue, Newark.
KOELLE, FRED H. Jr., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Eleanor J Koelle, 1111 Stonewall Lane, Secaucus.
OBERTLIK, JOSEPH Jr., Pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mary Obertlik, 115 70th street, Guttenberg.
POND, HARRY M. Jr., private; wife, Mrs. Harry M. Pond Jr., 126 Ayers Court, West Englewood.
RYAN, RAYMOND P., private; father, Lawrence Ryan, 98 Ninth avenue, East Orange.
SNYDER, FREDERICK J. Jr., first lieutenant; father, Frederick J. Snyder, 129 Lockwood street, Newark.
SUROWIEC, JOHN, private; sister, Miss Frances Surowiec, 27 Homer street, Clifton.
SZPUR, MICHAEL, technician fourth grade; cousin, Fred Galida, 38 Van Pelt Place, Singac.
WOLF, WALTER, private; wife, Mrs. Cora Wolf, Box 228, Millington.
WRIGHT, ROBERT J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary M. Wright, 82 Chadwick avenue, Newark.

CONNECTICUT.

Mediterranean Area.

KISH, THOMAS A., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Kish, 246 Ely avenue, South Norwalk.

2 of Every 100 Air Cadets Lose Lives Training

O.W.I. Calls Army's Record Good, Cites Necessity of 'Hazardous Operations'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—Although twenty out of every 1,000 air cadets are killed in training, the Office of War Information reported today that "the Army Air Forces is doing a good job of holding down the number of accidents and fatalities."

Eighty fatal accidents, accounting for 194 deaths, occur in every 1,000,000 hours of flying in flight and combat training, the O. W. I. said, compared with sixty-two accidents and 103 deaths in the pre-war period.

"In general, the fatality rate in flying training is about the same as it was before," O. W. I.'s survey said. It called this record "remarkable" inasmuch as the training period has been cut from twelve to seven months, the planes are heavier and "hotter" and each instructor handles more students.

The rate of fatalities in combat training has jumped markedly—from 145 deaths for 1,000,000 hours before the war to 521 deaths now. But the O. W. I. said that pre-war combat training was "comparable in little more than name" with war-time training.

"Fighter planes are faster and bombers are heavier; and the lessons of war . . . have taught the need for training pilots in highly hazardous operations that were rarely if ever taught in pre-war combat training, skip-bombing, deliberate flying in bad weather, flying tight formations, night-fighting tactics, night navigational missions and low-level strafing."

Fighters are the most dangerous planes to fly; the rate of fatal accidents in training is 431 for 1,000,000 hours. Heavy bombers are much safer.

Draft Of Labor Called Benefit To Fathers

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—The induction of pre-war fathers would be slowed by a national service law because it would provide replacements for non-fathers engaged in essential jobs, selective service has advised Congress.

To increase the combined strength of the army and navy to 11,000,000 by July 1, some 700,000 men must be drafted in addition to replacements running as high as 100,000 monthly.

Message By Keesling

A selective service message to Congress, drafted by Lieut. Col. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., on behalf of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, draft director, said:

"Although at the present time many of the men now occupationally deferred in industry or on the farms are irreplaceable from the standpoint that there are no satisfactory replacements ready and willing to come forward and replace them, the message presented to Congress by the President recommending national service legislation, if acted upon by Congress, would prove the means of making replacements available for many of the non-fathers who are now deferred."

Replace Non-Fathers

The report added that "for each non-father who is replaced and inducted, one less father will be taken who otherwise would have had to be inducted."

Keesling said that only 90,000 of the 446,000 fathers previously scheduled for induction were called during the last months of 1943. Both the army and navy fell behind their quotas "and therefore it will be necessary for them to increase their demands upon us during the first six months of 1944."

HULL REORGANIZES STATE DEPT. UNITS

Preparations Made to Meet Tasks of Keeping Peace After War Is Won.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—(AP) A "far-reaching" reorganization of the State department, designed to prepare it for the responsibilities ahead in winning the war and making a secure peace, was promulgated tonight in a departmental order by Secretary Cordell Hull.

Top officers of the department are to be relieved of administrative duties to some extent in order to concentrate on vital world affairs, the department announced, while new divisions are created to deal with new problems of international nature which arise from this country's weightier world role.

Responsibilities Defined

Overlapping jurisdiction is eliminated and clearer lines of responsibility established through a regrouping of functions, the department said.

The work of high departmental officers is to be coordinated more closely through two new committees on which Secretary Hull will serve as chairman.

The first, on foreign policy, will concern itself with the full scope of American international relations.

The second, a committee on post-war program, will formulate and submit to the President recommendations on post-war foreign policy. Leo Pasvolsky, Secretary Hull's advisor on post-war planning, is named executive officer of this committee.

Secretray Hull also created an advisory council on post-war foreign policy to which he has already named Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, and Dr. Isiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins university.

Assigned Specific Fields

The assistant secretaries ,as well as the legal advisor, are assigned specific fields of activity.

Twelve major "line" offices have been established to permit "more flexible and efficient adjustment of the department's functions to rapidly changing conditions."

Of these, four are geographic area offices dealing respectively with Europe, Far East, Near East and Africa, and the American republics.

These will be charged with the coordination of all aspects of American relations with the countries in their respective areas and not exclusively with political relations as has been the tendency during the past few years, the department stated.

An office of Wartime Economic Affairs has been set up to maintain liaison with all war agencies concerned.

Its commodities division, for instance, will be responsible for the policy aspects of the production, control, and distribution in international commerce of such major commodities as rubber, tin, heavy metals, petroleum products, coffee, wheat and cotton.

The former Division of International Communications has been divided into three new divisions dealing with aviation, shipping and telecommunications.

The new Office of Public Information includes the former Division of Cultural Relations and a new motion picture and radio division, and will concern itself with public information both at home and abroad, said the department's order.

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LEASE-LEND COVERS UNUSUAL MATERIAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—(AP) A black, lethal-looking species of chewing tobacco is credited with helping save the lives of American and Allied fliers forced down in New Guinea.

The natives use this special type—Emu Twist—for money.

The Lend-Lease administration sent 700,000 pounds of this Kentucky product to Australian troops for use in bartering with New Guinea natives.

They've built up a rescue corps to help airmen grounded in the jungle.

Lend-lease is many things. That's one of them.

Principally it's the American part of a network of mutual aid agreements among the United Nations. In most cases, settlements are expressly deferred until after the war.

Our share cost us $18,608,533,000 up to the end of November—or 13 per cent of our total war cost to that date.

Congress has investigated various phases of lend-lease, including costs and the distribution of American goods abroad, and some legislators call for further studies. But thus far Congress has voted lend-lease appropriations.

Started After Dunkerque

Lend-lease began in March, 1941, to get weapons to Great Britain, then groggy after Dunkerque but the sole barrier left at the time to complete German domination of western Europe.

Since then, ally after ally has come into the system, which outside the United States is called Mutual Aid.

Both praise and blame have come its way.

President Roosevelt credits it with helping the progress of the war and saving the lives of Allied fighters.

Critics assert lend-lease spending is too great and loosely administered.

Senator Butler (R-Neb) recently said it was part of a six billion dollar "Boondoggle" in Latin America.

Official figures show that lend-lease exports to Latin-America totalled $116,543,000 through October.

German propaganda to the United States claims Americans are being robbed by lend-lease to enrich the British, while it tells Britain that lend-lease is a Yankee trick to monopolize post-war trade.

C.I.O. Will Seek Merchant Sailor Muster-Out Pay

Union Committee Contends Seamen Will Face Same Problems as Service Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' Maritime Committee, representing all C. I. O. maritime unions, today promised to take to Congress its fight for inclusion of merchant seamen in any mustering-out pay legislation enacted by Congress.

The measure, as approved by the House Military Affairs Committee and which comes up in the House early next week, applies only to members of the armed forces.

Bjorne Halling, executive secretary of the committee, said an effort would be made to amend the bill in the House, and if that failed, the fight would be taken to the Senate.

Mr. Halling based his demands for such action on the ground that merchant seamen have performed just as dangerous and important work as the armed services; that the re-employment problem for merchant seamen will be just as serious as for members of the armed forces, and that considering benefits received by members of the armed forces which merchant seamen do not get, their war-time compensation has not been any greater.

Increase Is Sought

"Just as our citizen army is drawn from the ranks of American workers," Mr. Halling said, "so the merchant marine is made up of patriotic Americans, many of whom have left safer and better paying shore side jobs at the request of our government to deliver the goods."

The merchant marine is growing from a normal peace-time complement of approximately 50,000 seamen, he said, to 175,000, and many of these maritime workers will return to shore industry "after victory."

A bi-partisan bloc rallied today behind a drive to increase service men's mustering-out pay above pending proposals.

"Why be niggardly," remarked

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Representative William Lemke, Republican, of North Dakota, spokesman for a group fighting for a discharge-pay scale ranging from $100 to $700. The Senate passed a measure for a $200-$500 scale, while the House Military Committee recommended a range of $100-$300.

With a showdown on the issue scheduled for Monday, Mr. Lemke declared that he would oppose any "trickery" limiting debate or floor amendments, and said that the subject should be given at least two days' consideration by the House.

Opposes Senate Bill

"We've got billions for every one else," he said, "and now with more than 1,000,000 already discharged from the armed forces, I think that we should give them enough to tide them over the period of readjustment to civilian life."

Simultaneously, Omar B. Ketcham, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, opposed the Senate's mustering-out pay bill on the ground it might be used as an argument against other compensation claims of returning veterans. Mr. Ketcham, appearing before a Senate subcommittee on veterans' legislation, said the grant was too large to be accepted merely as mustering-out pay and argued that, because of its size, it might jeopardize future chances for a service bonus or other adjusted compensation.

He recommended that service men and women be continued on military pay rolls for six months after they are discharged so they can receive government pay while readjusting themselves to civilian life and urged that veterans' pension payments be made adjustable with the future rise or fall in the cost of living.

STRIKE VOTE END REPORTED

Three Rail Unions Tell War Department Of Settlement

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—Three railroad operating brotherhoods which had held out on signing a wage agreement entered into by the majority of other rail unions, formally notified the War Department today that "the wage dispute has been settled and that the strike vote has no further force or effect."

Notification of the action, which was announced yesterday by the White House, was sent to Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General of Army Service Forces. With jurisdiction over the operation of the roads after the carriers were taken over by the Government.

Somervell Has Authority

Secretary of War Stimson instructed Somervell that he was authorized to approve the agreements between any carriers which were not parties to the contracts signed yesterday. This latter provision, however, carried the understanding that payment of wage increases and allowances would not be in excess of those made in the agreements already signed.

The latter provision apparently referred to the fact that agreements still are to be signed by management and unions of 43 short lines.

Names Of Groups

The three unions sending the notification today were the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

The agreement reached by the three unions yesterday called for an overall wage increase of 9 cents an hour and a week's vacation.

Meantime, a special Presidential board continued hearings on claims for overtime benefits in the wage dispute involving 15 non-operating unions with more than 1,000,000 clerical, mechanical and laboring employes.

Miss Perkins Says War Jobs Have Hit Peak

Predicts Drop in Factory Rolls, but Without Cut in Over-All Employment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, expressed the opinion today that war-time employment has reached its peak and said the coming months may bring a progressive decline in the total number of workers engaged in manufacturing. She withheld direct comment on the proposed civilian-worker draft.

Miss Perkins emphasized at a press conference, however, that over-all employment may continue at high levels due to expansion of construction, now at a seasonal low, and other non-manufacturing activities. Man power will continue to be a problem, she added, because of needs of the armed forces and the necessity for shifting workers from one type of employment to another.

Although declining to express a general opinion on the advisability or inadvisability of national service legislation, which President Roosevelt has requested, she agreed in reply to a question that this shift might be facilitated by its enactment.

In response to Mr. Roosevelt's request, the Senate Military Committee will begin hearings on Tuesday on a national service act, with Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, as the first witness. Mr. Stimson long has advocated a law whereby men and women could be drafted if necessary for work in essential industries.

Miss Perkins's comments were in connection with release of the Labor Department's monthly statistics on employment. These showed a 100,000 drop in employment in manufacturing in December, compared with November, although total employment in non-agricultural establishments — 38,335,000—was 43,000 more than in November.

In discussing national service legislation, Miss Perkins said the Labor Department is making studies of various proposals of that sort and of the experience of other nations and will be prepared to present information to other executive agencies or Congress if it is asked.

Miss Perkins also reported today that more than 2,400,000 persons were disabled by work injuries in 1943, the highest number for any year in the last decade.

Declaring that "most of these accidents could have been prevented," Miss Perkins said that working time lost last year because of injuries amounted to 56,800,000 days.

If economic losses due to 18,400 deaths, 1,700 permanent total disabilities and 108,000 permanent partial impairments are included, she said, the equivalent loss would amount to 274,000,000 days, "or a day's work by 914,000 workers."

"The injury total for 1943 is about 6 per cent greater than that for 1942," she observed. "The most marked increase occurred in manufacturing, in which there was a rise from 635,200 to 802,500.

The Secretary's figures showed the largest number of fatalities 4,800, occurred in agriculture. Manufacturing was second with 3,100.

Lack of Wheat May Cut Supply For Livestock

Marvin Jones Calls Outlook Grave, Defends Plan to Import From Canada

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—Impending shortages of wheat may necessitate immediate curtailment or stoppage of allocation for livestock, Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, told a Senate interstate commerce subcommittee today.

Defending an Office of Defense Transportation order which would require allotment of 200 American railroad cars daily to import 40,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada, Mr. Jones said Russian and military demands for grain are increasing and warned that delay in acquiring the Canadian supply would produce a "tragedy unspeakable."

"There is danger of a shortage of wheat for milling purposes in this country," Mr. Jones advised.

"With the vast amount of livestock and poultry it would be a tragedy unspeakable if we get into a situation where later we just don't have the feed for our livestock."

Disputing the legal right to commandeer and send out of the country American private property (railroad cars), Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, accused the government agencies involved of ignoring the laws and the Constitution.

Clyde Reed, Republican, of Kansas, subcommittee chairman, maintaining 571 grain elevators were loaded with grain yesterday awaiting cars for shipment, said more than three billion bushels of grain of all kinds are presently available in this country.

"There is no possible chance," Mr. Reed argued, "that we could use any of the 40,000,000 bushels from Canada before Oct. 1 and probably not before January, 1945.

Charles E. Wilson, War Production Board vice-chairman, contended the Canadian grain is necessary to maintain the flow of food to Italy and for other overseas uses, and that use of the American railroads at this time is necessary to relieve the load which they predicted will be placed on transportation facilities on the Great Lakes.

J. C. Forte, general counsel of the American Association of Railroads, told the committee that after thoroughly investigating the question he could find no legal authority for requiring use of the railroad property for such purposes.

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National Income Must Exceed 130 Billion, Wallace Predicts

New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace predicted today that a post-war national income of more than $130,000,000,000 will be needed to pay interest on the national debt and provide full employment.

At the same time he said a $40,000,000,000 curtailment in war production is probable when the war in Europe ends, adding:

"This would conceivably cost the jobs of more than 10,000,000 men, unless plans are made."

"Big Business Isolationists"

He said that it was "commonly understood" that Bernard Baruch would soon submit a report on the subject to James F. Byrnes, economic stabilization director, and that the report undoubtedly would contain suggestions as to how the Government may help business finance its reconversion.

He coupled his prediction with an attack on "big business isolationists" who, he said, hope to resume profitable relationships with big German trusts after the war.

Speaking to 400 labor, political and liberal leaders at an employment and reconversion conference sponsored by the CIO's Political Action Committee, the Vice-President said:

$200,000,000,000 Debt Load

"I do not propose in this talk to say just what the Government ought to do with regard to post-war employment. But, I do say that, inasmuch as the Government had to take full responsibility for getting cooperation from all groups to convert our economy from peace to war, it will have to take equal responsibility for converting from war to peace."

He said the post-war national debt load would be $200,000,000,000 and that only through the maximum productive use of labor would the Government be able to keep up interest payments.

"This means a national income in excess of $130,000,000,000," he added.

Points To Big German Trusts

"Some very large businessmen are making their plans on the basis of a national income of only $100,000,000,000. That is not enough to give full employment or to utilize the factory facilities which we shall have available or to carry the national debt load easily."

Regarding "big business isolationists," Wallace declared:

"Some of these finance anti-Semitic movements. Some organize hatred of the President and discord in the Democratic party. Others promote isolationism in the Republican party.

"One probable reason why some of these wealthy isolationists so strongly oppose the President and the kind of peace he stands for may trace to the fact that they have had profitable relationships in the past and hope to renew them with the big German trusts.

"They believe in international corporations or cartels but they do not believe in any type of international government which would prevent these cartels from preying upon the people of all lands."

Lauds Nation's War Effort

The Vice-President said the United States had done almost twice as good a job in stepping up production and in holding down prices as was accomplished during the first World War.

"In terms of airplanes, guns, tanks and munitions," he added, "we have produced in this war from five to a thousand times as much as we did in World War I. Compared to the pre-war base, we have in this war stepped up our production both in factories and on the farms much more effectively than we did 25 years ago."

The cost of living in American cities has risen only about one fourth since the beginning of the war in Europe, the Vice-President said, adding that in a similar length of time in the last war the rise was more than twice as great.

Food "Outstanding Exception"

"The outstanding exception has been food," he said, "and even here the advance at retail has been less than 50 per cent., as compared with about 75 per cent. in World War I.

"In brief, what I am saying is that the President is entitled to great credit for his leadership in bringing about a truly remarkable expansion of production with the minimum expansion of prices. The great majority in business and in labor is entitled to great credit for their contributions which make his leadership effective."

HANES ASSAILS FISCAL POLICY

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"Morally Unsound," Former Treasury Official Says

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New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—John W. Hanes, former Under Secretary of the Treasury, said today the American people were prepared to empty their pockets and go all out to win the war, but that a "morally unsound" Federal fiscal policy caused them to hesitate and complain.

Declaring that the historic issues of the 1944 election campaign were not solely political or economic, but moral, he said in an address prepared for a luncheon marking the 23d anniversary of the Women's National Republican Club:

"We are moving toward the gigantic crises of the peace as morally unprepared as, at Pearl Harbor, we were physically unprepared for war."

Labor Policy Condemned

Recent crippling strikes in industry, Hanes said, were not due to lack of patriotism or too much selfishness in the ranks of labor, but occurred because "instead of being the beneficiary of the moral convictions of the American people, labor has been and is now being used as the pawn of political ambition."

"Our Government's treatment of labor is not that straight-from-shoulder kind of treatment which labor respects, desires and has a right to," said Hanes, now chairman of the executive committee of United States Lines. "It is the vacillating, compromising fearful, one-policy-today-another-tomorrow kind of treatment, character-

istic of the vote-hungry, ward-heeling politician."

"Morally Unsound" Finance

Hanes, who addressed the club along with Dr. Vera Micheles Dean, director of research for the Foreign Policy Association, declared, "It is a tragedy that our fiscal policies are economically unsound. It is a greater tragedy that they are morally unsound."

"A morally sound fiscal policy," he said, "would be one which—without fear or favor — told the whole truth about the cost of this war and put the financing of it—without fear or favor — upon the whole people. But our present financial structure is not built on such honesty and forthright justice. The basis of our present policy is not moral. It is political.

"Vote-Coddling" Blamed

"The American people are prepared to tighten their belts, to empty their pockets, to go all out to win this war. Then why do they hesitate? Why do they complain? Not, I am convinced, for lack of patriotism, but for lack of trust and lack of knowledge. They do not expect the way to be made easy. But they do want it to be made honest. They want to understand where they are going, and why.

"We will continue to be morally unprepared for what lies ahead in returning to a peace time economy until our financial operations are lifted above the vote-coddling level and made to express the hard-headed, fair-minded character of the American people."

Middle Course Favored

Dr. Dean said the United States must adopt a middle course between return to isolation and acceptance of imperialism in order to make international collaboration feasible in practice in the post-war world.

"It will mean that, instead of imposing our ideas, superlative as they may seem to us, we shall have to canvass also the ideas of other peoples, and attempt to reach a workable compromise between conflicting points of veiw," she said.

"This may seem a slow and inefficient way of going about the adjustment of international problems. But it is also the democratic way, and in the long run the constructive way."

Governors' Wives Guests

Governor and Mrs. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska were guests of honor at the luncheon, as were the wives of the Governors of Maine and Pennsylvania. Mrs. Sumner Sewall and Mrs. Edward Martin.

Hanes served successively as Assistant Secretary and Under Secretary of the Treasury for a six months' period from July to December, 1938, during President Roosevelt's second term.

WELCOMES PROBE, C.I.O. HEAD SAYS

NEW YORK, Jan. 15. — (AP) Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared today that the C.I.O. welcomed the investigation of activities of the C.I.O. Political Action committee demanded by Representative Howard Smith (D-Va).

Smith charged that the committee had violated provisions of the Smith-Connally anti-strike act, of which he is co-author, and that it sought "to influence, if not control, the 19 elections."

Addressing the luncheon which ended the full employment and reconversion conference here sponsored by the Political Action committee, Murray said, "We have nothing to hide."

He added that the committee would turn over all information to the Department of Justice or any other agency involved in such an investigation.

Smith's demand for investigation, addressed to Attorney General Biddle, was based on a magazine article in which Murray was quoted as saying C.I.O. unions had made an initial contribution of $700,000 to the Political Action committee.

Quota Of Spars Raised To 13,200

New York, Jan. 15 (AP)—An increase in the quota for officers and enlisted personnel in the SPARS from 8,800 to 13,200 was announced today by Rear Admiral Stanley V. Parker, district Coast Guard officer and captain of the Port of New York.

He said the SPARS, Coast Guard Auxiliary, particularly needed executive secretaries and other trained women office workers.

Lieut. (j. g.) Dorothy Beckwith, SPAR recruiting officer for the Third Naval District, and Admiral Parker pointed out that constant commissioning of ships was a steady drain on Coast Guard manpower and women were needed to replace the men.

Walker Asserts Democrats Will Win on Record

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Says He Does Not Believe RooseveltHimselfKnows if He'll Seek 4th Term

SYRACUSE, Jan. 15 (AP).—National Chairman Frank C. Walker tonight urged the Democratic party to stand on its war record in the coming election, and "the people will see to it that we prevail."

"We shall go before the country in this campaign year of 1944 and report to the country what we did, and we shall not be afraid," he said in a prepared speech at a dinner meeting of local party members.

He declared in an interview that he did not know whether President Roosevelt would seek a fourth term and added, "I don't think he knows himself." The Onondaga County Democrats gave him a resolution indorsing a fourth term.

"The Republican party is the minority party and I believe it will continue to remain in the minority another four years," he said in commenting on whether he saw any national Republican trend that portended a 1944 victory.

He blamed "the apathy" of voters for Democratic defeats in off-year Senatorial and state Gubernatorial elections, and said Lieutenant General William N. Haskell would have defeated Senator Joe R. Hanley for the New York Lieutenant - Governorship "had the Democratic vote come out in greater New York City."

He conceded that rationing, wage stabilization and price control are "not popular with every one," but asserted the Administration was "doing its duty" in imposing these controls and cited the growth of our armed might and the welding of the United Nations "into a single, terrible weapon."

"In grave international problems, as in domestic matters, our party has shown itself capable of sensing the needs and applying the remedy," he stated, and "it is for us to bring the truth to the people. Given the truth, the people will see to it that we prevail.

"It is our solemn duty to bring home to the American people the necessity of placing in control of the affairs of government a Congress and an administration determined not only to win the war but to win the peace and to preserve America."

Nazi Cigarettes Taste Of Allied Propaganda

Boston, Jan. 15 (AP)—Coast Guards who helped smash a German radio and weather observation base on Greenland have come to the conclusion that manufacturers of a brand of cigarettes popular in the Nazi forces must have an Allied propagandist in their midst.

Each package of "Astra" cigarettes contains—besides 25 cigarettes—coupons and a list of premiums which may be obtained by saving the requisite number of coupons. Premium No. 15 is a portrait of Adolf Hitler. No. 16 is a picture listed at "piratical England."

Coast Guards who sampled the cigarettes agree that whoever wrote the package labels, which says the cigarettes were made of tobacco, is an enemy "propagandist.

League Of Nations Has Chance Now, Says Taft

Boston, Jan. 15 (AP)—United States Senator Robert A. Taft, Jr., (R., Ohio) today advocated a rejuvenation of the old League of Nations at a dinner meeting of the Foreign Policy Association.

"I believe that a league of sovereign nations, agreeing upon a rule of law and order throughout the world, has today a real chance of success," Taft told the association.

Any attempt to prescribe laws dealing with the internal affairs of member nations, however, would be opposed by him, the Ohio Senator said.

BAY STATE BATON HITS STRAVINSKY

Composer Liable To Fine For His 'Star-Spangled Banner'

Boston, Jan. 15 (AP)—Composer Igor Stravinsky tonight was informed that he had run afoul of Massachusetts law when he conducted the Boston Symphony Orchestra in his own arrangement of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The Russian-born musician startled a huge Symphony Hall audience yesterday by his unusual arrangement. Tonight police informed him that he was liable to a $100 fine under Massachusetts law which forbids rearrangement of the national anthem in whole or in part.

Police Listen In

Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston police commissioner, and Police Captain Thomas F. Harvey attended tonight's concert after receiving complaints aroused by yesterday's program.

Stravinsky said that he was unaware that he was in contravention with Massachusetts law and that hereafter he would be more than glad to play the anthem in its original form.

Commissioner Sullivan said there would be no action by Boston police.

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Kennedy Hits Tax Form

Boston, Jan. 15 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, former United States Ambassador to England, says that the Federal income-tax form is "so muddled" that it "makes people lose faith in their leaders and Government."

"It is nothing short of scandalous," the Boston *Globe* quoted the former diplomat as saying in an interview. "It should be revised and put into words that an average person can understand. Even experts can't understand it now. It is the worst muddle I have ever seen, and it makes people lose faith in their leaders and Government."

Hamilton Lays 'Blitz' Tactics to Willkie Forces

Reports 'Undue Pressure' Used in Effort to Exclude All Rivals for Nomination

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 (AP).—John D. M. Hamilton, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, charged tonight that Wendell L. Willkie's managers had "brought undue pressure upon party leaders in every section of the country to pledge themselves to his cause before any one else had a chance to be heard."

"By false claims they (Willkie managers) have sought to stampede men and women contrary to their own judgment," Mr. Hamilton said in an address prepared for delivery over the nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"The Willkie backers have made specific claims that their candidate has from 300 to 500 delegates in the bag," he said. "The intensity of this propaganda has been such that it is called the 'Willkie blitz.'

"Its purpose is plain. It is a deliberate attempt to foreclose the Republican Presidential nomination many months before the national convention even assembles, to the exclusion of every other possible choice.

Reply to Governor Wills

Mr. Hamilton's broadcast was in reply to Governor William H. Wills of Vermont, who, on the same network a week ago, termed Mr. Willkie "the only Republican certain to beat the strongest Democratic candidate."

Governor Wills pleads for a fair chance for Mr. Willkie," Mr. Hamilton said. "He will receive a fair chance, and to get it all that Mr. Willkie need do is enter his name in the preferential primaries of all the thirteen states where convention delegates are selected by that method."

Mr. Hamilton, referring to his recent tour of twenty states to confer with Republican leaders, said the trip was made at "my own expense, no one's direction and in the pay of no one."

"Certainly I did not find on this trip the overwhelming demand for Mr. Willkie claimed by Governor Wills," Mr. Hamilton said.

"Indispensable Man' Denied

Mr. Hamilton said that the leaders with whom he talked believed the party had a "wealth of good Presidential timber" and that they refused to "subscribe to the theory that the Republican party, like the Democratic party, has only one indispensable man."

Mr. Hamilton, who said he would support the convention nominee, said that Governor Wills "undertook to paint a fanciful picture of his candidate as the popular choice for the Presidency of rank-and-file Republicans."

"But, charged Governor Wills, the overwhelming demand for Mr. Willkie's nomination is being thwarted by a small group of willful, conspiring men," Mr. Hamilton said. The alleged conspirators mentioned by Governor Wills, in addition to myself, were Alf Landon (Republican Presidential candidate in 1936), Joseph N. Pew (Pennsylvania Republican), Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, and the Rev. Gerald Smith.

"Of these men, Governor Landon and Mr. Pew are my friends, and I see them often. I know of no two men who have done more to make the Republican party an instrument for sound, decent government. As to Senator Nye, I have not seen or communicated with him since the 1940 campaign. I have no recollection of ever having met or been in touch with the Rev. Gerald Smith."

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Repeat Performance Of New Soviet Anthem

Philadelphia, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Philadelphia Orchestra will repeat its all-Russian program, including the new "Hymn to the Soviet Union," tonight—but without the presence of Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko and Mrs. Gromyko, who attended yesterday's premiere.

The new Soviet national anthem, which replaces "The Internationale," is being played, during this fifth program in the orchestra's United Nations cycle, on a stage displaying the hammer and sickle as well as the Stars and Stripes.

Martial, yet devotional, easy to sing, "Hymn to the Soviet Union" had its first symphonic playing here because of "our love for Russia, its music and the heroic people of this great nation," Conductor Eugene Ormandy said from the podium.

Johnston Wants Cabinet To Have Veterans' Post

Chamber President Cites Scope of Rehabilitation Task

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15 (AP).—Since billions of dollars will be expended on the care and rehabilitation of returning war veterans, a new Cabinet position, with full Cabinet rank, should be created to have charge of veterans' affairs, Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said today.

American business should give its most careful attention to the rehabilitation of returning veterans, Mr. Johnston told a "Nashville Banner" reporter in an interview, and added:

"We now give an Army and Navy 'E' for meritorious production—why shouldn't we give an award for human rehabilitation to the firm that now guarantees to take back all former employees now in the service?"

30.24-11809

Admiral Halsey Tells Of Jap Pilot Shortage

Centerville, Del., Jan. 15 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey said today that Japanese air squadrons in the South Pacific now are flying without officer pilots because of a shortage.

Japanese flyers are going into combat with fewer hours and less training than ever, the South Pacific commander said at a press conference at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Preston Lea Spruance, near here.

Halsey, back temporarily from the war zone, commented that "we'd be afloat and Jap ships would be on the bottom—where all good Jap ships should be—if the fleets had met."

Chennault Wish, He's a Game Warden

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 15 (AP).—General Claire Chennault said he would rather be a Louisiana game warden than Governor or United States Senator—and he got his wish, the Governor's office announced today. Asked in a letter from Ben Chase, of Waterproof, La., the general's home town, if he would consider running for Governor or Senator, General Chennault, an enthusiastic hunter, answered that the only office to which he aspired was that of game warden.

The State Department of Conservation has mailed to Chungking a commission and badge making the general a full-fledged game warden in his native Tensas Parish.

Return Of WRA Rule At Jap Camp Criticized

Tule Lake, Cal., Jan. 15 (AP)—Return of the War Relocation Authority to control of the Tule Lake segregation center for disloyal Japanese was criticized today by residents of this community near the camp. Termination of army control was announced in Washington last night.

Clark Fensler, chairman of the Civilian Defense Council, asserted that Tule Lake residents are convinced conditions in the camp are far from satisfactory and that danger of trouble there still exists. He added that residents would "be wise to keep firearms handy, ready for use at a moment's notice."

LIBERTY SHIP NAMED FOR CAROLE LOMBARD

Capt. Gable Stands at Attention at West Coast Launching

WILMINGTON, Calif., Jan. 15 (AP)—The Liberty ship Carole Lombard, named for the film star, glided into Los Cerritos Channel today as Miss Lombard's husband, Capt. Clark Gable of the Army Air Forces, stood at attention.

Miss Lombard was killed two years ago tomorrow in a plane crash while returning from a bond-selling tour.

Irene Dunne, who was a close friend of Miss Lombard, cracked the bottle on the ship's prow.

JAP AIRSTRIP LOSES FACE

San Francisco, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—American flyers are tagging their Japanese opponents in the Southwest Pacific something like this:

"Sad Sack from Fak Fak" (Fak Fak, enemy base on Dutch New Guinea) and "Whistling Willie from Dili" (Dili, harbor town on north coast of Portuguese Timor), according to an Aneta, Netherlands news agency, dispatch today from "somewhere in Australia."

What all northern Australia really liked though was the report turned in by the American pilot of a heavy bomber after blasting a Japanese airstrip in the Dutch East Indies.

It read: "Beg to report honorable airstrip has lost face."

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MAKING THEIR FIRST ATTACK SINCE THE GIGANTIC AIR BATTLE OVER GERMANY TUESDAY, HUNDREDS OF U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS WERE INCLUDED IN THE MIXED ARMADA WHICH POURED A DELUGE OF EXPLOSIVES ON NORTHERN FRANCE BY DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY. THE FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WERE ESCORTED BY THUNDERBOLTS, LIGHTNINGS AND LONG-RANGE MUSTANGS.

AMERICAN AIRMEN SAID THEY ENCOUNTERED ONLY A FEW NAZI PLANES AND FIRST REPORTS FROM BASES INDICATED LOSSES WERE SMALL.

THE ONSLAUGHT APPEARED TO EQUAL AND MAY HAVE EXCEEDED THE RECORD CHRISTMAS EVE RAID ON THE SAME AREA IN WHICH APPROXIMATELY 700 AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS AND ABOUT THE SAME NUMBER OF MARAUDERS AND FIGHTERS PARTICIPATED.

DESCRIBING ONE TARGET AREA, ONE PILOT SAID, "THERE WAS SO MUCH SMOKE FROM THE BOMBS IT PRODUCED CLOUD EFFECTS--LIKE HUNDREDS OF GIANT SMOKE POTS STRETCHED ACROSS THE GRASS." OTHER CREWMEN SAID SOME OF THE GERMAN INSTALLATIONS ATTACKED APPEARED TO BE NEW.

MEDIUM MARAUDER BOMBERS AND RAF, DOMINION AND ALLIED MEDIUM, LIGHT AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS ESCORTED BY RAF, DOMINION AND ALLIED FIGHTERS JOINED IN THE ASSAULT.

BZ5AEW JAN 16 1944

ADD LONDON -AERIAL -(HILL) XX 1T

ANOTHER AMERICAN FLYING WITH THE CANADIANS WAS FLYING OFFICER DEFOREST VON LAUFER JR., OF DREXEL HILL, PHILADELPHIA.

COASTAL COMMAND BEAUFIGHTERS ESTIMATED IN BERGIN REPORTS TO HAVE NUMBERED 26 DIVED THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM BOTH SHORE BATTERIES AND NAZI ESCORT VESSELS TO BLAST THE CONVOY OFF NORWAY.

THE FIRST TORPEDO CRASHED AGAINST THE HULL OF A MEDIUM-SIZED

MERCHANT SHIP AS SEVERAL MESSERSCHMITTS SWOOPED IN TRYING TO BREAK UP THE ATTACK, BUT A NEW ZEALAND SQUADRON FOLLOWED UP IMMEDIATELY WITH A SECOND TORPEDO AGAINST ANOTHER SHIP.

"WE ALSO GOT CANNON HITS ON OTHER VESSELS," ONE OF THE FLIERS SAID.

THREE MESSERSCHMITTS GANGED UP ON ONE BEAUFIGHTER, MAKING SIX ATTACKS WHILE IT TWISTED AND DODGED FOR 30 MILES BEFORE IT SHOOK THEM OFF AND ESCAPED UNDAMAGED. THREE RAF PLANES WERE LOST DURING THE ENGAGEMENT.

THE GERMAN VERSION SAID THAT MOST OF THE TORPEDOES WENT WILD AND EXPLODED ASHORE, WITH ONLY ONE VESSEL RECEIVING SLIGHT DAMAGE.

ADD LONDON-AERIAL-(CHILL) XXCONCENTRATIONS

"CLUSTERS OF BOMBS BURSTING ON THE TARGETS LOOKED LIKE A LOT OF GIANT SMOKE POTS STREWED ACROSS FRANCE," SAID THE FORTRESS PILOT LT.DONALD COOPER, 21, OF EVERETT, WASH.

"COLUMNS OF SMOKE SEEMED TO BE RISING FROM EVERY PATCH OF WOODS IN FRANCE," COMMENTED CO-PILOT LT.JAMES T.UNDERWOOD, DAWSON SPRINGS, KY.

"VISIBILITY WAS PERFECT AND WE MADE THREE RUNS ON THE TARGET," SAID PILOT CAPT.LEONARD B.ROPER OF BULLARD, TEX. "THE FLAK WAS THICK."

"THE FLAK BOUNCED US AROUND LIKE WE WERE DRIVING A MODEL T FORD ON A ROUGH ROAD," ADDED COL.DALE SMITH OF RENO, NEV.

"BLUE AND RED FLAMES FLASHED OUT OF THE TARGET WHEN OUR BOMBS HIT," LIBERATOR PILOT LT.MARVIN GARBER OF NORTH MANCHESTER, IND., SAID.

"OUR ATTENTION WAS ATTRACTED FROM A LONG DISTANCE WHEN TWO FOCKE-WULFS BLEW UP A BOMBER," SAID PILOT LT.HARVEY MEDNICK, 4027 DREXEL BOULEVARD, CHICAGO.

HE WAS FLYING ALONGISDE MAJ.RICHARD L.OTT, 3001 HENRY HUDSON PARKWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

"THE HUNS WENT IN DIFFERENT DIRECTION," HE SAID, "AND WE INTERCEPTED ONE IN A DIVE. BOTH OF US STARTED FIRING AT ABOUT 300 YARDS AND WHEN WE HAD CLOSED TO 200 WE SAW HIM GO DOWN TRAILING SMOKE."

OTHERS WHO BAGGED PLANES WERE LTS.GERALD MONTGOMERY, LITTLE FIELD, TEX., THOMAS BIEL, 88 BELVEDERE ST., ST.PAUL, MINN., R.W.RICHARDS, WALDEN, N.Y., ALEX BASALOVICH, 300 14TH ST., SAN PEDRO, CALIF., EDMUND WALEN, 1309 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., LOUIS NORLAY, CONRAD, MONT., AND VERMONT (CORRECT) GARRISON, MOUNT VICTORY, KY.

RN308PEW

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ADD LONDON-(OIQUINN) XXX COMPENSATIONS

BRITISH PRESS AND OFFICIAL QUARTERS HAILED THE POLISH PROPOSAL AS EASING SLIGHTLY A STILL-DIFFICULT SITUATION.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES SAID THAT POLISH BORDERS WOULD BE MOVED TO THE WEST IN COMPENSATION FOR POLAND'S LOSSES IN THE EAST UNDER THE CURZON LINE PROPOSAL.

(IN WASHINGTON, MEANWHILE, POLISH AMBASSADOR JAN CIECHANOWSKI CONFERRED FOR 25 MINUTES WITH SECRETARY OF STATE HULL, BUT NEITHER HAD ANY COMMENT ON THEIR DISCUSSION. PRESUMABLY, HOWEVER, THEY CONVERSED ON THE AMERICAN PART IN THE MEDIATION OF THE POLISH-SOVIET CONTROVERSY.)

R@332PEW

ADD LONDON XX CONDUCTED

LITTLE CITRUS FRUIT IS AVAILABLE HERE. BRITONS HAVE PAID AS HIGH AS $60 FOR A SINGLE LEMON SOLD AT AUCTION.

RP437AEW

JAN 16 1944

30.24-11811

LONDON,JAN.15-(AP)-A TOLL OF SEVEN DEAD AND 31 INJURED WAS TAKEN BY A BOMB DROPPED INTO A CROWDED SUBURBAN MOVIE HOUSE LAST NIGHT BY A LONE ENEMY AIR RAIDER WHICH DARTED APPARENTLY UNDETECTED THROUGH LONDON'S BRISTLING ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES.

THOSE AT THE SCENE SAID IT WAS ONLY THANKS TO A KIND FATE THAT THERE WAS NO REPETITION OF THE TRAGIC DANCE HALL BOMBING OF NOV8 WHICH TOOK A BIG TOLL OF MERRYMAKERS. ABOUT 3,000 PERSONS FILLED THE THEATER.

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ALTHOUGH THE DIRECT HIT ON THE THEATER CAUSED ONLY MINOR DAMAGE A COMPANION BOMB REDUCED AN ADJOINING DEPARTMENT STORE TO A MASS OF RUBBLE. NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED IN THE STORE OR ELSEWHERE IN THE VICINITY ALTHOUGH WINDOWS WERE SHATTERED FOR 200 YARDS UP AND DOWN THE STREET.

NO ALERT AND NO GUN FIRE PRECEDED THE BOMBING AND THERE WAS IMMEDIATE SPECULATION THE GERMANS MAY HAVE DEVELOPED A NEW TYPE OF NEAR-NOISELESS PLANE. A SOUND OF PLANE ENGINES WAS HEARD ONLY A MOMENT BEFORE THE WHISTLE OF THE FALLING BOMBS.

FIRST REPORTS SAID ALL CASUALTIES WERE CIVILIANS EXCEPT ONE BRITISH SOLDIER. OF THOSE INJURED, 15 WERE IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

THE AUDIENCE IN THE MOVIE HOUSE WAS WATCHING SONJA HENIE IN "WINTERTIME" AS THE BOMB TORE THROUGH THE ASPHALT AND CONCRETE ROOF AND EXPLODED INTO SEVERAL ROWS OF MAIN FLOOR SEATS.

IT WAS THOUGHT THAT A CEILING GIRDER MAY HAVE BROKEN THE BOMB IN TWO AND THAT IT FAILED TO GO OFF PROPERLY.

THE THEATER MANAGER SAID THE AUDIENCE REACTED WITH SUPERB CALM. THE THEATER WAS QUICKLY EMPTIED AS MUSIC PLAYED.

IN ANOTHER THEATER IN THE VICINITY APPROXIMATELY 1,000 CHILDREN WERE WATCHING A PANTOMIME.

"NOT ONE OF THESE CHILDREN," SAID ONE SPECTATOR, "HEARD A SOUND AND THE WHOLE SHOW WENT THROUGH WITHOUT ANYBODY INSIDE THE PANTOMIME KNOWING WHAT HAD HAPPENED NEARBY."

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WITH A TERSE COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID "ENEMY AIRCRAFT DROPPED BOMBS AT A PLACE IN THE LONDON AREA," THE AIR MINISTRY PUT AN OFFICIAL CURTAIN OF SILENCE OVER ONE OF THE WAR'S ODDEST ATTACKS.

HOME SECURITY AND AIR MINISTRY OFFICIALS INDICATED THERE WOULD BE NO OFFICIAL ELABORATION ON THE SURPRISE ATTACK AND THE FAILURE TO SOUND AN ALERT. THEY NOTED THAT IT WAS NOT THE FIRST TIME THAT LONE ENEMY PLANES HAD PENETRATED THE DEFENSE SCREEN UNANNOUNCED. WITH RAF BOMBERS ALOFT AND NIGHT FIGHTERS PATROLLING, THE RAIDER APPARENTLY HAD ESCAPED DETECTION BY A FLUKE.

RP745AEW

LONDON, JAN. 15-(AP)-AMERICAN AND ALLIED HEAVY, MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS ATTACKED MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN NORTHERN FRANCE WITH GOOD RESULTS YESTERDAY, SHOOTING DOWN 27 ENEMY PLANES AND LOSING 16 AIRCRAFT. THREE OF THEM HEAVY BOMBERS, A JOINT BRITISH AND UNITED STATES COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

RP742AEW

London, Jan. 15-(ap)-- There is not much chance of an increase in the overall power of the german air force despite the nazis' innovations and "gadgets," air vice-marshal r. h. m.s. saundby, deputy chief of the raf bomber command, said today.

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"if you have lost control of the air as the hun has now, and i hope forever, you cannot hope to much much," he said in an address.

"The most you can hope for is a more or less successful defensive. It is no good thinking that you can expand your air force when the country is being knocked to pieces as germany is now."

LONDON, JAN. 15—THE BERLIN RADIO, BROADCASTING DISPATCHES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, A GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY, SAID TODAY THAT SEVERAL FORMATIONS OF BRITISH TORPEDO-CARRYING PLANES ATTACKED GERMAN CONVOYS OFF WESTERN NORWAY YESTERDAY. NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE GIVEN AND THE REPORT WAS NOT CONFIRMED IN ALLIED QUARTERS.

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT THREE OF 26 ATTACKING PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND SAID ONLY ONE SHIP WAS HIT.

BERLIN ALSO BROADCAST AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT 100 RED ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBERS HAD ATTACKED A GERMAN CONVOY IN THE BLACK YESTERDAY. THE BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED BY THE AP.

ADD BERN XX ITALY
DIPLOMATS IN SWITZERLAND REPORTED THURSDAY THAT BRITISH OFFICERS WERE DROPPED IN RUMANIA ON DEC. 24 WITH A PURPORTED COPY OF A GERMAN OFFER TO RUSSIA TO CEDE LARGE AREAS OF RUMANIA TO THE SOVIETS IF THEY WOULD CALL OFF THE WAR.

THE OFFICERS WERE SAID TO HAVE INCLUDED TWO FORMER OFFICIALS OF RUMANIAN OIL COMPANIES WHO WERE TAKEN TO BUCHAREST UPON THEIR DEMAND TO SEE PREMIER ION ANTONESCU.

MT948AEW

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STOCKHOLM, JAN.15-(AP)-COPENHAGEN REPORTS SAID TONIGHT THAT SABOTEURS HAD DYNAMITED THE TEMPORARY POWER PLANT OF THE BURMEISTER AND WAIN SHIP YARDS IN THE DANISH CAPITAL.

A WEEK AGO SABOTEURS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE WRECKED THE DIESEL ENGINE ASSEMBLY HALL AND THE TRANSFORMER STATION AT THIS SAME SHIP YARDS WHICH BUILDS SHIPS AND ENGINES FOR THE GERMANS.

THE REPORT TONIGHT SAID THAT FIRE BOMBS ALSO HAD BEEN PLANTED IN A RADIO FACTORY PRODUCING ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR THE NAZIS AND THAT AUTOMOBILES HAD BEEN BURNED IN THE GARAGE OF THE RUMANIAN MINISTER.

PS1013PEW

JAN 16 1944

30.24-11813

APO LISBON - (WERNER) XX PAGES

AN INDICATION THE NAZIS HAVE BEGUN THROTTLING THE BOOK PUBLISHING INDUSTRY IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN A PAPER SUPPLY FOR PROPAGANDA PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS IS SEEN IN THE TEXTBOOK SHORTAGE IN SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

THE GERMAN PRESS THIS WEEK PUBLISHED REGULATIONS AIMING TOWARD AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF AVAILABLE SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND MEDICAL TEXTBOOKS AMONG STUDENTS WHO NEED THEM.

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SUCH A SHORTAGE OF VITALLY-NEEDED BOOKS CONTRASTING WITH THE ABUNDANCE OF PROPAGANDA PUBLICATIONS SUGGESTS THE NAZIS WILL MAINTAIN A FRONT OF IMPORTANT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS AS LONG AS ANY PAPER, INK AND PRINTING PLANTS REMAIN.

THOSE WHOSE MEMORIES GO BACK TO THE FIRST WORLD WAR MAY RECALL THAT SOME OF THE MOST LUXURIOUS ISSUES OF CERTAIN GERMAN MAGAZINES APPEARED IN OCTOBER, 1918, CREATING AN IMPRESSION IN THE MIND OF THE CASUAL READER ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE THAT GERMANY STILL WAS AT THE PEAK OF PRODUCTION. A FEW WEEKS LATER, HOWEVER, CAME THE ARMISTICE.

EV341AEW

JAN 16 1944

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

AT A 15TH AIRFORCE BOMBER BASE IN ITALY, JAN 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FLYING FORTRESSES, LIBERATORS AND P-38 LIGHTNINGS SMASHED AT THE TOWN AND AIRDROME OF MOSTAR, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE PORT OF SPLIT IN YUGOSLAVIA TODAY AND FIRST RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED NEARLY 20 BOMB BURSTS AMONG BARRACKS, FACTORIES AND OTHER STRATEGIC TARGETS.

THE ATTACK ON THIS IMPORTANT GERMAN BASE, A KNIFE IN THE SIDE OF YUGOSLAV PARTISANS FIGHTING IN THE DALMATIAN COASTAL AREA, WAS MADE BY THE 15TH AIR FORCE IN THREE WAVES.

LIBERATORS ARRIVED OVER THE TARGET FIRST AND PLANTED THEIR BOMBS IN THE INDUSTRIAL AREA NEAR THE CENTER OF THE TOWN WHILE THEIR ESCORT OF LIGHTNINGS FOUGHT OFF A SCORE OF ENEMY FIGHTERS, SHOOTING DOWN THREE.

SOME OF THE LIBERATORS RELEASED THEIR BOMBS ON THE AIRFIELD, STARTING A NUMBER OF FIRES AMONG THE HANGARS AND LATER THE FIRST WAVE OF FORTRESSES ROARED IN TO SPREAD THE FLAMES OVER A LARGER AREA. PARKED PLANES WERE STRADDLED WITH BOMBS.

THE SECOND WAVE OF FORTRESSES ARRIVED OVER THE TARGET HALF AN HOUR AFTERWARD AND FOUND IT BLANKETED WITH SMOKE. THIS WAVE DROPPED FRAGMENTATION BOMBS ON THE HANGARS AND DISPERSAL AREAS.

"I SAW MORE SMOKE TODAY THAN EVER BEFORE OVER A TARGET," SAID SGT. JOSEPH MYER, 81 VULCAN ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA. "THERE WAS A LARGE FIRE IN THE CENTER OF THE TARGET AND ON BOTH ENDS."

SECOND LT.EDWARD A.HESSE JR., 154 POTTER AVE., STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., A FORMER BANK CLERK TURNED BOMBARDIER, EXCLAIMED WITH A GRIN, "THE KRUPP WORKS PROBABLY WILL BE WORKING OVERTIME TO REPLACE ONE FLAK BATTERY. SOME ONE DROPPED A LOAD DIRECTLY ON THE CENTER OF IT."

THREE LIGHTNING PILOTS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES WERE LT.ROBERT R. KINNIE, 2932 ARLINGTON AVE., LINCOLN, NEB.; LT.PAUL R.JORGENSEN, 1320 NORTH RAYMOND AVE., GLENDALE, CALIF.; AND LT.J.D.STOUTENBOROUGH, 4211 ELMWOOD COURT, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

SGT.JOHN MADON, OF INDIANAPOLIS, A GUNNER ON A LIBERATOR, SAID, "I SAW ONE FW-190 GO BY OUR NOSE WITH FOUR P-38S ON HIS TAIL. AS I WATCHED IT STARTED TO SMOKE AND WENT INTO A LONG GLIDE, CRASHING

IN FLAMES."

SGT.THOMAS W.BISHOP OF GREENWICH, CONN., ANOTHER GUNNER ABOARD A LIBERATOR, OBSERVED, "I BET THOSE GERMAN TROOPS THERE WILL HAVE TO LOOK FOR NEW QUARTERS. WE DID A LOT OF DAMAGE."

WHILE THE 15TH AIRFORCE WAS LENDING A HAND TO THE YUGOSLAV GUERRILLAS, WARHAWKS OF THE 12TH AIRFORCE ATTACKED GERMAN TANK REPAIR SHOPS AT LORETO, SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF CHIETI AHEAD OF THE EIGHTH ARMY AND RETURNING PILOTS SAID THEY ENCOUNTERED NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION AND LITTLE FLAK.

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IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT RAIDS ON THE ROME AIRDROMES THURSDAY, A REMARKABLE JOB OF COORDINATION BETWEEN THE 15TH'S HEAVY AND THE 12TH'S LIGHT BOMBERS, RESULTED IN THE DESTRUCTION O

DAMAGE OF MORE THAN 30 ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND AND CERTAIN DESTRUCTION OF NINE IN THE AIR.

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RN1112AEW

ADD 15TH BOMBER BASE, ITALY (CHEINZERLING) XX AREA

BARTHELMESS BROUGHT THE SHIP BACK SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE COLLISION AND ENGINEERS DECIDED IT HAD MADE ITS LAST RUN.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW INCLUDED CAPT.JOHN E.DALTON, 304 SHERWOOD AVE., ROCHESTER, N.Y., COPILOT; 1ST LT.RAMAH MAIDMENT, 130 DICE PLACE, WALLA WALLA, WASH., NAVIGATOR; SGTS. ROY L.LOWREY, GRANTSVILLE, MD., ENGINEER; FRANCIS B.COOMS, FRANKLIN, TENN., RADIO; JOHN R.DEBAISE, 2230 JACKSON AVE., WINDBER, PA., GUNNER; DALMA JESSUP, STOKESDALE, N.C. AND WILLIAM BATES, MASON, OHIO, GUNNERS.

RN819AEW

ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY, JAN. 1 --(AP)--THE ARMY

2

NOT ONLY MADE A COP OUT OF CORP. JOHN G. CLOSS OF [redacted] GREEN AVE[redacted], RIDGEWOOD, QUEENS, N. Y., BUT IT [redacted] MADE HIS WIFE ONE TOO.

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CLOSS WHO USED TO WORK IN THE OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED EDISON CO., IN NEW YORK CITY, IS ON A MILITARY POLICE DETAIL GUARDING A RAILROAD BRIDGE BEHIND THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT.

HIS WIFE, PVT. JULIA CLOSS IS AN M. P. AT CAMP BLANDING, FLA. SHE VOLUNTEERED FOR THE WAC WHEN HER HUSBAND WENT OVER SEAS LAST JUNE.

ITALY'S SURRENDER UPSET THE PLANS OF CORP. CLOSS TO VISIT PVT. CLOS[redacted]LE HE WAS ON M. P. DUTY IN AFRICA HE WAS ASSIGNED TO A SHIP WITH 200 ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR READY FOR A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

"THEN ITALY HAD TO GO AND CAPITULATE SO IT WAS DECIDED NOT TO TAKE THE ITALIANS BACK TO THE STATES," HE SAID.

"NOW I'M IN ITALY AND, OH, WELL--I KNOW THE ARMY WILL TAKE GOOD

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areas and sectors immediately behind the battle zones.

the censorship deleted this answer and suggested the substitute which had the minister saying the allies should cooperate in establishing the national committee's projected provisional government for liberated territory. when a reporter brought this around for macmillan's approval, the minister observed that he didn't want the censorship to be putting words into his mouth.

the interview as finally published, however, was approved by macmillan and deletions were made with his knowledge and consent.

the national committee, opposed to any sort of ~~pact~~ or arrangement with regimes within france, has been endeavoring to obtain and allied declara-

OF HER THOUGH. FLORIDA ISN'T A BAD PLACE TO BE."

APR46/630P/1700S/THO/650P

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algiers, jan. 15-(ap)-french censors recently suppressed publication here of certain views of britain's former resident minister, harold macmillan, and attempted to change an account of an interview with him to such an extent that it meant almost the exact opposite of what he had said, it was learned today.

ZMZS THE ATTEMPT TO ~~ZWRMX~~ TWIST MACMILLAN'S REMARKS FAILED, BUT THREE PORTIONS OF A LENGTHY INTERVIEW WITH THE MINISTER ON THE OCCASI OF HIS REPLACEMENT BY SIR ALFRED DUFF COOPER WERE BLUE PENCILLED BY TH COMMISSARIAT OF INFORMATION AFTER THE INTERVIEW HAD BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO THE FRENCH PRESS BY THE FRANCE-AFRIQUE AGENCY. THE COMMISSARIAT SEN A DIRECTIVE THAT PORTIONS OF THE REMARKS HAD TO BE KILLED.

MACMILLAN POINTED OUT IN AN INTERVIEW PUB[illegible] published in the morn ing papers of jan. 13 that british and american arms would largely achieve the liberation of france and hence both nations would be responsible for the conse- quences in france. for this reason, macmillan said, the allied military command must retain some political control, for a limited time at least, in the battle

tion to this effect.

the censorship also deleted macmillan's appraisal of british public opinion toward france and the minister's praise for gen. henri giraud's r role in re-establishing republican law in north africa.

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the minister said that so far as he knew british public opinion viewed the committee sympathetically but feared a trend toward an authoritarian regime.

AN AMERICAN AIR BASE IN NORTHEAST INDIA DEC 23-(BY MAIL)--(AP)-SO MANY CREWS OF AMERICAN TRANSPORT AND BATTLE PLANES, MOST OF THEM FLYING ALONG THE AIR TRANSPORT ROUTE INTO CHINA, HAVE BEEN RESCUED FROM THE NORTH BURMA JUNGLES THAT THEY NOW ARE IN A POSITION TO FORM A "WALKOUT CLUB."

NOT LESS THAN 65 NAMES APPEAR ON A NEARLY COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THOSE ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH AMERICAN FORCES WHO HAVE SPENT TIME IN THE JUNGLE AFTER PARACHUTING TO THE GROUND WHEN THEIR PLANES WERE FORCED DOWN, OFTEN BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

THE LIST DOES NOT INCLUDE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL SUCH AS JOHN DAVIES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND ERIC SEVEREID OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM WHO SPENT THREE WEEKS GETTING TO SAFETY LAST AUGUST. BUT IT DOES INCLUDE SUCH PERSONS AS SGT.WALTER R.OSWALT OF ANSONIA, OHIO, WHO BAILED OUT WITH THE DAVIES-SEVEREID PARTY AND NOW IS MISSING AFTER HIS

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THIRD JUMP.

ALL HAVE EMERGED FROM THE JUNGLE AFTER TORTURED DAYS AND NIGHTS. MANY OF THEM WOUNDED OR INJURED. MANY ONE THEIR SAFETY TO THE WORK OF A RESCUE SERVICE OPERATED BY THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND.

THOSE ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE WALKOUT CLUB INCLUDE:

M/SGT.VINCENT H.PERRELL, 410 ANN ST., MIDDLETOWN, PA.; CPL. CARL L.MC CONNELL, KINGSTON, W.VA.; PVT.RICHARD POPIEL, 22 DORCHOO ROAD, WEST ORANGE, N.J.; CPL.HARRON B.MARSHALL, COLLEGE BLVD., GRANADA, KANS.; 1ST LT.JOSEPH R.WHELAN, LANLER, IOWA; S/SGT.WALTER L.NORMAN, ROUTE 1, BIXBY, CALIF.; SGT.JAMES A.KEENER, RFD 1, NEW MILFORD, OHIO; PVT.GLOVER CAMAIR, PORTSVILLE, N.Y.; 2ND LT.FRANCIS E.FYFER, 909 WASHINGTON AVE., BELLEVILLE, ONIO; PVT.CARL E.STRINE, 405 SHAKESPEARE AVE., MILTON, PENN.; S/G HARRY C.THOMAS, EMINENCE, KY.; 2ND LT.CHARLES LEVY, JR., ARMY BETTIS AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF.; 2ND LT.RUSSELL A.HESTER, MONTGOMERY, OHIO; SGT.WILLIAM C.MACKENZIE, VANN RD., BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MICH.; 1ST LT.HAROLD P.GILMER, OF LEBANON, PENN.; CPL.JENNINGS L.WATKINS, LENA 50.2ND ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.; 2ND LT.CLIFFORD E.MATHIS, JEFFERSON ST., HENDERSONVILLE, TENN.; 2ND LT.RICHARD C.METHENY, 5585

30.24-11817

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CPL.) 2ND LT.ROBERT L.MAYER, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.; PVT.ROBERT L.MAYER, TELETOWN, KENT.; 1ST LT.TED R.CARMICHAEL, 11 HENDERSON ST., BENTON, ARK.

THOSE ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE WALKOUT CLUB INCLUDE:

CPL.RONALD J.BURNS, 592 EAST MAIN ST., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; PFC.HARVEY SIMSON, 108 TALBOT AVE., ROCHESTER, MASS.; CPL.WESLEY E.FRENCH, JR., BEECH ROAD, SALISBURY, MASS.; ST.SGT.GAVIN (1ST NAME UNAVAILABLE), 9 CONSTELL AVE., HAVERHILL, MASS.

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PFC.MARTIN KAPLAN, 2095 HONEYWELL AVE., BRONX, N.Y.; 2ND LT.HENRY E.HAHN, 283 E.54TH ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.; 1ST LT.MATTHEW J.TEDA, CALLICOON, N.Y.; ST.SGT.CROMER (1ST NAME UNAVAILABLE), 3339 STEUBEN AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.; LT.DONALD E.KEHAN, 9 JACKSON PLACE, PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y.; PFC MEYER ROTHENBERG, 460 NEW JERSEY AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

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SHERIDAN RD., CHICAGO, ILL.; SGT.GEORGE R.HELLISON, 2775 AMARILLO ST., BEAUMONT, TEX.; SGT.ERNEST W.HAUG, 17 WALNUT AVE., PLEASANTVILLE, N.J.; 2ND [illegible] A.BALES, 318 PLUME ST., CHICO, CALIF.

PVT.VERNON E.PARENTIN, 2909 MISSOURI ST., ST.LOUIS, MO.; 2ND LT. ARTHUR H.BLOEKER, BELGRADE, MINN.; 2ND LT.DARRELL L.DAVIS, CRANDON, WIS.; PFC.LEO M.SMITH, FORT LEWIS, WASH.; T/SGT.HOMER D.CARLSON, ROUTE 1, LINDSBORG, KAS.; SGT.JEROME J.BURROWS, 3000 FLOURNOY ST., CHICAGO, ILL.; CPL.CHARLES G.HAWLEY, CHENEY, KAS.; PFC GERALD J.BECK, 900 ELM AVE., RIDGEFIELD, N.J.; F/O RICHARD L.WILSON, ROUTE NO.1, AMHERST, TEX.; 1ST LT.THOMAS B.WITHERS, JR., 522 BERNARD ST., BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.; 2ND LT.GEORGE J.PLAVA, JR., RD NO.1, ADAH, PENN.; SGT.WILLIAM T.BROOCE, 3608 SOUTH LEDOX ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; SGT.WILTON R.ERWIN, ROUTE 2, HENDERSON, TEX.; SGT.MICHAEL F.RICCIO, 608 WRIGHT AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J.; CPL.JAMES K.KING, 1360 E.20TH ST., EUGENE, ORE.; CPL.MURIEL E.SAMPSON, 3367 COLLIDGE AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF.; PVT.JAMES VAFFIS, 1428 WEST STATE ST., FREMONT, OHIO.; SERGT.KULIKOWSKI, 1636 NO.WOLCOTT ST., CHICAGO, ILL.; CPL.O'REILLY, 3444 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; LT.LAWRENCE E.VANDEVEER, 1967 SOUTH 9TH ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; S/SGT. DIBRELL, 303 SO.CROCKET ST., SEGUIN, TEX.; LT.JOHN W.BLUNT, 72 SHAWNEE RD., ARDMORE, PA.; SGT.ANDERSON, STAR ROUTE, GEDDES, S.D.; PFC CARR, [illegible]7th MAPLE ST., WYANDOTTE, MICH.

THOSE ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE "WALKOUT CLUB" INCLUDE:

F/O MATT CANNACH, ENDICOTT, VA.; F/O MARVIN H.SELLERS, 19 RAILROAD AVE., BISHOPVILLE, S.C.; CPL.CHARLES H.KINNEL, 1215 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., MIAMI, FLA.; 1ST LT.GERALD H.JOHNSON, 790 PIEDMONT AVE., NE., ATLANTA,

AN ADVANCED NAVAL BASE, NEW GUINEA--~~FIRST~~ ADD P-T BOATS
XXX T~~HEIR DESTRUCTION~~. (SPENCER) STARVATION

OTHER MEN WHO WERE PRINCIPALS IN THE FIGHT INCLUDED WILLIAM O'CONNELL, 20 CARGILL AVE., WORCESTER, MASS.; JOSEPH A. COPE, PINE BLUFF, ARK., J. PAUL YIENGST, 1526 SOUTH 56TH, PHILADELPHIA; EDWARD L. KRAUEL, 7219 WESTERN AVE., TOLEDO, OHIO; LESLIE ERICKSEN, ALEXANDRIA, VA. (PARENTS, COLMA, CALIF.); RICHARD DARSH, ST.CHARLES, ILL., WILLIAM E. ROUT, HUNTINGTON, W.VA., AUGUST SCUITO, BROOKLYN, NY., T.H. DEAN, MIAMI, FLA., MICHAEL BLOOM, SARGUS, MASS., LLOYD PETERSON, CHICAGO, WILLIAM FRASIER, JR., LOCUST VALLEY, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., AND JOE DAVIS, DANVILLE, ILL.

JAN 16 1944

XZ337ACW NN

BY ROBERT EUNSON

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, JAN.16-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-AUSTRALIA'S MAGNIFICENT JUNGLE FIGHTERS, NOW HAMMERING AT THE GATES OF SIO, WILL BE THE REAL HEROES OF NEW GUINEA'S CONQUEST.

WHILE ALLIED PLANES AND AMERICAN GROUND FORCES HAVE BEEN ROLLING BACK THE YELLOW GARRISONS FROM MANY A BEACHHEAD ALONG THE 3,000 MILES FROM BORNEO TO BOUGAINVILLE, THE AUSSIES HAVE BEEN LEAVING THEIR OWN TRAIL OF JAPANESE DEAD ALONG NEW GUINEA'S COASTLINE.

THE HEAVIEST AERIAL BLOW REPORTED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR YESTERDAY STRUCK ALEXISHAFEN, NEAR MADANG--THE GOAL OF THE CURRENT ALLIED GROUND DRIVE ON NEW GUINEA.

A CHECK OF ALLIED COMMUNIQUES SHOWED THE JAPANESE HAVE LOST 2,594 AIRCRAFT IN THE PACIFIC IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1943, COMPARED WITH ALLIED LOSSES OF 378.

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THE AUGGIES NOW FIGHTING TOWARD A JUNCTION WITH AMERICAN INVASION UNITS IN NEW GUINEA WERE THROWN INTO BATTLE SHORTLY AFTER THEIR RETURN FROM THE MIDDLE EAST, WHERE THEY GAVE FIELD MARSHAL ROMMEL HIS FIRST TASTE OF DEFEAT. THEY TOOK TO JUNGLE FIGHTING LIKE DUCKS TAKE TO WATER.

THERE ARE NO BRILLIANT CHARGES WITH TANKS NOW; IT'S SWEAT AND SHOOT AND STAB, IN JUNGLES SO THICK NO MAN CAN SEE MORE THAN 50 FEET. UNSEEN FOES OPEN UP WITH MACHINEGUNS, OR SNIPE FROM COCONUT TREES.

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THE AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER'S HATRED OF THE JAPANESE IS SO INTENSE HE SEEMS TO HAVE NO FEAR OF DEATH. HE WILL FIGHT FOR WEEKS WITHOUT RELIEF AND GO FOR UNUSUALLY LONG PERIODS WITHOUT WATER. HE FEELS IT IS UP TO HIM TO KILL EVERY JAPANESE HIS WEAPONS CAN REACH--BEFORE ONE OF THEIR BULLETS FINALLY GET HIM.

THAT IS WHY HE IS MAGNIFICENT; AND THAT IS WHY TODAY HE CAN SAY THAT VICTORY IN HIS NEW GUINEA THRUST IS IN SIGHT.

SIO, COASTAL POINT ON THE HUON PENINSULA ABOUT 125 AIRLINE MILES BELOW MADANG, CAME UNDER ALLIED ARTILLERY FIRE FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS WEEK-END. BOMBS, TOO, PROVIDE RELENTLESS, DAILY SUPPORT HERE AS ELSEWHERE ALONG THE LONG CHAIN OF ISLANDS THAT BORDER THE SEAWAY TO THE PHILIPPINES.

CAPTURE OF SIO WOULD OPEN THE WAY FOR ALLIED CONTROL OF ANOTHER 100 MILES OF NEW GUINEA COASTLINE. AMERICAN FORCES WHICH LANDED AT SAIDOR, BETWEEN SIO AND MADANG, HAVE BEEN EXPANDING A WEDGE THAT EVENTUALLY WILL CONTACT THE ONCOMING AUSSIES.

AMERICAN MARINES, CONTINUING A FIERCE FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF THE

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BORGEN BAY AREA AT THE NORTHWEST TIP OF NEIGHBORING NEW BRITAIN, MEANWHILE ARE BATTLING STEP BY STEP TO TAKE HILL 660, STRATEGIC OBSERVATION POINT THERE.

BY LT.PENNEY KIMBALL (380)
MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT
AS TOLD TO FRED HAMPSON

JAN 16 1944

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC AIRBASE, JAN 15-(AP)-CLOUDS BALKED 40 DOUGLAS DIVEBOMBERS AND GRUMMAN AVENGERS, ESCORTED BY 72 FIGHTERS, AS THEY CRUISED OVER RABAUL'S JAPANESE-HELD AIRFIELDS FOR HALF AN HOUR JAN.7---BUT THEY BLASTED A JAPANESE RADIO STATION AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS DESPITE A RUNNING ATTACK BY 70 ENEMY FIGHTERS.

OUR FORMATION, LED BY MARINE MAJ.JAMES T.MCDANIEL, EUREKA, CALIF., COMMANDER, AND MARINE MAJ.ROLLAND F.SMITH, DOLAND, S.D., ROARED OVER ST.GEORGE CHANNEL AT 15,000 FEET WITH P-40'S FLOWN BY NEW ZEALANDERS SCISSORING CLOSELY ABOVE, AND NAVY HELLCATS AND MARINE CORSAIRS HIGH OVER US.

SIX ZEROS PLUMMETED OUT OF THE HAZE ABOVE MY OWN PLANE, PILOTED BY CAPT.JOHN T.DAUGHERTY, MOREHEAD,KY., AND SKIDDED IN A VIOLENT TURN. THEY RELEASED A HALF-DOZEN INCENDIARY BOMBS IN FRONT OF OUR TORPEDO BOMBERS, AND FLAMING PHOSPHOROUS PARTICLES STREAMED ALMOST UNDER THE WINGS OF LT.FRAK W.STUHLMAN, HARTFORD, CONN.

WOLFPACKS OF JAPANESE FIGHTERS WERE HOVERING ON ALL SIDES NOW. THE SKY ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE VAST CIRCLE WE WERE DESCRIBING TOWARD RABAUL WAS A JUMBLE OF DIVING, WAVING, ROLLING FIGHTERS, THEIR WINGS YIELDING TINY FLAME-LIKE SLIVERS AS THEY FIRED.

ONE PAIR, NOSE TO TAIL, WENT HURTLING STRAIGHT DOWNWARD OUT OF VIEW. I WONDERED WHETHER THE ONE ON TOP WAS OURS.

IN OUR PART OF THIS AERIAL AMPHITHEATER MOST OF THE ENEMY FIGHTERS SEEMED TO BE LYING IN AMBUSH IN THE CLOUDS BENEATH OUR SKY TRAIN OF BOMBERS.

SEVERAL MADE QUICK RUNS UNDER OUR BELLY, PULLING UP JUST SHORT OF RANGE OF THE GUNS OF THE COMFORTING P-40'S HANGING DOGGEDLY TO OUR TAILS.

SGT.JOHN G.DONOVAN, 21 CHAPEL ST., QUINCY, MASS., OPERATING THE BALL TURRET BEHIND ME, SPUN HIS GUN IN AN ARC OF TRACERS BUT HIS THRUSTS WERE TOO SHORT.

ONE LEAPING ZERO MISJUDGED THE DISTANCE AND HIS RUN CARRIED HIM UP THROUGH OUR FORMATION. A COVERING P-40 BARELY DIPPED ITS NOSE AND THE ZERO VANISH IN FLAME.

A SECOND LATER A NAVY HELLCAT GLIDED PAST, THEPILOT HUNCHED OVER THE STICK AND THE ENGINE TURNING PERFECTLY---BUT BEHIND THE COCKPIT NOTHING REMAINED BUT A RAGGED EDGE; ITS TAIL HAD BEEN SAWED OFF.

WE HAD BEGUN TO FA

L BACK BECAUSE OF DAMAGE TO THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM WHEN AN AVENGER DIRECTLY AHEAD OF US MADE A STEEPLECHASE LEAP. PIECES OF ITS TAIL ASSEMBLY DISINTEGRATED.

AT THE CRIPPLED PLANE'S CONTROLS WERE LT.VIRGIL D.OLSON, CHARTER OAK, IA., WHO REGAINED HIS BALANCE AND DIVED FOR HOME.

HE MADE IT.

FW526PCW

BOUGAINVILLE, JAN 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOUR SOLDIERS, MEMBERS OF AAN ARMY PATROL FROM WHICH THEY BECAME SEPARATED, RETURNED TO THEIR BASE 24 HOURS AFTER THEY HAD BEEN GIVEN UP FOR LOST.

VENTURING 2,000 YARDS BEYOND THE FRONT LINES, THEY HAD SPENT A SLEEPLESS NIGHT ON THE FRINGE OF A STRONG JAPANESE BIVOUAC AREA. ONE OF THEM, PRIVATE RUSSELL W.FELDPAUSCH, 19, OF (301 EAST MOUNT HOPE AVE.), LANSING, MICH., ESCAPED BY FLOATING DOWN THE SWIFT TOROKINA RIVER.

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ANOTHER, PRIVATE CLYDE L.DUNN, 25, OF LAFAYETTE, COLO., KILLED FIVE JAPANESE, FOUR OF THEM IN ONE GROUP, THE MEN TOLD SGT. JAMES E.HAGUE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, THAT THEY PROBABLY KILLED THREE OTHERS.

THE OTHER TWO WHO ESCAPED WERE CORP.CHARLES A.FRESCHETTE, 22, OF CAVALIER, N.D., AND PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ROBERT E.HATLEY, 21, OF (1335 SNOWDEN AVE.), MEMPHIS, TENN. A FIFTH MEMBER OF THEIR GROUP IS MISSING.

THE FIVE MEN BECAME SEPARATED FROM A PATROL NORTH OF THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA BEACHHEAD. THE SEPARATION OCCURRED WHEN THE PATROL STUCK AN ENEMY BIVOUAC AREA, KILLED SEVEN JAPS AND WITHDREW.

HATLEY AND DUNN TOOK SHELTER IN A DEEP HOLE, WITH FRESCHETTE NEAR BY. FELDPAUSCH AND THE FIFTH MAN WERE FARTHER UP THE TRAIL.

"I LAY ON MY STOMACH, STRETCHED OVER MY RADIO, FROM 4P.M. UNTIL 3 P.M. THE NEXT DAY," HATLEY SAID. "I DIDN'T SLEEP A WINK, OR TURN OVER ONCE. I THOUGHT THE CRAMPS WOULD KILL ME.

"THERE WAS ONE SNIPER AT MY LEFT. HE FIRED AT ME ALL AFTERNOON, SO CLOSE I COULD HEAR HIM OPEN AND CLOSE HIS BOLT."

ENEMY RIFLE FIRE CEASED AT NIGHTFALL, BUT THE NIPPONESE CONTINUED THE THROW GRENADES AND FIRE MORTAR SHELLS. DURING THE NIGHT THEY TAPPED OUT SIGNALS ON RIFLE BUTTS, CHATTED IN CHORUS AND YELLED AT THE AMERICANS. AT DAYBREAK HATLEY AND DUNN SAW FOUR ENEMY SOLDIERS APPROACHING.

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"ONE WAS SO CLOSE HE STEPPED OVER MY LEG, BUT I LET ALL FOUR GET BY," SAID DUNN. "THEN I WHISTLED SOFTLY.

"THE FIRST ONE TURNED AROUND AND THEY ALL BUNCHED UP LIKE A RAILROAD TRAIN. I STOOD UP AND GOT THREE OF THEM. THE FOURTH SPUN AROUND, AND I BLEW THE BACK OF HIS HEAD OFF."

DUNN'S FRIENDS VOUCHED FOR HIS ACCOUNT. HALF AN HOUR LATER, DUNN KILLED A FIFTH JAPANESE COMING DOWN THE TRAIL.

IN MID-AFTERNOON FRESCHETTE, HATLEY AND DUNN ESCAPED TOWARD THE RIVER, SET UP THEIR RADIO AND GOT DIRECTIONS WHICH ENABLED THEM TO RETURN TO THEIR LINES ABOUT 6 P.M.

FELDPAUSCH SAID THAT AFTER AN AGONIZING NIGHT HE AND HIS COMPANION SAW FOUR JAPANESE AND POSSIBLY KILLED THREE. THE FOURTH RAN AWAY. THE TWO SOLDIERS BECAME SEPARATED. FELDPAUSCH TOLD HAGUE:

"I CRAWLED TO THE RIVER, SAW FIVE OR SIX JAPS CREEPING UP ON ME AND RAN LIKE HELL THROUGH THE SWAMP. I WAS SO TIRED I COULD HARDLY WALK WHEN I REACHED THE RIVER AND JUMPED IN. MY CLOTHES GOT HEAVY SO I TOOK THEM OFF. I'D GET OUT OF THE WATER AND REST, AND THEN GO DOWNSTREAM AGAIN. ABOUT 5 O'CLOCK SOME MARINES SAW ME AND TOOK ME TO THEIR CAMP."

EW546PCW

30.24-11821

BY ASAHEL BUSH (600)

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

ABOARD A LIBERATOR BOMBER OVER MADANG, NEW GUINEA, JAN.14-(DELAYED)- THE BOMBING OF JAPANESE COASTAL BASES OF ALEXISHAFEN AND MADANG GOT DOWN TO SPECIFIC CASES TODAY WITH A STRONG FORCE OF LIBERATORS AND MITCHELLS ATTACKING A PIN POINT TARGET MIDWAY BETWEEN THE TWO SETTLEMENTS.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO WEEKS OF FIERCE ATTACK FROM THE AIR, JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE IN THIS SECTOR HAS BEEN RENDERED INOPERATIVE AT LEAST TEMPORARILY AND ENEMY INTERCEPTORS HAVE CEASED TO CHALLENGE THE FIGHTER-ESCORTED AMERICAN BOMBERS.

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CONSEQUENTLY THE LIBERATORS AND MITCHELLS WERE ABLE TO GIVE THE TARGET A THOROUGH GOING OVER AT THEIR LEISURE TODAY--AND WITH CREDITABLE EFFECT.

THE SPOT PICKED FOR THE ASSAULT WAS THE INTERIOR SHORELINE OF NARROW-MOUTHED, Y-SHAPED FRIEDRICH KARL HARBOR, ONE OF THREE DEEP WATER INLETS BETWEEN MADANG AND ALEXISHAFEN. THERE WERE REPORTS THAT THIS TINY SECTION OF LAND, 600 BY 700 YARDS IN AREA, WAS THE TERMINAL FOR ENEMY BARGE TRAFFIC, SHELTERED CONSIDERABLE MILITARY STORES AND SHOULD BE ELIMINATED.

THE DOUBLE-BARRELLED ATTACK CONSTITUTED THE DAY'S HEAVIEST AERIAL OPERATION IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER WITH SOMETHING APPROACHING 100 TONS DUMPED ON THE OBJECTIVE.

(THE SUNDAY COMMUNIQUE OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THE RAID).

SURROUNDED BY THUNDERBOLTS AND LIGHTNINGS, WE SWUNG IN FROM THE SEA. AS WE CROSSED THE SHOR, THE CLOUDS CLEARED MAGICALLY AND BELOW LAY MANY ISLANDS, STANDING SENTINEL AT THE MOUTH OF THE HARBOR. BEHIND THE MAINLAND WAS BANKED SOLID WITH COCONUT GROVES.

"IS THAT THE TARGET?" THE PILOT, CAPT.ERNEST J.WELLS, OF (129 BROOKSIDE ROAD) DARIEN, CONN., CALLED TO THE NAVIGATOR.

SECOND LT.EVERETT R.RAUSCH OF (16205 78TH ROAD) FLUSHING, N.Y., WAS CERTAIN HE HAD PICKED THE CENTRAL OF THREE SMALL HARBORS GROUPED ALONG THE COAST.

IN THE WAIST STAFF SGT.JAMES K.GARDNER OF HAMILTON, TEXAS, PHOTOGRAPHER AND GUNNER, SWUNG OPEN THE FLOOR WINDOW AND AIMED THE HUGE CAMERA.

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BY THEN THE BOMBING RUN WAS UNDER WAY. PRECEDING BOMBERS ALREADY HAD CUT A GRAY-BLACK GASH OUT OF THE GREEN SETTING OF COCONUT TREES. OUR BOMBS WERE LET GO -- TONS OF 500-POUND DEMOLITIONS. THEY SEEMED TO BE FALLING FAR SHORT OF THE MARK BUT THIS WAS AN ILLUSION. AS THEY NEARED THE GROUND, THEY APPEARED TO TAKE ON A DECIDED FORWARD MOVEMENT, LIKE PLUMMETING HAWKS LEVELING OUT OF LANDING. THEY STRUCK SQUARELY IN THE CENTER OF THAT LITTLE BLACK SPLOTCH AND THE DEVASTATION WAS COMPLETE.

THE BOMBARDIER, LT.JOHN M.COOK, OF SAN RAFAEL, CALIF., SCORED A BULLSEYE.

"BOY DID YOU SEE THOSE TWO WHITE HOUSES GO UP?" ASKED THE CO-PILOT EXUBERANTLY. HE IS SECOND LT.GUSTAV R.APAI, OF (110 KENWOOD STREET) ELYRIA, OHIO.

THE BALL TURRET GUNNER, TECH. SGT.ALFRED F.SMITH, OF

BEAUMONT, TEXAS., EMERGED GRINNING
FROM HIS DIVING BELL. THE TAIL GUNNER, STAFF SGT.GEORGE DINSMORE, OF (ROUTE ONE) ELKVIEW, W.VA., GAVE A JUBILANT OVERHEAD HANDCLASP.

THERE HAD BEEN NO INTERCEPTION NOR A SINGLE BURST OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND WE WERE HOMEWARD BOUND.

TO EXCHANGE OBSERVATIONS AND JOIN IN THE CELEBRATORY FEAST, OF SANDWICHES AND GRAPEFRUIT JUICE, THE FORWARD CREW MEMBERS--NOSE GUNNER, RADIOMEN AND ENGINEER--HAVE CRAWLED BACK INTO THE WAIST. THEY ARE: STAFF SGT.PAUL R.BUDLEY, OF SCARBORO, MAINE; TECH. SGT.LLOYD J.JOHNSTON, OF FESTUS, MO; AND STAFF SGT.JAKE TRIPLETT, OF (BOX 139) PURLEAR, N.C.

MOST OF THESE MEN WILL NOT BE MAKING THE ALEXISHAFEN-MADANG RUN MUCH LONGER. THEY ARE APPROACHING 300 HOURS OF COMBAT TIME. THAT MEANS A REAL REWARD--HOME LEAVE.

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MUNDA, NEW GEORGIA, SOLOMONS, JAN 15-(AP)-SADDEST FACT ABOUT TAKING SHOWERS HERE: IF YOU DROP YOUR SOAP, YOU'LL NEVER SLIP ON IT.

SOMEONE DISCOVERED THAT MARSTON MATTING--THAT STEEL GRID THEY USE FOR AIRFIELD STRIPS--MAKES A NICE SHOWER FLOOR. IF A BATHER DROPS HIS SOAP IT SLIPS THROUGH THE GRATING INTO THE SWAMP, AND IS GONE.

WITH SOAP SCARCE TO START WITH, EVEN YOUR BEST TENTMATE WON'T LOAN YOU A BAR.

MUNDA AIRFIELD,NEW GEORGIA,SOLOMONS,JAN.8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IF YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW THE AIR ACES OF THE SOLOMONS ARE DOING, LOOK IN ON SGTS.F.H.CREED, YOUNGSTOWN,O., AND JACK MOORE, JACKSON, MISS., AT FIGHTER OPERATIONS ON MUNDA.

AS EACH DAY'S REPORTS TRICKLE IN THE TWO SERGEANTS GO TO WORK ON THEIR BOXSCORES. ONLY SQUADRON TOTALS ARE NECESSARY FOR THEIR REPORTS, BUT THEY COMPILE SCORES OF INDIVIDUAL PILOTS, TOO, AS A HOBBY.

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MOORE MAY GREET A VISITOR WITH:

"WESTY (MAJ.ROBERT WESTBROOK OF HOLLYWOOD) GOT ANOTHER ONE TODAY; THAT'S HIS 15TH."

AND CREED WILL CHIME IN WITH "OLANDER KNOCKED OFF HIS FIFTH; HE'S AN ACE NOW." (OLANDER IS MARINE CAPT.EDWIN OLANDER, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.)

BEFORE MOORE AND CREED TOOK UP THEIR HOBBY, TALLYING SOLOMONS AIR ACES INVOLVED MANY TRIPS TO MANY AIRFIELDS.

GUADALCANAL, JAN.16-(AP)-THE LAST COMBAT UNITS OF THE THIRD MARINE DIVISION HAVE COMPLETED THEIR MISSION OF ESTABLISHING A STRONG BEACHHEAD ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS AND HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY AN ARMY DIVISION.

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MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT THEODORE C.LINK, ST.LOUIS, MO., REPORTED THE MARINES NOW ARE RELAXING AT ANOTHER ISLAND BASE.

THE 11-DAY SUCCESSFUL ASSAULT AGAINST ENEMY-HELD "HELLZAPOPPIN" RIDGE, STRONG JAPANESE DEFENSE SYSTEM IN THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY SECTOR, CLOSED LARGE SCALE ACTION FOR THE MARINES DEC. 18, LINK SAID. ARMY UNITS REPLACED THE FIRST MARINE AMPHIBIOUS CORPS DEC. 15.

30.24-11823

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auckland, new zealand, jan. 15-(ap)-- Prescott childs arrived today to replace consul general raymond e. cox, who is returning to washington for a new appointment.

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childs, ~~age~~ 45, a native of holyoke, mass., has served in posts at montevideo, nice, berlin, and rio de janeiro, where he was appointed consul ~~in~~ july 1, 1940. cox, a native of boston, served in lima, london, prague, and oslo, and was made consul general at wellington march 8, 1941.#

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN.15-(AP)-THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT, IN A DECREE PUBLISHED TODAY, REVEALED PLANS FOR ALL-OUT ECONOMIC WARFARE AGAINST THE BIG BUSINESS HOUSES, BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES CONTROLLED BY GERMANS AND THEIR ALLIES.

THE TREMENDOUS ECONOMIC POWER OF SUCH ORGANIZATIONS--CHIEFLY GERMAN --HAS LONG BEEN A PROBLEM IN CHILE'S EFFORTS TO COOPERATE COMPLETELY WITH THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE DECREE ORDERING THE CONTROL OF PROPERTIES OF AXIS NATIONALS AND THOSE NATIONS OVERRUN BY THE AXIS WAS REGARDED IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES AS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE YET TAKEN BY CHILE TO CRUSH SPEARHEADS OF AXIS ECONOMIC PROPAGANDA AND ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNTRY.

ONE OF THE FIRST MEASURES EXPECTED IS A STRICT CONTROL OVER TWO GERMAN BANKS WHICH HAVE A TOTAL OF SEVEN OFFICES THROUGHOUT CHILE. FIVE GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANIES AND HOUSES WHICH, THROUGH THE EXTEN-SIVE SALE OF HARDWARE, MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL GOODS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, CAMERAS AND OPTICIAN GOODS, HAVE BEEN A POWERFUL FACTOR IN CHILEAN ECONOMY, ALSO WERE EXPECTED TO FEEL CONTROLS. THERE ARE 1,666 FIRMS ON THE BLACKLIST IN CHILE.

LIMA, PERU, JAN.15-(AP)-THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THE DETENTION TODAY OF A NUMBER OF CONSPIRATORS INCLUDING GERMANS AND JAPANESE WHOM IT CHARGED HAD ATTEMPTED TO ORGANIZE ANTI-JEWISH OUT-BREAKS THE DAY BEFORE NEW YEAR'S TO CLOAK A PLANNED PRO-NAZI COUP.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE PLOT, THE GOVERNMENT SAID, WOULD EITHER BE DEPORTED OR NOTIFIED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

IN ITS STATEMENT THE GOVERNMENT DECLARED THAT ALIENS IN PERU HAD GONE "SO FAR AS TO TRY AND JOIN OTHER ELEMENTS TRYING TO ESTABLISH ANTI-DEMOCRATIC REGIMES IN CERTAIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES."

THE STATEMENT APPARENTLY EXPLAINED UNCONFIRMED REPORTS--APPARENTLY STARTED BY THE CONSPIRATORS--THAT DISTURBANCES HAD OCCURRED IN SOUTHERN PERU. THE GOVERNMENT SAID IT HAD TAKEN POLICE MEASURES AND QUELLED ALL "DISORDERLY INITIATIVE."

DECLARING THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD RECEIVED CONFIDENTIAL DATA FROM

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ABROAD, THE STATEMENT SAID THAT THIS INFORMATION INDICATED "QUITE A CONCRETE, DETAILED PLAN WAS PREPARED FOR DISTURBANCES THAT WOULD BREAK OUT ON THE AFTERNOON OF DEC.31, 1943, FOLLOWING THE WELL-KNOWN NAZI SYSTEM OF SIMULATING POPULAR OUTBREAKS AND ATTACKS ON SHOPS OWNED BY JEWS."

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THE GOVERNMENT ADDED THAT SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS HAD "TRIED TO START DISORDERS IN LIMA AND OTHER PROVINCIAL CAPITALS AND THEREFORE THEIR FOLLOWERS LAUNCHED THE RUMOR THAT DISORDERS HAD OCCURRED IN SOUTHERN PERU."

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JAN. 15-(AP)-A FRANCISCAN FATHER AT LA PAZ SAID TONIGHT HE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION INDICATING FIVE MISSING AMERICAN MISSIONARIES WERE KILLED BY SAVAGES IN A SURPRISE NIGHT ATTACK IN THE JUNGLES NEAR SANTO CORAZON, 50 MILES WEST OF THE BRAZILIAN BORDER.

A TELEGRAM FROM A MISSION AT ROBORE, 50 MILES WEST OF SANTO CORAZON REPORTED THAT BLOOD-STAINED KHAKI CLOTHING WAS FOUND AT A CAMP SITE AMONG DISORDERED AND CHARRED SUPPLIES APPARENTLY OWNED BY THE MISSIONARIES.

THE FRANCISCAN FATHER SAID IT APPEARED SAVAGES HAD ATTACKED AT NIGHT, KILLED THE MISSIONARIES WITH POISONED ARROWS, AND DESTROYED THEIR STORES BY FIRE. THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN MISSING FOR TWO MONTHS.

EARLIER IT HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED THAT A SEARCHING PARTY LOOKING FOR THE MISSING MEN HAD LOCATED AN ABANDONED INDIAN CAMP NEAR THE SANTO CORAZON RIVER BUT DISCOVERED NO TRACE OF THE MISSING MEN.

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(FEARS EXPRESSED BY THE SANTA CRUZ CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER LA RAZON THAT THE MISSING AMERICANS HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE YANAIGUAS INDIANS WERE DISCOUNTED IN CHICAGO THURSDAY BY ROY J. OESTREICHER, MANAGER OF THE NEW TRIBES MISSION OF WHICH THE FIVE ARE MEMBERS. HE SAID THERE "WAS NO ACTUAL FOUNDATION" FOR THE REPORT.

OESTREICHER IDENTIFIED THE MISSING MEN AS CECIL A.AND ROBER DYE, BROTHERS, ELDON HUNTER AND DAVID BACON, ALL OF SAGINAW, MICH., AND GEORGE HOSBACH, OF WEST BRANCH,MICH.)

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE MEN WERE MISSING CAME FROM BUENOS AIRES IN DISPATCHES WHICH SAID THAT THREE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GROUP HAD RETURNED TO A VILLAGE NEAR THE BRAZILIAN BORDER AND NOTIFIED OFFICIALS THAT THE MISSIONARIES WERE BEING FOLLOWED BY INDIANS. LATER REPORTS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THOSE WHO RETURNED TO THE VILLAGE MAY HAVE BEEN NATIVE REAINERS.

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SOLDIERS WERE PUT ON THE PARTY'S TRAIL IMMEDIATELY, BUT IT FADED OUT IN THE JUNGLE.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, JAN 15-)-PRESIDENT ISAIAS MEDINA, MAKING FINAL PREPARATIONS TO LEAVE TUESDAY ON A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, TODAY NAMED FOREIGN MINISTER CARACCIOLO PARRAPEREZ ACTING PRESIDENT DURING HIS ABSENCE.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE GROUP ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT, CABINET OFFICERS, BUSINESS MEN AND ARMY OFFICERS, HAS LED TO THE BELIEF HERE THAT THE VENEZUELANS WILL DISCUSS THEIR COUNTRY'S PRESENT AND POST-WAR NEEDS WITH WASHINGTON OFFICIALS.

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30.24-11825

NEW YORK, JAN.15-(AP)-THE NAZI-CONTROLLED ITALIAN RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS THAT THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARING TO APPOINT NEW ADMINISTRATIVE HEADS FOR NINE PROVINCES IN THE NORTH OF ITALY.

WHEN THE APPOINTEES ARE CONFIRMED, THE BROADCAST SAID, THREE OF THEIR PREDECESSORS WILL BE ASSIGNED TO THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR FOR "OTHER DUTIES" AND FIVE OTHERS WILL BE "PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR." THE NINTH POST APPARENTLY IS VACANT NOW.

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT THE NEWLY NOMINATED PROVINCIAL CHIEFS AND THEIR POSTS ARE:

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"MILAN, PIETRO PARINI; BOLOGNA, DINO FANTOZZI; ANCONA, FRANCO NARDUCCI; PISTOIA, EMILIO BALLETTI; PERUGIA, ALFREDO LEATI; VARESE, MARIO BASSI; PISCARA, GINO TEQUI; VICENZA, ERMANNO SIMONETTI; [illegible]RNI, VITTORIO ORTALI."

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NEW YORK, JAN 15-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 260,000 REFUGEES HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1933, THE NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE SAID TONIGHT IN ITS ANNUAL REPORT. THE GROUP IS MEETING HERE FOR ITS ANNUAL TWO-DAY CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, JAN 15-(AP)-ALL RUMANIAN MINISTRIES HAVE STARTED MOVING THEIR RECORDS FROM BUCHAREST IN FEAR OF SOVIET COLUMNS DRIVING TOWARD THE COUNTRY, THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID IN AN ARTICLE REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION TONIGHT.

"MILITARY CIRCLES DECLARE THAT IF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IS NOT CHECKED THE RUSSIANS WILL BE ON THE RUMANIAN BORDER WITHIN EIGHT WEEKS," THE BUDAPEST CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER WROTE. "RUMANIAN POLITICAL CIRCLES SAY THE COUNTRY IS BEING THREATENED BY TWO DIFFERENT DANGERS, ONE BEING THE ADVANCING RED ARMY AND THE SECOND THE SECRET COMMUNIST ACTIVITY WITHIN THE COUNTRY.

"IT IS STRESSED THAT THIS UNDERGROUND COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IS NOT OF THE PROLETARIAT BUT OF THE MIDDLE CLASS OR EVEN HIGHER SOCIAL CLASSES. THE POLICE RECENTLY DISCLOSED A SECRET COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION WHOSE MEMBERS WERE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF PROMINENT BUCHAREST FAMILIES. THE LEADER WAS THE SON OF SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT MAGHERUM.

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT BUCHAREST POLICE HAD ORDERED AIR RAID SHELTERS LOCKED BECAUSE THE "COMMUNISTS" WERE USING THEM FOR SECRET MEETING PLACES.

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(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON,JAN.14-(AP)-THE NATION'S HIGHEST MILITARY TRIBUTE, THE MEDAL OF HONOR, HAS BEEN AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO PRIVATE RODGER W.YOUNG, WHO ALTHOUGH TWICE WOUNDED, DELIBERATELY DREW FIRE FROM A JAPANESE MACHINE GUN NEST ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND TO PERMIT THE WITHDRAWAL OF HIS PLATOON.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PRESENTATION OF THE AWARD WILL BE MADE TO THE 25-YEAR-OLD SOLDIER'S MOTHER, MRS. NICHOLAS E.YOUNG OF 170 BIRDSEYE STREET, CLYDE, O., IN A CEREMONY AT FORT KNOX, KY., ON MONDAY. THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMORED COMMAND, MAJ.GEN.CHARLES L.SCOTT, WILL MAKE THE AWARD.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID YOUNG IGNORED ORDERS TO WITHDRAW AND AFTER SIGHTING A CONCEALED GUN EMPLACEMENT, CRAWLED FORWARD, FIRING HIS RIFLE IN SPITE OF A WOUND SUFFERED WHEN THE FIRST BURST CAME FROM THE ENEMY MACHINE GUN. WOUNDED A SECOND TIME, HE

CONTINUED HIS ONE-MAN ADVANCE, HURLING HAND GRENADES WHEN HE WAS IN POSITION AND INFLICTING CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY BEFORE HE HIMSELF WAS KILLED.

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THE PLATOON HAD BEEN PINNED DOWN BY MACHINE GUN FIRE FROM A NEST ON HIGHER GROUND 75 YARDS AWAY. TWO OF YOUNG'S COMPANIONS IN THE PLATOON PRAISED HIM FOR HIS ACT. PRIVATE FIRST CLASS RUSSELL D.REIMERT OF KUTZTOWN, PA., SAID THAT HAD THE JAPANESE MACHINE GUN FIRE NOT BEEN DRAWN BY YOUNG," IT COULD HAVE COVERED THE ENTIRE PLATOON WITH FIRE."

STAFF SGT.WALTER J.RIGBY OF GREEN SPRINGS, O., ASSERTED "I CAN TRUTHFULLY SAY THAT HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR PVT.YOUNG, OUR PLATOON COULD NOT HAVE WITHDRAWN SUCCESSFULLY."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN.16)

WASHINGTON,JAN 15-(AP)-THE SILVER STAR MEDAL HAS BEEN AWARDED LT.COMMANDER DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS,JR., FORMER MOVIE ACTOR, FOR "OUTSTANDING SERVICE DURING ACTION AT SALERNO" WHERE THE FIFTH ARMY ESTABLISHED ITS FIRST BEACHHEAD IN THE INVASION OF ITALY.

A BRIEF NAVY ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT OF THE AWARD SAID ONLY THAT IT HAD BEEN CONFERRED ON FAIRBANKS BY VICE ADMIRAL HENRY K.HEWITT, COMMANDER OF U.S.NAVAL FORCES IN NORTH AFRICAN WATERS.

THE 34-YEAR-OLD FAIRBANKS, A NATIVE OF NEW YORK CITY, MAINTAINS HIS USUAL RESIDENCE AT BOXWOOD FARMS, HOT SPRINGS,VA.

CHICAGO,JAN.15-(AP)-AN OFFICER OF THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY SAID TODAY THAT MARSHALL ERWIN ROMMEL'S AFRICA CORPS BROKE THROUGH THE EL ALAMIEN LINE ON A SEVEN MILE FRONT ON JULY 3, 1942 AND ROLLED "ALMOST TO THE GATES OF ALEXANDRIA" BEFORE THE BRITISH STOPPED HIM.

ADDRESSING THE YOUNG MEN'S JEWISH COUNCIL, MAJ.PETER W.RAINIR, CHIEF ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF THE WATER SUPPLY FOR THE EIGHTH ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA, SAID:

"ON JULY 3, ROMMEL ATTACKED THE EL ALAMIEN LINE AND, SOMETHING THAT HAS NEVER YET BEEN PUBLISHED, HE BROKE THROUGH IT ON A SEVEN-MILE FRONT. THROUGH THIS GAP, PANZER DIVISIONS ROARED ON TOWARD ALEXANDRIA, ONLY 50 MILES AWAY ACROSS THE OPEN DESERT. ROMMEL WAS STOPPED BY A FEW TANKS AND SOME VERY TIRED MEN ALMOST AT THE GATES OF ALEXANDRIA ON JULY 4."

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30.24-11827

Russia Bars Negotiations With Poland; Reds Crack Nazi Lines Below Leningrad; Americans Take Mountain Key to Cassino

Russia Condemns Polish Mediation Proposal as 'Rejecting' Curzon Line

Says Exiled Regime 'Misleads' Opinion

Cites Diplomatic Breach, Says Amity Plea Was Not Made in Good Faith

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 17 (Monday).—The Soviet government stated today that the Polish government declaration of Saturday "can only be interpreted as rejection of the Curzon line" as the basis for a Russian-Polish border settlement.

Russia on Jan. 11 suggested that line as a possible means of solving the border dispute, stating that the Soviet Union intended to retain the western White Russia and western Ukraine areas of predominantly non-Polish population which had been within Poland between 1921 and 1939.

Today's Russian statement was broadcast from Moscow by Tass, the Soviet official news agency.

The Polish statement Saturday was described at that time in London as being noncommittal.

Text of Soviet Statement

The Tass broadcast said:

"In reply to a declaration made by the Polish government in London, Jan. 15, Tass is authorized to state:

"First, in the Polish declaration the question of the recognition of the Curzon Line as a Soviet-Polish frontier is entirely evaded and ignored, which can only be interpreted as a rejection of the Curzon Line.

"Secondly, as regards the Polish government's proposal for the opening of official negotiations between it and the Soviet government, the Soviet government is of the opinion this proposal aims at misleading public opinion, for it is easy to understand that the Soviet government cannot enter into official negotiations with a government with which diplomatic relations have been interrupted.

"The Soviet government reminds that diplomatic relations with the Polish government were interrupted through the fault of that government, because of its active participation in the hostile anti-Soviet slanderous campaign in connection with the Katyn murders launched by the German occupationists."

"In the opinion of the Soviet circles, the above-mentioned circumstances once again demonstrate that the present Polish government does not desire to establish good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union."

Poles Asked Allied Mediation

The Polish government in exile at London asked on Jan. 14 that the British and American governments act as intermediaries to bring about resumption of Soviet-Polish diplomatic relations for the discussion of "all outstanding questions" between Russsia and Poland.

At Washington the State Department announced it had received the Polish request and was giving it immediate attention. At the same time British quarters hailed the Polish statement as "an encouraging response to the Soviet government's declaration of Jan. 11."

Soviet Russia offered at that time to "guarantee the integrity of a strong and independent Poland" provided the Poles moved their eastern frontier to the vicinity of the Curzon Line, which was drawn in 1919 by the victors of the World War.

The Russians agreed to revise the 1939 Polish borders as set forth in an agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union so that the Poles, in compensation, would acquire territories on their west and north at present German.

Diplomatic relations between the Soviet government and the Polish government in exile were "suspended" in April, 1943, as a sequel to the "Katyn incident," in which the Germans alleged that they had discovered at Katyn, near Smolensk, the bodies of thousands of Polish soldiers who, they said, had been put to death by the Russians after the Russian invasion of Polish territory in 1939.

When the Polish government at London asked the Red Cross to investigate the German charge, the Russians "suspended" relations and the Polish Ambassador left Moscow.

RUSSIANS CUT LINE LEADING TO LENINGRAD

Moscow Reports New Offensive In Northwest And White Russia Gains

Moscow, *Monday*, Jan. 17

The Red army in a new offensive in the northwestern sector has cut a main railway to Leningrad in the area of the important junction of Novosokolniki after breaking the German line along a front of more than nine miles.

Advancing five miles, the Russians yesterday captured the railway station of Nasva, 17 miles north of Novosokolniki, severing the line that runs through Dno to the Leningrad front.

Use Three Other Lines

Three other lines passing through Pskov are being used to carry German traffic to the Leningrad sector. The German garrison at Novosokolniki now is isolated, since its other railway west to Pustashka already has been cut.

The new push appears thus far to be of local importance, but it might result in a major effect if it succeeded in breaking through the powerful German fortifications toward the Baltic.

While Gen. I van C. Bagramian's First Baltic Front units drove north in that sector, Gen. Constantin K. Rokossovsky's White Russian forces pushed on from Kalinkovichi and farther south, taking Novoselki, 18 miles northwest of Kalinkovichi.

Vatutin's Force Advances

Deep in the western Ukraine, Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's troops swung southwest of Sarny through Kostopol, and occupied Antonovka, 16 miles northeast of Rovno. From there they threatened to cut off the enemy forces holding out in the Novograd-Volynski area to the east.

General Vatutin's men also pushed on westward in Rovno Province, passing Vladimirets, 18 miles northwest of Sarny. That is the westernmost point yet reached in the winter offensive, midway between Pinsk and Rovno.

[A German broadcast said the Russians had organized an army of 1,000,000 men for a sweep westward to the Baltic states. The German high command itself admitted a Russian breakthrough "south of Leningrad"—an area not mentioned in Moscow announcements.]

Russians Drive Wedge in Nazi Lines in North

Kill 100,000 in 3 Weeks on Ukraine Front Alone; Push 55 Miles in Poland

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 17 (Monday).—The Russians announced last night they had killed 100,000 Germans in three weeks on the 1st Ukraine Army front alone, destroying 2,204 tanks and 1,174 cannon, while far to the north in the Novosokolniki sector a new offensive has driven a wedge nine miles wide and five miles deep into the German lines in three days.

The Soviet communique also announced new advances in the White Russia area, disclosed a further spearhead fifty-five miles into old Poland, and the repulse of strong German counter-offensives on the Ukraine front.

The terrific toll of German dead on a single front was reported in a special announcement. It covered the period from Dec. 24 to Jan. 13. Besides the dead, 7,000 Germans were listed as captured and massive quantities of equipment were seized.

The new Russian offensive above Novosokolniki, seventy miles east of the Latvian border, cut the railway leading to Leningrad through Dno with the capture of Nasva, twenty miles north of Novosokolniki. Forty localities were swept up in the area.

The Moscow bulletin did not identify the Russian commander on that front. It was the fifth major Red Army push since Christmas Eve, and German broadcasts said the entire 1,200-mile front from Leningrad to the Black Sea was now ablaze.

General Nikolai F. Vatutin's 1st Ukraine Front armies, which killed the 100,000 Germans in three weeks, dug fifty-five miles into old Poland with the capture of Vladimirets, twenty-three miles northwest of Sarny. Antanovka, fifteen miles west of Sarny, also was taken in the widening wedge being driven toward Kovel, rail junction sixty-five miles beyond Russian spearheads. Farther south

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

General Vatutin's forces drove to within nineteen miles of the rail junction of Rovno with the capture of the town and rail station of Kostopol, thirty-five miles inside pre-war Poland.

East of Vinnitsa and north of Uman, on the southern rim of the arc hammered out by General Vatutin's forces, the Russians said their troops still were beating down heavy German counter-attacks.

A total of 136 German tanks were reported destroyed during the day as the enemy sought to roll back the Russians threatening to reach the Ukrainian Bug River and the Odessa-Warsaw railway a few miles beyond. The Russians were reported only five miles from the Bug in their sweep toward Rumania.

The capture of Novoselki, forty-seven miles from the former Polish frontier on the Sluch River, put the Russians ninety-seven miles from Pinsk, a major objective. Novoselki is thirty-two miles west of Kalinkovichi, and its capture represented a nine-mile gain in two days from Skrigalov.

The town of Klinsk, seven miles west of Kalinkovichi, and Yakimovichi, fourteen miles northwest of Kalinkovichi, were among the other towns seized in the westward drive paralleling the push by Vatutin's armies on the southern fringe of the Pripet Marshes.

The Germans on Saturday had announced the Russians were attacking with major forces on the Leningrad front, in the area north of Lake Ilmen, and in the Nevel sector. On Sunday they again mentioned fighting in those sectors and admitted a Russian break-through south of Leningrad.

General Ivan C. Bagramian has been commanding a 1st Baltic Army fighting in the Nevel sector just below Novosokolniki and around the upper White Russian base of Vitebsk, but it was not known whether his troops were involved in the new push farther north.

The cutting of the railway to Dno, ninety miles above Novosokolniki, apparently was part of a major Russian plan to force the Germans to fall back into the Baltic states this winter and relieve the enemy's pressure on Leningrad.

A Moscow broadcast bore this out by saying that the Soviet Baltic fleet had gone into action against German long-range batteries shelling Leningrad.

The German bulletin spoke of "violent enemy attacks" northeast of Kerch in the Soviet Crimean bridgehead and in the Nikopol sector on the Dnieper.

Nineteen miles to the west of Leningrad, Soviet attacks from the Oraniebaum bridgehead on the shtores of the Gulf of Finland "were frustrated again yesterday," said the Nazis.

100,000 GERMANS KILLED IN UKRAINE IN THREE WEEKS

Special Bulletin Reveals Heavy Nazi Casualties on One Front.

ROVNO MENACED

Russian Troops in Poland Close in on Rail, Highway Junction.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 17. — (AP) Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's First Ukraine army alone has killed 100,000 Germans in three weeks in a sweep carrying the Russians 55 miles inside old Poland, while to the north a powerful new Soviet offensive has cut the Novosokolniki-Dno railway below Lake Ilmen, Moscow disclosed last night.

A special broadcast-bulletin announcing the terrific German casualties—nearly 5,000 daily—on just one of five major fronts in the east also said Vatutin's men had destroyed 2,204 German tanks and 1,174 guns, and captured 7,000

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Germans in the same period between Dec. 24 and Jan. 13. In addition massive quantities of equipment were seized, said the bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Reds Gain Five Miles

The daily communique announcing the new Russian strike north of Novosokolniki said Russian forces had driven a wedge nine miles wide and five miles deep into the German lines in three days.

Moscow also disclosed that Soviet troops now were less than 19 miles from Rovno, a big rail and highway junction in Poland, were 55 miles inside the former frontier of that country in a drive toward Kovel from Sarny, and were about 47 miles from the old border in a parallel drive through the swamps of lower White Russia toward Pinsk.

Heavy German counterattacks also were declared beaten off in the southwestern Ukraine near Vinnitsa and Uman.

Stockholm dispatches quoted a Berlin military spokesman as saying that some Russian units already had crossed the Bug river near Vinnitsa, only 20 miles from the vital Warsaw-Odessa trunk line serving Germany's huge Dnieper bend forces.

Moscow said the Germans threw hundreds of tanks and thousands of infantrymen against the Red army in the Vinnitsa and Uman sectors, but were repulsed. The Germans were declared to have lost 136 tanks yesterday and more than 2,000 men in their desperate efforts to halt the Russian surge toward Rumania.

Strongpoint Captured

In the new northern offensive, Mankovo, a strongpoint 23 miles north of Novosokolniki, was overpowered, Moscow said. Then the Red army troops swept on three miles to seize Nasva, a rail point below Mankovo. By seizing Nasva "our troops cut the Novosokolniki-Dno railway over which the Germans transferred their troops along the front line," said a midnight supplement.

A total of 40 localities were declared taken in this new drive 70 miles east of the Latvian border in an area which is a main link in the enemy's effort to hold onto his siege lines near Leningrad, much farther north. Among the towns taken were Cherki, two miles southeast of Nasva, and Rovni, four miles to the southeast.

Germans Alarmed

German propagandists reflected alarm over the new developments in the north, where any large-scale Russian success might cause Finland to drop out of the war. One report to the Nazi-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph bureau quoted a Berlin military spokesman as saying "We are convinced some of the bloodiest battles between great bodies of troops are to be fought on the northern front.

Another German broadcast said the Russians had organized an army of 1,000,000 men for a sweep westward to the Baltic states. The German High command itself admitted a Russian breakthrough "south of Leningrad,"—an area not mentioned in Moscow announcements.

In lower White Russia the Russians crossed the Ippa river to take the west bank town of Novoselki, 17 miles north of Kalinkovichi in the Pripet marshes. This smash across a river that had not yet frozen resulted in the capture of several other localities, including Yakimovichi, 11 miles southwest of Novoselki.

The town of Klinsk, seven miles west of Kalinkovichi, also was taken by Gen. Constantin K. Rokossovsky's army in White Russia. Other Russian units already had taken points 23 miles southwest of Kalinkovichi below the Pripet river. Pinsk, a major objective, lies about 100 miles beyond advance Red army units.

German broadcasts indicated the entire 1,200-mile front from Leningrad to the Black sea was ablaze. The Nazi High command announced Russian attacks northwest of Kirovograd in the Dnieper bend, at the Nikopol bridgehead in the lower Dnieper, and northeast of Kerch in the eastern Crimea. Moscow did not mention any of those sectors, but said a total of 6,400 Germans were killed in yesterday's fighting alone.

FIFTH ARMY WINS BITTER BATTLE FOR ITALIAN MOUNTAIN

Last German Fortress Captured in Drive on Cassino.

FRENCH AID YANKS

Seize Villages, Heights As Allies Tighten Grip on City.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 16.—(AP) American troops in slashing frontal attack today captured Mt. Trocchio, last mountain fortress blocking the way to Cassino, and now overlook that bastion only two airline miles away, a special headquarters communique announced tonight.

U. S. infantrymen of the Fifth army speedily consolidated positions atop the formidable mountain south of the town after storming it in a two-sided assault launched at 6:30 a. m. Saturday.

Beyond Cassino the rugged mountains open into a wide valley leading toward Rome.

French Troops Attack

French troops swinging in upon Cassino from the northeast at the same time have seized two more villages and additional heights, pounding within five miles of the powerfully-fortified German stronghold.

Attacking on a wide arc after a heavy artillery bombardment, the Americans plunged to the base of 1,475-foot Mt. Trocchio and then swarmed up the slopes bristling with pillboxes, concrete emplacements, gun pits, trenches, and dugouts.

They wiped out these positions and their embedded Nazi defenders in bitter fighting, and by nightfall Saturday had won the height, except for isolated pockets.

Throughout today they wiped out the German remnants and established themselves firmly on Mt. Trocchio.

The Germans had used Italian forced labor to build tough defenses. Clear and somewhat warmer weather aided the U. S. assault.

Key to Liri Valley

Cassino is the key to the Liri valley, where the mountainous terrain that has made the advance of the last two months painfully slow opens to a wide stretch of flatter land extending to Rome some 70 miles beyond.

Through this lane runs one of the main highways to the Eternal city—the via Casilina.

While capture of Mt. Trocchio gave the Allies the last high area in front of Cassino, there still is another mountain to be reckoned with that dominates the town on the other side.

Allies Gain On Wide Front

The American and French gains pushed the Nazis back along ten miles of front.

The French, pushing in from the northeast through difficult terrain, occupied Cardito, three miles northwest of captured Acquafondata, and seized the village of Vallerontonda. They drove to within two miles of Sant' Elia, a town only three miles northeast of Cassino.

The French also won Mount Croce, overlooking the road leading to Atina, highway junction nine miles north of Cassino. From Mount Croce, 3,600 feet high, springs the Rapido river.

[The German Sunday communique declared "strong enemy attacks in the sector north of Cervaro were repelled in heavy fighting," and said a battle continues "for one place of enemy penetration."]

8th Army Patrols Active

Vigorous patrolling continued on the Eighth Army front to the east. British troops raided enemy outposts in the Orsogna area, taking prisoners and inflicting casualties in hard fighting.

Other patrols captured prisoners and machine guns in attacks near Citivella, southwest af Casoli and about 18 miles inland.

A New Zealand patrol gave Germans in Orsogna a surprise shelling by creeping up to some British tanks disabled in a previous engagement on the town's outskirts and opening fire with tank guns still in serviceable condition. The New Zealanders then withdrew.

Planes Pound Enemy

Taking advantage of favorable weather, American medium and heavy bombers struck in force yesterday at rail communications in Italy.

Lightning-escorted Liberators bombed rail yards at Prato, 15 miles northwest of Florence, and Flying Fortresses attacked rail and road targets at Orvieto, Poggibonsi, Certaldo and Arezzo on the Rome-Florence main line. Other Fortresses hit port installations and rail yards at Civitavecchia, northwest of Rome, and a railway bridge and highway near Porto Civitanova on the Adriatic.

Mitchell bombers attacked the Foligno railway junction between Rome and Florence, and Marauders bombed three rail bridges at Orvieto.

London, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Russians announced tonight they had killed 100,000 Germans between December 24 and January 13, on the First Ukraine army front alone, destroying 2,204 tanks and 1,174 cannon. In addition 7,000 Germans were listed as captured and large quantities of equipment were seized.

CHURCHILL MEETS GEN. DE GAULLE

Agreement Reached on French Participation in War on Axis.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 16 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill, healthy, robust and active in Allied war councils again, has reached agreement with Gen. Charles de Gaulle on British-French national committee cooperation toward a comman victory in a conference at Marrakech, Morocco, it was announced today.

The prime minister and the general agreed upon some French participation in new assaults upon Europe and the necessity for a close relationship between France and Britain. It was reported, however, that Mr. Churchill reserved for the Allied military command the decision on supplying arms—how much and to whom—to anti-Nazis within France.

The two leaders were said to have conferred in a "most cordial atmosphere" on such ticklish questions as the arming of Gen. de Gaulle's underground followers in France, and the government of territories ultimately to be liberated by Allied armies in France.

A French announcement said today that the 69-year-old British statesman had reviewed the entire question of French cooperation with the Free French leader during a long conference last Wednesday in French Morocco.

It was the first announcement of Mr. Churchill's whereabouts since the disclosure exactly a month ago that the Allied leader had been stricken with pneumonia somewhere in the Middle East.

The official French announcement of the meeting said the two leaders reviewed "the principal questions interesting to Franco-British relations as well as the different aspects of cooperation for a common victory."

TEDDER HAILS POWER IN AIR

Says Aviation Has Built Itself A Place In History

By J. W. GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 16 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder declared in an interview that "what the people of Britain and America do not realize is that air power has built itself a place in history."

"In fact," he said, "the future history of the world will largely depend on air power."

A slight, intense man, in RAF uniform, Tedder sat with his legs hooked around the back of a chair and with his face resting close to its top.

Friendly in personal relations, he has not changed in the slightest from the days when he had to scrape together a handful of obsolete aircraft to save Egypt from Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's planes and armor. Then he knew every man in his command. He traveled constantly from field to field and slept on the ground in the desert when he slept at all.

What Air Power Means

"The man in the street must realize—and sometimes I think he does faster than some higher-placed people with greater information—what air power means," Tedder said, shaking his glasses for emphasis.

"Take a look at that map of the Mediterranean and you'll see what I mean," he continued. "When we sank a large piece of the Italian fleet at Matapan with our fleet, people who think in days of the past believed the Mediterranean would be open. But was it? No. Because, with air bases in Sicily, Italy and Africa, German air power could keep it closed. It was not until we won air superiority that the Mediterranean was open to sea traffic."

Improvements Cited

The 52-year-old air chief marshal then went on to declare that technical improvements in the range and fighting power of aircraft can turn all the world's seas into the same status as the Mediterranean.

Although Tedder believes that nations with the most potent air forces will make future history, just as nations a hundred years ago did with the largest fleets and armies, he does not believe that air power alone can decide the present conflict with Germany.

"Perhaps if we had started building air fleets five years ago with the idea in mind it might have come about, but now bombing cannot do it alone," he said. "It will take all arms and particularly the splendid efforts of the Russians."

Agrees With Eisenhower

In this view that all arms must be coordinated with each other to win the war Tedder differs with many American and British airmen, who believe bombing alone can win. His view coincides with that of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower that all Allied arms must cooperate in one striking force, and he has been second only to the commander in chief in promoting British-American relations.

A few minutes before the interview, in a hall outside, an American general who had worked closely with Tedder through the past year said: "He leans over backward to be fair and listen to all sides."

While believing that all arms must strike as one, Tedder insisted that airmen be given full power to carry out their objectives as they saw fit, that airmen must have the final say on how the air war was to be won, just as generals decide what is to be done on the ground.

Drove Luftwaffe Out

It is this which wiped the *Luftwaffe* out of the Mediterranean. Doing away with the usual idea of generals that constant air cover must be maintained over their troops, Tedder hit the German air force before it could get off the ground.

Before big attacks by the army he would switch his entire air force against German airfields, pounding them incessantly until Nazi planes were destroyed wholesale. With the enemy air arm knocked out, he then was able to turn his entire force to support of the troops, hitting German communications and pattern-bombing their front-line positions.

30.24-11829

Yank Ace in Italy, Given Up For Lost By Pals, Brings His Shattered Plane to Home Base

WITH THE A.E.F. IN ITALY, Jan. 12—(Delayed)—(AP) When you're calling the roll of hot pilots, those legendary lads who can hook an electric fan on an ironing board and fly it to 'Frisco, don't forget Robert Fromm, the redheaded ex-undertaker of Winfield, Kansas.

The rest of the "Red Devil" squadron saw the 28-year-old lieutenant's A-36 Invader strafe a tank north of Rome yesterday and then sweep on in at 30 feet and 300 miles an hour to sling slugs from his six guns into a truck on the road.

They saw the truck, loaded with ammunition, go up in a flashing sheet of flame which engulfed Red's plane as it crashed out of control into a clump of trees.

And so they returned from the mission, which called for "on the deck" strafing of targets of opportunity, and were just reporting that Red had spun in, when a strange rattle and rumble came from the north. They stared in amazement, and cheered.

His wings badly crumpel, his canopy gone, his engine steaming and whistling, his fuselage dented and torn, with clumps of tree branches five inches thick still draping his ship, Red Fromm was flying her home.

As if the fire, the forest and the five miles of flak he'd just gone through weren't enough, he was forced to land on one wheel, without knowing he didn't have two.

But he made it and then his face grim and serious, picked up the story from where his pals had seen him dive through the smoke into the tree.

"I plowed through a tree," he said. "The plane continued to fly, but I knew it couldn't stay up for long. I climbed to 400 feet and stood up to bail out, but I looked down and saw Germans, so I decided to stay with my ship for a while if it would stay with me."

The battered little fighter-bomber did stay with him, even though he could hardly navigate. His left rudder wouldn't work, and he barged in on an intense flak area at an altitude of 900 feet and a top speed of about 150 miles an hour. He couldn't take evasive action. Most of the controls wouldn't work. He should have been duck soup for the gunners.

His luck still held on the landing. He felt it touch on one wheel but thought it merely meant one wing was high.

"So I lowered the left wing a bit. Still I didn't touch my other wheel down. Then I knew."

The watchers who already knew blinked when the left wing tip finally hit the runway, but the field was slippery and it skidded along it instead of catching and flipping the plane over.

As the old pilots call it, it was a good landing. Fromm walked away from it. But the plane was towed away to the salvage pile. The plane will never fly again except as repair parts for other invaders.

But Red Fromm is flying again today, in another plane on another mission.

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Army And Morality At Home

Naples, Jan. 16 (AP)—United States troops overseas are "very bitter" over reports of deterioration in standards of morality back home and are "terribly afraid they won't find the things they cherish" when they return, Rabbi Barnett Brickner, of the National Jewish Welfare Board, said today.

Rabbi Brickner, who is administrative chairman of the committee on army and navy religious activities and rabbi at Euclid Avenue Temple, Cleveland, has virtually circled the globe in a tour of war theaters.

The men in America's war theaters "realize the war has given women more opportunities for extra-marital affairs," he said. "Some of them even know of cases in which the soldier has begun getting fewer and fewer letters from his wife and finally receives word she wants a divorce."

"While they are out here fighting and risking their lives that is a terrible tragedy."

Rabbi's Conclusions

Rabbi Brickner said his travels had given him opportunity to ascertain the views and note the spiritual development of American soldiers and that he had reached the following conclusions:

There is an enormous recrudescence of the religious spirit among the men.

There has been a decrease in narrow religious denominationalism and racial prejudice.

It is probable that when the men return from overseas they will demand "more true religion and less dogma in their churches."

The present demand is for a higher type of entertainment and recreational facilities.

There is a necessity for more and better education regarding the ideals and objectives of this war.

A general bitterness and anxiety is apparent over the effects of the war on standards of sexual morality in America.

Rabbi Brickner praised highly the work of chaplains attached to the armed forces.

He said in this theater he met one chaplain who hasn't slept in bed since the Salerno landing early in September and another who hadn't had his clothes off in the 29 days that his unit was in the line.

"There is a greater response to religion now than there was from the same men when they were civilians," Brickner said.

"This is not a temporary thing. It endures after the men come out of combat."

He asserted, too, that both Jews and Negroes with whom he had spoken told him they seldom met prejudices in the army and "there's practically no anti-Semitism in the army."

Morale Generally Excellent

Morale is generally excellent, Rabbi Brickner said. He added he had encountered a belief among the men that there should be more rotation of divisions but "that has not interfered with their fighting spirit."

As for entertainment, the troops everywhere declare that the standards are not high enough.

"The men in the Persian Gulf had nothing but the greatest praise for the entertainment furnished them by the Russians," he said "They don't understand a word of the Russian songs or any of the dialogue but they told me that the best entertainment that comes to them comes from the Russians."

Asked his opinion on morality among the armed forces, Rabbi Brickner replied "It varies in different places. The closer you get to the combat line the better it is. Frequently among troops in the rear areas where the men haven't enough to do to keep busy it is definitely a headache to commanding officers."

NEW GUERRILLAS FORMED IN GREECE

Col. Zervas Splits With Old Eddes Underground

Cairo, Jan. 16 (AP)—Col. Napoleon Zervas, regarded by the Allies as Greece's ablest guerrilla leader, has broken with the old or Eddes underground and organized a new guerrilla movement of his own, it was learned here today.

The new organization has established headquarters in the mountains of Zervas' native district of Epirus and has taken the name "National Andartes Bands." It is the only guerrilla organization in Greece actually in contact with the enemy at the moment.

Old Eddes Leaders Bribed

The break was said to have come when Zervas learned that certain Eddes central committee members had been bribed by the puppet Greek Government to carry on fratricidal warfare between the uncoordinated anti-Hitler groups in the country.

The bribes undoubtedly were paid by the Germans to widen the breach between Eddes and Eam and other lesser underground movements.

Zervas is a former infantry officer and revolutionist. He has real military knowledge and his bands always have attracted a larger percentage of trained officers and men than the other groups. British and American observers say that his guerrillas are well disciplined and experienced in formal as well as guerrilla warfare.

TITO CHECKS NAZI DRIVES

Says Partisans Have Taken Initiative In Some Areas

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London, Jan. 16 (AP)—Marshal Tito declared today his Partisan army had brought German drives to a halt and seized the initiative in several sectors of the snow-crusted Bosnian hills.

Nazis said the Yugoslavs were trying to hold open an Allied "invasion corridor" from the Adriatic.

Armed with apparently mounting supplies of Allied weapons dropped by parachute, the patriots said they had occupied Glina, 40 miles south of Zagreb in the Croatian province of Kordun.

Driving On Petrinja

The communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio added that their forces now were driving on Petrinja, 15 miles northeast of Glina, and that "successful operations" were proceeding in a 40-mile triangle formed by Glina, Zagreb and Ogulin. A small town near Ogulin, 22 miles inland from the sea approaches to Fiume, was occupied.

An increasing flow of supplies by air as well as by sea across the Adriatic to Tito's men was indicated by Axis broadcasts that sirens in Zagreb had been set off in the last week by planes ferrying over supplies to the patriots.

Nazi Suspicion

Neutral correspondents in Berlin said Nazi military commentators theorized that Tito was using strong forces to keep a path clear for an Allied thrust from the Adriatic into central Bosnia. These views were said to be based on documents seized after the battle of Banja Luka, and from questioning of captured Yugoslav staff officers.

Tito's communique said his troops had thrown back German units trying to thrust along the Neretva river, 50 miles southwest of Sarajevo, also near Krestvo, and had seized a fortified position in the Livno-Duvno sector 50 miles inland from Split.

"Hard battles" also were reported in progress near Sinj, between the Livno-Duvno area and Split.

One German column near Vares, just north of Sarajevo, was defeated decisively, the bulletin added.

A Budapest dispatch received via Stockholm said a state of emergency was clamped on Zagreb, capital of puppet Croatia, by the ante-Pavelic regime from 11 P. M. Saturday until 2 P. M. today, during which "very many" persons were arrested in city-wide police raids.

The intention apparently was to try to trap all Partisan sympathizers, now that a strong Partisan force is only 25 miles outside Zagreb.

Indicating the suddenness of the action, a radio program was interrupted last night to announce the Government order forbidding anyone to leave his house under penalty of death.

Canadian Officer A Veteran With Tito

Cairo, Jan. 16 (AP)—A tall, white-haired Canadian officer, Maj. William Jones, of Toronto, holds the record for length of service as liaison officer with Marshal Tito.

The fact the Nazis fear and hate him and mention him frequently in broadcasts is causing Jones little concern.

Jones has been with Tito's forces since April, 1942, when he dropped by parachute alone into the guerrilla's mountain hideout. His principal job is getting supplies and coordinating military operations.

Jones is more than 50 years old, but jokingly tells friends he is 28. He tried to join the Canadian army at the outbreak of war, but was rejected because he had lost one eye. As a seaman he worked his way to England, volunteered again and worked up from the ranks to a commission.

A civil engineer in peacetime, Jones was a captain in the first World War. He was wounded five times and awarded the D. S. O. and bar.

18 SHIPS SUNK OR HIT IN RAF AEGEAN SWEEP

Enemy Supply Vessels Running Gantlet Battered in 3 Days

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 16 (AP)—Eighteen enemy ships and boats attempting to maintain precarious German supply lines to their "iron ring" of Aegean Island defenses were left burning, damaged and enveloped in smoke from a series of low-flying RAF attacks in the past three days, a Middle East communiqué announced today.

The attacks ranged from near the shores of Greece in the Cyclades Islands to Rhodes in the Dodecanese.

An escort vessel and two luggers were left aflame near Hydra in the Western Aegean; one of two launches attacked off Mykonos was set afire; four sailing ships in Paros [Minoa] Island harbor were bombed and left wrapped in sheets of smoke and flame; nine large vessels were left damaged, sinking or in flames from a repeat attack on Paros and in sweeps near Seriphos and Anaphe Islands, the communiqué said.

Messerschmitts unsuccessfully tried to beat off the raiders, and only one British plane was lost in the series of operations, the communiqué said.

At Rhodes, the harbor, gun posts and troops were attacked.

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VON RUNSTEDT'S SON CAPTURED BY BRITISH

CAIRO, Jan. 16 — (AP) The son of Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Runstedt, a corporal serving on the Adriatic front in Italy, was captured recently by a British patrol, it was learned today.

Corporal von Runstedt was a member of an observation post party on the Arielli sector between Ortona and Orsogna. He told his captors that the observation post was his first task after returning from a week's leave in Berlin, where he witnessed two heavy raids on the Nazi capital.

Eisenhower In Britain After Talk With F.D.R.

Allied Supreme Commander Takes Post as Invasion Chief.

LONDON, Jan. 16 — (AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, former commander of the triumphant Allied forces in North Africa and the Mediterranean, has arrived in Britain to direct the Allies' greatest effort of all—the western attack on Hitler's bristling European fortress.

The brief announcement of his arrival was made by the "supreme headquarters of the Allied expeditionary force," newest and most ramified of United Nations strategy centers.

The bulletin, the first from the headquarters, said:

"It now can be announced that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has assumed the duties in the United Kingdom assigned him by the combined chiefs of staff.

"On his journey from the Mediterranean to the United Kingdom he had conferences with the President and the Prime Minister."

The United States War department disclosed immediately that en route from the Mediterranean to Britain Gen. Eisenhower had spent "a few days" in Washington where he conferred with President Roosevelt and Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff.

Although obviously no inkling of the details of Gen. Eisenhower's discussions could be disclosed, those final sessions probably determined most of the questions that could be decided before the fateful hour when the armies come to grips across the channel.

A new volume of invasion talk both here and on the continent coincided with the announcement of Gen. Eisenhower's arrival.

British war workers adopted a new slogan, "Berlin this year." Its author is Sir Stafford Cripps, minister of aircraft production.

From Berlin neutral correspondents reported that Nazi military commentators were theorizing that Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), the Yugoslav Partisan leader, was using his strong forces to keep a path clear for an Allied thrust from the Adriatic into central Bosnia.

The word of the arrival of the western invasion chief coincided with further heartening news from the eastern front, where from the Baltic to the Crimea the grappling for decisive advantage grew more intense by the hour.

How closely the American and British operations from the west would tie in with the Russian drive perhaps even Gen. Eisenhower could not say now, for further events must largely guide his course.

SAYS BRUNSWICK CEASED TO EXIST

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Swedish Report Of RAF Adds People Fled To Hi

London, Jan. 16 (AP)—The German airplane manufacturing city of Brunswick has "ceased to exist" after the RAF's 2,000-ton bombing Friday night, a Stockholm dispatch declared today. Neutral reporters estimated that 12,000 persons were killed and 50,000 bombed out.

The RAF at the same time announced that nearly 30 per cent. of Leipzig's most densely built-up areas had been devastated in the December 3 raid.

Activity Restricted

Air activity today from Britain was restricted to offensive patrols by RAF Spitfires and Typhoons.

German raiders dropped bombs last night at scattered points in England, and caused an alert in London. One raider was destroyed.

Later it was announced that Typhoon fighter bombers attacked supply buildings in Brittany near Morlaix, dropping their bombs squarely on the targets from heights of 150 feet. All the planes returned.

All wave lengths of the Paris radio network left the air tonight, sometimes an indication that the RAF is carrying out a night-raiding mission.

The Swiss radio said Nazi-occupied Zagreb, in northwestern Yugoslavia, had an hour alert in midday, with all its communications cut temporarily.

Stockholm's *Aftontidningen*, quoting a private report, declared that the population of Brunswick fled from the burning city into the Harz mountains.

Reporting after photographic interpretation of ruins in Leipzig, the RAF said the greatest areas of damage centered around the main railroad station. Interpreters said 50 identified factories had been hit, and 77 smaller works struck.

Leipzig, a city of 700,000, serves as a supply gateway to the Baltic front in Russia, and produces large quantities of machinery, chemicals, surgical instruments, textiles and rubber goods.

Wool Combing Plant Hit

Photographs showed more than one third of the Leipziger woolcombing plant was destroyed. This was the third largest works of its kind in Germany.

Nearly half of a factory making aircraft components was wrecked and more than three quarters of the whole World Fair area was devastated, with not one of seventeen larger buildings remaining intact. These buildings were reported to have been converted into a Junkers aircraft assembly plant.

The Seraph Put Clark Ashore in North Africa

British Submarine Had Role in Allied Landings

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP).—The Admiralty disclosed tonight that the Seraph was the British submarine which secretly put Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark and others ashore on the Algerian coast and then re-embarked them after a rendezvous with pro-Allied French leaders to pave the way for the North African landings in November, 1942.

The Seraph now is home for refitting after thirteen months of Mediterranean operations during which she sank more than 7,000 tons of enemy shipping, damaged 10,000 more and carried out many other secret missions. Most of her exploits must remain secret until the war's end, the Admiralty said. One was the rescue of General Henri Honore Giraud from the French coast when he escaped to meet General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The submarine is commanded by Lieutenant N. L. A. Jewell, who recently received the Legion of Merit by direction of President Roosevelt for the role he played in the Sicilian invasion.

COMMONS FACES FIGHT ON POST-WAR PROGRAM

LONDON, Jan. 16 — (AP) The House of Commons will resume shortly, following its long Christmas recess, with a big program of business, including scores of bills on post-war reconstruction.

Legislative correspondents predict that two government bills will be in for heavy weather—one which would make compulsory the employment of a quota of disabled men and women and another which would provide for reinstatement in civil employment of service men and women.

3 Yanks, 5 Others Die In London Train Wreck

London, *Monday*, Jan. 17 (AP)—Three Americans were among eight persons listed today as killed when a London Northeastern Railroad passenger train ran into the rear of another passenger train yesterday at Ilford Station, a London suburb.

Among the dead was Major Frank F. Heilgers, 51, Conservative member of Parliament for Bury St. Edmonds since 1931.

A preliminary list of injured included seven Americans, it was announced. United States Army headquarters said the names of the Americans killed and injured would not be available until later in the day. First reports had said 15 persons were killed and 30 injured.

NO WORD ON CHUTISTS

British Silent on Report of Two Landings in Eire

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The office of the Dominions Secretary withheld comment today on what, if any, action it had taken regarding reports that a German bomber had recently carried two Irishmen from Germany to Eire and dropped them by parachute.

An investigation of the reports was suggested yesterday by the Rev. James Little, a member of Parliament from Ulster.

The Daily Mail said that the two men were John P. O'Reilly, who broadcast for the Germans as the Irish Lord Haw-Haw, and Patrick Kenny, a worker inside Germany for ten years.

Patroling Only Air Action

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP).—Air activity from this country today was restricted to offensive patrols by Spitfires and Typhoon planes. Typhoon fighter-bombers attacked supply buildings in Brittany near France, near Morlaix, dropping bombs squarely on the targets from heights of 150 feet. All the planes returned.

Planes were heard last night heading toward France, but there was no immediate announcement of targets attacked. German raiders dropped bombs last night at scattered points in England and caused an alert at London. One raider was destroyed.

The German airplane manufacturing city of Brunswick has "ceased to exist" after the 2,000-ton British bombing there Friday night, a Stockholm dispatch declared today. Neutral reporters estimated that 12,000 persons were killed and 50,000 bombed out.

The Stockholm "Aftontidningen," quoting a private report, declared the population of Brunswick fled from the burning city into the Harz mountains after the attack, the most concentrated raid in aerial warfare history. Many barracks for foreign workers were destroyed, the newspaper added.

Stalin's Gift To Churchill

London, Jan. 16 (AP)—At Prime Minister Churchill's request, Premier Marshal Stalin has sent him a personal copy of the new Soviet anthem, BBC disclosed tonight in its first broadcast of the song written to replace "The Internationale."

GERMAN BOMB OF 'LIQUID AIR'

Nazis Reported Ready To Try Out Explosive On Russians

Stockholm, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Swedish press reported today that the Germans may put a new "liquid-air" bomb to practical test on the east front preliminary to using it against Great Britain.

This secret rocket bomb, somewhat different from the type of rocket which has been the basis of much recent German home-front propaganda, is reported about ready for war-front trials. The Swedish newspaper *Stockholms-Tidningen* said neutral military experts have received information that the bomb is propelled to fantastic altitudes by rocket power and then glides to its target, spreading destruction for a radius of more than 400 yards.

Given 70-Mile Range

This bomb can travel 70 miles and is released from a transport plane flying at an altitude of over three miles, the newspaper said. It added that neutral military experts reported—although other experts were skeptical—that the rocket rises to an altitude of 30 to 37 miles before it starts to glide.

Stockholms-Tidningen said neutral sources gave this information:

Preliminary tests of the bomb have been made in Austria, near Boden Lake, and one of the eyewitnesses of the effects of the bomb explosion said: "It was as if bushes, trees and everything had been smashed to atoms by the blast.

"A strange-looking orange and blue flame hangs in the air for minutes afterward."

Three Chambers In Bomb

The rocket bomb is composed of three chambers. One is loaded with about 1,000 pounds of "liquid air," the second with between 500 and 700 pounds of explosive fluid which drives the rocket, and the third with a quicksilver detonation fuse which is set off by a radioactive salt solution.

This is the first time such a bomb ever has been reported.

The Germans previously have been reported to have ready for use against Britain another type of rocket shell which is fired from a cannon believed to have been the target recently of Allied bombardments of the French coast.

Still Hope In U-Boats

The Germans meantime have expressed the hope they could get their submarine offensive operating again before the Allied invasion.

The Scandinavian telegraph bureau quoted a German naval expert as saying that German scientists are working "feverishly" on a new weapon to counter the Allies' radio location devices. Hitler recently admitted that one weapon—presumably radio location—had crippled his submarine warfare.

Bulgar Government Moves To Tcham-Koria

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Bulgarian Government has established headquarters at Tcham-Koria, a winter resort in the Rila mountains, 43 miles southeast of Sofia, as a result of Allied air raids which have caused complete confusion in the capital, the Budapest correspondent of the *Basler Nachrichten* reported tonight.

Most officials already have fled from Sofia, where 30 per cent. of the buildings have been destroyed and 20 per cent damaged, the correspondent said. Dead in Monday's bombings are estimated to number 7,000, including former Premier Andrea Toschev. (Previous reports have said the Japanese and Hungarian Ministers to Bulgaria also were killed.)

The air-raid alarm system was destroyed; church bells now are used instead. Death has been decreed for plundering.

[A witness' account received in Istanbul said the United States Legation building had not been hit but all windows had been blasted out. Sofia was described as still "a terrible mess," without water or electric current and with very little food. The Istanbul report also quoted the German Transocean Agency as saying Toschev was not killed but died of a heart attack during the raid.]

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Stockholm, Monday, Jan. 17 (AP)—Two big forces of Allied planes passed over western Hungary Sunday, indicating a raid on Austria, a dispatch from Budapest said early today. One force was reported over Hungary between 11.45 A. M. and 1 P. M. and the second between 1.45 and 2.10 P. M.

Goebbels Puzzles Berlin

Floods City With Pictures of Man's Shadow and Big Question Mark

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 16 (AP).—Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, has all Berlin guessing about a shadow and a question mark. Posters appeared over night on the ruins of bombed buildings, on walls and pillars and on newspaper front pages showing the shadow of a man in a slouch hat, with a big question mark.

No explanation was given, but the Swedish newspaper "Aftonbladet's" Berlin correspondent suggested it was the opening move in an anti-spy campaign.

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30.24-11831

U. S. MARINES TAKE HILL 660 IN NEW BRITAIN

MacArthur Also Reports Fall Of Sio, New Guinea, To Australians

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Monday*, Jan. 17 (AP)—Capture of Hill 660 from the Japanese at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, the taking of Sio on the Huon peninsula, New Guinea, and an air raid that smashed enemy planes and ships at Rabaul, were listed in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today.

American marines captured Hill 660 late Friday after a long struggle against scores of machine-gun nests which dotted the height. The victory gave domination of Borgen Bay, east of the cape.

Leave Eight Vessels Burning

United States Navy Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers from the Solomons left a small Japanese cruiser, a destroyer and seven cargo vessels burning in Simpson harbor at Rabaul, the enemy base on the northeastern coast of New Britain, in a raid about noon Friday.

Liberators and Mitchells also from the Southwest Pacific command bases in the Solomons and their escort planes struck at the Vanakanau, Lakunai and Rapopo airdromes in the Rabaul area.

29 Jap Planes Shot Down

The Japanese sent up from 60 to 70 intercepting planes and lost 29 in the combat which cost the Americans two bombers and eight fighter planes. Four of the American pilots were saved. A headquarters spokesman said 16 more enemy planes probably were destroyed.

[Tokyo radio broadcast a communique which said the Japanese naval planes shot down 47, and possibly 18 more, out of around 160 Allied bombers which attacked Rabaul Friday. The Japanese said they lost three planes.]

The Allied communique's accounting made a total of 124 Japanese aircraft shot down in raids on the Rabaul base since January 1.

Marines Capture Hill

The Marines captured Hill 660 late Friday, ending a drive which had started soon after the devildogs had gathered in the Cape Gloucester airdrome. Occupation of the airdrome was achieved Dec. 30, four days after the invasion beachhead was established.

The fight for the hill, made in deluges of rain, was described by some of the Marines as even more bitter than the battle for Guadalcanal. The veterans, many of whom had fought at Guadalcanal, found the enemy positions on the steep hillsides well dug in and heavily armed.

Australian jungle-fighters drove into Sio, on the northeast coast of New Guinea, Saturday and then swept on past for three miles, narrowing the distance between them and the American invasion troops at Saidor to the northwest. Nearly 50 miles separates the two forces, with Japanese in between reported evacuating the area to escape the scissors.

The speed of the Australian advance and lack of resistance encountered at Sio, lead to speculation on just where the Japanese plan to stand and fight, if they intend to put up any stiff opposition at all.

Japanese air activity, however, picked up somewhat with enemy fighters making strafing runs in the Saidor area, and inland at Dumpu.

Allied fighters and medium bombers strafed and bombed Japanese supply points and barge routes along the New Guinea coast, hitting especially at Uligan harbor north of Saidor. Ninety-six tons of bombs were dropped here, damaging gun positions, stores and the jetty.

The Japanese air force raided Treasury island in the Solomons and caused some casualties and damage.

Datiful Japanese 'Obey' U. S. Stretcher Bearers

(The following story was written by Tech. Sgt. Mason C. Brunson of Florence, S. C., a Marine Corps combat correspondent.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC (Delayed)—Here is a story that was making the rounds after the battle of Tarawa.

Two Navy hospital corpsmen, carrying a wounded marine on a stretcher, were stopped by machine-gun fire as they crossed an opening.

They set down the stretcher and one of the corpsmen turned and shouted:

"Hey! Cut out that firing! Can't you see we're carrying a wounded man?"

The firing stopped and the corpsmen picked up the stretcher. They had gone only a few yards when the machine gun opened up again.

Once more the corpsmen put the stretcher down.

"You're not stopping again?" the wounded man inquired politely.

"Yeah," said the corpsman. "Those marines are shooting too close to us."

"Marines," snorted the wounded man. "That's a Jap machine gun!"

They tarried no longer.

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Sydney Gets a Glimpse Of MacArthur's Plane

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 16 (AP).—Sydney people yesterday got a glimpse of General Douglas MacArthur's plane, which brought his wife here for the launching of the Australian destroyer Bataan. It is a Flying Fortress known as the Silver Bullet.

It has a lounge with chairs upholstered in red morocco, Pullman berths for night travel and a kitchen complete with electric range and electric refrigerator.

The Silver Bullet recently flew from America to Australia (not less than 7,000 miles) in thirty-nine hours.

VATICAN DECLARED FACING NEW TESTS

Foreign Policy Association, in Survey, Points to Changes in Post-War World

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Difficult readjustments for the Catholic Church in the post-war period are forecast in a survey of papal foreign and political policy published today by the Foreign Policy Association.

The study attributes to the Vatican a genuine concern with peace and justice in the recent years of international turmoil, but notes the Italian nationality of Popes and says that patriotism has colored relations with fascism in Rome.

The report was prepared by Sherman S. Hayden, assistant to the president of the association.

"Critics (of the Papacy) both friendly and hostile," Mr. Hayden says, "have forecast a period of unprecedented anti-clericalism in Italy, believing that the long association of the Vatican with fascism will reap its harvest of hatred and even of persecution."

Events since the invasion of Italy, however, make that development less likely, he continues, "with growing evidence that the church is still regarded in some quarters as a refuge from fascism, and even that the Vatican has offered sanctuary to anti-fascist refugees since the German occupation of Rome."

In regard to other grave post-war problems, "certain to confront the Papacy," the report points to "the predominance of Russia on the Continent" and the increasing prominence of Asiatic nations which lack even the Christian tradition.

Concerning the atheistic tenets of communism, the report says that the present Pope, Pius XII, while adamant in opposition, "seems to have learned what his predecessor never did: that German fascism is the more serious enemy of the church."

Mr. Hayden sees it as significant that Pius XII refrained from bestowing any blessing on the German attack on Russia, which the Nazis presented as an "anti-Bolshevik crusade."

He also recalls Vatican peace aims, enunciated in 1939 and re-emphasized since, which insist on moral law, the responsibility of the strong, the sharing of resources, the observation of treaties and eventual disarmament. That program, he says, "can be reconciled only with the victory of the United Nations."

In summation, the report says that both Pius XII and his predecessor, Pius XI, "have shown themselves worthy of their trust," with "no foundation in fact" for any view that the Vatican wishes for a triumph of dictatorship.

"It is unreasonable," the report asserts, "to expect a priest without weapons to impose order on a willful world. The Pope can only seek by reason to bring men to reason, and that he continues to do this even as a prisoner of the Germans is rather to his credit than otherwise."

The report declares, however, that "the papal record of practical statesmanship is less impressive."

CONGRESS TACKLES BILLS AFFECTING SOLDIER PAY, VOTE

House to Begin Debate Today on Mustering-Out Measure

JAN 17 1944

AMOUNTS STIR DISPUTE

Bi-Partisan Drive Develops to Lift Maximum to $700.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — (AP) Service men and women take top billing on Capitol hill this week with mustering-out pay and soldiers' vote legislation drawing special congressional attention in this election year.

First on the House business calendar is the mustering-out bill which possibly might be turned into a bonus measure before the lawmakers get through with it.

Debate to End Tuesday

Debate on the bill was scheduled to open tomorrow and end Tuesday, and there were indications that the House Military committee, which wrote the measure as an amendment to a Senate-passed bill, would have difficulty holding down the maximum payment to $300.

A bi-partisan drive developed over the week-end to boost the top payment upon discharge to $700, which exceeds by $200 the amount voted by the Senate just before Christmas and is $200 above American Legion demands.

"Why be niggardly?" asked Representative Lemke (R.-N. D.), spokesman for a Democratic-Republican group advocating a sliding scale from $100 to $700. The amount would be determined by length and character of service.

Amendments Expected

Chairman May (D.-Ky.) said he saw little chance of blocking amendments to the Military Affairs committee bill, which would pay $100 to men and women with less than 60 days service and $300 to those with more than 60 days, officers above the rank of captain being excluded.

Another House group, headed by Representative Ploeser (R.-Mo.), was ready to fight for a program to guarantee payments averaging $85 monthly for not more than 12 months after discharge, the amount of each monthly payment being contingent on the earnings of the individual after his return to civilian life.

Leaders of some veterans' groups, including the Veterans of Foreign Wars, expressed fear that Congress might make the discharge payments so high as to jeopardize other compensation claims of returning veterans. There appeared to be little doubt, from testimony already given the military committee, that the veterans' organizations will demand bonus, or adjusted pay, legislation after the war.

An even livelier controversy is expected over soldier-vote legislation, booked to follow the discharge pay bill to the House floor. The fight on this issue is whether the individual states or the Federal government shall supervise the voting of an estimated 10,000,000 service men and women.

The Senate has passed a bill leaving the matter up to the states. The House elections committee, after a sharp fight, reported out a similar measure.

NELSON DIRECTS RECONVERSION OF WAR INDUSTRIES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 — (AP) Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board is beginning to make it clear that he is bossing war industry reconversion to civilian production, and that resumption of normal manufactures will be slower than anticipated.

Nelson's emergence was signalled in a series of directives he issued last week which blocked all plans for immediate, widespread resumption of civilian goods output.

Three Nelson orders, taken together, constitute a partial outline of his eventual reconversion program while turning aside pressure for extensive reconversion now. The trio also left no doubt that Nelson is going ahead to put his program in operation even though the White House has given no overt sign that the reconversion job is his.

An order continuing the ban of construction, another declaration against relaxing steel use restrictions for non-essential civilian products, and a third forbidding the channeling of permitted civilian manufactures to labor shortage areas together constituted Nelson's developing pattern.

It was also announced by a WPB spokesman that reconversion would be discussed at a conference of 15 leading industrialists Nelson called for Jan. 17.

The Nelson orders brought out that three factors stand in the way of immediate return to civilian production, even though raw materials in excess of war needs are available.

These factors are the desire of the military and production team to keep fluid" to meet any unforeseen demands of the invasion; the labor shortage remaining in some areas; the severe "secondary shortages" of coal, oil, packaging materials and transportation which widespread resumption of civilian manufactures would aggravate.

Nelson's order on construction said present restrictions would continue until invasion requirements are "set." The order forbidding reconverted civilian manufactures to labor shortage areas will restrict any such enterprises to labor surplus areas. The "secondary shortages" will severely limit authorization for any extension of civilian production, Nelson said.

OFFICIAL NAME GIVEN B-29

America's Mightiest Bomber Designated Superfortress

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—The United States' mightiest bomber, the B-29, has been given the official name of "Superfortress."

The announcement appeared today in a statement by the joint aircraft committee, on which American and British military and naval services are represented, which reported that a long-range policy for naming warplanes had been agreed upon.

The committee said that names now in use for planes already in production would be retained and listed them. In the list was the

designation of the B-29.

Gigantic Flying Fortress

The "Superfortress" derives its name from the fact that it is a gigantic "flying fortress," the B-17 type. Boeing aircraft is listed as the designer of both ships.

The committee has agreed that the names of new planes must assure uniformity, simplicity and convey a meaning. The policy will follow these lines:

Fighters — Names indicating speed, maneuverability, fighting characteristics or aggressiveness.

The latest fighter plane announced, a deadly, two-engine night fighter, is designated "The Black Widow," after the killer spider.

Bomber—Indicating size, weight, power, range or destructive characteristics.

No Name For Jet Plane

Patrol Types—Employing seafaring terms.

Cargo and Personnel Carrying Transports—Range and load-carrying ability.

Trainers—Tuition terms, educational institutions or places of training other than the names of military or naval establishments.

Miscellaneous — Indicating the primary operational functions of the aircraft.

The list of names already approved carried no designation for the latest secret weapon, the jet-propulsion combat plane developed by the RAF and AAF.

Bergdoll Will Be Freed By Army in About Month

World War Draft Dodger Has Served Almost Five Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP).—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft dodger in the World War, will be released from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Army disciplinary barracks in about a month, a War Department spokesman said today.

The spokesman, who confirmed reports current in Philadelphia, did not fix a date for the release of Bergdoll, who has served about four years and ten months of a seven-year sentence for desertion and draft evasion.

At Downingtown, Pa., in the farm country outside Philadelphia, Mrs. Berta Bergdoll said "I'm glad he's on his way home at last." She and their six children, Alfred, fifteen years old; Emma, thirteen, Mina, twelve; Erwin, nine; Vega, seven; and Berta, five, have been living on a 260-acre farm purchased in 1940.

An Army court martial in 1919 sentenced Bergdoll to prison in 1919, but en route to recover a "pot of gold" he said he had hidden in the mountains of western Maryland he escaped from guards and later fled to Germany.

There in 1926 he married the daughter of a German city official. He remained in Germany until 1939 when, on the eve of another war, he returned to the United States and surrendered. The youngest Bergdoll child was born in the United States.

Mrs. Grover Bergdoll received her first citizenship papers in 1941.

AMERICAN SISTER TO JOIN COMPANY OF GREAT SAINTS

JAN 17 1944

BY CARROLL ARIMOND

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—(AP) An American citizen who ministered to persons still living will take her place this month with Peter, Paul, Patrick, Francis of Assisi and other saints of the Catholic church—a hallowed soul singled out for special veneration by the faithful.

She is blessed Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, a slight, fair-complexioned Italian nun. While no official confirmation has been received, dispatches from Berne, Switzerland, report that Pope Pius XII will officiate at canonization ceremonies in Vatican City sometime in January.

Founded Own Order

Rejected by one religious order because she was too frail, Mother Cabrini founded her own, the Institute of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and established a school, a hospital or an orphanage for each of the 67 years of her life. She crossed the Atlantic 28 times, went up and down the Pacific several times, rode burro-back over mountains and criss-crossed the United States.

Besides being the first American citizen to be canonized, Mother Cabrini will have the distinction of being sainted only 27 years after her death Dec. 22, 1917, the shortest intervening period since Papal courts have adjudged those worthy of sanctification. As an example, the Jesuit Martyrs, Father Isaac Jogues and seven companions, tortured to death by the Iroquois Indians in the 1640's, were not canonized until 1930.

The day of Mother Cabrini's birth, July 15, 1850, was marked by the first of many unusual incidents that led her associates to believe her close to heaven.

White Doves Visited Farm

That morning Augustine Cabrini noticed around his prosperous farm house at San Angelo Lodigiano in Italy a flock of white doves never before seen in the community. Unable to shoo them from his ripening grain, he picked up one dove to take to his wife, Stella.

As he entered the house with the bird that is the liturgical symbol of the Holy Ghost, the Cabrinis' thirteenth child was born, two months prematurely.

Such incidents were enough to convince those close to Mother Cabrini that she was one whom God had set apart. But the church is more exacting—it recognizes as true miracles only those phenomena that defy all natural scientific explanation.

So an Ecclesiastical Court of Inquiry sat in Chicago in 1933, and took voluminous testimony, both in support and in challenge. After a study of the transcript and documents, the Sacred Congregation of Rites in Rome decreed that Mother Cabrini possessed the necessary virtues in an heroic degree and, was responsible for two geunine miracles, sufficient proof of her sanctity. The case of Peter Smith, as reported by the court is, in substance, as follows:

Peter Smith, now 22 years old and serving in the Army, was the unfortunate victim of an accident on the day of his birth in Columbus Hospital Extension, New York. Under the law, the eyes of newborn infants are bathed with a mild solution of silver nitrate as a precaution against gonorrheal ophthalmia. Through an unexplainable error, Peter's eyes were washed with a 50 per cent, instead of a one per cent, solution.

Pronounced Incurable

The region about his eyes turned black. The acid burned the cornea, ran into the nasal passages and inflamed the infant's lungs. His temperature climbed to 109. An eye specialist pronounced the case incurable and three attending physicians concurred, hoping at best to save his life, much less his sight.

To Peter's tiny nightgown, however, Mother Charles, the hospital director, pinned a relic of Mother Cabrini, and with the other sisters of the hospital prayed all night. By morning Peter's temperature was normal and he was breathing properly. Within 24 hours, the black scars faded to red traces and disappeared entirely within the next day.

Peter Smith appeared as a witness in the Chicago inquiry. He is fond of reading, is an excellent swimmer and took to wearing spectacles only recently because of the strain of study.

Mother Cabrini originally wanted to do missionary work in China but Pope Leo XIII told her that her field was "not to the East, but to the West." In 1889 she and five of her nuns reached New York to work among Italian immigrants.

Few of the immigrants could speak enough English to live among or deal with non-Italians. They were victimized by "Padroni" who farmed them out as day laborers, then cheated them of most of their wages. They dwelt in slums in the land that had been pictured to them as one of beauty, and prosperity.

Mother Cabrini found her assigned field a fertile one. She became acquainted with business men and philanthropists, men and women who could provide wise counsel if not great wealth. She invested shrewdly in real estate, holdings which now provide much of her religious order's funds.

The first institution founded by Mother Cabrini was a school in Codogna, Italy, in 1880. Her first American project was an orphanage and school established in New York City the year of her arrival. Once she recognized that the United States would share the bulk of her far flung activities, she became a naturalized citizen.

Among the cities where she built schools, hospitals and orphanages for her order of nuns to carry on her work are Chicago, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Seattle, Denver, Newark, N. J., Scranton, Pa., Rome, Genoa, Milan, London, Paris, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, San Paolo, Buenos Aires and Granada, Nicaragua.

SIX AIRMEN DIE IN CRASH

Army Bomber, Lost In Blizzard, Hits W. Va. Mountain

Elkins, W. Va., Jan. 16 (AP)—Six of a crew of seven were killed when an army bomber, lost in a blizzard over the Allegheny mountains, crashed near here, State police said today.

Residents of the near-by lumber village of Wymer, 20 miles from here, reported last night they had heard the noise of a motor which sounded like that of a plane in trouble, and that shortly afterward they had heard it crash.

Snow Covers Mountain Roads

Capt. G. H. Skeen, State Police detective, sent a squad of men through a blinding snowstorm, and they located the ship after a 20-mile trip over high ridges. The troopers notified headquarters of the army maneuvers area at Elkins, who took over arrangements to remove the bodies. More than a foot of snow covering mountain roads hampered the task of bringing the bodies back.

Police reported the plane hit the side of a mountain and was badly smashed.

Lone Survivor's Leg Broken

State Police Sergeant Jay Roye, who led the searching party, said that the lone survivor had suffered a broken leg and shock.

He reported that although the large four-engined ship had burned, none of the bodies removed from it had been burned.

It took the trooper detail, aided by squad soldiers, eight hours to reach the scene of the accident and make the return trip. The plane crashed three miles off U. S. Highway 33, in the heart of a mountain chain running through the Monongahela National Forest.

Five Killed In Texas Crash

Houston, Texas, Jan. 16 (AP)—A pilot and four advanced aviation cadets died today in the crash of their plane at Ellington Field. They were returning from a night training mission, said Col. W. H. Reid, post commander.

Allison Test Pilot Killed

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16 (AP).—Donald L. Packard, thirty years old, a test pilot for the Allison Division of General Motors Corporation here, was killed last night in the crash of a flaming P-38 fighter plane in a field twelve miles west of Indianapolis. Mr. Packard, an Allison employee since May, was on a routine flight from the Indianapolis municipal airport. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Elsa Simonell Packard, of Utica, N. Y., and a daughter, Linda, nine months old.

Story of a Dud Bomb Has a Happy Ending

Missile Shuttles About Burma, Explodes on Japanese

MIAMI, Fla. Jan. 15 (AP).—The tale of a dud bomb which was shuttled back and forth between the Americans and Japanese before it finally was persuaded to burst about the ears of the enemy in Burma was told here yesterday by First Lieutenant James G. Routt, of Nicholasville, Ky.

American flyers dropped the missile first, according to Lieutenant Routt, who piloted a Mitchell bomber on forty-five combat missions and who holds the Air Medal. The bomb failed to explode and the Japanese later dropped it on the Americans. Again it failed to go off. Lieutenant Routt added: "By devious means, we eventually recovered it, re-fused it and the third time, it went off on its original target in Burma."

'Jap Ships on Bottom' Is Halsey's Prediction

But Admiral Is Cautious on Setting Date for Victory

CENTERVILLE, Del., Jan. 16 (AP).—If the American and the Japanese Navies should meet, says Admiral William F. Halsey, "we'd be afloat and the Jap ships would be on the bottom—where all good Jap ships should be."

But the veteran sea fighter, home from the South Pacific for a brief reunion with his family doesn't care to say when that is likely to happen.

"No crystal ball, please," he laughed when a reporter asked at a press conference yesterday how long he thought the war would last.

"It's a question of how long the Japs can take it," the admiral added. "This is going to be a long and costly war, and we might as well steel ourselves for it."

2 Destroyers Launched

The Moale and the Ingraham Go Down Ways at Kearny Yards

Special to the Herald Tribune

KEARNY, N. J., Jan. 16.—The heavyweight destroyers, Moale and Ingraham, were launched here today in the yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

Sponsors were Mrs. Edward-Semple Moale, daughter-in-law of the late Lieutenant Edward Moale jr.; and Mrs. George I. Hutchinson, a granddaughter of the late Captain Duncan Nathaniel Ingraham.

JAN 17 1944

Rumania Said To Move Records From Capital

New York, Jan. 15 (AP) — All Rumanian Ministries have started moving their records from Bucharest in fear of Soviet columns driving toward the country, the Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* said in an article reported to the Office of War Information tonight.

"Military circles declare that if the Russian advance is not checked the Russians will be on the Rumanian border within eight weeks," the Budapest correspondent of the newspaper wrote. "Rumanian political circles say the country is being threatened by two different dangers, one being the advancing Red army and the second the secret Communist activity within the country."

The article also reported that Bucharest police had ordered air-raid shelters locked because the "Communists" were using them for secret meeting places.

JAN 17 1944

30.24-11833

SECOND LEAD POLISH

BY RICHARD R.KASISCHKE

LONDON,MONDAY,JAN.17-(AP)-THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TODAY TERMED LAST FRIDAY'S POLISH STATEMENT A REJECTION OF ITS CURZON LINE BOUNDARY PROPOSAL AND A SHORT TIME LATER THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE ALLEGED MASS KILLING OF POLISH SOLDIERS IN THE SMOLENSK AREA.

JAN 17 1944

IT WAS THESE ALLEGED KILLINGS, AT KATYN, WHICH LED TO THE BREAK OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE POLISH EMIGRE GOVERNMENT IN LONDON. A GERMAN REPORT, VEHEMENTLY DENIED BY RUSSIA, DECLARED THAT BETWEEN 10,000 AND 15,000 POLES HAD BEEN EXECUTED BY THE RED ARMY.

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST ANNOUNCING APPOINTMENT OF THE STATE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION CAME ONLY A MATTER OF HOURS AFTER THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAD MADE A SHARP REJOINDER TO THE POLISH REPLY ON THE BOUNDARY PROPOSAL.

THE MOSCOW STATEMENT DECLARED THIS REPLY "DEMONSTRATES ONCE MORE THAT THE PRESENT POLISH GOVERNMENT DOES NOT WISH TO ESTABLISH GOOD NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION."

MOSCOW'S REPLY TODAY WAS IN ANSWER TO THE POLISH STATEMENT OF JAN.14 (C&) WHICH LONDON OFFICIAL QUARTERS HAD INTERPRETED AS MODERATE ON THE PART OF THE POLES AND AS BRIGHTENING THE CHANCES OF BRINGING THE TWO GOVERNMENTS INTO EARLY RENEWED RELATIONS AND BRASS-TACKS NEGOTIATIONS.

THE POLES ASKED BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TO SERVE AS MEDIATORS

THE BRITISH PRESS PRAISED THE POLISH REPLY TO MOSCOW'S CURZON LINE PROPOSAL AS "WISE AND STATESMANLIKE."

RUSSIA ON. ETC X X X SECOND GRAF AS BEFORE.

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN 17-(AP)-THE DAILY EXPRESS QUOTED THE VICHY RADIO TODAY AS SAYING A NEW STRATEGIC BOMBING FORCE WAS BEING BUILT UP IN RUSSIA, PERHAPS TO INCLUDE BRITISH AND AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS AS WELL AS RUSSIAN, FOR ATTACKS ON EASTERN GERMAN AREAS BEYOND REACH OF BRITISH-BASED PLANES.

SUCH A STEP WAS SUGGESTED BY SEVERAL LONDON SOURCES AS A POSSIBILITY FOLLOWING THE TEHERAN CONFERENCES.

"IT IS POSSIBLE THAT STIRLING FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS, WHICH NO LONGER ARE MENTIONED WITH ANY FREQUENCY AS BEING USED BY THE (RAF) BOMBER COMMAND, ARE TO JOIN THE RUSSIAN HEAVY BOMBER FORCE," WROTE BASIL CARDEW, THE PAPER'S AIR REPORTER.

LONDON--FIRST ADD HOUSE OF COMMONS X X X

SERVICE MEN

AND WOMEN.

JAN 17 1944

A CERTAIN BATTLE IS PREDICTED OVER THE GOVERNMENT'S $320,000,000 EDUCATIONAL REFORM BILL WHICH IS CALLED THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE IN THE HISTORY OF BRITISH EDUCATION. OPPONENTS SAY THE MEASURE IS INSUFFICIENT IN THAT IT FAILS TO ABOLISH ALL FEES FOR SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

LONDON--FIRST ADD IRISHMEN XXX TWO MEN (CORRECT-DELETING LAST GRAPH.)

THE DAILY MAIL SAID THE TWO MEN WERE JOHN P.O'REILLY, WHO BROADCAST FOR THE GERMANS AS THE IRISH "LORD HAW HAW," AND PATRICK KENNY, A WORKER INSIDE GERMANY FOR 10 YEARS. THE NEWSPAPER GAVE THIS VERSION OF THE INCIDENT:

O'REILLY LANDED DEC. 16 THREE MILES FROM HIS FATHER'S FARM IN

COUNTY CLAIRE. WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED TWO DAYS LATER HE HAD PERMITS TO LEAVE GERMANY AND LAND IN EIRE, ALL OF WHICH WERE IN ORDER.

KENNY BAILED OUT ON DEC. 19 IN A GALE. HE WAS KNOCKED OUT WHEN HIS PARACHUTE DRAGGED HIM THROUGH TWO THORN FENCES AND AGAINST A GATE AND HE WAS ARRESTED THAT NIGHT.

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"IT IS LIKELY BOTH MEN NOW ARE IN MOUNTJOY JAIL IN DUBLIN," THE DAILY MAIL SAID. THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED SIR JOHN MAFFEY, BRITISH MINISTER IN EIRE, AS SAYING THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS KEPT INFORMED.

LONDON, JAN 16-(AP)-LT.-COL. EUGENE A.ROMIG, 25, OF BYESVILLE, OHIO, TODAY BECAME THE YOUNGEST HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP COMMANDER OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE WHEN HE TOOK CHARGE OF A FLYING FORTRESS GROUP FORMERLY LED BY COL. WILLIAM A. HATCHER, JR., DETROIT, WHO IS MISSING IN ACTION.

ROMIG "GREW UP" WITH THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE IN THIS THEATER, WINNING THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION WHILE SERVING AS SQUADRON COMMANDER OF A UNIT WHICH PARTICIPATED IN 15 SUCCESSFUL MISSIONS WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE PLANE.

HE WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT" WHILE SERVING AS A CO-PILOT. HE HELPED THE PILOT LAND A DAMAGED FORTRESS AFTER THE REST OF THE CREW BALED OUT.

CAPT.CLARK GABLE FLEW WITH ROMIG'S GROUP WHEN HATCHER WAS COMMANDER.

BY410PEW

LONDON, JAN.16-(AP)-AN ENGLISHMAN DROPPED INTO THE FLEET STREET BRANCH OF BARCLAY'S BANK WITH A BATTERED AMERICAN FIVE-DOLLAR BILL TO SEE IF HE COULD GET ENGLISH MONEY FOR IT.

THE BANK PASSED THE QUESTION ON TO AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, WHO ADVISED THAT THE NOTE'S VALUE WAS CHIEFLY HISTORICAL.

IT BORE THE HEADING "THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA."

XM213PEW

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LONDON JAN 16-(AP)-ONE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WAS DESTROYED DURING A BRIEF ALERT LAST NIGHT IN WHICH GERMAN RAIDERS PENETRATED INTO THE LONDON AREA, AN AIR MINISTRY AND HOME SECURITY COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

BOMBS CAUSED DAMAGE AT SCATTERED POINTS IN EAST ANGLIA AND SOUTHEAST ENGLAND, BUT THE COMMUNIQUE SAID NO ONE WAS INJURED.

FIRST LEAD PARLIAMENT (200)

LONDON, JAN.16-(AP)-THE CHEERING NEWS FROM NORTH AFRICA THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAS RECOVERED COMPLETELY FROM PNEUMONIA STIRRED SPECULATION TODAY THAT HE MAY MAKE AN EARLY APPEARANCE BEFORE PARLIAMENT, SHORTLY TO RESUME SESSIONS INTERRUPTED BY THE LONG CHRISTMAS RECESS.

IT WAS UNCERTAIN, HOWEVER, THAT HE WOULD BE PRESENT THE FIRST DAY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RECONVENES TO TACKLE A STACK OF ACCUMULATED QUESTIONS--INCLUDING THE INVITATION THAT, IN HIS OWN INTERESTS, HE DELEGATE SOME OF HIS HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES TO OTHERS.

CLEMENT R.ATTLEE, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, WILL ANSWER FOR CHURCHILL

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IF HE HAS NOT RETURNED FROM AFRICA BY THAT TIME.

THERE WAS SOME DOUBT THAT AN EARLY WAR STATEMENT WOULD BE FORTHCOMING IN VIEW OF THE RECENT REPORT MADE IN CHURCHILL'S BEHALF BY FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN ON THE TEHERAN CONFERENCES WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PREMIER STALIN.

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MINOR MINISTERIAL CHANGES ARE ANTICIPATED WHEN THE PRIME MINISTER RETURNS, BUT A MAJOR CABINET RECONSTRUCTION APPEARED UNLIKELY.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE B.S.HUDSON HAS BEEN UNDER FIRE FROM FARMER-CRITICS WHO CONTEND THAT FARM PRICES ARE TOO LOW, THERE IS A MOTION PENDING FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE FARM PRICE STRUCTURE.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS X X X PICKING UP SECOND GRAF.

LONDON ADD EX CONRAD

EISENHOWER SAID FAREWELL TO HIS MEDITERRANEAN TROOPS JAN.2 .... "UNTIL WE MEET AGAIN IN THE HEART OF THE ENEMY'S CONTINENTAL STRONGHOLD" AFTER PREDICTING ALLIED VICTORY OVER GERMANY IN 1944.

NOW HE STARTS HIS GREAT TASK OF SHAPING THE VAST ARMY ASSEMBLING HERE--THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF THEM MEN FROM ALL STATES OF THE UNION, OF ALL BRANCHES OF SERVICE, VETERANS AND THOSE WHO NEVER HAVE BEEN UNDER FIRE--FOR THE ORDEAL AHEAD.

BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST AN ALGECIRAS DISPATCH SAYING 40 SHIPS ESCORTED BY FOUR LIGHT NAVAL UNITS LEFT GIBRALTAR SATURDAY.

A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM ANKARA SAID THE SOFIA RADIO HAD BEEN HEARD CALLING ON ALL RESERVE OFFICERS OF THE BULGARIAN ARMY UP TO 60 TO REJOIN THE COLORS IMMEDIATELY.

THIS BROADCAST FOLLOWED NEW REPORTS VIA STOCKHOLM SATURDAY THAT THE BULGARIANS WERE CONCENTRATING FORCES OPPOSITE THE TURKISH FRONTIER.

GEN.EISENHOWER'S ARRIVAL ROUNDED OUT AN IMPRESSIVE ROSTER OF ALLIED MILITARY LEADERS WHO WILL COMMAND THE ARMIES AND AIRFORCES IN THE INVASION.

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THOSE WHO HAD ARRIVED IN LONDON PREVIOUSLY TO MAP THE CAMPAIGN ARE:

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER, DEPUTY SUPREME COMMANDER; GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, COMMANDER OF BRITISH GROUND FORCES; AIR CHIEF MARSHAL TRAFFORD L.LEIGH-MALLORY, ALLIED AIR COMMANDER; LT.-GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ, COMMANDER OF U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES; GEN. SIR HAROLD EDMUND FRANKLIN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH HOME FORCES; LT.-GEN.VAN STRYDONCK DE BURKEL, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BELGIAN ARMY; MAJ.-GEN.H.J.PHAFF, COMMANDER OF DUTCH FORCES; GEN. WILHELM HANSTEEN, COMMANDER OF NORWEGIAN FORCES; GEN.SERGE J.INGR, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY, AND GEN. KAZIMIERZ SOSNKOWSKI, COMMANDER OF POLISH FORCES IN BRITAIN.

MAJ.-GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE WAS NAMED COMMANDER OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE BUT HIS ARRIVAL HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED, AND THE COMMANDER OF U.S. GROUND FORCES HAS NOT YET BEEN NAMED.

JAN 17 1944

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JAN 16-(AP)-COMRADES OF LT. BAYARD DUDLEY, 21, OF 219 WEST HARRIS ST., SAN ANGELO, TEX., ARE WAITING TO LEARN WHETHER HE MADE IT SAFELY TO THE GROUND AFTER THE FORTRESS HE WAS BELIEVED TO BE PILOTING WAS JUMPED BY SEVEN OR EIGHT NAZI FIGHTERS ON A RECENT RAID.

ONE ENGINE CAUGHT FIRE AND FLAMES ENVELOPED THE PLANE AS IT WENT DOWN OUT OF CONTROL, OTHER FLIERS REPORTED. FINALLY THE SHIP EXPLODED IN MID-AIR AT ABOUT 14,000 FEET.

FROM FOUR TO 10 PARACHUTES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE OPENED AS

CREWMEN JUMPED.

DUDLEY WAS ON HIS EIGHTH MISSION WHEN HE WAS REPORTED MISSING. HIS WIFE LIVES IN SAN ANGELO, AND HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. RAY L. DUDLEY, LIVE AT 3371 CHEVY CHASE, HOUSTON, TEX.

FATHER-SON

BY EDDY GILMORE

JAN 17 1944

MOSCOW, JAN.16-(AP)-AS THE RED ARMY ADVANCES, ROCKETS AND FLARES RISE INTO THE MOSCOW SKIES AND SALUTING GUNS MAKE A RED RING OF FIRE AROUND THE CITY TO HERALD NEW VICTORIES, BUT THE STORY ON THE LIPS OF MANY A MUSCOVITE IS THAT OF EMILIAN LUKICH SOKOL AND HIS SON GRIGORY, TWO SIMPLE SOLDIERS.

THE 40-YEAR-OLD FATHER ENTERED THE ARMY IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR; HIS SON, 20, JOINED SEVERAL MONTHS LATER. THEY WERE IN DIFFERENT UNITS AND NEITHER KNEW THE OTHER'S WHEREABOUTS. A ROUTINE SHIFTING OF MEN OCCURRED THE OTHER DAY, AND AMONG THE NEW TRANSFERS EMILIAN RECOGNIZED GRIGORY. THEY NOT ONLY WERE IN THE SAME COMPANY BUT IN THE VERY SAME SQUAD, AND BOTH WERE GUNNERS. THEY WENT INTO A TRENCH TOGETHER WITH MACHINEGUNS.

THEIR ASSIGNMENT WAS TO A FRONT SECTOR WHERE A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK WAS EXPECTED. FATHER AND SON LAY SIDE-BY-SIDE IN THE SNOW AS THE ATTACK CAME. THEY LET THE BIG GERMAN TANKS RUMBLE PAST, FOR THEY KNEW MACHINEGUNS WERE USELESS AGAINST SUCH MONSTERS.

FOLLOWING THE TANKS CAME THE GRAY WAVES OF GERMAN INFANTRY. EMILIAN AND GRIGORY LET THEM CHARGE CLOSE. THEN THE FATHER LOOKED AT HIS SON AND THE SON LOOKED AT HIS FATHER. THEIR SILENT SIGNALS WERE THE SAME AS THEY HAD USED ON HUNTING EXPEDITIONS IN THEIR NATIVE UKRAINE. THEY LET GO WITH BULLETS, NEITHER OVERLAPPING THE OTHER'S ARC OF FIRE. THE GERMANS STARTED TOPPLING LIKE PINS IN A BOWLING-ALLEY. BUT A FEW TANKS WERE IN THE REAR OF THE ADVANCE.

AS EMILIAN AND GRIGORY CONTINUED TO MOW DOWN NAZIS, THE TANKS CHARGED THEIR POSITION FROM AN OBLIQUE ANGLE. EMILIAN NOTICED THEM AND UTTERED HIS FIRST WORDS: "LOOK, SON."

AS GRIGORY LOOKED, EMILIAN AIMED A SMALL ANTI-TANK GUN WHICH HAD BEEN PUT THERE FOR JUST SUCH AN EMERGENCY. FATHER AND SON MANNED THE GUN AND STARTED CHOPPING DOWN TANKS.

BOTH FATHER AND SON WERE KILLED AT THEIR POSTS.

JAN 17 1944

I HEARD THIS STORY A FEW DAYS AGO. NOW IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT FATHER AND SON WERE POTHUMOUSLY NAMED HEROES OF THE SOVIET UNION.

JAN 17 1944

BERN ADD AT 2nd.

TCHAM-KORIA, REPORTED EMERGENCY SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, IS A COMPARATIVELY SECURE HEALTH RESORT IN THE FORESTED MOUNTAINS, WITH THREE ROYAL RESIDENCES AND NUMEROUS HOTELS AND VILLAS. THE NAME MEANS "PINE FOREST."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN.16-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL RETURNED TO ACTIVE WAR DUTIES WEDNESDAY BY CONFERRING WITH GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE AT MARRAKESH IN FRENCH MOROCCO.

THE PRIME MINISTER COMPLETED HIS RECOVERY FROM AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA AT MARRAKESH. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED TO THE CONFERENCE WITH DE GAULLE BY MRS. CHURCHILL, LORD BEAVERBROOK, AND MR. AND MRS. ALFRED DUFF COOPER. DUFF COOPER IS BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE TO THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

GEN.DE GAULLE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY GASTON PALEWSKI, CHIEF OF THE

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FRENCH CABINET.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S CONFERENCE WITH DE GAULLE WAS THE FIRST INDICATION OF HIS WHEREABOUTS SINCE HE BECAME ILL FOLLOWING THE TEHERAN AND CAIRO CONFERENCES.

ALGIERS ADD XX ADRIATIC

MITCHELL BOMBERS ATTACKED THE FOLIGNO RAILWAY JUNCTION BETWEEN ROMI AND FLORENCE, AND MARAUDERS BOMBED THREE RAIL BRIDGES AT ORVIETO. FIGHTER BOMBERS SET OFF EXPLOSIONS AT A SUPPLY DUMP AND RAILHEAD AT SAN VALENTINO, 15 MILES WEST OF CHIETI, AND RAF KITTYHAWKS DASHING INTO SIBENIK HARBOR IN YUGOSLAVIA HIT A MOTOR VESSEL AND STRAFED TORPEDO BOATS.

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TWO PLANES WERE LOST IN ALL OPERATIONS, INCLUDING STRIKES AT NAZI COMMUNICATIONS BEHIND THE BATTLE LINE.

HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THAT LT.-GEN.IRA C.EAKER, FORMER U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER IN BRITAIN, HAD ASSUMED HIS POST AS ALLIED AIR COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

IT WAS ALSO DISCLOSED THAT MAJ.-GEN.CHRISTOPHER VOKES, A BIG, SANDY-HAIRED FORMER BOXER, WAS COMMANDING A CANADIAN DIVISION IN ITALY. HE WON THE DSO IN THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN, AND TOOK OVER A DIVISIONAL COMMAND AFTER THE INVASION OF THE MAINLAND.

LT.MICHAEL J.FARRELL, 4934 THOROZAN AVE., ST.LOUI MO., WHO FLEW HIS 50TH MISSION YESTERDAY, RETURNED FROM BOMBING CERTALDO TO FIND A CABLEGRAM ANNOUNCING THE BIRTH OF HIS SON.

"WHAT A DAY," HE SAID. "I WAS SWEATING OUT BOTH THE 50TH MISSION AND THE YOUNGSTER, BUT I DIDN'T EXPECT THEM BOTH TO HAPPEN TOGETHER."

2ND LT.WILLIAM MONK, 271 DUANE ST., ORANGE, N.J., DESCRIBING THE FOLIGNO ATTACK, SAID "WE SCORED DIRECT HITS AT THE JUNCTION AND BLEW IT TO SMITHEREENS. WE SAW FIRES IN THE SHOP AREA."

STAFF SGT. J.E. JOHNSON, 422 SOUTHEAST 35TH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA, SAID "I COULD SEE THE BOMBS ALL THE WAY DOWN RIGHT ONTO THE TARGETS."

MAJ. LOUIS H. KELLER, CORONA, CALIF., CO-PILOT OF A MITCHELL SHOT DOWN IN FRIDAY'S RAID ON TARQUINA, RETURNED TO BASE YESTERDAY AFTER HAVING PARACHUTED SAFELY FOR THE THIRD TIME SINCE BEING OVERSEAS. THE REST OF THE CREW ALSO WAS SAFE.

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ALGIERS ADD X X VICTORY.

"THE PRINCIPAL PHASES OF FRANCO-BRITISH RELATIONS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR AND PARTICULARLY THE DRAMATIC ORIGINS OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER AND DE GAULLE WERE RECALLED," THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED.

"THE CONVERSATION WAS PURSUED IN THE MOST CORDIAL ATMOSPHERE."

PENDING MATTERS WHICH THE LEADERS HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS WERE PLANS FOR THE CONTINENTAL INVASION, THE LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION OF FRENCH TROOPS, ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL FRENCH GOVERNMENT AFTER THE INVASION, AND THE PENDING TREASON TRIALS OF SOME FORMER FRENCH LEADERS ON WHOSE BEHALF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE MADE "INFORMAL INQUIRIES."

GEN.DE GAULLE REPORTEDLY DISCUSSED THE URGENCY OF SENDING MUNITIONS TO FRENCH PATRIOTS TO BE USED IN EASING THE INVASION THROUGH THE SABOTAGE OF NAZI COMMUNICATIONS AND ATTACKS ON ENEMY PERSONNEL.

CHURCHILL REPORTEDLY REPLIED THAT HE WOULD INVESTIGATE THE MATTER

BUT MADE NO DEFINITE ASSURANCES OR COMMITMENTS.

THE DELICACY OF THE QUESTION OF FULL FRENCH COLLABORATION WAS EMPHASIZED ANEW BY DE GAULLE IN A RECENT SPEECH BEFORE THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY IN WHICH HE DECLARED THE ALLIES HAD NOT SENT ENOUGH HELP TO FRENCH PATRIOTS DESPITE "LONG AND DOLOROUS NEGOTIATIONS."

THE DE GAULLISTS HAVE COMPLAINED BITTERLY AT WHAT THEY CLAIM WERE POLITICAL REASONS FOR WITHHOLDING ADDITIONAL AID.

THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND POLICY, FOLLOWING THE ADVICE OF GEN.HENRI GIRAUD, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF FRENCH FORCES, HAS BEEN TO SEND ARMS TO TRAINED FRENCH SOLDIERS RATHER THAN TO THE UNDERGROUND.

THESE ARE THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FORMER FRENCH ARMY, MANY OF WHOM WERE DISTRUSTFUL OF DE GAULLE AND WHOSE PRESENT ATTITUDE IS UNKNOWN.

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CHURCHILL AND DE GAULLE BEGAN THEIR CONFERENCES AFTER A LUNCHEON ATTENDED BY MRS.CHURCHILL AND THEIR DAUGHTER SARAH, WHO HAVE BEEN WITH HIM DURING HIS RECUPERATION AT MARRAKECH, LORD BEAVERBROOK, AND ALFRED DUFF COOPER, AND HIS WIFE, LADY DIANA, WHO ACCOMPANIED GEN.DE GAULLE FROM ALGIERS. LORD BEAVERBROOK IS LORD PRIVY SEAL AND DUFF COOPER IS THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE TO THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Duff Cooper + Lady Diana

DE GAULLE ALSO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY GASTON PALOWSKI, HIS CHIEF POLITICAL ADVISER, WHO SAT IN ON THE CONFERENCE ALONG WITH LORD BEAVERBROOK AND DUFF COOPER.

THE VILLA IN WHICH THE CHURCHILLS HAVE BEEN STAYING IS ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS IN AFRICA. THE PRIME MINISTER AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT STAYED THERE ONE DAY AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE CASA BLANCA CONFERENCE. IT WAS BUILT BY AN AMERICAN BANKING FAMILY AND HAS BEEN LOANED TO THE CHURCHILLS DURING THEIR STAY.

DE GAULLE INVITED CHURCHILL TO REVIEW FRENCH TROOPS, AND HIS APPEARANCE THE FOLLOWING DAY AT A PARADE OF FRENCH SOLDIERS TRAINED AND EQUIPPED FOR THE FORTHCOMING BATTLES OF EUROPE WAS NO SURPRISE TO THE CITY'S RESIDENTS.

DISPLAYING HIS OLD-TIME VIGOR, THE PRIME MINISTER, WEARING A WIDE SOMBRERO TO PROTECT HIM FROM THE DESERT SUN, STOOD WITH DE GAULLE BENEATH SWARMS OF AIRCRAFT FROM THE RENOVATED FRENCH AIRFORCE WHILE BOTH THE NATIVE AND EUROPEAN POPULACE CHEERED.

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CHURCHILL WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DEEPLY MOVED BY THE SPECTACLE OF A RE-BORN FRENCH ARMY PREPARING TO PARTICIPATE IN A CONTINENTAL INVASION FROM THE SOUTH OR WEST.

FOLLOWING THE PARADE, DE GAULLE ESCORTED CHURCHILL TO A MOTORCAR, AND TURNING TO THE WILDLY-CHEERING PEOPLE ADDRESSED THEM BRIEFLY.

"MARRAKECH TODAY HAS HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF BEING THE PLACE WHERE THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER WAS WELCOMED BY US," HE SAID.

"IN THIS MEETING HELD IN THE PRESENCE OF ALL AND IN FRONT OF THE FRENCH FORCES IN MOROCCO WE SEE NEW PROOF OF OUR ALLIANCE ON THE EVE OF THE COMMON SUPREME EFFORTS FOR THE SAME CAUSE."

JAN 17 1944

- A U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE BASE IN ITALY, JAN 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SECOND LT. V.K.ISGRIGG'S BIG LIBERATOR WAS DIVING STEEPLY OUT OF CONTROL JUST OUTSIDE MOSTAR IN YUGOSLAVIA YESTERDAY.

A FLAK EXPLOSION HAD CAUGHT THE SHIP RIGHT OVER THE TARGET; IT SHUDDERED AND STARTED DOWN AND A CRASH LANDING SEEMED CERTAIN.

FIVE CREWMEN BAILED OUT SAFELY. THEN, ONLY A FEW HUNDRED

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FEET OFF THE GROUND, ISGRIGG MANAGED TO BRING THE PLANE LEVEL.

ISGRIGG, FROM MILWAUKEE, WIS., FOUND ALL THE INSTRUMENTS WERE KNOCKED OUT, THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM WAS NOT OPERATING, AND THE ENTIRE RUDDER SECTION WAS BLOWN OFF.

A LITTLE LATTER HE BROUGHT THE LIBERATOR DOWN ON HIS HOME LANDING FIELD.

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"I SIMPLY DIDN'T WANT TO LAND ANY PLACE BUT AT MY HOME BASE, SO I BROUGHT HER HOME," HE SAID.

MOSCOW ADD xx announcement

IN THE LOWER UKRAINE THE GERMANS EXPANDED STRONG TANK AND INFANTRY COUNTER-ATTACKS FROM THE SECTOR EAST OF VINNITSA TO POINTS WEST OF UMAN, BUT THE ASSAULTS WERE REPORTED REPULSED WITH EXTREME LOSSES, INCLUDING 136 GERMAN TANKS WRECKED YESTERDAY ALONE.

THE GERMANS WERE SUBJECTED ALL ALONG THE FIRST UKRAINE FRONT TO A HEAVY DRAIN WHICH IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE COST THEM 100,000 DEAD SINCE DEC. 24. IT REMAINED TO BE SEEN HOW LONG THEY COULD AFFORD THIS COST.

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THE STUBBORNNESS OF THEIR RESISTANCE WAS INDICATED, HOWEVER, BY THE FACT THAT ONLY 7,000 GERMANS WERE TAKEN PRISONER IN THAT PERIOD.

MOSCOW, JAN.16-(AP)-THE BIGGEST NEWS FROM THE RUSS[illegible] TODAY WAS NOT OF THE GREAT BATTLES BEING WAGED, BUT OF THE W[illegible] WHITE RUSSIA.

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT THE GREAT ALLY OF THE SOVIET WI[illegible]ER SOLDIER --A COLD WAVE ACCOMPANIED BY SHARP FROSTS--HAD RETURNED.

HARD FREEZES IN THE SWAMPS OF THE PRIPET MARSHES WILL [illegible]FORD FIRM FOOTING FOR MANEUVERING THE TANKS OF THE WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY, WHICH IS ALREADY PUNC[illegible]G NORTHWESTWARD AND WESTWARD INTO THE NAZI DEFENSES.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAR WRITTEN BY SERGEANT FRANK DEVINE, OF 114 W. 13TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.)

BOUGAINVILLE--(DELAYED)--TO THE ROSTER OF THE WORLD'S FAMED HOTELS--THE WALDORF OF NEW YORK, CLARIDGE'S OF LONDON, THE ADLON OF BERLIN, SHEPHEARD'S OF CAIRO--ADD A NEW AND DISTINGUISHED NAME--THE DE LUX OF BOUGAINVILLE.

THE DE LUX IS THE DE LUX BECAUSE THERE ISN'T ROOM ON THE SIGN FOR AN "E."

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THIS UNIQUE ESTABLISHMENT, WHICH OCCUPIES A 12 BY 12 DUGOUT ON THE BEACH, WITH ADJOINING BOMB SHELTER, CATERS IN THE COURSE OF A DAY TO EVERYONE FROM A GENERAL TO PRIVATES. RANK CARRIES NO WEIGHT.

PROPRIETOR, HOST AND SUPERVISING CHEF IS WILLIAM STEWART, BOATSWAIN'S MATE FIRST CLASS, U.S. NAVY. STEWART IS 24 AND HIS HOME IS AT 9423 36TH AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASH.

DO YOU WANT MID-AFTERNOON COFFEE? THE DE LUX WILL FIX YOU UP. HUNGRY? THE DE LUX WILL BREAK OUT A CAN OF BEANS OR FRY SOME SAUSAGES. TIRED? THE DE LUX HAS FOUR COTS WITH MATTRESSES, A BOUGAINVILLE RARITY. CONVERSATION AND RUMORS AT ALL HOURS.

AND IF YOU'RE UP THAT WAY FOR BREAKFAST THERE ARE SPECIAL DE LUX HOT CAKES COOKED ON A SPOTLESS OIL DRUM.

DOORMAN AND GREETER OF THE ESTABLISHMENT IS COXSWAIN JOHN H.

LATHAM, JR., U.S. NAVY, OF 171 N. MAIN STREET, FLORENCE, MASS.

FIRST CHEF IS SEAMAN ARTHUR AGUIRRE, U.S. NAVY OF 517 EIGHTH STREET, DOUGLAS, ARIZ.

- BARBER AND CONVERSATIONALIST EXTRAORDINARY IS COXSWAIN EMMETT ROGERS U.S. COAST GUARD, OF SANFORD, FLA. ROGERS IS COMPELLED TO CUT HAIR IN THE DINING ROOM, BUT NO ONE SEEMS TO MIND.

HONOLULU, JAN. 16-(AP)-THERE WAS A TOUCH OF TEXAS IN HONOLULU'S HEART TODAY--THE FIRST ANNUAL TEXAS ROUNDUP SAW TO THAT.

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EIGHT THOUSAND SERVICEMEN AND WAR WORKERS FROM THE LONE STAR STATE-INCLUDING ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITS, COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC FLEET AND A NATIVE OF FREDERICKSBURG, TEX.--DONNED 10-GALLON HATS, WHOOPED IT UP IN GENERAL, ATE 5,000 POUNDS OF BARBECUED BEEF.

EVERY TEXAN IN HONOLULU WAS GIVEN A HOLIDAY.

MISS ELIZABETH WRIGHT, CIVILIAN NURSE FROM CORPUS CHRISTI WHO SPENT TWO MONTHS ORGANIZING THE ROUNDUP BECAUSE SHE WAS LONESOME FOR "SOME TEXAS BRAWL," SAID THE GATHERING HAD MADE HER "VERY HAPPY."

BY VERM HAUGLAND (320)

NEW GEORGIA, SOLOMON ISLANDS, JAN 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TODAY'S MELEE OVER RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, DURING WHICH AMERICAN NAVAL DIVE-BOMBERS AND TORPEDO BOMBERS FROM SOLOMON ISLAND BASES STAGED THEIR FIRST ATTACK AGAINST THE SHIPPING AT THAT VITAL JAPANESE BASE, WAS A "REAL RAT RACE," SAID THE PILOT OF ONE OF THE MARINE DIVEBOMBERS.

(THIS ATTACK WAS REPORTED IN GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUN-IQUE JAN. 17, AUSTRALIAN TIME. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ALLIED FLIERS SHOT DOWN 29 OF THE 60 TO 70 ENEMY INTERCEPTING PLANES. A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID 16 MORE OF THE ENEMY PROBABLY WERE DES-TROYED. NINE JAPANESE SHIPS, INCLUDING A CRUISER, DESTROYER AND SEVEN CARGO VESSELS, WERE LEFT BURNING.)

FIRST LT. DON CARLEY OF 401 WILLOWWOOD DRIVE, DAYTON, O., THE PILOT, SAID "THERE WERE CLOUDS OVER EVERYTHING BUT PART OF SIMPSON HARBOR AND THE OUTER HARBOR WHICH IS CALLED KERAVIA BAY, AND WE DIVED UPON SHIPS WE SIGHTED IN THE CLEAR.

"THERE WAS LOTS OF ANTIAIRCRAFT, SOME HIGH, SOME LOW OVER THE WATER. IT WAS ROUGH, AND I NEVER SAW SO MANY ZEROS. THEY FORMED A TRAFFIC CIRCLE AND EVERYTHING ELSE.

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"THE ZEROS THREW PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS AT US. ONE BURST A HUNDRED YEARDS AWAY FROM ME BUT IT DIDN'T HURT THE PLANE.

"WE DROPPED 1,000-POUND DELAYED ACTION BOMBS ON OR VERY NEAR A MEDIUM-SIZED CARGO SHIP AND WE STRAFED IT TOO, BUT I WAS UNABLE TO OBSERVE THE RESULTS COMING OUT OF OUR DIVE."

THE DAUNTLESS DIVEBOMBERS AND AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS ATTACKED RABAUL FOR THE FIRST TIME JAN. 9, HITTING THE TOBERA AIRDROME. THIS RAID, CHIEFLY BY MARINE PILOTS, WITH SOME NAVY FLIERS IN BOTH TYPES OF AIRCRAFT, WAS THE FIRST AGAINST RABAUL'S SHIPPING, WHICH CARLEY SAID MUST BE CONSIDERABLE CONSIDERING THE FACT THAT ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF IT WAS NOT HIDDEN BY CLOUDS. SEVERAL CARGO SHIPS AND WAR SHIPS WERE ATTACKED.

(THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED AN OFFICIAL ENEMY COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID JAPANESE NAVAL FLIERS SHOT DOWN 47 OUT OF APPROXIMATELY 160 ALLIED BOMBERS ATTACKING RABAUL FRIDAY, WITH PROBABLY 18 MORE DESTROYED, AGAINST A JAPANESE LOSS OF ONLY THREE PLANES. MAC-

30.2 4-11841

ARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THE AMERICANS LOST TWO BOMBERS AND EIGHT FIGHTER PLANES.)

FIRST LT.GARTH THOMAS OF POST, TEX., AND DALLAS, PILOT OF A MARINE AVENGER, LANDED A 2,000-TON BOMB DIRECTLY AMIDSHIPS OF THE LARGEST VESSEL VISIBLE IN SIMPSON HARBOR.

"IT WAS SO BIG IT LOOKED LIKE A BATTLESHIP OR A CARRIER, BUT IT WAS A CONVERTED MERCHANTMAN 450 OR 500 FEET LONG AND OF 10,000 OR MORE TONS," HE SAID.

THOMAS' RADIOMAN AND GUNNER REPORTED THAT THE SHIP BURST INTO FLAMES.

MARINE FIRST LT.S.D.PETERS

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MARINE FIRST LT.S.D.PETERSON OF KERMIT, TEX., HAD SOME TOUGH LUCK IN THE DISCOVERY THAT HIS BOMBS WOULDN'T RELEASE.

FIRST LT.SIGMUND AUSTIN OF 2009 EAST GRAND BLVD., DETROIT, ANOTHER LEATHERNECK PILOT, MANEUVERED HIS PLANE TO FORCE A ZERO TO CRASH INTO THE WATER BECAUSE, AUSTIN EXPLAINED, "I WANTED TO SAVE MY AMMUNITION."

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JAN 17-(MONDAY)-AP)-LIKE AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND REGARDS ITS MEMBERSHIP IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AS A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF EXTERNAL POLICY, PRIME MINISTER FRASER OF NEW ZEALAND SAID AT THE OPENING SESSION TODAY OF A NEW ZEALAND-AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE.

AT THE SAME TIME, HE ADDED, NEW ZEALAND WISHES TO COLLABORATE WITH AUSTRALIA AND OTHER PACIFIC POWERS IN INSURING THE SECURITY OF THE PACIFIC.

AUSTRALIA'S PREMIER JOHN CURTIN TOLD THE CONFERENCE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF ITS AGENDA WERE ARMISTICE ARRANGEMENTS, POSTWAR SECURITY, AND PROVISION FOR INTERIM AND LONG-TERM ADMINISTRATION OF ISLAND TERRITORIES, AVIATION, IMMIGRATION, AND THE WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIVE PEOPLES.

OTTAWA, JAN 16-(AP)-LT.DANIEL HOOKER LEWIS OF THE U.S.NAVAL RESERVE MARRIED MISS MIRIAM CRUKSHANK, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS.DWIGHT PHELPS CRUIKSHANK OF ROCKLIFFE PARK, OTTAWA, HERE SATURDAY. LEWIS IS THE SON OF MRS.J.S.LEWIS OF ELMIRA, N.Y. THE REV.BASIL MARGIN, ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN TO THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY, OFFICIATED.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY JAN.16) (300)

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BY JOHN A.MOROSO, 3RD

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON,JAN.15-(AP)-THE SLEEK 10,000-TON MARITIME SERVICE TRAINING SHIP AMERICAN MARINER, THE LARGEST VESSEL EVER TO VISIT THE NATION'S CAPITAL, HAS SLIPPED INTO THIS "PORT" SOMEWHAT TO THE AMAZEMENT OF LANDLOCKED RESIDENTS WHO SAW HER ARRIVE.

CARRYING A NUMBER OF TRAINEES FOR THE MERCHANT MARINE AND A CONTINGENT OF NEWSMEN AND PHOTOGRAPHERS, THE 441-FOOT SHIP CAME HERE TO HELP BOOST THE TREASURY'S FOURTH WAR LOAN DRIVE. SHE CAME DOWN FROM NEW YORK CITY UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT.JOSEPH H.MASSE, VETERAN MERCHANT SHIP SKIPPER WHO HAILS FROM BOSTON.

THE TRAINEES--MOST OF THEM MAKING THEIR FIRST TRIP TO SEA--GOT A THRILL WHEN THE MARINER SAILED PART OF THE WAY THROUGH A SUBMARINE AREA WITH A CONVOY. THE BALANCE OF THE VOYAGE WAS MADE THROUGH ICE-CHOKED INLAND WATERS.

TO ADD TO THE CAMPAIGN, A 26-PIECE BAND FROM THE MARITIME

SERVICE TRAINING STATION AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY, BROOKLYN, CAME ALONG.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND TREASURY SECRETARY MORGENTHAU ARE EXPECTED TO INSPECT THE SHIP SOMETIME DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

THE MARINER, COMMISSIONED MARCH 10, 1943 AT THE BETHLEHEM-FAIRFIELD SHIPYARD IN BALTIMORE, IS PROBABLY THE MOST MODERN AND BEST EQUIPPED TRAINING SHIP IN THE WORLD. SHE WAS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED AS A EC2 LIBERTY SHIP BUT SHE WAS REDESIGNED TO MEET THE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF A TRAINING SHIP.

NORMALLY THE SHIP ACCOMMODATES 400 TRAINEES AND 30 OFFICERS AND 128 CREW MEMBERS. THESE TRAINEES GET THEIR BASIC TRAINING AT SHORE STATIONS BEFORE THEY COME ABROAD. THEY ARE TAUGHT DECK AND ENGINE JOBS.

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UNLIKE MERCHANT FREIGHTERS SHE CARRIES A DOCTOR AND A DENTIST. SHE ALSO HAS A BARBER SHOP, CANTEEN, TAILOR SHOP, LAUNDRY, AUDITORIUM AND MOVIES, BOTH INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPENDING ON THE WEATHER. THERE IS A LIBRARY AND A RECREATION ROOM.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY JAN.17)

(ADVANCE FOR MORNING PAPERS OF MONDAY, JAN. 17)

BRAZILIAN AIRMEN (ARMY APPROVED) (310)

(ADVANCE)-ORLANDO,FLA.,JAN. 16-(AP)-PERHAPS THE MOST CONTINUING SOURCE OF AMAZEMENT TO BRAZILIAN AIRMEN WHO ARE TRAINING AT THE ARMY AIR FORCES TACTICAL CENTER HERE IN PREPARATION FOR OVERSEAS COMBAT IS THE UNITED STATES WACS, THEIR STAFF OFFICERS AGREED TODAY.

NOT THE LEAST AMAZING TO THEM, FURTHERMORE, IS WAC SECOND LIEUT.LILLIAN SINGER, PETITE BLONDE NEW YORKER WHO HAS BEEN ATTACHED TO THEIR SQUADRON AS INTERPRETER.

THE IDEA OF WOMEN GETTING INTO UNIFORM AND DOING PRACTICALLY ALL THE THINGS MALE SOLDIERS DO EXCEPT THE ACTUAL FIRING OF GUNS IN COMBAT WITH THE ENEMY IS A NEW AND STRANGE ONE TO THE YOUNG SOUTH AMERICANS, MAJOR NERO MOURA, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE GROUP SAID.

HE EXPLAINED THAT IN BRAZIL AS WELL AS OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES WOMEN HAVE NOT REACHED QUITE SUCH AN ADVANCED STAGE OF EMERGENCE INTO AFFAIRS OUTSIDE THE HOME.

BUT IF THE WACS ARE AMAZING, THE OFFICERS AGREED AS THEY CHATTED WITH A REPORTER IN THEIR BARRACKS THIS AFTERNOON, LIEUT.SINGER IS A PHENOMENON TO THE BRAILIAN MALE.

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THE BRZILIAN FLIERS WERE ASTONISHED, CAPT.LAFAYETTE CANTARINO RODRIQUEZ DE SOUZA, GROUP INTELLIGENCE OFFICER COMMENTED, WHEN THEY FOUND THEIR PRETTY LITTLE COLLEAGUE COULD SPEAK FIVE LANGUAGES AND WAS RAPIDLY ACQUIRING COMMAND OF ANOTHER. AND, HE ADDED, THEY WERE FURTHER SURPRISED WHEN THEY LEARNED HOW SHE HAD ACQUIRED ALL THIS KNOWLEDGE.

IT SEEMS THAT LIEUT.SINGER GAINED HER LINGUISTIC ABILITY BY PRACTICING ON FOREIGN CUSTOMERS AND PORING OVER VOLUMES WHILE SHE WAS EMPLOYED IN THE BOOK DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE.

BESIDES ENGLISH, LIEUT.SINGER SPEAKS FLUENT PORTUGUESE, SPANISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN. SHE IS NOW LEARNING RUSSIAN IN HER SPARE TIME.

BUT LIEUT.SINGER'S MENTAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS WERE ALMOST FORGOTTEN, SAID MAJOR MARTINO C.SANTOS, LIAISON OFFICER, WHEN

30,24-11843

THE BRAZILIANS SAW HER DEMONSTRATE JUDO BY TOSSING A 200-POUND SOLDIER NEATLY ON HIS BACK.

THE UNITED STAES WAC, THE OFFICERS AGREED, IS "HOW YU WOULD SAY ABSOLUTELY MARVELOUS."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JANUARY 17--MOVED JAN. 15)

(ADVANCE FOR MONDAY AMS, ~~DEC.~~ 17)

UNDATED SHIP SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (150)

(ADVANCE) (NY) CONTINUED EASING OF THE U-BOAT MENACE WAS INDICATED LAST WEEK BY ANNOUNCEMENT OF A REDUCTION IN CARGO WAR RISK INSURANCE RATES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND AUSTRALASIA FROM 9.5 TO 8 PER CENT.

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THE DECLINE IN RATES WAS THE LATEST IN A SERIES AFFECTING ALLIED SHIPPING ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS.

IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC WHERE NO SINKINGS HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS, THE NUMBER OF ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANTMEN TABULATED UNOFFICIALLY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, AS DESTROYED BY U-BOATS SINCE PEARL HARBOR REMAINED AT 700.

EVIDENCE OF STRONG COUNTER-BLOWS AGAINST THE UNDERSEAS RAIDERS CAME FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC WHERE NAVY AND ARMY PLANES, BASED MIDWAY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC FROM THE SOUTH AMERICAN BULGE AT NATAL, BRAZIL, ENGAGED IN ATTACKS THAT SENT TWO U-BOATS TO THE BOTTOM.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN. 17)

WASHINGTON, JAN 15-(AP)-THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL SAID TODAY SUGGESTION WAS MADE AT THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE THAT RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES EACH GARRISON ONE-THIRD OF GERMANY IN THE PERIOD OF MILITARY CONTROL FOLLOWING THE DEFEAT OF THE REICH.

THE UNOFFICIAL SERVICE PUBLICATION DID NOT SAY WHAT DISPOSITION WAS MADE OF THE SUGGESTION NOR WHICH OF THE THREE LEADERS AT THE CONFERENCE--MARSHALL STALIN, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT--PROPOSED IT.

THE JOURNAL CONNECTED ITS REPORT WITH A REFERENCE IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECENT ADDRESS IN WHICH HE SAID THAT FORCE WOULD BE USED "IF NECESSARY" TO KEEP PEACE IN THE POST-WAR WORLD.

SPEAKING OF THE EARLIER MEETING OF ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, THE JOURNAL SAID:

"THERE WAS AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS AT CAIRO RELATIVE TO THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN AFTER HER DEFEAT, AND IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THIS TASK SHOULD BE ASSIGNED TO CHINA.

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"IT MAY BE THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE BEING GAINED IN AFRICA, SICILY AND ITALY WILL BE HELPFUL IN DETERMINING OUR COURSE WITH REFERENCE TO OUR DEFEATED REMAINING ENEMIES. BUT WHETHER THIS WILL BE REGARDED AS THE MILITARY CONTROL OF WHICH THE PRESIDENT SPOKE, AND HOW LONG THE LATTER WHEN ESTABLISHED WILL CONTINUE, ARE MATTERS WHICH WILL CALL FOR FURTHER CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE BIG FOUR LEADERS."

COMMENTING ON MR.ROOSEVELT'S REMARK THAT THERE ARE NO "INSOLUBLE" DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE THREE ALLIES, THE JOURNAL ALSO NOTED:

"BUT IT IS A FACT THAT WAR AND POST-WAR COLLABORATION OF THE THREE GOVERNMENTS IS AFFECTED BY THE UNILATERAL DECISION OF THE MOSCOW GOVERNMENT WITH REFERENCE TO THE LOCATION OF THE SOVIET-POLISH BOUNDRY AND BY ITS INSISTENCE UPON A POLISH GOVERNMENT ACCEPTABLE TO IT."

RUSSIA, THE JOURNAL SAID, "IS INDICATING HER POLICY BY THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATY SHE MADE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BY THE CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE SHE IS ADOPTING TOWARD THE FUTURE OF THE POLES, AND BY HER SUPPORT OF THE TITO MOVEMENT IN YUGOSLAVIA."

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN.16)

AIR TRAINING (450)

JAN 17 1944

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON, JAN 15-(AP)-ALTHOUGH 20 OUT OF EVERY 1,000 AIR CADETS ARE ~~KILLED~~ IN TRAINING, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION REPORTED TODAY THAT "THE ARMY AIR FORCES IS DOING A GOOD JOB OF HOLDING DOWN THE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES."

EIGHTY FATAL ACCIDENTS, ACCOUNTING FOR 194 DEATHS, OCCUR IN EVERY 1,000,000 HOURS OF FLYING IN FLIGHT AND COMBAT TRAINING, OWI SAID, COMPARED WITH 62 ACCIDENTS AND 103 DEATHS IN THE PRE-WAR PERIOD.

"IN GENERAL, THE FATALITY RATE IN FLYING TRAINING IS ABOUT THE SAME AS IT WAS BEFORE," OWI'S SURVERY SAID. IT CALLED THIS RECORD "REMARKABLE" INASMUCH AS THE TRAINING PERIOD HAS BEEN CUT FROM 12 TO 7 MONTHS, THE PLANES ARE HEAVIER AND "HOTTER" AND EACH INSTRUCTOR HANDLES MORE STUDENTS.

THE RATE OF FATALITIES IN COMBAT TRAINING HAS JUMPED MARKEDLY--

FROM 145 DEATHS PER 1,000,000 HOURS BEFORE THE WAR TO 521 DEATHS NOW. BUT OWI SAID THAT PRE-WAR COMBAT TRAINING WAS "COMPARABLE IN LITTLE MORE THAN NAME" WITH WARTIME TRAINING.

"FIGHTER PLANES ARE FASTER AND BOMBERS ARE HEAVIER; AND THE LESSONS OF WAR X X X HAVE TAUGHT THE NEED FOR TRAINING PILOTS IN HIGHLY HAZARDOUS OPERATIONS THAT WERE RARELY IF EVER TAUGHT IN PRE-WAR COMBAT TRAINING, SKIP-BOMBING, DELIBERATE FLYING IN BAD WEATHER, FLYING TIGHT FORMATIONS, NIGHT-FIGHTING TACTICS, NIGHT NAVIGATIONAL MISSIONS, AND LOW-LEVEL STRAFING."

FIGHTERS ARE THE MOST DANGEROUS PLANE TO FLY; THE RATE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS IN TRAINING IS 431 PER 1,000,000 HOURS. HEAVY BOMBERS ARE MUCH SAFER BUT ARE THE NEXT MOST DANGEROUS, ACCOUNTING FOR 125 FATAL ACCIDENTS, WHILE THE SAFEST PLANE IS THE PRIMARY TRAINER WITH ONLY 23 CRACKUPS PER MILLION HOURS.

THE COMMONEST CAUSE -- 48 PER CENT -- OF ALL ACCIDENTS IS PERSONNEL ERROR--WHICH MEANS A HUMAN LAPSE EITHER IN PILOT OR GROUND CREW. ENGINE OR STRUCTURAL FAILURES ACCOUNT FOR 12.4 PERCENT AND MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES 2.2 PERCENT. THE CAUSE OF 37.4 PERCENT OF ALL FATAL ACCIDENTS REMAINS UNDETERMINED.

BEFORE THE WAR 974 OUT OF EVERY 1000 AIR CADETS EARNED THEIR WINGS WITHOUT INJURY DUE TO AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS; NOW 957 COME THROUGH UNHURT. BEFORE THE WAR 987 OF EACH 1,000 WENT THROUGH WITHOUT A FATAL ACCIDENT; NOW 980 EMERGE WITHOUT A FATAL CRACKUP.

THE MOST FREQUENT KIND OF FATAL ACCIDENT IS COLLISION IN FULL FLIGHT WITH A MOUNTAINSIDE, TREE, TELEPHONE POLE, OR OTHER OBJECT--27.1 PERCENT. SPINS AND STALLS WITHOUT ENGINE FAILURE ARE SECOND--14.6 PERCENT. THEN FOLLOW COLLISIONS WITH OTHER AIRCRAFT--8.5 PERCENT; TAKEOFF, 8.2 PERCENT; FORCED LANDING, 5.8 PERCENT; LANDING, 5.3 PERCENT; STRUCTURAL FAILURE, 4.6 PERCENT; FIRE, 2.8 PERCENT; SPINS AND STALLS FOLLOWING ENGINE FAILURE, 2.5 PERCENT; TAXIING, 0.7 PERCENT; UNDETERMINED, 12.1 PERCENT; MISCELLANEOUS, 7.8 PERCENT. THESE FIGURES ALL ARE FOR THE WARTIME PERIOD.

UNDATED JAPANESE (125)

JAN 17 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO SAID YESTERDAY (SUN) IN A WEEKLY SUMMARY THAT "THE ENEMY'S AIR ATTACKS AGAINST RABAUL (ON NEW BRITAIN) IN PARTICULAR ARE GROWING IN INTENSITY AND THE WAR SITUATION IS ASSUMING GREAT PROPORTIONS."

IN LINE WITH THE USUAL JAPANESE POLICY OF EXAGGERATING ALLIED LOSSES AND GREATLY MINIMIZING JAPANESE LOSSES, DOMEI ESTIMATED ALLIED KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE CAPE MERKUS AREA AT 3,500 AGAINST 134 JAPANESE.

THE ALLIES ARE CONTINUING TO REINFORCE CAPE GLOUCESTER, THE AGENCY CONTINUED, PLACING ALLIED LOSSES THERE AT 2,500 TO 3,000 AS AGAINST 1,000 JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IS BEING STRENGTHENED BY THE ALLIES AS AN AIR BASE, THE JAPANESE SAID. DOMEI PLACED ALLIED LOSSES THERE AT BETWEEN 3,500 AND 4,500 SINCE THE CAMPAIGN BEGAN, AGAINST 1,000 JAPANESE LOSSES.

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A SECOND TOKYO BROADCAST, MEANWHILE, ANNOUNCED THE FORMATION OF A LARGE CONTROL AGENCY, KNOWN AS THE AIRPLANE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, IN "AN ATTEMPT TO SPEED FORCEFULLY INCREASED PRODUCTION OF AIRPLANES IN OUR COUNTRY."

PREVIOUSLY DIVIDED BETWEEN ARMY AND NAVY JURISDICTION, JAPANESE PLANE PRODUCTION IN FUTURE WILL BE CONTROLLED BY A COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ASSOCIATION, THE AVIATION ORDNANCE GENERAL BUREAU AND THE MUNITIONS MINISTRY, PERSONALLY HEADED BY PREMIER GEN.HIDEKI TOJO.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, ADDED, "THE AIRPLANE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION WILL PARTICIPATE IN IMPROVING TECHNICAL SKILLS, PROMOTING EFFICIENCY AND IMPROVING WORKING HOURS AND OTHER GENERAL MATTERS CONCERNING PRODUCTION INCREASE."

SB522PEW

30.24-11845

LT. GEN MARK. W. CLARK

New York, jan. 16-(ap)-General Clark has sent congratulations to GEN. HENRI

General Giraud on the performance of French tropps in Italy against

"DESPITE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER AND IN EXTREMELY

resoluté German resistance and in bad weather and a difficult terrain,

DIFFICULT TERRAIN," RADIO FRANCE OF ALGIERS SAID

the Algiers French radio reported tonight. The broadcast was recorded

by FCC monitors.

(Editors, this may be used in Algiers Italian under dash

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or in brackets.)

Britain Denies Peace Talks With Nazis, Reported by 'Pravda' in Cairo Dispatch; Reds Push Toward Latvia, Gain in Poland

Cairo 'Rumor' Says Officials Met With Von Ribbentrop

RUSSIANS INTERPRET POLISH REPLY as rejection of offer.

CASSIDY Page A-3

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Jan. 17.—Pravda published a Cairo report today that two English officials had conferred secretly with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to find terms for a separate peace with Germany, and added:

"It is understood the meeting did not remain without results."

The 10-line dispatch, published at the top of Pravada's foreign news page under the heading, "Rumors from Cairo," said the meeting "had the aim of finding out the conditions of a separate peace with the Germans."

Officials Here "Amazed."

It took place "in one of the seacoast cities of the Pyrenees Peninsula"—apparently Spain or Portugal—according to the official Communist party newspaper report.

(In Washington, the first reaction of officials was frank amazement that such a report should have been published in a paper which usually speaks with such authority as Pravda. In a less authoritative publication, the report would have received little or no attention.

(Concern ran less to any possibility of truth in the report, since the British have committed themselves on many occasions against a separate peace, than it did to the Russian purpose in giving the report circulation.)

The text of the dispatch:

"Cairo, Jan. 12 (By Special Correspondent of Pravda).—According to information from reliable Greek and Yugoslav sources, a secret meeting took place recently in one of the seacoast cities of the Pyrenees Peninsula between two English officials and Von Ribbentrop.

"The meeting had the aim of finding out the conditions of a separate peace with the Germans. It is understood the meeting did not remain without results."

(Tass broadcast the report, saying the meeting was in a "coastal town on the Iberian Peninsula." This was picked up by the Soviet monitor in London from a Moscow long-wave telegraph transmission. It was not included in the usual news voice broadcasts.

(There was no elaboration or comment on the dispatch.

(British reaction to the Pravda story was to reiterate the repeated British declaration that no peace would be negotiated with the Germans without full accord of all the Allies, including the Russians and Americans.

(A British spokesman, whose name cannot be used, was inclined to regard the story lightly, raising the question that if it originated in Cairo, why was it not circulated by British and American news agencies as well as Pravda? He expressed doubt that any such report passed the Cairo censorship.)

Pacts Ban Separate Peace.

The original Soviet-British agreement on joint wartime action against Germany and their later 20-year alliance both provided that neither side would make a separate peace.

Pravda's dispatch amounted to an accusation that Britain, at least, was sounding out Germany on the possibility of a separate peace.

The concluding sentence that the secret parley did not remain without results, carried for Russians the positive sense that it had at least partial success.

The dispatch stirred intense interest and surprise among the Russian public, but met with incredulity in Allied quarters.

Publication of Importance.

There were two interesting points about the dispatch:

1. Although it appeared in the organ of the Communist party, it was not official and did not even bear the weight of a dispatch of the official news agency, Tass, but was labeled plainly as from special Balkan sources.

The newspaper itself labeled the story as among "rumors."

2. The mere fact of publication of the story was of considerable importance at a time when the United Nations appeared to have been indissolubly joined after the Moscow and Teheran conferences.

While Pravda's back page carried the Cairo story of separate peace negotiations, the front page displayed the Polish government statement, asking the United States and Great Britain to arrange Soviet-Polish negotiations, and the Soviet reply that negotiations with the present Polish government were impossible.

The Soviet answer to the Poles contained three points:

1. The Polish statement constituted a rejection of the "Curzon Line."

2. The Polish offer of negotiations was calculated to cause confusion since the Soviet Union already has broken relations with the Polish Government.

3. These circumstances showed again that the exiled Polish administration is unwilling to have friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

The State Atrocities Commission also announced that it is concluding an investigation into the killing of Polish prisoners in Katyn Forest near Smolensk which caused the break in Soviet-Polish relations. The Soviet reply to the Poles recalled that diplomatic relations were severed because the Polish Government in London was alleged by Moscow to have taken an "active part in a hostile anti-Soviet campaign of calumny by the German occupants about the killings at Katyn."

Actrocity Commission Reports.

The immediate cause of the break was the Polish Government's request to the International Red Cross to investigate the German charges that thousands of Polish officers were killed in Katyn Forest by the Russians.

The Soviet Atrocities Commission said it soon would publish a statement on the results of its investigation. The announcement said a special commission had been formed to "determine the conditions of the shooting by German Fascist invaders of Polish officer war prisoner."

The commission is the most impressive of any which have conducted several such inquiries. It is headed by N. N. Burdenko, member of the Academy of Sciences, and includes Alexei Tolstoy, author; Metropolitan Nikolai of Kiev, of the Russian Orthodox Church; Lieut.-Gen A. S. Gundorov, S. A. Kolensnikov, chairman of the Soviet Red Cross; V. N. Potemkin, Commissar of Education; Col.-Gen E. I. Smirnov, chief of the Red Army Medical Administration, and R. E. Milnikov, chairman of the Smolensk Soviet.

London Foreign Office Declares Report Is Totally Without Truth—Amazement Expressed in Washington.

London, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—The British Foreign Office stated tonight that "there is no truth whatever" in the report published by Pravda in Moscow that British officials had met with the German Foreign Minister to determine conditions for a separate peace.

Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador at Washington, was informed of the report and immediately got in touch with the British Foreign Office. It was felt that the report may have been founded on rumors afloat in the several weeks ago that anti-Nazi Germans in Portugal were seeking to negotiate with the British.

Although there was no domestic censorship ban on its publication, no mention had been made of the Pravda article in London newspapers up to midafternoon. Reuters carried a brief story attributed to a Moscow broadcast.

Halifax Also Denies Talk.

Washington, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, declared today there is no truth to the report published in Pravda, Communist party paper in Moscow, that two English officials had previously said the same thing.

Unofficially it was stated that the British here were as completely mystified by the story and its publication as were the British officials in Moscow.

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officials had conferred secretly with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop on terms of a separate peace.

"There is no truth to this story," Lord Halifax said. "People who believe it will believe anything."

He spoke about the time that Secretary of State Cordell Hull was telling a press conference that he had no information that would bear out the Pravda report.

News dispatches telling of the publication of the report in the communist journal under the heading "Rumors From Cairo," aroused extreme interest among officials here. Frank amazement was the usual reaction, not only at the rumors but also at the fact that Pravda would publish them. This arose from the fact that the communist journal is regarded as an authoritative publication whose dispatches are more likely than not to serve the designs of Russian officialdom.

Russia Charge of Meeting With Von Ribbentrop Refuted by London.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 18. — (AP) The British Foreign office declared flatly last night that "there is no truth" to Pravda's British-German peace talk rumor and the London Daily Mail today bluntly called the report "an insult to the British people."

The Mail and other London morning newspapers expressed disappointment at publication by the Communist party organ of a Cairo report that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and two British officials had discussed feelers for a separate peace.

Editors Take Strong Stand

Not a single afternoon paper carried the Moscow story but it was splashed on the front pages today and most papers had editorials that minced no words.

"The newspaper Pravda must be remarkably ignorant of British national standards," the Daily Mail commented. "That is the only excuse we can find for it."

The British government statement said:

"The Foreign office authorizes issue of a complete denial of a story reported from Cairo and published in Pravda to the effect that a secret meeting recently took place between von Ribbentrop and leading British figures. There is no truth to this story."

The Foreign office declared that peace talk reports were "absurd." Unofficially, there was unconcealed amazement over Pravda's publication of the report.

The vast preparations for invasion, Britain's promises to fight the war to a finish, and the 20-year British-Russian alliance were cited as sufficient answer to any talk that this country would consider a separate peace.

No Censorship Ban

The London press apparently gave no credence to the rumor. No censorship ban was imposed, but not a single afternoon paper in London carried the Moscow story. It was noted that Pravda printed the report on a back page under the heading "Rumor from Cairo,"—in much the same way that British newspapers publish similar reports with a view to stressing their stupidity or inaccuracy.

London morning newspapers generally used the story on their front pages, emphasizing the Foreign office denial.

An accompanying editorial in the The Daily Mail denounced "this canard" and said "It bears all the marks of enemy origin."

"No government even remotely suspected of this sort of conduct would live for a day," the Mail said.

The Daily Express, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, one of Russia's best friends in Britain, carried no editorial but a political correspondent wrote:

"This rumor in various forms and versions has been going around the world ever since Churchill and Eden held their conference at Cairo with Turkish representatives many weeks ago.

Fantastic Rumor

"But it was regarded as so fantastic and so obviously intended to make mischief between the Allies that it was ignored. When it received publicity in so influential a quarter as Pravda, however, the British government at once decided to deny it officially and to bring this denial directly to the notice of the Soviet government."

The Express said one American theory was that Pravda wanted the rumor brought into the open so it could be killed forcefully.

The Manchester Guardian said "To the world at large the story carries its refutation on its face, but what is not pleasant is that such slanderous accusation against an ally should be circulated among the Russian people."

The News-Chronicle said that since the Teheran and Cairo conferences "a number of untoward events have occurred to cause the world to wonder whether the United Nations really are so united."

One of the minor mysteries of the story was how a Pravda correspondent could send it from British-controlled territory. Another was what Britain would be expected to gain from a separate peace with Germany, now that she is Allied with the United States and the Soviet Union.

Disclaimed In Lisbon

Lisbon, Jan. 17 (AP)—British, Greek and Yugoslav sources here disclaimed any information of the rumored peace talks reported by *Pravda* to have taken place on the Pyrenees peninsula. Allied diplomats, evidently disinclined to take the story seriously, recalled there was no substantiation for previous rumors that Germany's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, had been in Portugal.

10-Line Dispatch Stirs Wide Debate

MOSCOW, Jan. 17. — (AP) The Communist party organ, Pravda, today published a report which, although plainly labeled as a rumor from Cairo, amounted to an unofficial accusation that Britain was sounding out Germany on the possibilty of a separate peace.

The 10-line dispatch, published at the top of Pravda's foreign news page under a Cairo dateline and credited to "a special correspondent of Pravda," said two British officials had met secretly with Joachim von Ribbentrop, German foreign minister, with the "aim of finding out the conditions of a separate peace with the Germans."

It said "it is understood the meeting did not remain without results"—a phrase which carried to Russians the positive connotation that it had met at least a partial success.

Russians Surprised

Excited interest and surprise were stirred among Russians by the strange and disturbing story.

Allied quarters were incredulous. British officials said they could not understand either the report or the publication of it, and that they did not believe it.

The Pravda dispatch in its entirety was as follows:

"Cairo, Jan. 12—(By Special Correspondent of Pravda)—According to information from reliable Greek and Yugoslav sources, a secret meeting took place recently in one of the seacoast cities of the Pyrenees peninsula between two English officials and von Ribbentrop.

"The meeting had the aim of finding out the conditions of a separate peace with the Germans. It was understood the meeting did not remain without results."

Its mere publication raised an interesting point at a time when Britain, the United States and Russia appeared to have sealed their United Nations relationship at the Moscow and Teheran conferences.

Among the points of both the original Soviet-British agreement on joint war-time action against Germany and their later 20-year alliance was the declaration that neither would make a separate peace with Germany.

While Pravda's back page, customarily devoted to foreign news, carried the Cairo rumor, the front page displayed the Soviet declaration that negotiations with the present Polish government were impossible.

Alongside was the statement of the Polish government in London which the Soviet declaration answered.

The Polish statement said the Poles were willing to have Britain and the United States act as intermediaries in negotiations with Russia, but the Soviet answer asserted that negotiations were not possible because the Poles in effect had rejected the proposed "Curzon line" as an approximate boundary between a reconstituted Poland and Soviet Russia.

CAPTURE OF ROVNO WILL IMPERIL FOE IN SOUTH RUSSIA

Five Enemy Strongpoints Reduced in Northern Campaign.

NAZI ATTACKS HALTED

2,300 Germans Slain, Tanks and Big Guns Destroyed by Reds.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 18. — (AP) Northern Russian troops hammering toward the Latvian frontier 70 miles beyond drove to within seven miles of the rail junction of Novosokolniki yesterday, while far to the southwest another Red army plunged to within 14 miles of Rovno, an important communications hub for all eastern Poland.

A Moscow communique early today said the Russians had killed a total of 2,300 troops yesterday, 1,200 of them in the reduction of five German strongpoints in the north where the Red army's latest offensive had entered its fifth day.

Attack on 250-Mile Front

Berlin accounts said, however, that 250,000 Russians were attacking all along a 250-mile front below Leningrad.

Fierce German counter-attacks were reported continuing in the Uman region of the southwestern Ukraine. The Russians said their troops successfully repulsed all of them, destroying 80 tanks, 16 armored cars, six big guns, 200 trucks and other equipment.

Uman is 12 miles south of Yarovatka, where the Russians previously had cut the Smela-Kristinovka railway, one of the Nazi escape routes leading out of the middle Dnieper river area.

The capture of Tuchin put Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's forces of the First Ukraine army only 15 miles northeast of Rovno, and Moscow dispatches said Rovno's capture, an early possibility, would imperil the German grip on a vast area of southern Russia.

Soviet troops first by-passed Tuchin, said the bulletin broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor. Then, "taking advantage of the panic that broke out among the Germans, Soviet fighters wiped out about 300 Hitlerites," and captured several guns, an ammunition dump, and other booty.

Rail, Highway Junction

Rovno, 40 miles inside pre-war Poland, is an objective of troops attacking on the southern side of an 85-mile Russian bulge inside that territory. It is a junction on the Berdichev-Warsaw and Sarny-Lwow railways, and also is astride the hard-surfaced Kiev-Warsaw highway.

On Sunday other Russian units had taken Kostopol, 19 miles above Rovno, in the methodical Soviet slashing of German-held communications throughout the eastern part of old Poland.

The broadcast-communique recorded by the Soviet monitor was one of the shortest issued in six months. The only other sector it mentioned was "north of Uman" in the lower Ukraine where other units directed by Vatutin have been fighting their way toward the Rumanian frontier.

Russian forces which on Sunday had cut the Novosokolniki-Leningrad railway at Nasva, 20 miles above Novosokolniki, widened their hold along that railway with the seizure of five additional localities in advances of two or more miles.

Kurova Captured

Kurova, seven miles northeast of Novosokolniki, was captured, Moscow said, as the Russians converged on their larger objective which is on the railway running westward below Lake Ilmen from Velikie-Luki to Riga, Latvian capital. Several weeks ago other Russian units under Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian had been reported only five miles from Novosokolniki in a drive northward from Nevel.

Among the other towns declared taken were: Kiselevichi, 10 miles north of Novosokolniki; Alkhimovo, 12 miles on the northeast; and Sloboda, 15 miles on the north.

This was the only northern sector mentioned by Moscow, but the German High command gave a different picture. Berlin said the Russians were attacking north and northwest of Nevel, 28 miles below Novosokolniki, with fresh formations, north of Lake Ilmen, south of Leningrad, and south of Oranienbaum. The latter city is about 20 miles west of Leningrad, where the Russians hold a bridgehead about 15 miles wide and five miles deep on the south shore of the Gulf of Finland opposite the Soviet island naval base of Kronstadt.

"The Soviets attacked with growing intensity," said Berlin's communique regarding the fighting from Lake Ilmen to Leningrad. "Their break-through attempts were frustrated in bitter fighting. South of Oranienbaum, alone, 26 Soviet tanks were destroyed."

German broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press said the Red army was using 250,000 men on the long northern front, and one Berlin report acknowledged Russian penetrations north of Nevel and southeast of Vitebsk—the upper White Russian base to the south which has been almost encircled for weeks by the Soviets.

DNB, the German news agency, also said the Russians attacking across the frozen northern tip of Lake Ilmen—between Novosokolniki and Leningrad—had forced a crossing of the long-contested Volkhov river at a point 16 miles north of the lake. Such a development would put the Russians close to the big German base of Novgorod.

Reds Hurl Back Nazis in Drive Toward Latvia

Gains Along 9-Mile Front in New Soviet Offensive Reported

(Map on Page A-2.)

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A powerful new Soviet offensive was sweeping toward the 70-mile distant Latvian border today, hurling the Germans back along a 9-mile front, while in old Poland far to the south Red Army spearheads were driving toward the big rail and highway junction of Rovno.

Asserting last night that the new drive to the north of Nevel already had swept up 40 localities and cut the important Novosokolniki Railway below Lake Ilmen, Moscow announced at the same time that Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's 1st Ukraine Army had killed 100,000 Germans and captured 7,000 in three weeks of the massive offensive which has carried the Russians 55 miles inside old Poland.

The Red Army also forged ahead in White Russia, crossing the Ippa River to capture Novoselki, 17 miles north of Kalinkovichi in the Pripet Marshes, and reaching a point 47 miles from the old Polish border in a drive toward Pinsk, about 100 miles away

Cold Wave in White Russia.

Moscow dispatches said a cold wave accompanied by sharp frosts had returned to White Russia. Hard freezes in the Pripet Marshes would afford firm terrain for tanks.

The Russians told of repulsing heavy tank and infantry counter-attacks yesterday in the Vinnitsa and Uman sectors to the south, killing 2,000 Germans and destroying 136 tanks. Stockholm dispatches quoted a Berlin military spokesman as saying some Red Army units had crossed the Bug River, near Vinnitsa, only 20 miles from the vital Warsaw-Odessa Railway which supplies the Germans in the Dnieper Bend.

The new Soviet offensive north of Nevel apparently caused German

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propagandists some anxiety. One German broadcast declared the Russians were ready to throw 1,000,000 men in a major sweep toward the Baltic states. The Nazi-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau quoted a Berlin military spokesman as saying, "We are convinced some of the bloodiest battles between great bodies of troops are about to be fought on the northern front."

Reds Cut Highway Line.

A Moscow bulletin said the Red Army had launched the drive three days ago, pushing a wedge 9 miles wide and 5 miles deep into the German lines and seizing Nasva to cut the Novosokolniki-Dno railway "over which the Germans had transferred their troops along the front line."

The communique said Gen. Vatutin's forces driving through old Poland captured Vladimirets, 23 miles northwest of Sarny, and Antanovka, 15 miles west of Sarny, while his units farther south drove to within 19 miles of Rovno by occupying Kostopol, 35 miles inside the old border.

Besides killing 100,000 and capturing 7,000 Germans in the period between December 24 and January 13, a Moscow announcement said, Gen. Vatutin's forces swept up tremendous quantities of booty and destroyed 2,204 German tanks and 1,174 guns.

NAZIS ROUTED AS REDS DRIVE TOWARD LATVIA

CASSIDY

Russians Rip Into Foe's Line and Intercept Retreat in Baltic Sector.

LENINGRAD RAILROAD IS CUT

Vatutin Spearhead Pushes for Rovno, Key Junction in Southern Sector.

Moscow, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—The Germans were today reported retreating again before the pressure of a powerful new Russian offensive north of Novosokolniki, where the Russians cut the railroad line leading to Leningrad. Pravda said that the Russians were surging forward over smooth snow fields, ripping the German lines and intercepting their retreat.

As in other major retreats, the dispatch said, the Germans were attempting to demolish everything in their path, burning villages, blowing up bridges and herding the local populations westward.

The new offensive began with a surprise assault on German fortifications around the railroad town of Nasva. Pravda said that the Nazi line was broken on the first night of attack, and that Nasva fell the next day at noon. The Germans counter-attacked with tanks, self-propelled guns and infantry but were repulsed quickly. At one point, the Germans used two battalions supported by dive-bombers in groups of from twenty to twenty-five planes for daylight counter-attacks, Pravda reported. By night, the Russian Army resumed its advance.

The Russians employed tanks liberally in the new drive, although the terrain offered considerable obstacles. Fields were covered with snow in the Novosokolniki region, but the deep swamps there never freeze and are especially treacherous in this unusually mild winter. The thin ice breaks under the slightest pressure and brown mud oozes up to impede movements.

Eisenhower Finds Invasion Plans Well Under Way

JAN 18 1944

L-HAWKINS

LONDON, Jan. 17 — (AP) With confident good humor, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared today he had found the pre-invasion machinery rumbling briskly when he reached Britain, and disclosed that Lt.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley was senior American general heading the great and swiftly-mounting numbers of U. S. ground troops in the United Kingdom.

Gen. Eisenhower, giving his first London press conference as supreme Allied commander in the west, went no further in defining Gen. Bradley's role, but disclosure of Gen. Bradley's presence was widely accepted as tantamount to announcement that the zero hour would find him commanding all American soldiers, just as Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery will head all the British.

Choice Not Yet Made

It was strongly indicated outside the conference that the choice for the over-all American ground command had not been finally decided. But. Gen. Bradley, who proved him as commander of the Second corps in Tunisia and Sicily, has been in Britain many weeks, and seems a logical choice. Even if someone else is chosen for the post, the square-jawed infantryman seems a certain bet for command of an army.

Choice of the American ground leader will complete the western invasion command in all important details.

Gen. Eisenhower went to Washington for a few days to see President Roosevelt and Gen. George C. Marshall and also had a brief reunion with his family in Kansas before coming here from his Mediterranean post. He likewise talked with Prime Minister Churchill enroute.

He paid tribute to naval, air supply, and other forces "for the work that has been done in advance of my coming," and praised American infantrymen who "are getting themselves ready and toughened for any job that lies ahead."

The supreme commander said he was much pleased with the officers serving with him preparing for invasion and emphasized that, as in the Mediterranean set-up, this would be an Allied command.

Hails Naval Successes

"I hail the good work of the naval forces, particularly recently when they nailed the Scharnhorst and got three destroyers in the Bay of Biscay," he said. "These were simply dramatic moments—the grand work the navies have been doing is evidenced by all the troops brought to England safely.

"We salute the grand work of the air forces — what they have been doing by pounding Germany, reducing her military potential and at great risk to themselves and with absolute courage.

"It's a wonderful story — even those parts of the effort that have not been publicized. We should not overlook the good work of base supply, nor the fine infantry, training and preparing out on the cold moors and on the countryside in mud and rain."

Troops in the Mediterranean, he continued, have "become extraordinary fighting men — navy, air, and ground. They work together as a real team. I don't mean only in the higher echelons among the commanders-in-chief working with me, but on down to the different units of the command."

Gen. Eisenhower declared that "fundamentally, public opinion wins wars," and urged the frankest and fullest possible reporting of operations in the European theater.

"I take it you are just as anxious as I am to win this war and let it be done so we can all go fishing," he said.

Preinvasion Task Is Far Advanced, Eisenhower Says

Wilson Hints New Mediterranean Blows; Bradley Gets Post

By the Associated Press.

L-HAWKINS

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The preinvasion task in Britain already is far advanced, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower disclosed today as Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson hinted at new blows in the Mediterranean, possibly into Southern France.

This picture of Allied might menacing Hitler from the west and south, as well as the east, was thrown into sharper focus with announcement that Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, veteran of Tunisia, has become senior American general under Gen. Eisenhower in this theater.

Gen. Eisenhower, in his first press conference as western invasion commander in chief, warmly praised naval, air, supply and other forces for "the work that has been done in advance of my coming," and lauded infantrymen in the United Kingdom who "are getting themselves ready and toughened for any job that lies ahead." He recently arrived there after a visit to Washington, during which he conferred with President Roosevelt and Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff.

Gen. Wilson, the new Mediterranean commander in chief, in his first press meeting at Allied headquarters in Algiers, declared his front extends from the Maritsa River in the Balkans to the Pyrenees and "we've got to hit home wherever we see the opportunity * * *. If we saw an opportunity for going into Southern France we should do so."

Will Confer With De Gaulle.

He added he would confer today with French Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

"With luck," Gen. Wilson said, the Allies will win the war in Europe "this year, but whether we'll finish it this year is another thing." He drew the parallel of a boxer who has won but whose opponent still is on his feet.

Gen. Bradley's appointment stirred prompt speculation he would be the invasion commander for all United States ground forces as opposite number to Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who heads the British Army group, but there was no official confirmation. Gen. Bradley commanded the 2d Corps in Tunisia.

Making it clear that preparations were not just starting with his arrival, Gen. Eisenhower said:

"I hail the good work of the naval forces, particularly recently when they nailed the Scharnhorst and got those three destroyers in the Bay of Biscay. These were simply dramatic moments—the grand work the navies have been doing is evidenced by all the troops brought to England safely.

Lauds Air Forces' Work.

"We salute the grand work of the air forces—what they have done by pounding Germany, reducing her military potential, and at great risk to themselves and with absolute courage.

"It's a wonderful story, even those parts of the effort that have not been publicized. We should not overlook the good work of base supply nor the fine infantry training and preparing out on the cold moors and on the countryside in mud and rain."

Gen. Eisenhower, ruddy and healthy-looking, said, "fundamentally, public opinion wins wars," and asked the frankest and fullest possible reporting of operations in this theater.

"I take it you are just as anxious as I am to win this war and let it be done so we can all go fishing," he said.

Praises Allied Efforts.

Striking strongly at any idea that an apology is called for in connection with Allied efforts in the Mediterranean, he said troops down there "have become extraordinary fighting men—Navy, air and ground.

"They work together as a real team. I don't mean only in the higher echelons among the commanders in chief working with me, but on down to the different units of the command."

Gen. Wilson said the present objective in Italy was the capture of Rome, and that the Allied aim was "to bring the maximum pressure on the Germans wherever we can and with the maximum force we can use."

He added that the possibility of war extending into Spain now had receded.

Gen. Eisenhower expressed the greatest satisfaction with the lieutenants assigned him for the job of smashing into Hitler's fortress. He stressed that his is to be an Allied command of Allied operations, with questions of national prestige subordinated to military efficiency.

Churchill Looking Better.

He said he was highly pleased to be able to confer en route here from the Mediterranean theater with both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. The Prime Minister, he added, was looking much better and apparently was on the road to recovery when he saw him.

Gen. Eisenhower's arrival was announced yesterday in a bulletin by the newly-established "supreme headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force," which disclosed the conferences with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

The bulletin was followed by a War Department announcement in Washington that Gen. Eisenhower had spent "a few days" in the Capital, where he had conferred with President Roosevelt and Gen. Marshall.

The place of Gen. Eisenhower's meeting with Mr. Churchill was not disclosed but it presumably was somewhere in the Meditterranean area. A dispatch from Algiers last night said Mr. Churchill had conferred with Gen. Charles de Gaulle at Marrakech, French Morocco, last Wednesday and had reached agreement on the part French forces are to play in new assaults on Europe.

Array of Top Officers.

Gen. Eisenhower said farewell to his Mediterranean troops on January 2 after predicting an Allied victory over Germany in 1944.

His arrival in Britain virtually completed the array of top-notch Allied military men being assembled here to lead the invasion. Among those already here are:

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, deputy supreme commander; Gen. Montgomery, Air Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory, Allied air commander; Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces; Gen. Sir Harold Edmund Franklin, commander in chief of the British home forces. Lt. Gen. Van Strydonck de Burkel, commander in chief of the Belgian Army; Maj. Gen. H. J. Phaff, commander of Dutch forces; Gen. Wilhelm Hansteen, commander of Norwegian forces; Gen. Serge J. Ingr, commander in chief of the Czechoslovak Army; Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, commander of Polish forces in Britain.

Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle has been named commander of the United States Air Force, but his arrival in Britain has not been announced.

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YUGOSLAV TROOPS DRIVE ON ZAGREB, CROATIA CAPITAL

GREENE

JAN 18 1944

LONDON, Jan. 17—(AP) Strong forces of Yugoslav patriots were reported tonight to be driving within 25 miles of Zagreb, capital of Croatia and a German stronghold, while other columns of the Partisan army of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) hurled a column of Germans back upon Kocevje, 30 miles northeast of Fiume.

The Partisan march on Zagreb was disclosed in dispatches from Budapest which also declared the puppet chief of state, Dr. Ante Pavelic, had declared a state of emergency in the city and 3,000 persons were arrested in an attempt to halt the flight of residents to the camp of Tito's Partisans outside the city.

The German radio declared a "Serb nationalist" force, mostly students, had arrived in the German-held port of Sibenik.

Tito's war communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio said Partisans thrusting south toward Fiume had "successfully attacked" a strong German column on the road from Kocevje to Radek, the latter 30 miles northeast of Trieste, and inflicted heavy losses on the Nazis.

Apparently referring to another battle, the communique said "in the Ribnica valley, two enemy columns were smashed back toward Kocevje," about 20 miles southwest of Novo Mesto where bitter fighting has been in progress for three days. For the second day in succession the Partisans said, "A successful engagement is going on at Novo Mesto."

Tito's communique did not mention the drive on Zagreb but said Partisans had attacked Austachi (Quisling) garrison at Karlovac, 32 miles southwest of the Croat capital.

The communique said bitter fighting was continuing in central and eastern Bosnia.

A Swiss newspaper, the *Basler Nachrichten*, said the Croat ministry of the interior had listed 2,000 hostages to be executed in groups of from 10 to 50 in retaliation for

every sabotage incident.

The *Gazette de Lausanne* said recruits had swelled the Partisan ranks to 80,000.

Villagers along the Zagreb-Belgrade railway were said to have fled the region because the Ustachi usually took retribution against the people nearest at hand when the line was sabotaged.

Serb Force to Relieve Nazis in Yugoslav Port

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The German radio said today that a "Serb nationalist" force, composed mainly of students, had arrived in the German-occupied Yugoslav port of Sibenik, apparently to relieve Nazi forces for use on the active battle-front.

At the same time a communique from Marshal Josip Broz' (Tito's) headquarters announced that bitter fighting continued in Eastern and Central Bosnia—labeled by the Germans as a projected Allied "invasion corridor into the Balkans—where the Nazis latest drive has been reported smashed by the Partisans in some sectors.

A German broadcast asserted that the Patriots had been cleared from Solta (Sulet) Island off Split.

The broadcast Yugoslav communique also said guerrillas attacked a strong German column on the Kocevje-Rakek road in Slovenia, inflicting "great losses" in men and material on the Nazis. The bulletin said that 60 Ustachi soldiers were killed and many wounded in an attack on their garrison near the Croatian town of Karlovac.

In the Gorica area of Montenegro an enemy garrison was wiped out, the bulletin declared. The Partisans were said to be pressing their offensive in the Novo Mesto area of Slovenia.

POLES SEEK NEW TIES WITH RUSSIA

LONDON, Jan. 17 — (AP) Healing of the breach between the London Polish government and Soviet Russia appeared tonight on hinge on whether diplomatic relations can be reestablished through the efforts of the United States and Britain.

Poles, who feel that the problem concerns all the United Nations, welcomed the offer of the United States to help and waited to see whether negotiations with the Soviet government could be attained in the face of the stern Russian reply to the Polish statement Saturday.

It is believed in London that a reshuffling of Polish officials to eliminate President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz; Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, commander in chief of Polish armies in exile; and Lt. Gen. Dr. Marjan Kukiel, minister of defense; and giving the Moscow Union of Polish Patriots representation might bring the two governments together.

It is understood here that Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer will discuss the situation with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden soon and report to the Polish cabinet. In the meantime the Poles feel that purposely avoiding acceptance or rejection of the Russian Curzon line proposals was wise because settlement of complex frontier problems is unlikely in an interchange of broadcast messages.

A Soviet statement shortly on the Katyn forest findings may help clear some of the misunderstanding which arose when the massacre first was discovered, leading to the Russian-Polish rift.

JAN 18 1944

Russians Interpret Polish Answer as Rejection of Offer

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Soviet government, interpreting last Friday's Polish statement as a rejection of its offer to negotiate a new Russian-Polish border on a Curzon line basis, emphasized today it could not "enter into official negotiations with a government with which diplomatic relations have been interrupted."

Moscow's short sharp reply also raked up the Katyn Forest mass graves accusation by Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels last April with a reminder that Polish recognition of the charge caused the diplomatic break.

Hard on the heels of this response, Moscow announced in another broadcast—both of which were recorded here by the Soviet monitor—that a Russian state commission now is investigating "the murder of Polish officers and prisoners of war killed by German occupationists in the Katyn-Smolensk district."

Headed by Scientist.

Lt. Gen. Nikolai N. Burdenko of the people's commissariat of health heads the commission. Burdenko, a scientist, was the first Soviet recipient of an honorary fellowship from the Royal College of Surgeons.

The group also includes the writer, Alexei Tolstoi, whose "I Demand Vengeance" account of atrocities in Stalino stands as one of the highlights in Russian war reporting, and Metropolitan Nikolai of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The Moscow broadcasts received the immediate attention of the Polish government, which was expected to summon a cabinet meeting during the day. Some Poles in official circles, who have been frankly pessimistic of reconciliation, regarded Moscow's tone as substantiating their fears that Russia is not willing to negotiate with the Polish government-in-exile in London under British-American mediation.

The only ray of hope apparently was the fact that the Russians did not say flatly they would not resume diplomatic relations with the exile government, but it seemed likely that the latter would have to be reshuffled to be acceptable to Moscow—a move which would cause bitter controversy in the Polish cabinet.

Diplomatic Break Cited.

The Soviet statement, replying to the Polish note of Friday which asked British-American help in bringing Poland and Russia together, referred to the diplomatic break as caused by the Poles' acceptance of Goebbels' charges and declared the graves were filled "by German occupationists."

Earlier last week Moscow had offered to negotiate the border problem on the basis of the line drawn in 1919 after the first World War by an Allied commission headed by Viscount Curzon, British Foreign Secretary. By this suggestion, Russia would retain most of the contested territory, but at the same time Moscow urged that Poland expand westward, taking certain German territory.

"In the Polish declaration the question of the recognition of the Curzon Line as a Soviet-Polish frontier is entirely evaded and ignored, which can only be interpreted as a rejection of the Curzon Line," said the Moscow statement distributed today by the news agency Tass.

Although asserting that "the present Polish government does not wish to establish good neighborly relations" with the Soviet Union, the new Moscow declaration did not say flatly that Russia was unwilling to talk with a reconstituted Polish government.

On that score, the overtones of today's Moscow statement were implicit.

Target of Criticism.

In the Polish emigre cabinet in London still is Marjan Kukiel, war minister, who signed a communique April 16, 1943, declaring 15,000 Polish officers and soldiers were missing after the Russian occupation and asking a Red Cross investigation of the German propaganda charges.

The Polish commander in chief still is Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, who has been a target for bitter recriminations in Moscow Polish-language broadcasts by the Union of Polish Patriots in the U. S. S. R.

The Polish patriots again broadcast from Moscow in Polish last night, repeating criticisms of the exile government in London and declaring:

"Even now Mikolajczyk (Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk) under Sosnkowski's influence makes obscure evasive declarations concocted in the kitchen of diplomatic intrigue * * *."

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The Polish foreign minister still is Tadeusz Romer, who was Ambassador to Moscow when the Katyn charges were raised and who then was handed his traveling papers.

Others in the exile cabinet have drawn the ire of Moscow because of their uncompromising attitude toward losing any prewar Polish territory.

The Poles' statement Friday reiterated that the emigre government could not recognize "unilateral decisions or accomplished facts which have taken place or might take place on territory of the Polish Republic." This apparently referred to Moscow's stand that plebiscites in the Western Ukraine and White Russia had restored those areas in full to the Soviet Union.

The Russian reply termed as "misleading public opinion" the Polish expression of "a sincere desire for agreement on terms which would be just and acceptable to both sides."

The Polish statement was received favorably in both London and Washington official quarters and was viewed as a hopeful sign toward solution of a problem that patently is one of the most difficult facing the United Nations.

Texts of Statements Published.

In Moscow, today's issue of Pravda, official organ of the Communist party, carried the texts of both the Polish and Russian statements.

The Moscow radio also broadcast the Russian reply for publication in provincial papers tomorrow and carried the Polish statement, which had been ignored heretofore, in Polish language broadcasts.

Other members of the Katyn Investigating Commission were listed in a Moscow broadcast recorded by Reuters as Vladimir P. Potemkin, commissar for education; Chairman Melnikov of the Smolensk Regional Executive Committee; Col. Gen. Smirnov, chief of the Red Army Medical Service; Chairman Kolesnikov of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and Lt. Gen. Gundorov.

U. S. Offers Aid To End Soviet-Polish Break

Advises Reds of Willingness to Act; Hull Is Hopeful Ties May Be Restored

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. — The American government has advised the Soviet government of its willingness to work for restoration of good relations between Russia and Poland, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, disclosed today, and is hopeful that such relations may be resumed. The Secretary said at a press conference that a dispatch to that effect had been sent to Moscow.

His disclosure followed directly on an authoritative report from Moscow protesting against the Polish government's attitude toward the settlement of a Russo-Polish dispute over old Polish lands on which the Red Army is now fighting.

The Moscow radio interpreted a Polish statement of Jan. 15 as a rejection of its earlier offer to negotiate a new Russian-Polish border on the basis of the Curzon line, laid down during the World War as a border between Russia and Poland. To this interpretation the Moscow broadcast added the assertion that it could not "enter into official negotiations with a government with which diplomatic relations have been interrupted."

That obviously put the question of resuming relations in the position of a preliminary requirement to taking up the territorial question — provided Moscow is willing to re-establish relations with the present government and provided it then is willing to negotiate the territorial argument on any basis agreeable to the Poles.

The American expression of willingness to use its good offices in restoring relations was presented to the Moscow government by Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, to whom a dispatch from ... was forwarded on Saturday evening.

The American government's action, Mr. Hull said, results from its receipt of an official request of the Polish government on Jan. 14 in which the Poles asked London and Washington to undertake "intermediary discussions" of outstanding questions between the two eastern European nations.

The American position, Secretary Hull said, is that of willingness to make its good offices available if that is agreeable to the Soviet government.

Without going into the merits of the case he said that it is the American hope that some satisfactory means may be found for the resumption of friendly relations between the two fellow members of the United Nations.

Poland had asked in its message to the British and American governments that they participate in all outstanding questions needing to be settled. Mr. Hull's proposal to the Russians apparently stopped short of that and applied only to starting up negotiations for re-establishing relations.

London, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—The announcement today that the American Government was willing to work for the restoration of relations between the Polish and Russian Governments was received with gratitude and satisfaction here.

"It is noted as quite a goodwill gesture for one member of the United Nations family to ask for the restoration of relations between two other nations of the family," an authoritative Polish spokesman said.

Britain had announced prior to the latest Moscow declaration that she welcomed the Polish offer to resume negotiations.

3 American Soldiers Killed, 9 Injured in London Train Wreck

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A toll of 9 dead and 30 injured, including 3 American airmen killed and 9 other United States soldiers injured, was counted today in the crash of two London-bound trains in the suburban station of Ilford.

Both trains were crowded with hundreds of troops on leave. Names of the Americans were not disclosed immediately.

Most of the casualties were in the rear coach of a train from Yarmouth, hit by the Norwich Express and catapulted atop the Norwich locomotive. Three coaches of the Norwich train were telescoped and at least two coaches of the Yarmouth train were wrecked.

The ninth victim, Father George Fressanges, fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, died this morning.

It was Britain's worst train wreck in two years. Many of the coaches were wooden.

"All the seats in one coach were tangled up with victims pinned underneath the wreckage," a police constable said. "Some of the passengers were trapped under buffers of the following coach which crashed through. We had to jack the buffers up to get the people out."

Among the dead was Maj. Frank F. Heilgers, 51, Conservative member of Parliament for Bury St. Edmonds since 1931.

American and British soldiers aided railwaymen and civil defense squads in removing the dead and injured from the wreckage. A British woman passenger described the work of the American soldiers as "grand" and a rescue worker said:

"I have never seen people work like those boys did."

A member of the Pioneer Corps told of seeing an American soldier pinned by the legs who merely said, "I'm all right" when a doctor gave him a pain-easing drug.

NEW BRITISH AIRLINER TO CARRY 56 PERSONS

JAN 18 1944

LONDON, Jan. 17 — (AP) Britain's outstanding entry in the post-war civil aviation sweepstakes—the huge Avro York monoplane—can carry 56 persons inside its slab-sided 78-foot fuselage for journeys up to 1,250 miles.

Specifications disclosed today show that the plane has a maximum load of about 10 long tons and a maximum range with a lighter load of 3,000 miles at a cruising speed of 275 miles an hour.

The plane has the Lancaster bomber's four-engined power plant and uses as many Lancaster parts as possible. It has the same 102-foot wingspread, the same undercarriage and ailerons.

Berlin Claims Sinking Of 5 Allied Transports

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Berlin radio asserted today that German submarines had sunk five transports totaling 36,500 tons, three destroyers and two submarines in recent at-

30.24-1185 3

tacks on Allied shipping in the North Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said the destruc sinkings brought to nine the number of these Allied craft destroyed so far this month.

U. S. Heavy Bombers Reported Being Sent To Russia for Duty

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A report came from the German-controlled Vichy radio today that a new strategic bombing force is being built up in Russia in which British and American heavy bombers may join Soviet aircraft in attacking Eastern German areas.

Although the report has received no Allied confirmation, several London sources have suggested such a step was logical on the basis of the three-power Teheran conferences.

The broadcast was recorded by the Daily Express and its air reporter commented, "It is possible that Stirling four-engined bombers, which no longer are mentioned with any frequency as being used by the bomber command, are to join the Russian heavy bomber force."

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Stockholm said the German airplane manufacturing city of Brunswick "ceased to exist" after the RAF hit it with 2,000 tons of bombs Friday night. Neutral reporters estimated 12,000 persons were killed and 50,000 bombed out.

RAF Spitfires and Typhoons carried out offensive patrols over French territory yesterday and enemy raiders struck back last night at scattered points in England, causing an alert in London. One raider was destroyed.

In a new report of damage done to Leipzig, the RAF announced last night that 30 per cent of the city's most densely built-up areas were laid waste in the December 3 assault.

British Marriage Rate Is Lowest Since 1918

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Marriages in Britain totaled 81,454 in the third quarter of 1943, the lowest figure for that period since 1918. The marriage rate of 15.6 for each thousand of population was the lowest since 1917.

The birth rate in the same period was 16.2 a thousand, highest for the quarter since 1926.

KING'S GUARD SEIZED

London, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—The Polish Telegraph Agency reported today that the entire personal guard of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy had been arrested by the Germans, and its members shipped in sealed trucks to prisons in Poland.

Politician-Priest 'Retired' As Prelate

London, Jan. 17 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Tiso, politician-priest who became puppet president of Slovakia under the Germans, has "retired" as Catholic monsignor, the Vatican radio said tonight.

The brief announcement, recorded in London by the Associated Press, said Dr. Tiso's retirement was "owing to his political activities" and that a successor had been appointed.

During the Munich crisis, Dr. Tiso called for Hitler's help in a revolt to make Slovakia "independent," and later was decorated by Hitler.

Magazine Gives Details Of Radio Glider Bomb

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—An airplane recognition magazine published tentative details today of a radio-controlled, rocket-powered glider bomb which the Germans were said to have employed in several attacks on shipping in the Atlantic and Mediterranean recently without notable results.

The bomb, known by the Germans as the "Henschel-293," was said to be about 6 to 10 feet long with a wing span of 10 to 15 feet. It weighs about 2,500 pounds and has a maximum speed of 300 miles per hour.

The silhouette of the bomb looks like a squat fighter plane and the rocket-propulsion element looks like a little bomb slung underneath. The whole contrivance is carried under a regular plane—usually a Dornier-217 or Heinkel-177—and is controlled from it.

Leningrad Pioneers Tuberculosis Meth

London, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Sternberg Tuberculosis Institute in Leningrad has successfully treated tuberculosis with repeated blood transfusions, the Moscow radio said tonight.

In a broadcast recorded here by the Soviet monitor it said transfusions had proved especially effective in cases on tubercular lesions of the peritoneum and lymphatic glands and also in pleurisy. It said the new tre tment now was being applied in practice in Leningrad.

Colonel Goodrich Given New Air-Force Command

London, Jan. 17 (AP)—Col. Donald R. Goodrich, a veteran of 26 year's service with the United States Air Force, took over the command of the American Eighth Air Force Service Command today.

He succeeds Maj. Gen. Henry J. F. Miller, of Philadelphia, who has been given a new assignment.

Colonel Goodrich's wife, son and daughter live at Montgomery, Ala.

Ulster M. P. Would Close Eire Border

London, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Rev. James Little, a member of Parliament from Ulster, announced today that he will ask the House of Commons to close the border between Northern Ireland and Eire as an aftermath to his allegation that two parachutists were dropped from a German bomber into Eire early in December.

"We have an open border with Eire and if Germany is allowed to drop spies in Eire there is nothing to stop them crossing into Ulster (Northern Ireland) and injuring the people of Northern Ireland," he explained.

The London *Evening Standard* printed an unconfirmed report that one of the parachutists was an Englishman who subsequently was handed over to British authorities and confined to the Tower of London.

2 Irishmen Reported Returned To Eire by German Bomber

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The office of the dominions secretary withheld comment today on what, if any, action it had taken regarding reports that a German bomber recently carried two Irishmen from Germany to Eire and dropped them by parachute.

An investigation of the reports was suggested Saturday by the Rev. James Little, a member of Parliament from Ulster, who asked the dominion secretary if he had any information on the mission of the two men.

The Daily Mail said the two men were John P. O'Reilly, who broadcast for the Germans as the Irish "Lord Haw Haw," and Patrick Kenny, a worker inside Germany for 10 years. The newspaper gave this version of the incident:

O'Reilly landed December 16 3 miles from his father's farm in County Clare. When he was arrested two days later, he had permits to leave Germany and land in Eire, all of which were in order.

Kenny bailed out on December 19 in a gale. He was knocked out when his parachute dragged him through two thorn fences and against a gate. He was arrested that night.

"It is likely both men now are in Mountjoy Jail in Dublin," the Daily Mail said. The newspaper quoted Sir John Maffey, British minister in Eire, as saying the British government was kept informed.

Soldiers Send 'Aid' To Gloria Who Had But $135,000 In '43

JAN 18 1944

London, Jan. 17 (AP)—The American army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* announced today it was forwarding to Mrs. Gloria Vanderbilt di Cicco $2.05 sardonically raised by a small group of soldiers at an Eighth Air Force fighter station after publication of a recent report of the annual accounting of the heiress' estate.

"*Stars and Stripes* always is willing to lend its aid to any worthwhile benevolent endeavor and will see to it she gets the two bucks—and a nickel," said a double column front page story headed "plus a nickel for a cup of coffee."

Stars And Stripes had printed January 5 an article headed "Only $135,000 a Year, So Gloria Fa Gems."

Under a New York dateline, *Stars and Stripes* dispatch said Mrs. di Cicco declared to a surrogate's court she "just couldn't make a go of things on $135,000 she received in 1943 in addition to her husband's lieutenant's pay in the army. At one time she had to pawn some of her jewels for $1,800 in order to make ends meet, she said. She made the accounting under the terms of a trust fund set up by her father."

Conforms Expenditures

New York, Jan. 17 (AP)—Thomas B. Gilchrist, attorney for Mrs. di Cicco, said today that *Stars And Stripes'* statements were "borne out by the report—which I filed—on what was spent."

"I don't usually make statements for Mrs. di Cicco," he added. "I guess the only thing I can say is that she had a big income and that she spent it."

Lieut. Pasquale (Pat) di Cicco, her husband, is a patient in Mitchel Field (N. Y.) Hospital. He is attached to the First Fighter Command at the field.

SAY TAIL GUNNER SHOT DOWN 10 FOES

BRAHAM

An American Bomber Base in England, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Sergt. James R. Hamilton of Joycetown, Ky., tail gunner of a Flying Fortress, shot down possibly ten German planes in the attack on Oschersleben on January 11 and probably set a record. His achievement was all the more remarkable because he was wounded half-way through the violent, three-hour running battle.

The record for all six gunners aboard a single Fortress is thirteen. The individual high score record is not available, but it is doubtful that any one has ever bagged more than three or four on a single flight.

"I know it is hard to believe," said Lieut. Fred Grinham, pilot, "but there are at least nine of us who saw it, and if he didn't get at least eight, we'll eat our helmets—earphones and all."

As the Germans closed in after the bomb run, the crew heard Hamilton yell over the interphone: "Whee! I got the ——." Then there was silence. A 20-mm. shell had creased the back of Hamilton's neck and right ear, knocking him cold.

But in a few minutes his guns began chattering again.

"He put on a one-man show back there," Lieut. Grinham said, "German fighters attacked us for three solid hours. Hamilton got the brunt of the attack because they made most of their passes against our tail."

Nazi Secret Weapon 'Liquid Air' Bomb, Swedish Paper Says

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17.—The secret weapon about which German propagandists have been boasting recently was described by the Swedish press today as a "liquid air" rocket bomb of great destructive power which can be employed against targets 70 miles away.

The Swedish paper Stockholms Tidningen said neutral military experts had received information that the new weapon was being readied for final tests and that it probably would be tried out on the Russian front before being used against Great Britain.

The paper said it was understood that the bomb was propelled to a height of more than 30 miles by rocket power—although some experts were represented as skeptical on this score—and then was designed to glide to its ultimate target.

Preliminary tests were reported to have been made in Austria and an eyewitness of the explosive effects of the bomb was quoted as saying:

"It was as if bushes, trees and everything had been smashed to atoms by the blast. A strange-looking orange and blue flame hangs in the air for minutes afterward."

The rocket bomb was said to have three chambers—one loaded with 1,000 pounds of "liquid air," the second with 500 to 700 pounds of explosives to drive the rocket and the third with a quicksilver detonating fuse set off by a radioactive salt solution.

Nazi Army Releases Schmeling

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17 (AP).—Max Schmeling, former world heavyweight boxing champion, has been released from German military service and has retired to a farm outside Cologne "Aftonbladet's" Berlin correspondent reported today. Schmeling originally was a parachutist and participated in the Crete action.

Copenhagen Police Reported Interned

Stockholm, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—The Free Danish Press Service said today that German military and police had interned the entire police force of Copenhagen and had occupied all police stations. Danish informants here said they believed a new wave of sabotage against the Nazi invaders had led to the action which had been long expected.

Nazi occupation authorities have accused Danish police of not co-operating with them in the past in combating the numerous outbreaks of sabotage.

'Horst Wessel' Verboten Ist—Too Many Parodies

Stockholm, Jan. 17 (AP)—Singing of the "Horst Wessel" song, Nazi anthem, now is forbidden in Germany unless special permission is obtained in connection with prearranged assemblies, sources from Germany reported today. The reason: Too many anti-Nazi parodies were being sung to the tune.

The same thing happened with the once-popular "Wir Fahren Gegen England" (we're sailing against England), also banned.

7 Italian Anti-Fascists Slain

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 17 (AP).—The Milan Catholic newspaper "Italia," received at the Italian border, reported today that seven anti-Fascists had been executed at Savona. Among them were an attorney, Renato Wiullermin, a leader of the Catholic Popular party before the dictatorship and secret organizer of the anti-Fascist Christian Democratic party. The Fascist newspaper "Republica" of Florence announced that Aldo and Mario Crespi, proprietors of the newspaper "Corriere Della Sera," of Milan, had been arrested on charges of aiding Italian partisans.

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ALLIED ARMIES SET FOR CASSINO DRIVE

KENNEDY

Nazi Troops Pushed Back of Rapido River in Italy.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 17—(AP) American and French troops, smashing at the Nazis' Gustav line along a 30-mile front, reached the Rapido river and other points favorable for launching an attack on the key city of Cassino today as their new commander-in-chief, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, declared that the Germans would be hit wherever and whenever the opportunity offers on the Mediterranean front.

Rome, itself, is the immediate objective of present Allied operations in Italy, Gen. Wilson said at his first press conference here, adding that he was "optimistic" that the Eternal city would fall to the Allies before long. He said other attacks might be expected along the southern front anywhere from its western extremity, the Pyrenees, to its Balkan terminus, where the river Maritza flows into the sea.

Promisingg easier terrain for Allied troops once they break the enemy's present defenses before Cassino, the man who has been nicknamed "Jumbo" because of his size said that, given luck, the Allies might win the war this year—"but whether we'll finish it this year is another thing," he added. He drew the parallel of a boxer who has won a fight, but whose opponent still is on his feet.

"The Germans are already feeling the strain on the eastern front, and our object must be to tighten up that strain so that when the weakest link snaps the collapse of the whole fabric will be rapid and thorough," Gen. Wilson said. "The enemy has made an iron ring all around him, but it's not the same in strength everywhere."

Another great river battle appeared to be shaping up as American forces consolidated their positions on newly-captured Mt. Trocchio, just east of Cassino, and sent their forward elements to the very banks of the Rapido.

Line Follows River

The powerful Gustav line follows the Rapido out of the mountains of central Italy to Cassino, thence along the south bank of the river to St. Angelo and San Ambrogio, and from there down the Garigliano river to the sea. French troops fighting through the mountains reached a point less than 1,000 yards from the village of Sant' Elia, roughly three miles northeast of Cassino.

The Rapido's high banks have been studded with gun emplacements, machinegun nests and dugouts, as have the rocky hills and ledges that rise behind it. The exact point at which American troops finally reached the stream was not announced, but it was possible they had thrust down the northern slope of Mt. Trocchio which they captured Saturday.

Plane Factory Hit

Flying Fortresses of the 15th U. S. Air force based in southern Italy struck a heavy blow Sunday at a Nazi fighter plane plant at Klagenfurt, Austria, 150 miles southwest of Vienna, leaving the factory wreathed in smoke and flames.

The Klagenfurt works is a subsidiary of the huge Messerschmitt plant at Wiener Neustadt outside Vienna, previously hit several times. Targets in Sunday's attack included machine shops, workshops, precision parts shops, power houses and offices.

Other Fortresses pounded a Nazi airdrome at Villaorba, 75 miles to the southwest in Italy, and Liberators smashed at the Osoppo airdromes in northern Italy and the Yugoslav Adriatic harbor of Zara. The Liberators shot down nine Nazi planes over Osoppo. In all, 18 enemy craft were destroyed in yesterday's operations for a loss of five Allied planes.

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Step Up Attack on Enemy Defenses Near Cassino

GALLAGHER

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 17.—Attacking along a 30-mile front, American and French troops of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's 5th Army reached the steep banks of the Rapido River which runs through Cassino, and have begun battering assaults on the Gustav defense line, main barricade to Rome, Allied headquarters announced today.

The exact penetration where American troops finally pushed up to the Rapido, which runs almost due north and south at Cassino, was not announced. Previously, however, American infantrymen had stormed and captured Mount Trocchio, the last high ground before Cassino, whose peak is but 2 miles from the town, and it was possible that they had thrust on down the slopes to Cassino itself.

French Reach Upper Rapido.

The French of Gen. Alphonse Juin also smashed through pecipitous hills and mountains in the Apennines to reach the Upper Rapido, having previously captured the village of Cardito and another of the many Mount Croces which dot the Italian terrain.

At Cardito and Mount Croce the French were 9 to 10 miles north of Cassino and only slightly east. Lower down the line, however, where they had reached to within 2 miles of the mountain village of Sant' Elia, they were but 5 miles from Cassino.

The Rapido's high banks have been converted by the Germans into one of the main features of their Gustav line. It has been studded with guns, weapon pits, dugouts and traps, as have the hills and rocky ledges behind it.

The Americans launched their final attack against the 1,475-foot Mount Trocchio at dawn Saturday and by nightfall had cleared out the enemy except for isolated pockets. These were attacked yesterday.

Although the victory placed Gen. Clark's troops only two airline miles from Cassino, the Germans were expected to fight desperately to retain this base, for its fall would open up the possibility of a swift Allied advance through valley land toward Rome, some 70 miles away.

Yesterday's communique announced that Gen. Juin's French troops, fighting in difficult mountain terrain, had occupied Cardito, which is 3 miles northwest of captured Acquafondata, and seized the village of Vallerontonda.

Drive Toward Junction.

The French also were driving toward the highway junction of Atina, miles north of Cassino.

(Gen. Clark has sent congratulations to Gen. Henri Giraud on the performance of the French troops in Italy against resolute German resistance "despite unfavorable weather and in extremely difficult terrain," Radio France of Algiers said last night. The broadcast was recorded in New York by FCC monitors.)

Action along the 8th Army front on the Adriatic end of the Italian battle line remained at a virtual stalemate except for patrol actions and raids on enemy outposts in the Orsogna area by British troops.

Fortresses Hammer Nazi Aircraft Plant In Northern Austria

Direct Hits Are Scored On Factory by Planes From Italian Bases

HEINZERLING

By the Associated Press.

A UNITED STATES 15th AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE IN ITALY, Jan. 17.—Flying Fortresses of the 15th Air Force struck a savage blow yesterday at the highly-important Klagenfurt aircraft works which Hitler tucked away in Northern Austria to safeguard it from attack.

Fortresses from Italian bases, coordinating their crushing force with that of the Britain-based 8th Air Force in the rising campaign to pulverize the Nazi aircraft industry, struck through heavy antiaircraft fire and a few fighter planes to score many direct hits on the factory.

Returning crewmen said great clouds of smoke hovered over the plant and part of it was in flames as the Fortress turned away. The Klagenfurt Railroad yards also were attacked.

Plant 75 Miles From Trieste.

The Klagenfurt works, 75 miles northeast of the Italian port of Trieste, is a subsidiary of the huge Messerschmitt plant at Wiener Neustadt outside Vienna, which has also been attacked by the 15th Air Force. Aircraft parts essential to production both at Wiener Neustadt and at other German aircraft works, such as Regensburg, north of Munich, are manufactured at the Klagenfurt plants.

Targets for yesterday's attack included machine shops, workshops, precision parts shops, power houses and offices.

While this force of bombers was attacking the source of Hitler's aerial defenses, other Fortresses unloaded bombs on an airdrome at Villaorba, 75 miles to the southwest in Italy, and Liberators joined in with a smash at the Osoppo airdromes in Northern Italy and the Yugoslav Adriatic harbor of Zara.

Four Fighters Shot Down.

P-38 Lightning fighters which escorted the Fortresses to Klagenfurt shot down two German fighters and three Fortress gunners—Sergts. Robert Toothaker, San Diego, Calif.; Richard W. Cooke, Astoria, N. Y., and Bodier Robertson, Marysville, Calif.—were credited with destroying another.

The Liberators shot down nine German planes over Osoppo to bring the day's total to 12. Five Allied planes were missing.

A German broadcast said damage was caused at Klagenfurt, but claimed that 18 Allied planes were shot down in this and other actions in the Mediterranean theater.

Churchill-De Gaulle Conference Agrees On French War Role

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 17.—Agreement on some French participation in new assaults on Europe has been reached by Prime Minister Churchill and Gen. Charles de Gaulle at a "most cordial" conference at Marrakech, Morocco, it was announced over the week end.

The British Prime Minister, fully recovered from pneumonia, agreed with the head of the French Committe of National Liberation on the necessity for a close relationship between France and Britain, but was reported to have reserved for the Allied military command any decision on supplying arms to anti-Nazis within France.

Giraud's Advice Taken.

The Allied high command policy has followed the advice of Gen. Henri Giraud, commander in chief of French forces, to send arms to trained French soldiers rather than to the underground. Gen. de Gaulle in a recent speech before the French Assembly declared the Allies had not sent enough help to French patriots despite "long and dolorous negotiations."

An official French announcement of the meeting said the two leaders reviewed "the principal questions interesting to Franco-British relations as well as the different aspects for co-operation for a common victory."

Treason Trials Discussed.

Among the other questions which the leaders had an opportunity to discuss were the establishment of a provisional French government after the invasion and the pending treason trials of some former high-ranking French leaders on whose behalf the British and American leaders are said to have made "informal inquiries."

Gen. De Gaulle was accompanied by Gaston Palowski, his chief political adviser. Lord Beaverbrook, who is lord privy seal, and Alfred Duff Cooper, British representative to the French National Committee, also sat in on the conference. Mr. Churchill was invited to review French troops and stood with Gen. De Gaulle as French planes wheeled overhead and the native and European population cheered.

The news that the Prime Minister had fully recovered from pneumonia aroused speculation in London that he might make an early appearance before the House of Commons, which will reconvene shortly after its long Christmas recess.

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TROOPS REPAY PILOTS

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—American troops traveling through the Mediterranean in a recent convoy raised more than $4,000 at their journey's end and presented it to the Mediterranean Coastal Air Force for relatives of lost pilots or Air Force charities. During the trip the Coastal Air Force had beaten off two German air attacks directed against the convoy.

In one of these the Allied pilots shot down nine enemy planes within sight of the cheering troops. In another they intercepted nine torpedo-carrying Junkers-88s, shot down two, and forced the others to jettison their torpedoes.

British, American and French pilots participated in these operations. Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hugh Pugh Lloyd, commanding the Coastal Force, divided the money equally among the benevolent funds of the three groups.

Fascist Supporter Doomed

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 17 (AP).—A military tribunal has imposed the death sentence on an Italian convicted of trying to revive Fascism in Italy and ordered a woman colleague imprisoned for a year, it was announced today.

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FULL FRENCH AID EXPECTED

DYNAN

Predicted As Sequel To De Gaulle-Churchill Parley

Algiers, Jan. 17 (AP) — Gen. Charles de Gaulle may soon lead his French Committee of National Liberation into wholehearted support of the United States and Britain as a result of his conference last week with Prime Minister Churchill at the Morocco city of Marrakesh, it was reported today.

In exchange the Allies may guarantee application of the committee's projected provisional government in liberated metropolitan France and de Gaulle's entry into France as soon as a brideghead is won. These decisions still are pending, it was said.

May Revamp Committee

De Gaulle may reshuffle the committee into a definitely pro-Allied pattern and otherwise prove to Churchill and President Roosevelt that he is willing to contribute toward the long sought Franco-American-British cohesion.

Adrain Tixier, Labor Commissioner, and Andre Philip, Minister of State, reputedly cool to America and Britain, may be dropped from the committee and Communists added to round out a truly national regime of all parties.

While nothing could be learned officially of the agenda, both French and British quarters stressed the cordiality of the conference, which is believed to have cleared the air of long-standing fears and suspicion.

Friendly Hand Extended

De Gaulle, it is reported, has had a friendly hand extended to him and has yet to make up his mind on acceptance. His decision would be reflected in the future composition of the committee, according to informed Frenchmen.

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, at his first press conference since taking command of the Mediterrean theater, told correspondents today that an invasion of southern France might be undertaken. Later he saw and conferred with de Gaulle and with Gen Henri Giraud. The topic of French participation in such a campaign is believed to have been discussed.

SOLDIERS CAN'T SAY

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Under a War Department ruling, soldiers will not be permitted to express views for publication on the subject of the soldiers' vote. Correspondents of this theater were told they may write their own impressions on the soldiers' attitude, but may not quote individuals or take polls.

The ruling is based on a permanent Army regulation which forbids officers or men to enter into public debate on political issues or matters pending before Congress.

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Drugs And Plasma Sent To Balkan Guerrillas

Cairo, Jan. 17 (AP)—Packages of blood plasma and drugs are being sent to guerrilla organizations in the Balkans, the United States Medical Department disclosed tonight.

Much of it is being sent to the 250,000 Partisans of Marshal Tito who occupy roughly half of all Yugoslav territory.

The rest is being supplied to bands in the mountain districts of Greece.

Each package contains more than 300 units, including sulfa drugs, dextrose, tetanus anti-toxin and serum, morphine and a special anti-toxin for gas gangrene.

Fighting Men Demand More True Religion, Rabbi Brickner Says

By the Associated Press.

NAPLES, Jan. 17.—On the basis of observations made in a tour of many waterfronts, Rabbi Barnett Brickner of the National Jewish Welfare Board says he believes that American fighting men will demand "more true religion and less dogma in their churches" when they return from overseas.

"There is a greater response to religion now than there was from the same men when they were civilians," says Rabbi Brickner, who is administrative chairman of the board's committee on Army and Navy religious activities and rabbi of the Euclid Avenue Temple in Cleveland. "This is not a tempory thing. It endures after the men come out of combat."

The rabbi said there also had been a decrease in narrow religious denominationalism and racial prejudice among the troops.

He said he had found the morale of American soldiers excellent during his tours, which have taken him virtually around the globe, but he reported that some of the men are "very bitter" over reports of deterioration in standards of sexual morality at home and are "terribly afraid they won't find the things they cherish" when they return.

"They realize the war has given women more opportunities for extra-marital affairs," he said. "Some of them even know of cases in which the soldier has been getting fewer and fewer letters from his wife and finally has received word she wants a divorce.

"While they are out there fighting and risking their lives that is a terrible tragedy. They are very bitter about it."

ALLIES ADVANCING IN WESTERN BURMA

New Delhi, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Allied forces have occupied two more villages in western Burma west of the Mayu Mountain range in a slow advance through the jungle, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

A communique said some units had penetrated three miles south and southeast of captured Maungdaw, fifty-five miles northwest of Akyab.

Allied forces have advanced two miles east of the Mayu range, the bulletin added, and in northern Burma, six miles south of Sumprabum, a considerabl group of Japanese was successfully ambushed.

Japanese airfields, communication lines and villages elsewhere were raided by R. A. F. and United States aircraft in the last five days.

GEN. HURLEY RETURNS FROM AFGHANISTAN

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17—((AP) Brig.-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal representative, returned from Afghanistan and headed westward today with the comment that he had only two war-time capitals yet to visit—Berlin and Tokyo.

He said his present trip which began last October and has extended as far as Chungking likely would not be terminated for another month.

He declined to discuss the purposes of his lengthy journey.

Chungking, Jan. 17 (A. P.)—United States Mitchell bombers of the Fourteenth Air Force showered explosives on the power plant at Hongay in French Indo-China Saturday, scoring near misses on the main buildings and destroying an outbuilding, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

BRITISH OFFICERS LEAD GUERRILLAS IN MALAYA FIGHT

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Jan. 17 — (AP) Guerrillas are operating in the mountains and forests of Malaya, led by British officers who survived the fall of Singapore, the Rev. Marcus Cheng, prominent Chinese christian who escaped from Singaapore last year, said today.

The guerrillas outnumber the Japanese forces six to one, and consist mainly of Chinese troops with some British, Australians, and Indians, he said in an interview on his arrival here.

Crack Japanese troops who seized Singapore were transferred to other fronts, he continued, and Malaya is garrisoned mainly with sailors who lost their ships.

Cheng declared that unless Malalya was recovered within the next year or two, most of the Allied prisoners would die of slow torture or starvation. Thousands of naties have died because of scant rations, he said, and Australian prisoners receive only two bowls of rice a day.

Cheng said Australians were being forced to build railroads and perform other hard labor, while British prisoners are assigned humiliating tasks formerly done by the humblest coolies.

Movies, opium dens, barrooms, and brothels do a thriving business in Singapore, he reported.

After taking Singapore, the Japanese bayonetted to death every Chinese against whom they held the slightest suspicions, the minister continued, and many Malayan natiyes have joined the guerrillas rather than enlist for military service with the Japanese.

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CARGO SHIP SUNK, TWO SET ABLAZE OFF NEW IRELAND

CLEMENTS

Catalinas Attack Merchant Ships Without Damage to Planes.

JAPS RAID SAIDOR AREA

JAN 18

17 Enemy Fighters, One Divebomber Shot Down by U. S. Pilots.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Tuesday, Jan. 18. — (AP) Bombs from Navy Catalina patrol planes sank a 10,000-ton Japanese vessel and set afire two other merchantmen of a six-ship enemy convoy caught off the Japanese base at Kavieng, New Ireland, Sunday night, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Allied planes, members of the South Pacific command Black Cats squadron, spotted the convoy of four cargo vessels and two warships, possibly cruisers, 45 miles off Kavieng, the happy hunting ground of Allied patrol aircraft in recent weeks.

Two Ships Burn

Left burning were an 8,000-ton ship and another of 6,000 tons. Enemy escort craft put up stiff anti-aircraft fire, but none of the Catalinas was hit. Both of the damaged ships were observed still burning when reconnaissance planes visited the scene Monday.

The Japanese have stepped up their air activity, communique reports indicated, and Allied fliers continued their blows on enemy bases at Rabaul, New Britain, and along the northeast coast of New Guinea.

An attack on the American invasion area at Saidor, on the New Guinea coast, cost the Japanese 17 fighters and one dive-bomber, with the probable loss of two more fighters, when the attack was intercepted by Allied P-40 fighters which suffered only minor loss, the communique said.

The attack, Sunday morning, was the heaviest the enemy had attempted against American Sixth army troops who invaded Saidor Jan. 2.

Allied Liberator heavy bombers and Mitchell mediums poured 87 tons of bombs on Japanese defensive positions at Arawa peninsula, on the southwest coast of New Britain, inland from where American invasion troops are installed. The attack was against the enemy east of Amalut plantation.

Supply Area Hit

Other Allied air blows were made in the Uligan supply area, on the New Guinea coast, where three out of 30 Japanese interceptors were shot down and one Allied plane lost; at Bogadjim, south of the enemy base at Madang, and on barges in the Sio area, where the Japanese are evacuating troops to escape the advancing Australians.

Heavy Allied bombers struck at Rabaul, enemy base on the northeastern tip of New Britain, Friday night, hard after a heavy daytime bombing of the base. The attackers downed one Japanese Zero fighter.

Marines Take Hill 660 In Fierce Battle to Dominate Borgen Bay

Fighting Described as Among Bloodiest of Southwest Pacific

JAN 18 1944

By the Associated Press.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 17.—American marines, in what some of them termed the bloodiest battle of the Southwest Pacific, have captured Hill 660 to dominate the Borgen Bay area of Western New Britain, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

Australians kept pace by sweeping on through Sio, on New Guinea's northeast coast, and advancing 3 miles farther, clearing more of the coast, preparatory, perhaps, for a big Allied push against Madang, father northwest.

"Direct hits and damaging near-misses," said Gen. MacArthur's communique, were scored on a Japanese cruiser, a destroyer and seven cargo ships in the harbor. Returning pilots said the destroyer and one merchant ship were possibly sunk.

The Navy planes shot down 29 of 60 to 70 Japanese fighters at a cost of 2 bombers and 8 fighters, raising the enemy's loss in planes at Rabaul alone to at least 124 since January 1. Four pilots of the downed Allied aircraft were saved.

Nine Ships Damaged.

The attack was the first blow to be delivered against Rabaul shipping by Allied dive bombers and torpedo bombers from the new Bougainville Island airfields in the Solomons, only 250 miles from the enemy base. These fields were recently put into operation after consolidation of the American beachhead and holdings at Empress Augusta Bay on the southwest coast of Bougainville.

Much of Simpson Harbor at Rabaul was hidden by clouds, yet the bombers landed damaging blows on nine ships. One of the merchantmen was described by a pilot as of 10,000 or more tons. Another pilot said he saw "the whole stern" blown off a cargo ship of 8,000 to 10,000 tons.

Marines have been fighting on both sides of New Britain's westernmost tip, Cape Gloucester, since shortly after their December 26 landing, and the Japanese defenders sacrificed nearly 3,000 men in their effort to retain control of the area. American dead and wounded in the invasion total 400. Americans took the Cape Gloucester airdrome December 30 and soon thereafter began their bitter fight for Hill 660, dominating the Borgen Bay sector east of the cape.

Deluges of rain and deeply-embedded Japanese machine-gun posts made the battle even more bitter than the bloody struggle for Guadalcanal, some of the veterans said.

Opens Way for Madang Drive.

Only 50 miles of sea separate Western New Britain from New Guinea's Huon Peninsula, where the Australian ground forces occupied Sio. This occupation, together with the expanding American hold on Saidor, farther up the coast, opens the way for the next drive—against the big Japanese shipping base at Madang, 125 airline miles from Sio.

Madang, in Japanese hands for a year, had the only good prewar wharf facilities on the entire Northeast New Guinea coast.

The Huon Peninsula drive began September 16 with the capture of Lae in the Huon Gulf.

A forked Allied push carried one force, landed in part by parachutes, up the Markham and Ramu River valleys, some distance inland, while other groups stormed Japanese coastal points around the peninsula.

Bogadjim Is Goal.

The Ramu River units evidently are making Bogadjim, straight south of Madang, their goal. A surfaced highway links Bogadjim with the big Japanese base 15 airline miles away.

Saidor, on the coast midway between Sio and Madang, was invaded by the Americans January 2, and by January 13 the 5th Air Force base had been shifted to the north side of New Guinea's dividing mountain range. The Japanese in the Saidor-Sio area, squeezed by the advancing Aussie and American drives, by that time were openly attempting flight by sea.

Possession of Western New Britain, with much of New Guinea's north shore already occupied or controlled, "presages our growing command of the Bismarck Sea beaches," Gen. MacArthur has said.

The Bismarck Sea points to the goal he is determined ultimately to reach—the Philippines.

Pacific Island Native Can Set Marines Right

Somewhere in the South Pacific (Delayed)—A group of marines on this island were arguing noisily about the height of the Empire State Building while Noa, a native, washed their clothes.

Each man had his own idea and was soundly vetoing all the others. Finally, Noa interposed.

"No one right," he said. "Empire State Building 1,250 feet high."

A checkup proved he was correct.

Had he ever been to New York.

"No," said Noa, "just good reader."

Jap Ships Bombed In Marshall Raids

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 17—(AP) Army and Navy bombers struck heavily at Japanese shipping in the Marshall islands Jan. 15 and 16, sinking one small cargo ship and damaging three others and stirring up the strongest enemy interception yet encountered over a single atoll since the central Pacific offensive started last November.

Headquarters of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that 45 ene-

my fighter planes took up the fight over Maloelap on Saturday. Bombers of the American Seventh Army Air force made the attack at low altitude. One bomber was lost but two enemy fighters were believed shot down. Two cargo ships were bombed and may have been sunk.

It was the first enemy interception encountered in the Marshalls since the Jan. 11 raid on Maloelap, when six fighters gave battle, of which two were damaged.

The small cargo ship was sunk at Likiep atoll Saturday by Navy search planes. Seven enemy ships now have been sunk in the Marshalls so far this month, two probably sunk and nine damaged.

Two attacks were made in daylight Sunday on Mili atoll of Army bombers. Two enemy bombers were shot down over the airfield in the first strike. The second, carried out "in considerable force," strafed ground installations heavily. One of our planes was lost.

It was one of the few times since the inauguration of almost daily attacks on the Marshalls that an announcement had used the term "in considerable force" in describing the attack.

Nuisance raids against American bases in the Gilbert islands, south of the Marshalls, were made by Japanese planes Saturday night. Makin was hit three times and Tarawa twice. One enemy plane was shot down over Makin. The announcement said there was no appreciable damage to our installations and casualties were light.

U. S. Force Downs 378 Jap Planes, Losing 47

A South Pacific Air Base, Jan. 17 (AP)—The 13th Army Air Force destroyed 378 Japanese planes while losing only 47 of its own from August, 1942, to the end of 1943, force headquarters announced today.

That is an over-all ratio of 8 to 1. But during part of June the 13th destroyed 71 Japanese against a loss of only four of its own planes—a ratio of about 18 to 1.

The 13th has 16 aces, led by Major Robert Westbrook, of Hollywood, Cal., with 15 enemy planes to his credit. He shot down seven of them during the current drive against Rabaul.

Australia, New Zealand Open Postwar Talks

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 17.—Representatives of Australia and New Zealand opened their conference here today to deal with mutual problems arising from the war and to plan safeguards against repetition of aggression in the Pacific.

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia said improved permanent machinery for continuous consultation between his country and New Zealand would result from the conference.

Premier Peter Fraser of New Zealand said his country doubted the practicability of regional bodies for preservation of world peace, although it was entirely in accord with the idea of a system or regional defense.

New Zealand, like Australia, regards its membership in the British commonwealth of nations as a fundamental principle of external policy, Mr. Fraser said.

Bolivia Presses Hunt For Missionaries

By the Associated Press.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 17.—Military patrols and planes still searched the Bolivian jungle near the Brazilian frontier today for some trace of five missing American missionaries, although a Franciscan father said he had received information indicating Indians had killed them.

A telegram to the priest from a mission at Robore, near the border, said blood-stained clothing and disordered and burned supplies had been found at a jungle camp site. The priest said it appeared the missionaries, who now have been missing two months, may have been shot down with poisoned arrows.

(In Chicago, however, the secretary of the New Tribes Mission, which the missing men represented, still held out hope they were alive. The secretary said a telephone call to the United States Embassy at La Paz yielded the information that although there was some evidence of attack, the men might be living with Indians.

(In Chicago the men were identified as Cecil A. and Robert Dye, brothers; Eldon Hunter and David Bacon, all of Saginaw, Mich., and George Hosbach of West Branch, Mich.)

The missionaries disappeared in one of the wildest regions of Bolivia. It is occupied chiefly by roving tribes of Chiriguanos and Yanaiguas Indians.

Nazi Agents Said To Infest Spain

New York, Jan. 17 (AP)—The New York *Times* said today in a delayed January 10 dispatch from Madrid that German agents had been pouring into Spain "in an obvious effort by Germany to save what she can of a situation that has gone badly against her."

The *Times* said the dispatch, written by Harold Denny, was received from Madrid by way of London and was not censored in Spain.

"A thousand Gestapo agents and other German representatives have appeared in Madrid, alone, in the past fortnight," the dispatch said.

"These reinforce the army of German spies, saboteurs and provocateurs already long active in chinks and crannies of the country's political and economic structure. . . . In Madrid, spies swarm in the big hotels in such numbers that even casual visitors cannot help noticing them."

Defendants 'Disappear' In Mass-Murder Case

New York, Jan. 17 (AP)—The semi-official Hungarian news agency MTI said in a Budapest broadcast today that three high Hungarian army officers being court-martialed for mass murders in Yugoslavia had mysteriously "disappeared" before sentence was passed.

Their trial in Budapest was "in connection with the events which took place in the south Yugoslav town of Ujvidek (Novi Sad) in January, 1942," the agency said.

The Office of War Information reported that Washington Balkan experts recalled the "events" as the slaughter of at least 2,000 Jews, Serbs, Hungarians, Russians and Germans after a sniper had fired upon Hungarian occupation troops.

All inhabitants of several blocks adjacent to the shooting were reported to have been taken to the shores of the frozen Danube, robbed, stripped of their clothing and thrown through holes in the ice.

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Hungarian Radio Denies Mass Evacuation of Sofia

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The Hungarian radio said today it had been announced "officially that Sofia continues to be the seat of the Bulgarian government."

The German-language broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, declared that "this disposes of all rumors alleging movement of the government to one or another provincial town, which are thus exposed as untrue."

A German broadcast last Friday said the Bulgarian government had ordered immediate total evacuation of the city's 300,000 inhabitants as a result of devastating Allied air raids.

Tokyo Denies Envoy Was Killed

New York, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Tokyo radio tonight denied that the Japanese Minister to Bulgaria had been killed last Monday during an Allied air raid on Sofia. The broadcast, recorded by NBC, asserted all Japanese residents of Sofia were safe.

U. S. Rushed Secret Of Bazooka to Reds, Army Expert Hints

By the Associated Press.

An intimation that the United States hastened to give Russia the secret of the bazooka gun to help the Red Army battle Nazi tank attacks came yesterday from an Army ordnance expert.

Col. H. W. Miller of the Ordnance Reserve, writing in the military publication Army Ordnance, reported that "the newly-developed American Rocket gun" was among the weapons the Soviets used in stopping the Nazi attempt to break through at Kursk and Orel with gigantic mass attacks of tanks in June, 1943.

The fact that Red forces were armed with the bazooka as of that date indicated that no great time elapsed between the first battle tests of the gun in the landings in North Africa in November, 1942, and delivery of plans or guns or both to the Russians.

Construction Simple.

Construction of the bazooka gun itself is comparatively simple, (although manufacture of the rocket projectile is more complicated) and it is quite possible the Russians manufactured their own weapons from blueprints and a sample gun.

Col. Miller said the rocket gun was used by the Russians along with their own artillery of various calibers, high-velocity antitank guns and highly effective and often-used bottle of flaming gasoline to destroy 3,000 German tanks during a two-week period on the Dursk and Orel lines.

Col. Miller emphasized the close-combat character of the tank.

"If it cannot come to grips with the enemy infantry," he said, "it is a relatively useless device. And if the enemy is willing to use the heroic methods employed by the Russians, then the same slaughter (that prevailed at Kursk and Orel) may be expected on any battle front."

Warns of New Tactics.

In this connection, he advised that under desperate circumstances "it must always be assumed that any group of men, particularly German troops against which we may find our own troops battling in France and Germany itself before long" will use the same heroic tactics.

These tactics, he said, are the practice of lying in the fields or beside roads as if dead and permitting tanks to come abreast, then jumping up and throwing bottles of gasoline with detonators against the side of the tanks from distances of not more than 30 or 40 feet.

JAN 18 1944

Influence of Vatican Held Jeopardized by Stand on Fascism

By the Associated Press.

The future of Vatican influence in world affairs "is plainly bound up with the uncertain place of religion" in the postwar world, a spokesman for the Foreign Policy Association declared today.

Sherman S. Hayden, assistant to the president of the privately financed research organization, said in a special study report that the Catholic Church faces difficult readjustments after the war, with the possibility of a strong opposition in Italy.

"Critics (of the papacy), both friendly and hostile, have forecast a period of unprecedented anticlericalism in Italy, believing that the long association of the Vatican with Fascism will reap its harvest of hatred and even of persecution," Mr. Hayden said.

Since the Allied invasion of Italy, however, the church has come to be regarded in some quarters as a refuge from Fascism, but the papacy's recognition of German Fascism as a worse foe than Russian Communism was belated, Mr. Hayden continued.

Didn't Bless Nazis.

Pope Pius, although steadfast in opposition to Communism because of its creed of atheism, "seems to have learned what his predecessor, Pope Pius XI, never did, that German Fascism is the more serious enemy of the church," the report said. Mr. Hayden pointed out the present pontiff did not bestow any blessing on the German attack on Russia, which the Nazis propagandized as an "anti-Bolshevik crusade."

The Vatican's peace aims, enunciated repeatedly since 1939, stress the need for moral law, the responsibility of the strong, the equitable distribution of natural resources, eventual disarmament and respet for treaties, Mr. Hayden said.

Such a program, he added, "can be reconciled only with the victory of the United Nations."

Catholic leaders here would not comment on the report, explaining that it was a discussion of general Vatican policy and hence a matter for discussion by the Pope himself or Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Vatican secretary of state.

Explains Report.

The Foreign Policy Association regularly undertakes special studies in the field of international affairs. Mr. Hayden stated in the report relating to the Vatican:

"It is charged by some that in this war the Pope ought to take sides, and by others that he has taken the wrong side. More specifically, it is widely believed that the authoritarian character of the Catholic Church inclines its hierarchy, including the Pope himself, to a natural sympathy for the tatalitarian rather than the democratic states, and that this inclination has been frequently, if not continuously, followed. These criticisms deserve examination."

Mr. Hayden said in this connection that the church's "objectives are always to obtain freedom to practice the Catholic religion and to propagate it, to gain recognition of Catholic marriages and to maintain in Catholic hands the right of educating Catholic children. The church does not seek beyond this to intervene in political questions, and the kind of government does not matter. It makes no distinctions and expresses no preferences for one political system as against another. Basically, of course, the church is neither democratic nor totalitarian in philosophy, despite its authoritarian structure."

ALLIES SET UP TEXTILE BOARD

Washington, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Three leaders of the world textile industry were named today to an international committee to balance the wartime and relief requirements and the textile productive capacity of the United Nations.

The task set the representatives of Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom by the Combined Resources and Production Board is one of the most comprehensive assignments to emerge from the international board discussions. Textiles are expected to be one of the major requirements of occupied areas.

H. L. Bailey, president of the Wellington Sears Company, New York textile merchants, is to represent the United States on the combined committee. S. G. Dixon, president of Courtaulds, Ltd., and administrator of rayon and rayon products for the Canadian War-time Prices and Trade Board, be the Canadian delegate. Col. W. A. Grierson, director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Greenhalghs & Shaw cotton spinning firm and director of the Kirkless, Ltd., Rayon Company, is to be the United Kingdom representative.

U. S. Envoy to Algiers Home for Consultation

Washington, Jan. 17. (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that Ambassador Edwin C. Wilson, United States representative at the French Committee headquarters at Algiers, has returned to Washington for consultation. Mr. Hull said he had not yet conferred with Mr. Wilson, and deferred for comment panions, it isn't the idea of the later a question on whether the Allies have made a decision on the administration of France immediately after invasion.

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PROTESTS SHIPPING CANADIAN GRAIN

Washington, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Senator Reed (R.-Kan.) sharply criticized today before a Senate sub-committee an order by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones requisitioning American railroad cars to transport Canadian wheat into this country, but Mr. Jones defended his action as necessary to insure adequate grain for military, civilian and livestock needs.

Senator Reed asserted Mr. Jones's order for 200 cars daily to be supplied to Canadian railroads in the first four months this year obligated about 25,000 cars needed to move domestic grain stocks now clogging elevators.

Demanding that the order be modified, Senator Reed told Mr. Jones that "if you insist upon blocking the movement of American grain in order to move in wheat from Canada, I'm going to ask Congress to take the power to do that away from you."

Mr. Jones testified his directive to Joseph B. Eastman, transportation co-ordinator, called for a minimum of 200 cars daily to transport at least 40,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat to the United States by May 1. He denied that the movement would require 25,000 cars, contending the number was nearer 6,000 and that "it would have no great effect on the ability to move stocks of grains in this country."

Jews Present Palestine Appeal To Lord Halifax

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—A request that Great Britain abrogate its 1939 white paper on Palestine was handed Lord Halifax, the Ambassador, today by the American Jewish Committee.

In reply, Halifax told Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the committee, that the historic friendship of Great Britain for the Jewish people remains a fact.

The White Paper set March 1, 1944, as the last date for Jewish immigration into Palestine and forbade Jewish purchase of over five per cent. of the land there after that time.

Several months ago, Halifax pointed out, the deadline was indefinitely postponed and half of the 75,000 immigration permits provided for in the pap remaining unused, may s granted.

C. I. O. Going to London

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—The Congress of Industrial Organizations announced today that it will be represented when the World Trade Union Congress meets in London June 5. C. I. O. officials said the American Federation of Labor had expected to represent all American labor at the meeting, but the C. I. O. reported that its president, Philip Murray, had accepted an invitation for C. I. O. representation. Mr. Murray probably will attend personally.

VANDENBERG ASKS 'NO-STRIKE' LAW

JAN 18 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — (AP) Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) declared today that Federal legislation outlawing "in unequivocal terms" all interruptions in war production would be preferrable to the national labor draft act proposed by President Roosevelt.

Citing a government tabulation showing 3,737 strikes in 1943, Senator Vandenberg said in a statement inserted in The Congressional Record:

"Organized labor gave us a notable "no strike" pledge which has been widely kept. Unfortunately, however, it has also been abused. It makes no difference in net results that this "abuse' has often been 'unauthorized'.

"The government figures tell us that there were 3,737 total strikes in 1943, which is twice as many as the 1927-41 average, and that we lost 13,947,557 man days of production as a result. It makes no difference that over-all production figures minimize those figures. An eight-ounce heart can stop a 200-pound body.

"If the President, at long last, is now ready to face this problem unequivocally, I want to cooperate. But I am unable to understand why we must regiment every adult male civilian and particularly every adult civilian woman in order to achieve the desired result.

"In my view, such a remedy might become worse than the disease. I prefer to outlaw all strikes or lockouts in defense production or services for the durtaion. Of course there will still be disputes; but, for the duration, they must be negotiated where the national defense is involved.

"No dispute is as important as unbroken supply lines to our soldier sons and the law must say so in unequivocal terms."

AMENDMENTS OFFERED ON SOLDIERS' PAY BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—(AP) A mustering-out pay scale based on length of service and ranging from $150 to $600 was suggested by Senator McCarran (D-Nev) today in an amendment to a bill (S-1617) by Senator Clark (D-Mo) for Federal aid to returning soldiers.

Senator McCarran's amendment would establish this scale: For service less than three months, $150; between three and six months, $300; more than six months but less than nine, 450; nine months or more, $600.

Senator McCarran also introduced another amendment to the Clark bill which would authorize the Reconstruction Finance corporation to make loans up to $1,000 to veterans who apply within six months after their discharge.

INDUSTRY DEBATES POST-WAR PLANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—(AP) The War Production board said today 14 leading industrialists had agreed with Chairman Donald M. Nelson that a general resumption of civilian goods output must wait until "the war picture is a great deal clearer."

There have been widespread reports that the government had decided to wait until the Allied invasion of Europe is consolidated before letting down the bars on production of less-essential goods.

The executives were called to Washington by Mr. Nelson for a closed conference on "problems government and industry must face as preparations for the all-out military drive approach a climax."

The business leaders, including Henry J. Kaiser, were silent on the progress of the meeting but RPB's official announcement on the parley quoted Mr. Nelson as saying:

"With our biggest battles coming up, this emphatically is not the time to divert any substantial quantities of materials, labor or facilities to less-essential civilian production.

"There certainly cannot be any return to volume production of less essential goods until the war picture is a great deal clearer."

Senator Reynolds Favors Post-War Ceiling on Taxes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — (AP) Senator Reynolds (D.-N.C.) advocated a post-war tax ceiling of 25 per cent on individual earnings today as the Senate entered its second week's debate on a $2,275,600,000 revenue bill.

"It is absolutely impossible to do it now," he told the Senate, "but as soon as this war is over we've got to begin thinking about tax reduction."

Supports Tax Bill

Senator Reynolds supported the pending tax bill, denounced by the Administration because it falls far short of the $10,500,000,000 revenue goal set by the Treasury. President Roosevelt said last week the bill fails to pass the test of a "realistic tax law."

The Senate's drive to pass the new tax measure stalled today behind a day-long fight which wound up in defeat for an attempt to abolish for the war's duration a tax of 10 cents a pound on the sale of yellow colored oleomargarine.

Senator Maybank (D.-S.C.) brought the repeal attempt into the tax debate and stirred an immediate outburst from dairy state senators who argued it was an effort to give oleomargarine equal standing with butter on the nation's dinner tables. Senator Maybank's proposed repealer was defeated 55 to 23 on a roll call vote.

"This tax is not to raise revenue," declared Senator Shipstead (R.-Minn.). "It is a regulatory tax to prevent fraud and deception."

"Oleo can now be colored any color except yellow without paying the tax," shouted Senator La Follette (Prog.-Wis.). "But its manufacturers want it to look like butter and smell like butter. They'd like to make it taste like butter, too, if they could."

Senator Maybank and Senator Eastland (D.-Miss.) contended that dairymen would not suffer from repeal of the margarine taxes and Senator Russell (D.-Ga.) said it was an attempt to erase "punitive legislation."

South Interested in Issue

The oleomargarine issue is of particular interest in the south because much cottonseed oil is used in its manufacture.

"The sole issue here is whether war workers shall have an adequate diet," Senator Eastland declared. "Everyone knows there is a shortage of dairy products. Oleo is a poor man's product but these taxes deny it to low income groups."

Meanwhile failure to iron out differences over proposed changes in the contract renegotiation law, through which the Army and Navy strip war contracts of profits deemed excessive, postponed at least for a day the opening of debate on that controversial issue.

The Finance committee agreed to recommend Dec. 31, 1944 as a deadline for renegotiating new war contracts, but left with President Roosevelt the option of changing the deadline six months either way, depending on business conditions. Under this arrangement, contracts made after Dec. 31 would not be subject to renegotiation but any made before then, even if not completed by the end of the year, still could be renegotiated.

That was only one angle to the many disputes which arose from the Finance committee's attempt to limit the field of renegotiations, however. The committee instructed Chairman George (D.-Ga.) to confer with government officials over other controversies and will meet again tomorrow in its compromise attempt.

Renegotiation will not come up on the floor until the committee has completed its efforts to smooth away disagreements, most of which sprang from an amendment which would exempt purchases of standard commercial articles from renegotiation.

JAN 18 1944

FEDERAL VOTE BILL WANTED

Worley Calls For House Act On Soldier Ballot

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—State supervision of the voting machinery for service men and women, a minority report of the House Elections Committee said today, "inevitably will fail to reach a very substantial number of qualified voters in the armed services."

Assailing a bill reported by the committee's majority, Chairman Worley (D., Texas) and four other members called for House approval of the Texan's measure which would authorize the army and navy to print and distribute a uniform ballot for Federal offices.

Constitutionality Questioned

Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) member of the committee's majority, asserted that the Worley bill "would violate the constitution in that it attempts to prescribe the qualifications for voters, as well as to prescribe a method for selecting Presidential electors, both of which prerogatives are specifically reserved to the States in the constitution itself."

The minority, declared:

"We are as eager as the majority of the committee that State voting procedures be utilized to the largest possible extent. But we do not share the sanguine faith that each of the States will make the changes necessary to improve its absentee voting laws.

Will Fail To Reach

"Equally important, we believe that even when the necessary improvements are made in State laws, States procedures will inevitably fail to reach a very substantial number of qualified voters in the armed services."

Rankin said the majority bill—an amended version of a Senate-approved measure — also would "enable the men and women in our armed forces to vote for State, county and other local officials, as well as for President, Vice-President, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress."

"This is the only way," he added, "in which provision can be made for them to vote by absentee ballot without violating the Constitution and running the risk of throwing the election into confusion, if not chaos, next year."

NELSON ASSAILS WAR PROFITEERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — (AP) WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson declared tonight that men who seek big war profits or foment strikes are playing into the hands of America's "would-be Hitlers" by "helping to destroy the country's unity and the democratic balance."

Mr. Nelson denounced "men in any class who would recklessly gamble with the nation's future, in order to gain some petty, temporary advantage for themselves."

He spoke at a dinner given in his honor by the British-American-Canadian Combined Production and Resources board, on the second anniversary of the War Production board and Mr. Nelson's chairmanship of it.

Two years of all-out industrial war effort, with results that have "staggered the imagination of the world," have vindicated the American free enterprise system, Mr. Nelson asserted.

"The real cause for celebration is the virility of the free society which was able so swiftly to transform itself from the world's greatest producer of peace-time goods to the world's most formidable military power."

The WPB chief cautioned that the "Hitler psychology" is not confined to foreign nations — "We run into it, all too often, here at home. In my experience, the invariable sign of the Hitler mind is the way it distorts and ignores facts, and surely insists on having its own way at any cost to the people.

"I am thinking of some men who call themselves Americans, but who in their intolerant hearts hate freedom and democracy and everything America stands for. x x x "Then there are other men who while not Fascists themselves, yet play into the hands of the would-be Hitlers by helping to destroy the country's unity and democratic balance."

JAN 18 1944

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 249 United States Army casualties, including these with next of kin:

WOUNDED

NEW YORK.

European Area.

HEEDE, EDWARD, Jr., sergeant; father, Edward Heede Sr., 461 Woodward avenue, Ridgewood.

SCANLAN, THOMAS J., secend lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Constance Josephine Scanlan, 32-11 42d street, Astoria.

VON SCHLEGELL, DAVID, second lieutenant; father, William Von Schlegell, Winfield avenue, Harrison.

Mediterranean Area.

DELGADO, AGUSTIN C., private; brother, Alfredo Delgado, 18 Tiffany street, Brooklyn.

EDIC, GERALD F., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Eva Edic, 19 Lander street, Newburgh.

FLANNERY, MICHAEL J., Jr., technician, fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Michael Flannery, Amenia.

FLOOD, THOMAS J., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Alein S. Flood, 94 West street, Warwick.

GRILL, RUDOLPH J., Jr., corporal; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Grill, 117-42 126th street, South Ozone Park.

GUERRIERO, CARMINE F., private; father, Elia Guerriero, 329 Underhill avenue, New York.

JENSEN, ALFRED T., private; brother, Lawrence Jensen, 928 54th street, New York.

KEEGAN, EUGENE F., Jr., technician, fifth grade; wife, Mrs. Cora J. Keegan, 683 East 230th street, Bronx.

McLAUGHLIN, JOHN H., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin, 308 Palmetto, street, Brooklyn.

RANK, GEROLD A., Pfc.; mother, Mrs. Ida Rank, 68 Detroit avenue, Annadale.

ZOTOWSKI, MICHAEL B., Pfc.; mother, Mrs. Jacob Zatowski, 95-26 97th street, Ozone Park.

NEW JERSEY.

European Area.

EPRIGHT, JAY E., staff sergeant; father, John Elliott Epright, 717 Hamilton avenue, Trenton.

LOCKWOOD, CLEMENT L., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Eleanore Rebbeka, North Lenola Road, Moorestown.

ROOT, MACK D., Jr., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lena N. Welch, Box 125, Wharton.

Mediterranean Area.

CASTELLANO, EUGENE G., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Castellano, 726 Park avenue, Hoboken.

CLARK, PHILIP T., private; mother, Mrs. Jennie Clark, 329 Hickory street, Kearny.

KELDER, ROBERT B., sergeant; sister, Mrs. Margaret K. Smith Jr., Belmont avenue, Old Bridge.

MILAK, JULIUS S., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Milak, 47 High street, Franklin.

REISNER, LEONARD R., Jr., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Reisner, 877 Elm avenue, River Edge.

CONNECTICUT.

European Area.

BOISVERT, ERNEST W., sergeant; father, Ernest O. Boisvert, 324 Benham avenue, Bridgeport.

Supreme Court Rules Railroad Erred in Strike

Reverses Injunction Granted Toledo, Peoria & Western for Failure to Arbitrate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—A railroad must make every reasonable effort to settle a labor dispute before it is entitled, under the Norris-LaGuardia act, to a court injunction restraining striking employees from committing violence against the road, the Supreme Court ruled today.

Specifically, the court held that the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, a 239-mile road between Keokuk, Iowa, and Effner, Ind., had not made that effort and reversed a Federal District Court at Quincy, Ill., which granted the carrier an injunction during a strike of 104 employees two years ago.

The court's unanimous opinion delivered by Associate Justice Wiley B. Rutledge, said that the railroad had complied with all requirements of the Norris-LaGuardia act and the railway labor act until it came to the "final and crucial step of arbitration." Congress has provided for arbitration in railway disputes, the court observed, but the railroad "repeatedly and adamantly refused to employ" this method to settle the controversy, which eventually led to government seizure and operation of the road in the interest of "successful prosecution of the war."

Failure to Arbitrate

If arbitration had been used, the court said, "it would have averted the strike, the violence which followed and the need for an injunction."

Denial of an injunction, the opinion added, would not necessarily leave the railroad without a remedy for "mob violence" which it charged to the strikers. Damage suits and criminal laws prohibiting interference with interstate trains still could be effective methods, the court said.

In another decision by 7 to 2, the court laid down the rule that the right to become a candidate for state office is a right or privilege of state citizenship, not Federal citizenship, which alone is protected by the fourteenth amendment.

The decision upheld the dismissal of a $50,000 damage suit filed by Joseph E. Snowden, Chicago Negro, against Illinois state officials in 1940 on the ground that they had refused to certify that he had been nominated as a Republican candidate for the General Assembly from the Illinois 3d Senatorial District. The question of racial discrimination was not raised, Snowden asserting that he was denied certification because he was not a "regular Republican."

Snowden had argued that the state primary canvassing board, by failing to certify him as the nominee, had refused him a right conferred by state law and thereby denied him his rights under the Fourteenth Amendment, which says that no state may abridge the privileges or immunities of United States citizens.

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone's opinion declared, however, that "where, as here, a state statute requires the official action discriminating between a successful and an unsuccessful candidate the required action is not a denial of equal protection since the distinction between the candidates is based on a permissible classification."

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Ruling on Truck Merger

In still another case, the court ruled 6 to 3 that the Interstate Commerce Commission is not required to measure proposals for consolidations of rail or of motor carriers by the standards of the anti-trust laws.

The commission, Associate Justice Rutledge's opinion said, must evaluate the effects of curtailed competition resulting from such mergers and balance them against the advantages of improved service and similar factors to determine whether the consolidations would bulwark the over-all transportation policy. The task is complex, the court said, and Congress left it to the "wisdom and experience" of the commission, not to the courts.

The ruling upheld the I. C. C.'s approval of a merger of motor carriers on the east coast into what the Department of Agriculture described as the largest truck carrier system in the nation. The department and other opponents of the merger asserted it would wipe out "substantial competition" and leave the new company, Associated Transport, Inc., of New York City, without a single competitor along the seaboard.

The Supreme Court held constitutional New York legislation enacted April 13, 1940, modifying retroactively personal property laws relating to mortgage salvage operations. The new legislation allots to the life beneficiary, out of the net income earned from the operation of real estate in salvage, an annual amount up to 3 per cent of the face value of the mortgage investment. This was challenged on the ground that the allocation was made without regard to whether any net income had been derived from the property. Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson delivered the 7-to-2 decision on litigation involving the estates of Henry C. West and Auguste Schnitzler, both of New York.

To Review "Confession Case"

The court agreed to review an appeal by the Justice Department from a decision by the United States Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia which involves whether a suspect's "confession" may be admitted at his trial if his arraignment was delayed while it was being obtained. A review was sought on the "confession" decision that reversed the conviction of James P. Mitchell, of Washington, on charges of housebreaking and larceny.

The court refused to review a decision that the Federal wage-hour act does not apply to persons engaged in distributing newspapers from the newspaper office to local newspaper racks. That question was presented by three persons engaged in distributing "The Baltimore Sun" papers until the rack system was abandoned in January, 1942.

AGREEMENT NEAR IN RAIL DISPUTE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.— (AP) An agreement in the wage dispute between railroads and 15 non-operating unions, calling for proposed increases of from nine to 11 cents an hour for both straight time and payments in lieu of overtime, appeared to have been reached tonight.

The special emergency board appointed by President Roosevelt to consider the union's wage demands, reconvenes tomorrow and if the agreement is signed, a conferee

When the board recessed Saturday the carriers had proposed wage increases of nine cents an hour for most of the workers and 10 cents hourly for those in the lowest wage bracket for both straight time and payments in lieu of overtime.

The unions had submitted proposals for increases of 11.25 cents to 13.33 cents an hour for the various wage brackets of the 1,100,000 non-operating workers.

When the board convened this morning Jacob Aronson, attorney for the carriers, asked a further recess until tomorrow saying that conferences were still under way and that "we might make more progress." Frank L. Mulholland, attorney for the brotherhoods joined in the request.

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Wallace Backs South's Fight On Rail Rates

He Declares U. S. Must Break 'Monopoly Power' of N. Y. Money Market

Says South Is 'Kept In Colonial Status'

Governors at Conference See South Democratic, a Fourth Term or Not

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace told the Southern Governors' Conference tonight that the Federal government must break the "monopoly power" of the New York money market if the South is to achieve economic equality with other sections.

Cheering the Southern governors on in their efforts to force a revision in the freight rates they contend discriminate against their section, Mr. Wallace urged them to join with governors in the West and other areas in support of national measures to abolish trade barriers and to decentralize financial controls.

"Such a program will certainly meet with an enthusiastic response from the governors of Western states and should appeal to any Governor of New York who is genuinely interested in the general welfare," Mr. Wallace said.

He charged that the South had been "kept in a colonial status" by "discriminatory differentials in transportation costs," by state trade barriers and "because the expansion of Southern enterprises would compete with other businesses in which the bankers were already interested."

Assails "Vested Interests"

"In short," he declared, "the failure of the South to build a balanced regional economy can be told in terms of vested interests seeking to protect uneconomic profits through control of finance, control of production capacity, monopolistic pricing of transportation services and control of markets."

He proposed removal of freight rate-making powers from where he said they were, in private bureaus, and their lodgment actually as well as legally with the Interstate Commerce Commission. He said this should be followed by action to establish regional money markets.

"At present," Mr. Wallace said, "all industrial developments that must appeal to the capital markets for funds to establish or expand their operations are subject to a veto by the New York money market, whose dominant bankers are already interested in established enterprises in virtually every industry and who are, naturally, not eager to facilitate the establishment of competing firms.

"The breaking of the monopoly power of financial groups is a task for the Federal government. But the ultimate solution must be found in the development of regional capital markets that will take the savings of the region and direct them into regional industry."

Mr. Wallace called also for "a revision of our patent laws to make them serve the fundamental purpose for which the founding fathers created our patent system, namely, to 'promote progress in science and the useful arts,' and not to serve as the vehicle for the establishment of protected industrial preserves."

He proposed, in addition, that the states undertake industrial training programs to provide additional skilled man power and that they counteract absentee control of industry by promoting local enterprises.

Two of the Southern Governors who were received by President Roosevelt at the White House during the afternoon said afterward that Mr. Roosevelt told them he was in favor of lifting any discriminatory freight rates.

"He's for it," said Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia, and Governor Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, adding, however, that "you can't tie Mr. Roosevelt down very much on any question."

The Governors told reporters during the day that while the South may not be entirely happy about its treatment under the Roosevelt administration, it is still dependably Democratic.

Summed up, their general attitude was that quarrels over freight rates and states' rights can be handled better within Democratic ranks rather than with a Republican administrations.

Governor Prentice Cooper, of Tennessee, chairman of the Southern Governors Conference, which is sponsoring Interstate Commerce Commission cases containing the South's freight rate adjustment pleas, said he felt "only hostility is evident" from Republican leaders to proposed rate parity with the industrial East.

With one partial exception, the Southern Governors expressed firm belief the Solid South again will be strongly Democratic in the November election, whether Mr. Roosevelt is a fourth-term candidate or some one else bears the Democratic colors. Only Governor Arnall expressed the idea the South may bargain for its political support.

"I'm more convinced than ever that Southern Democrats ought to get what we are entitled to from the party before giving our unqualified support," Governor Arnall declared. He quickly added, however, that Georgia will "vote the ticket" this fall, and said that Mr. Roosevelt is "a swell fellow

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and I like him personally."

Governor Spessard Holland of Florida gave reporters an opinion reiterated by most of the staff executives: "There will be no break away from the party by the South; we'll settle our own affairs."

Governor Holland said that if the election finds the war still going on, most Southerners will forget an inclination against a fourth term. On this, Governor Sparke commentted that Mr. Roosevelt "has as much right as any one to run if he wants to do so."

Governor J. M. Broughton of north Carolina mentioned "considerable discontent" in his state over various Administration policies but said North Carolina "will be for Mr. Roosevelt if he runs again."

Other Governors on hand included Homer Adkins of Arkansas, Olin Johnston of South Carolina and Robert Kerr of Oklahoma. Asked whether he thought Mr. Roosevelt would run again, Governor Adkins said: "A lot of spadework along that line probably will be accomplished in the Democratic committee's special session here this week end."

The man who is slated to be the next Democratic National Chairman appealed today for party harmony, while Administration men sought to make peace with Southern Senators by assuring them their "states' rights" views will be taken into consideration in trying to work out a compromise on the soldiers' vote controversy.

The harmony plea was voiced by Robert E. Hannegan, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is scheduled to replace Postmaster General Frank C. Walker as chairman when the party's National Committee meets here Saturday. He spoke at a luncheon of Senate Democrats, and those who attended said he urged warring factions to put up a united front in the Presidential campaign.

Several Democrats who have been critical of Administration policies, including Senators Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana; Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia, and Josiah W. Bailey, of North Carolina, said later they were favorably impressed by Mr. Hannegan.

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LEADERS URGE BOND SUPPORT

Morgenthau, Eisenhower And Nimitz Join In Broadcast

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, opening the Fourth War Loan drive, declared tonight that Russian execution of a traitor and three German officers after conviction of war atrocities is the "answer" to what will happen to the Axis ringleaders after Allied victory.

The trials and subsequent hangings followed Russian recapture of Kharkov after it had been in Nazi hands for months.

Morgenthau, speaking from New York over an all-network hookup, took the role of narrator in a dramatic presentation featuring the dream of Private Jim Jones, USA, who dropped off to sleep in a foxhole after three days of battle.

Private And Cabinet Officer

"Your Government," the Cabinet officer told the dreaming fighter, "is determined that final surrender will be complete and unconditional. We're going to be sure this time that the enemy lays down its ideas as well as its arms."

"That brings up the point, sir," spoke up the soldier (played by Capt. Ronald Reagan, formerly of the movies), "what's going to happen to the apes that started this thing? The Nazis and the Fascists and those little yellow—" . . .

"Jim," Morgenthau interrupted, "you'll find your answer in Russia."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who spoke from London on the same broadcast, asserted, "We are about to test finally whether democracy can sustain all-out battle," and urged that every dollar that can be spared from actual needs be used to buy war bonds.

Eisenhower's Plea

"We will be fighting on bloody fields," he said. "Remember that when you invest your dollars in war bonds."

He said purchase of war bonds would not only assure soldiers of weapons and equipment but would aid in softening up the enemy by showing that America is united behind its army.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, in a broadcast from Honolulu on the same program, promised that the Japanese would be attacked "at a time and place chosen by ourselves," and urged Americans to "guarantee success of the offensive in the Pacific with continued purchase of war bonds."

Father of Missing Army Flier Goes to North Africa, Finds Him

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—(AP) A father whose Army flier son was reported missing after being shot down over Italy decided to cross the ocean to find the boy—and he succeeded despite needle-in-the-haystack odds.

The story of Wilbert Clyde McDonald's search from port to port and the eventual reunion in North Africa was related today by the son, Sgt. Edgar McDonald, 21, of Jersey City, N. J., in an Army-sponsored press conference.

Young McDonald bailed out as enemy fire sent his Flying Fortress down. He administered morphine and sulpha to himself as he drifted earthward by parachute.

He credited an Italian doctor with saving his legs from amputation and with harboring him until American troops arrived in the village where he had fallen.

The father, employed on a New Jersey coastal tug, meanwhile received the bare news that his son was missing over Italy. He wanted to know more, to see the youth if possible.

He quit his job and signed aboard a Liberty ship bound for Italy. He inquired at various ports without success and reluctantly sailed for North Africa.

There he learned that the son had been brought back to North Africa to convalesce and that, recovered, he had returned to Italy only the day before.

An air force officer lent a hand at this point. He arranged for the sergeant to make a flying trip for a reunion with his dad.

"My father nearly dropped dead when he saw me walking up that gangplank in North Africa," the son related. "He had given up hope of finding me."

That would be the happy ending of the story except—

The sergeant's brother, Glenn, also an air force sergeant, now has been reported missing on a bombing mission from a base in England.

And the father, said Edgar, "is ready to sail as soon as possible to find Glenn."

INVADER DIVE-BOMBERS RESPECTED BY ENEMY

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 — (AP) The enemy "doesn't like" American A-36 Invader dive-bombers, the pilot of one of them commented today.

Capt. Michael Yannell, 25, veteran of 80 missions and the first Invader pilot to return from the Italian combat theater to the New York area, summed it up in a press conference this way:

"Some Italian prisoners told us they call our ship 'the screaming demon.' It does have a terrible scream when it dives, and I've never known one of our bombs to fail."

Gen. Marshall's Wife Forms Grandmas' War-Bond League

New York, Jan. 17 (AP) — Mrs. George C. Marshall, wife of the army's chief of staff, today thought up, founded and launched "The Grandmothers' War Bond League."

The league, she said, will be composed of grandmothers of war babies who start war bond stamp books for the children. She bought three books for her three grandchildren, "all under 3 years old and all war babies."

Doughnut Wagon Started

Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Mark W. Clark, wife of the commander of the Fifth Army, inaugurated the activities of a doughnut wagon which will tour Manhattan, giving free doughnuts to purchasers of war bonds and stamps.

Mrs. Clark, who has been on a nation-wide bond tour, told of a recent experience in the mid-West. An old, shabbily dressed farmer approached her and said, "with a twinkle in his eye," that he would buy a $5,000 bond in exchange for a kiss.

This Farmer No Piker

"I'm from Indiana and I know you can't always judge a farmer's bank roll by his clothes," Mrs. Clark said. "So I just told him if he would buy a $10,000 bond I would give him a kiss, and a hug to boot."

The farmer said: "I don't aim to be no piker," the general's wife said, and wrote out a check for $10,000.

She said she hugged him and kissed him, "and the check was good."

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NAZI AIR DEFENSE IS AT PEAK—ARNOLD

"Stronger Than It Ever Has Been," General Says

Philadelphia, Jan. 17 (AP)—Predicting that Germany will fight to the last ditch, Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding the army air forces, said tonight that the German defensive air force "is stronger than it ever has been."

Furthermore, he added, there is not the faintest doubt that Germany has produced some "secret weapons"—although of the type that the Allies usually call "new developments."

"Every time the enemy produces a new form of aerial torpedo or rocket gun, a different model airplane, a new type of tank, or a finer lens for aerial photography—they call it a secret weapon," said Arnold.

"Race Of Laboratories"

The general declared the war was in a sense "a race of laboratories in which we are pitting the best brains in the United States against those in Germany." The Allied command is aware of the outside possibility that the Nazis might produce "some weapon fantastic even for this age," he said, "and Allied scientists accordingly are exploring a wide field of possibilities so that we will not be caught napping."

Arnold came to Philadelphia, formerly his home, to receive the gold medal of achievement of 1943, awarded to him by the Poor Richard Club for his accomplishment in the organization and development of the air forces.

Nazi Moral Affected

In a speech to the club, Arnold said the bombing of Germany has seriously affected enemy morale, and the damage inflicted was resulting in the production of war equipment of inferior quality, and in smaller amounts.

However, he continued, Germany still hopes to fight so desperately that she will be able to salvage something better than unconditional surrender from her defeat.

"We must not fool ourselves about the future, for Germany is still strong — mighty strong," he asserted.

Nazi Production Hit

Using the attack last Tuesday on Oschersleben, Halberstadt and Brunswick, in which the United States Eighth Air Force lost 60 bombers and 5 fighters, as an example, Arnold said the three aircraft factories hit by the bombers manufactured about 250 planes a month.

"The Germans need that production; they must have it to meet our bombers," said Arnold. ". . . With that calamity staring them in the face, will they hesitate on account of the possibility of losing 100 or 200 planes in the fight? Can it be said that the loss of some 60 of our heavy bombers and 5 of our fighters was not worth while?"

Arnold reported that increased gasoline capacity has made fighter protection possible for the heavy bombers, and said that as the air battle of Europe neared its climax, Allied aerial superiority would become more pronounced and the percentage of losses would be smaller.

A.F.L. Votes to File Protest On Vinson, Byrnes Powers

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 17—(AP) The American Federation of Labor executive council, opening its winter meeting, voted today to protest to President Roosevelt against the wage veto power vested in Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson and War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes.

The council also decided to mobilize the influence of the A.F.L. membership of more than 6,000,000 in support of Federal subsidy money to keep down food prices, but indicated at the same time it considered a rollback of prices to September, 1942, levels almost hopeless of achievement.

President William Green said one of the first subjects the council discussed was the authority of Mr. Vinson to overrule the War Labor board, on which the A.F.L. and C.I.O. is represented.

"The council," said Mr. Green to newsmen, "directed that the whole matter be brought to the attention of the President to have the total independence of the War Labor board restored as it was established. We object to the veto power of Vinson and Byrnes. That was never intended when the War Labor board was formed. Within the last few days Judge Vinson vetoed the War Labor board in a half-dozen aviation cases in which the board had approved wage adjustments.

"That destroys the functions of the board and puts the power in the hands of one man. If that's the case we might as well present the case to the one man."

Mr. Byrnes formerly was stabilization director. In his new job he has continued to function in certain wage cases, notably the railroad wage dispute.

Mr. Green also said that labor generally feels that the WLB's little steel formula is "obsolete." It is felt, he said, "that the formula can be revised without increasing the danger of inflation." He would not specify what he meant by revision of the formula, which permits general wage increases, for cost of living purposes, up to 15 per cent of the level of January 1, 1941.

Mr. Green reported to the council that President Roosevelt, in a conference last week, had "especially requested the cooperation of labor" on food subsidies and that the council unanimously pledged support. "In conformity with that decision," he said, "I am going to appeal to our membership to give support to the legislation at this session of Congress."

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ADD LONDON-RUSSIAN (LONG) XX NOVGOROD

THE GROUP THAT FORWARDED THE $2.05 INCLUDED SGT.CARMEN
BORDONARO, SYRACUSE, N.Y.; GLENMORE O.LARKINS, JR., ST.LOUIS, MO.;
CORP.L.V.ADAMS, JR., SCHENECTADY, N.Y.; SGT.L.FRANKENBURGER, RATON,
N.M.

SW12PEW

JEAN PAQUIS, RADIO COMMENTATOR ON THE AXIS-CONTROLLED PARIS STATION, SAID "ONE THING IS CERTAIN--IN A FEW MONTHS THE RUSSIANS WILL HAVE ACHIEVED EITHER COMPLETE VICTORY OR TOTAL DEFEAT." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY REUTERS.

THE REGULAR RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE DID NOT MENTION THE SITUATION IN LOWER WHITE RUSSIA, WHERE GEN.CONSTANTINE K.ROKOSSOVSKY'S ARMY LAST WAS REPORTED ONLY 47 MILES FROM THE PRE-WAR POLISH FRONTIER IN A DRIVE THROUGH THE PRIPET MARSHES TOWARD PINSK.

BUT A MOSCOW BROADCAST LATER SAID THAT SOVIET TROOPS HAD BROKEN THROUGH TO AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY WEST OF KALINKOVICHI, PERHAPS A SECTION OF THE BOBRUISK-STARUSHKI LINE, AND THAT FIERCE FIGHTING WAS TAKING PLACE ON BOTH BANKS OF THE PRIPET RIVER.

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RED CAVALRYMEN WERE SAID TO HAVE DASHED BEHIND THE ENEMY'S LINES, SLAUGHTERING THE GERMANS AT SUCH A RATE THAT ONLY FROM 15 TO 20 MEN WERE LEFT OUT OF 800 IN SOME NAZI BATTALIONS.

ROKOSSOVSKY'S TROOPS WERE ABOUT 100 MILES FROM PINSK, BUT GENERAL VATUTIN'S FORCES ON THE SOUTH WERE ONLY 47 MILES FROM THAT CITY.

THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER ALLEHANDA IN A DISPATCH FROM BERN SAID THAT ERICH KOCH, GERMAN CIVIL ADMINISTRATION FOR THE UKRAINE, AND HIS STAFF HAD ARRIVED AT KOENIGSBERG, EAST PRUSSIA, HIS NEW HEADQUARTERS NOW THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE DRIVEN 55 OR MORE MILES INTO OLD POLAND.

KOCH FORMERLY WAS STATIONED AT BREST LITOVSK, THE DISPATCH SAID.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THAT DURING SUNDAY THEIR TROOPS ON ALL FRONTS HAD WRECKED 166 GERMAN TANKS AND SHOT DOWN 39 PLANES. PRESUMABLY MOST

U. S. Tutors Say Brazilians Are Potentially Good Flyers

By the Associated Press.

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 17.—Brazilian flyers "are potentially as good pilots as those of the United States, who have no superiors," according to American officers who are guiding Brazil's first contingent of fighting airmen through combat training at the Army Air Forces tactical center here.

The officers who said that should know, because they have already spent almost two years in training the men who soon will be the first South Americans to carry their country's declaration of war on the Axis into actual offensive operations.

Maj. W. C. Lindley of Madisonville, Tex., and Capt. J. W. Buyers of Wilmore, Ky., are liaison officers for the United States Air Forces in the training of the pursuit squadron which is preparing to go into overseas action as a unit.

Both American officers flew United States training planes to Brazil and then remained there 21 months to assist in training the country's fledgling air force.

National Clubs For MacArthur Drive Formed

Association Organized in Chicago Does Not Know If He Would Accept

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 (AP).—A National Association of MacArthur for President Clubs was formed today with the announced purpose of campaigning for General Douglas MacArthur in every state in the Union.

Joseph P. Savage, Chicago attorney and president of the Illinois club, was elected chairman of the association by the conferring group, which included representatives from Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois, and proxies from Massachusetts, West Virginia, California, Montana and Missouri.

Mr. Savage declared the association, which will have its headquarters in Chicago, planned to organize in every state, attempt to get convention delegates pledged to the southwest Pacific commander-in-chief, and to enter his name in primaries in the states in which his consent was not necessary to place him on the ballot.

The Illinois MacArthur club, in a recent letter to downstate workers accompanying petitions to place the general's name on the Illinois Presidential preference primary, said the group had not consulted General MacArthur, who has made no specific statement on whether he would accept the nomination.

Mrs. Elizebeth Fihe, of Chicago, was named secretary of the national group, and Francis L. Boutell, of Elburn, Ill., treasurer.

It also was agreed, a statement said, that each state would be represented by two vice-chairmen, including the president or chairman of the state club and a woman representative to be named by the state president.

Brigadier General George E. Leach, president of the Minnesota MacArthur Club, who served eighteen months with MacArthur on the western front in the World War, said MacArthur "believes that our government should be constitutionally administered, according to the concept and intent of our founding fathers." Leach, a former Mayor of Minneapolis, for four years was chief of a National Guard unit.

General Leach said it was his privilege to enjoy a close personal association with MacArthur, extending over a long period of time, and asserted MacArthur "has the character and qualifications of a great statesman and national leader."

"Under his leadership," he added, "domestic and foreign affairs will be orderly and constitutionally conducted, and we will secure an enduring peace."

Lansing Hoyt, Milwaukee, state chairman of the Wisconsin MacArthur Club, said his group "may enter MacArthur's name in the Wisconsin primary soon." In Wisconsin, he said, MacArthur's consent is not necessary but the consent of the delegates is.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD WRECK (ORIGINAL TRUNKED) XXX PAIN-EASING DRUG.

LT.CLARKE GOULD MCCARTHY, A LIBERATOR PILOT FROM MISSOULA, MONT., ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICANS DISCLOSED TO HAVE BEEN INJURED IN THE WRECK, WAS TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL SUFFERING A BROKEN ARM AND FACE ABRASIONS.

LONDON, JAN 17-(AP)-LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, DISCLOSED TODAY TO BE THE SENIOR COMMANDER OF AMERICAN GROUND FORCES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM--AND POSSIBLY U.S.GROUND FORCE COMMANDER FOR THE WESTERN INVASION--WON WIDE RECOGNITION FOR HIS FIELD WORK IN WEST TUNISIA AND SICILY.

BRADLEY, WHO IS 50, SUCCEEDED LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON JR. LAST APRIL AS COMMANDER OF THE U.S.SECOND ARMY CORPS. AP WAR CORRESPONDENT HAL BOYLE THUS DESCRIBED HIM:

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"HE IS THOROUGH, SHREWD, THRIFTY OF HIS MEN'S BLOOD AND LIVES, A MASTER OF MILITARY TACTICS AND AS NATURAL PERSONALLY AS ONE OF HIS NATIVE MISSOURI CORNFIELDS.

"HE DOES HIS JOB THE WAY A FARMER WOULD--ALWAYS THE SIMPLEST WAY. I WATCHED HIM WORK AT THE FRONT FOR MORE THAN A YEAR AND I NEVER HAVE HEARD A SOLDIER OR A CORRESPONDENT SAY A WORD AGAINST HIM. THAT MAKES HIM UNIQUE."

BRADLEY RECEIVED MAJOR CREDIT FOR THE VICTORIOUS DRIVE OF THE SECOND CORPS INTO BIZERTE, TUNISIA. HE TOOK OVER FROM PATTON WHEN THE AMERICANS WERE SHIFTED NORTH.

ONE OF THE ARMY'S BEST INFANTRY COMMANDERS, BRADLEY IS TALL, THIN, AND RATHER RESERVED. HIS FELLOW OFFICERS REGARD HIM AS A GREAT TACTICIAN.

THE GENERAL WAS GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1915. AN ATHLETE AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY, HE HAS EXCELLED MANY ENLISTED MEN IN PHYSICAL ENDURANCE. ASSOCIATES SAID THAT OFTEN DURING MANEUVERS IN SOUTHERN STATES HE RAN THROUGH OBSTACLE COURSES, SWINGING ACROSS RAVINES AND STREAMS ON ROPES, WHILE ENLISTED MEN DROPPED OUT.

BRADLEY WAS BORN AT CLARK, MO., FEB. 12, 1893. HE WAS COMMISSIONED IN THE INFANTRY UPON GRADUATION FROM THE MILITARY ACADEMY AND DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR WAS ASSIGNED TO TRAINING DUTIES IN WESTERN STATES.

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HE WAS GIVEN THE TEMPORARY RANK OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LAST JUNE. IN OCTOBER, HE CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN WASHINGTON, REPORTING ON THE TUNISIAN AND SICILIAN CAMPAIGNS.

ON JAN. 11, HE WAS AWARDED THE HONORARY TITLE COMPANION OF THE BATH BY KING GEORGE VI FOR MERITORIOUS ACTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

BRADLEY HAS A KEEN APPRECIATION OF THE MILITARY PROWESS OF THE GERMANS. LAST SEPTEMBER, HE TOLD THE AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION AT OMAHA THE GERMAN SOLDIER IS "CUNNING AND UNSCRUPULOUS AND SOMEBODY TO BE EXTERMINATED."

LONDON,JAN.17-(AP)-LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, WHO TOOK OVER AS THE COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN SECOND ARMY CORPS IN TUNISIA, SUCCEEDING LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON,JR., IS THE SENIOR COMMANDER OF AMERICAN GROUND FORCES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

GEN.BRADLEY WAS ONE OF GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S CHIEF LIEUTENANTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

IT WAS NOT DEFINITELY INDICATED, HOWEVER, WHETHER BRADLEY WOULD BECOME COMMANDER OF ALL AMERICAN GROUND FORCES IN THE COMING WESTERN INVASION OF EUROPE. GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY HAS BEEN DESIGNATED COMMANDER OF BRITISH GROUND INVASION FORCES.

LONDON, JAN 17-(AP)-LORD KNOLLYS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH OVER-SEAS AIRWAYS, PREDICTED IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT TAILLESS, JET-PROPELLED PLANES WITH GREATER SPEED, RANGE AND PAYLOADS THAN PRESENT AIRCRAFT WOULD BE AVAILABLE SOON AFTER THE WAR.

HE PICTURED THE TRANSPORT PLANE OF THE FUTURE AS HAVING CABINS FOR COMFORTABLE FLIGHTS AT 20,000 FEET IN BELOW-FREEZING TEMPERATURES AT ECONOMICAL SPEEDS OF 240 MILES PER HOUR AND WITH RANGES PERMITTING NON-STOP ATLANTIC CROSSINGS AGAINST HEADWINDS.

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, JAN. 17-(AP)- FOR COURAGE AND SK[illegible] BATTLE, MALCOLM CROCKER, 26, AMERICAN-BORN RAF ACTING SQUADRON LEADER, TODAY WAS AWARDED A BAR TO HIS DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS--THE EQUIVALENT OF A SECOND DFC.

JAN 18 1944

A LANCASTER BOMBER PILOT FROM BOSTON, CROCKER WON THE DFC LAST OCTOBER. HIS FAMILY LIVES IN WASHINGTON, D.C. HE ATTENDED TRINITY COLLEGE AT HARTFORD, CONN.

THE NEW CITATION SAID "SINCE HE WAS AWARDED THE DFC HE HAS CONTINUED TO SHOW SKILL, DETERMINATION AND COURAGE IN ATTACKS MADE AGAINST STRONGLY-DEFENDED GERMAN TARGETS. AS SQUADRON COMMANDER, HIS WORK BOTH IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND HAS BEEN OF HIGH ORDER."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EWT TODAY, MONDAY, JAN.17)
APL BRANHAMS 02092 HSC 546PEW

LONDON, JAN 17-(AP)-HEAVY EXPORT BUSINESS IN COTTON TEXTILES DURING THE PAST THREE WEEKS WAS REPORTED TODAY BY TATTERSALL'S MONTHLY SURVEY OF THE INDUSTRY.

APPROXIMATELY 56,000,000 SQUARE YARDS OF COTTON CLOTH WERE SOLD WITH THE DOMINIONS AND EAST AND WEST AFRICA THE BEST CUSTOMERS, THE BIG COTTON GOODS HOUSE ESTIMATED.

BUYERS WERE ACTIVE IN YARN MARKETS AND SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS WERE MUCH BUSIER THAN A MONTH AGO.

SOME PRODUCERS SAID THEY WERE SOLD UP FOR SIX MONTHS AHEAD. AMERICAN AND EGYPTIAN QUALITIES WERE IN DEMAND.

THE COTTON TRADE WAS REPORTED SATISFIED WITH AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE RECENT WAGE DISPUTE. PRICE ADVANCES OF 3 TO 4 PERCENT WERE AWARDED TO SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS BY THE GOVERNMENT TO COMPENSATE THEM FOR THE WAGE INCREASES GRANTED TO WORKERS.

COTTON PRICE INDICES (ON THE BASIS OF 1938 AVERAGE PRICES AS 100) WERE:

AMERICAN COTTON 158, AMERICAN YARN 165, CLOTH 188, EGYPTIAN COTTON 173, EGYPTIAN YARN 155 AND THE CURRENT AVERAGE 168.

YARN PRICES FOR JAN. 13, DEC. 13 AND JAN. 13, 1943 QUOTED IN PENCE WERE:

AMERICAN 36S, RINGBEAMS, 19.00, 18.09, 18.74.
AMERICAN 42S, COPWEFT, 18.11, 17.80, 18.52.
EGYPTIAN 60S, COPTWISTS, 27.00, 26.00, 26.50.
EGYPTIAN 80S, COPTWIST, 31.30, 30.30, 30.50.

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CLOTH PRICES FOR JAN. 13 AND A MONTH EARLIER, RESPECTIVELY, IN SHILLINGS AND PENCE WERE:

PRINTER 31-INCH, 64X64, 36S AND 42S, 37 SHILLINGS 8 PENCE, 35 SHILLINGS 11 PENCE.

CAMBRIC SHIRTING, 32 1/2-INCH, 72X60, 24S AND 24S, 49 SHILLINGS 2 PENCE, 47 SHILLINGS TWO PENCE.

DRILL, 30-INCH, 80X46, 12S AND 10S, 77 SHILLINGS ONE PENNY, 72 SHILLINGS 10 PENCE.

GABARDINE, 56-INCH, 106X52, 24S AND 20S, [illegible] SHILLINGS 7 PENCE, 117 SHILLINGS 7 PENCE.

BERN, JAN 17-(AP)-LONGINES, ONE OF SWITZERLAND'S LARGEST WATCH FACTORIES, PLANS TO HALVE PRODUCTION STARTING FEB.1, AND OTHER FACTORIES ARE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW SUIT.

THE REASON GIVEN IS INABILITY OF FIRMS SELLING MOSTLY TO AMERICA TO CONVERT MORE THAN ROUGHLY 50 PER CENT OF THEIR DOLLARS INTO SWISS FRANCS, AS THE NATIONAL BANK OBJECTS TO INCREASING ITS FROZEN DOLLAR CREDITS BEYOND THE PRESENT AGREEMENT COVERING CONVERSIONS TO THAT EXTENT.

30.24-11863

BY LEO BRANHAM (340)

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, JAN 17-(AP)-THE FLYING FORTRESS, "SPIRIT OF '44," CAME HOME FROM OSCHERSLEBEN ON TWO ENGINES LAST TUESDAY WITH 250 BULLET HOLES AND A CREW CLAIMING DESTRUCTION OF 10 NAZI FIGHTERS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE PILOT, LT.ELDRIDGE V.GREER, 29, OF HOUSTON, TEX., ROARED THE BIG CRAFT DOWN THE MAIN STREETS OF GERMAN TOWNS USING TREES AS A COVER FROM PURSUING ENEMY FIGHTERS.

THE TEXASSAIRMAN AVOWED HIS SHIP FINALLY CROSSED THE COAST SO LOW THAT "THE FLAK TOWERS HAD TO SHOOT DOWN ON US."

THE FORTRESS LANDED WITH ITS NOSE SHOT AWAY, A 16-INCH HOLE IN THE RADIO ROOM, THE BOMB BAY DOORS PARTLY OPEN AND THE REST OF THE SHIP PIERCED LIKE A SIEVE. THE CREW ESCAPED INJURY. JAN 18 1944

GREER'S FORT HAD A PART IN ONE OF THE GREATEST AERIAL BATTLES OF THE WAR--A MISSION IN WHICH 60 BIB BOMBERS AND FIVE FIGHTERS WERE LOST AND 152 ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED AS THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE WENT AFTER GERMAN AIRCRAFT FACTORIES.

BOMBARDIER LT.LOUIE R.DOBBS OF KATEMCY, TEX., CLAIMED DESTRUCTION OF THREE FW-190S FROM THE CHIN TURRET. TOP TURRET GUNNER SGT.CASMER W.LEKOWSKI OF PENINSULA, O., ALSO CLAIMED THREE. SGT.ROBERT A.MUELLER OF WOOD-RIDGE, N.J., CLAIMED TWO FROM HIS TAIL GUN POSITION AND SGT. JAMES E.PURTON OF EAST LIVERPOOL, O., AND SGT.ERNEST J.KOGER, JR., OF EAU CLAIRE, WIS., ONE EACH.

"OVER THE TARGET WE LOST TWO ENGINES AND OUR OXYGEN SYSTEM," SAID LT.WILLIAM D.WOOD OF PLEASUREVILLE, KY., THE CO-PILOT. "WE DROPPED DOWN, FIGHTING ALL THE WAY, TO BESIN A RACE WITH TWO MESSERSCHMITTS THAT STAYED WITH US TO THE COAST." JAN 18 1944

"WHENEVER POSSIBLE WE FLEW BELOW TREETOP LEVEL," ADDED GREER. "EVERY TIME WE SAW A VILLAGE WE'D PULL OVER AND FLY DOWN THE STREETS SO THE FIGHTERS WOULD HAVE TO SHOOT UP THEIR OWN TOWNS TO SHOOT AT US."

THREE TIMES THE EXHAUSTED CREWMEN PREPARED FOR A CRASH LANDING. THE BOMBARDIER SMASHED HIS PRECIOUS BOMBSIGHT AND GUNNERS PUT ON THEIR WALKING SHOES AND DIVIDED THEIR CIGARETS BUT GREER AND THE "SPIRIT OF '44" BROUGHT THEM SAFELY HOME.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS WERE LT.MARVIN D.ANDERSON OF KANSAS CITY, MO., THE NAVIGATOR; SGTS.GARNER WALTERS OF BROADWAY, N.J., THE RADIO OPERATOR, AND WOODROW WADE OF HENDERSON, TEX., WAIST GUNNER

ADD MOSCOW - (CASSIDY) XX RUSSIA

THE RUSSIAN ANSWER FURTHER POINTED OUT THAT MOSCOW HAD BROKEN OFF RELATIONS WITH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON AND A PROPOSAL TO NEGOTIATE WITH IT WAS "CONFUSING." THE ANSWER CONCLUDED THAT THE PRESENT EXILED POLISH ADMINISTRATION WAS NOT DESIROUS OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

ANOTHER SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT RECALLED THE CAUSE OF THE BREAK. IT SAID A SPECIAL STATE ATROCITIES COMMISSION SOON WOULD MAKE A REPORT ON THE KILLING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND POLES IN KATYN FOREST NEAR SMOLENSK.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST SEVERAL MONTHS AGO FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS TO INVESTIGATE GERMAN ACCUSATIONS THAT SEVERAL THOUSAND POLISH OFFICERS AND PRISONERS OF WAR WERE EXECUTED AT KATYN BY THE RUSSIANS, CAUSED MOSCOW TO CHARGE THAT THE POLISH ADMINISTRATION WAS JOING IN AN "ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY." THE BREAK FOLLOWED.

SW25APEW

MADRID, JAN 17-(AP)-AUTHORIZED SPANISH SOURCES DENIED TONIGHT THAT NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP HAD BEEN IN SPAIN AND TERMED A STORY PRINTED IN MOSCOW TODAY BY PRAVDA SAYING THAT VON RIBBENTROP HAD HELD PEACE TALKS WITH "TWO LEADING BRITISH PERSONALITIES ON THE "IBERIAN PENINSULA" AS RIDICULOUS.

ADD ALLIED H.Q., ALGIERS - (GALLAGHER) XX TROOPS

THE MEDITERRANEAN AIR WAR FLARED WITH INCREASING VIOLENCE AS FLYING FORTRESSES HIT THE GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT FACTORY AT KLAGENFURT, AUSTRIA, 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF TRIESTE AND 150 MILES SOUTHWEST OF VIENNA.

LT.GEN.IRA C.EAKER'S AIRMEN IN THIS THEATER, THUS JOINING WITH BRITISH-BASED AMERICAN AND ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE CAMPAIGN TO KNOCK THE GERMAN AIR FORCE FLAT, SHOT THEIR WAY THROUGH A DOZEN ROCKET-FIRING FIGHTERS TO GET AT THEIR OBJECTIVE AND LEFT THE FACTORY SHEDS AND RAILWAY SIDINGS A BOMB-SCRAMBLED MESS.

P-38 LIGHTNING ESCORTS AND FORTRESS GUNNERS GOT FOUR OF THE ENEMY FIGHTERS.

JAN 18 1944

AFTER PEERING THROUGH THE SMOKE AND FLAME THAT COVERED THE PLANT, SGR.HENRY L.LAIN, (1022 NORTH MAIN ST.) HENDERSON, KY., SAID "THERE WILL BE AMPLE SPARE PARTS ALL OVER THE TOWN OF KLAGENFURT BECAUSE I AM SURE WE SCATTERED THE FACTORY AND ITS CONTENTS."

(A GERMAN BROADCAST SAID DAMAGE WAS CAUSED, BUT CLAIMED THAT 18 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN THIS AND OTHER ACTIONS IN THE MEDITERR-EAN THEATER.)

THE KLAGENFURT WORKS IS A SUBSIDIARY OF THE MESSERSCHMITT PLANT AT WIENER NEUSTADT, OUTSIDE VIENNA, WHICH ALREADY HAS BEEN ATTACKED FROM THIS AREA.

ANOTHER GROUP OF FORTRESSES DUMPED LOADS OF BOMBS ON THE AIRDROME AT VILLAORBA (CORRECT), 70 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST IN ITALY, WHILE LIBERATORS SMASHED AT OSOPPO AIRDROME IN NORTHERN ITALY AND ZARA HARBOR IN YUGOSLAVIA TO SLICE DOWN GERMAN AIR STRENGTH AND INTERRUPT THEIR EFFORTS IN THE BALKANS. AT ZARA 140 HITS WERE SCORED IN THE TARGET AREA.

SNOW AND RAIN SQUALLS SWEPT THE MOUNTAIN AREAS OF ITALY AND ON THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT ACTION WAS LIMITED TO A PUSH ALONG THE ADRIATIC COAST FOR A SHORT DISTANCE BY CANADIANS, AND A BRUSH BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND AN INDIAN PATROL AT SAN EUSANIO, FOUR MILES INLAND. THERE ALSO WAS SOME ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

MEDIUM BOMBERS X X X 8TH GRAF.

JAN 18 1944

WELLINGTONS ALSO BOMBED RAIL INSTALLATIONS BETWEEN ANCONA AND RIMINI ON ITALY'S EAST COAST AT NIGHT.

LIGHTNING PILOTS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES AT KLAGENFURT INCLUDED LTS.THOMAS W.STITH, R.F.D. NO. 2, BOX 259, MADERA, CALIF., AND MORGAN N.MATHEWS, 113 SUPERIOR ST., PORTAGE, WIS.

FIRST LT.GORDON I.HASKETT, BOISE, IDA., NAVIGATOR ON HIS 50TH MISSION AT KLAGENFURT, SAID "THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IS GOING TO HAVE A BUNCH OF HARD-TO-FLY ME'S AFTER TODAY'S RAID, WHAT WITH LACKING THE PARTS WE KNOCKED OFF TODAY. THIS IS ONE OF THE FEW TIMES I HAVE FELT WE COULD REALLY SAY WE HIT THE TARGET WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHS TO PROVE IT."

LT.O.J.NYER, 4004 NORTH 24TH ST., LAFAYETTE, IND., CO-PILOT

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ON HIS 37TH MISSION, SAID "IT WASN'T HARD TO PICK OUT THE RAILROAD YARDS AND FACTORY FROM OUR MAP. A LAKE SITS RIGHT BESIDE IT. SO AS SOON AS THE BOMBS HIT, OUR BOMBARDIER CALLED OVER THE INTER-PHONES THAT WE HAD SMEARED THE FACTORY."

LT.CHARLES W.BREWER, 102 CLINTON ST., DALLAS, TEX., BOMBARDIER AND FORMER PRE-MEDICAL STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, SAID "I DON'T THINK WE WASTED A SINGLE BOMB. EACH FORMATION MADE WHAT WAS ALMOST AN INDIVIDUAL BOMB RUN. WE WERE THE LUCKIEST AND DROPPED OUR BOMBS RIGHT IN THE HEART OF THE FACTORY."

THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE CREDITED LIGHT AMERICAN BOSTON BOMBERS WITH SOME OF THE ALLIED SUCCESS IN CAPTURING MT.TROCCHIO BY LAYING A SOLID PATTERN OF BOMBS ACROSS ITS SLOPES. CAPT.DAVID A.HEDGES, TIFFIN, O., LEAD NAVIGATOR FOR A BOSTON FORMATION, TOOK 24 PLANES OVER THE AREA SO PERFECTLY THAT NUMEROUS HITS WERE SCORED ON GERMAN POSITIONS ALTHOUGH THE ENEMY USED SMOKE POTS TO OBSCURE THE TARGETS.

JAN 18 1944

A GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.MALCOLM GREEN OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., HAS BEEN SPECIALIZING IN THIS TYPE OF WARFARE.

THE LEADERS OF OTHER MISSIONS INCLUDED MAJ.GUYMAN PENIX, ELK CITY, OKLA., MAJ.CYRUS B.STAFFORD, CAMDEN, N.J., CAPT.M.H.JOHNSON, SUBLETTE, KANS., AND LT.VERNON F.CREIGHTON, WINDOM, KANS.

DESCRIBING THE RAID ON THE TERNI RAIL YARDS, CORP.R.G.BIRD, FORT WORTH, TEX., A MITCHELL BOMBARDIER, SAID "THERE WERE A GREAT MANY FREIGHT CARS IN THE YARDS AND I SAW A BIG BUNCH OF BOMBS HIT RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THEM. THERE WAS A LARGE EXPLOSION, PROBABLY A TANK CAR.

FIRST LT.J.J.NOWAKOWSKI, PHILADELPHIA, SAID "OUR BOMBS HIT THE YARDS BEAUTIFULLY. A TRAIN ON ONE SIDING WAS BLOWN TO BITS."

THE YANKS XXX 2ND GRAF AS BEFORE.

ADD ALLIED H-Q-, ALGIERS-(KENNEDY) XXX PLANES

SNOW AND RAIN SWEPT THE MOUNTAINS OF ITALY, AND ACTION ON THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT WAS LIMITED TO A SHORT ADVANCE BY CANADIAN TROOPS AND ARTILLERY EXCHANGES.

JAN 18 1944

WHILE GENERAL WILSON IN HIS TALK WITH ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS NATURALLY GAVE NO INDICATION WHERE AN ADDITIONAL THRUST AT THE GERMANS FROM THE SOUTH MIGHT COME, HE MENTIONED SOUTHERN FRANCE AS THE POSSIBLE POINT OF SUCH AN ATTACK SHOULD THE OPPORTUNITY FOR GOING IN THERE ARISE. HE SAID HE WAS TAKING COMMAND OF THE SOUTHERN FRONT AS THE WAR WAS "REACHING ITS CULMINATING AND DECISIVE PERIOD."

HE SAID THERE AT ONE TIME HAD BEEN A POSSIBILITY OF THE WAR'S EXTENDING INTO SPAIN, BUT SAID THAT POSSIBILITY NOW HAD RECEDED.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--FIRST ADD DEATH SENTENCE X X X ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ELEVEN OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE PLOT DISCOVERED BY THE AMERICAN COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CORPS WERE GIVEN SENTENCES OF FROM ONE TO 10 YEARS.

SALVATORE PRAMANTE, 24, RECEIVED THE DEATH SENTENCE ON THREE CHARGES OF POSSESSING GUNS ILLEGALLY, DAMGAING COMMUNICATION LINES AND ATTENDIGG MEETINGS OF THE OUTLAWED FASCIST PARTY.

THE CONFESSED LEADER OF THE GROUP, CATALDO GRAMMATICO, 20, WAS SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS.

THE WOMAN CHARGED IN THE PLOT, MARIA D'ALI, 22, WHO TOOK THE OATH

OF THE FASCIST PARTY AND HELD THE FINANCES OF THE UNDERGROUND FASCIST, WAS SENTENCED TO 12 MONTHS.

"WE WOULD HAVE PASSED A HEAVIER SENTENCE ON A MAN THEN WE PASS ON YOU," THE ALLIED MILITARY COURT TOLD HER.

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

A 12TH U.S. AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE, JAN 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CORP.HANK PREE OF PEORIA, ILL., DID A SOFT ROLL ON HIS DRUM, AND AN UNSMILING CAPTAIN RAISED HIS ARM.

THE DANCING STOPPED, AND THE YOUNG OFFICERS WITH THE PRETTY AMERICAN NURSES LOOKED TOWARD THE FRONT OF THE BARE ROOM.

"THE NEXT FEW MINUTES WE WILL DEDICATE TO MEMBERS OF THE 57TH FIGHTER GROUP WHO ARE MISSING IN ACTION," THE CAPTAIN SAID QUIETLY.

JAN 18 1944

THE TRUMPETER PLAYED TAPS SOFTLY, WHILE THE YOUNG OFFICERS STOOD VERY ERECT. FOR SEVERAL MINUTES AFTER TAPS FADED AWAY, THEY STOOD THERE. THEN AN ACCORDION PLAYED, AND THE LITTLE QUARTET OF GROUND CREW MUSICIANS SWUNG INTO A MEDLEY OF AMERICAN TUNES.

IN THIS WAY THE 57TH FIGHTER GROUP, NOW THREE YEARS OLD, WHOSE MEMBERS HAVE FLOWN A TOTAL OF 777 FUL DAYS OF COMBAT, NOTED ITS BIRTHDAY.

THESE YOUNG LIEUTENANTS, CAPTAINS, AND MAJORS DANCED AND JOKED AS THOUGH ON A LAKE-SHORE PAVILION IN AMERICA, BUT WITH THEIR PREDECESSORS--SOME OF THEM MISSING, SOME BACK IN THE UNITED STATES OR IN OTHER THEATERS--THEY HAVE FLOWN OUT TO MEET OR OBSERVE THE ENEMY 1,219 TIMES.

THEY HAVE DESTROYED 189 ENEMY PLANES, BURNED OVER 1,000,000 GALLONS OF GASOLINE, AND SUNK OR DAMAGED MORE THAN 80 ENEMY SHIPS. THEY HAVE SHOT UP LOCOMOTIVES, RAILWAY CARS AND LONG LINES OF ENEMY TRANSPORT VEHICLES.

ON ONE GREAT DAY DURING THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN--ON PALM SUNDAY--THESE YOUNGSTERS CAUGHT A LARGE FLIGHT OF HITLER'S AIR FORCE OFF CAPE BON, AND DESTROYED 77 PLANES, INCLUDING 19 MESSERSCHMITTS AND MANY BIG TRANSPORTS.

THESE ARE BOYS FROM OHIO, KENTUCKY, NEW YORK, NEW MEXICO AND OTHER STATES WHO STARTED WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AT EL ALAMEIN, AND BATTLED ACROSS AFRICA TO TUNISIA AND SICILY, BOMBING, STRAFING, FIGHTING. AND ESCORTING BOMBERS.

RECENTLY THEY HAVE BEEN CARRYING ON WHAT THEY CALL THEIR "PRIVATE WAR" WITH THE GERMANS IN YUGOSLAVIA.

JAN 18 1944

THE ORIGINAL COMMANDING OFFICER WAS COL.FRANK H.MEARS OF MONROVIA, CALIF. THE PRESENT LEADER IS COL.ARTHUR C.SALISBURY, SEDALIA, MO. THE GROUP WAS ACTIVATED AT MITCHELL FIELD, N.Y., JAN. 15, 1941, WAS ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICAN FIGHTER GROUPS TO ENGAGE THE ENEMY, AND THE FIRST TO SHOOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE.

ONE OF THE GROUP'S SQUADRON LEADERS WAS THE DARING LT.-COL. PHIL COCHRAN OF ERIE, PA.

THE ONLY ACE IS LT.ALFRED FRONING, 22, OF BELLE PLAIN, IOWA, FORMER MANAGER OF A GRAIN ELEVATOR. HE HAS FLOWN 107 MISSIONS IN 179 HOURS.

"DO I WANT TO GO BACK TO THE GRAIN ELEVATOR?" SAID FRONING. "HELL, NO, I WANT TO FLY."

ANOTHER MEMBER IS LT.HOWARD HICKOCK OF AMES, IOWA, WHO TOOK

30.24-1186T

UP COLONEL SALISBURY'S PLANE ONE DAY BEFORE HE WAS ASSIGNED HIS OWN SHIP. IT WAS SHOT FULL OF HOLES, ABOUT 80 IN ALL. HE GOT BACK TO HIS FIELD, RADIOED HIS PREDICAMENT, AND WAS TOLD TO "BELLY IT IN."

"I CAN'T DO THAT," SAID HICKOCK. "IT'S THE COLONEL'S PLANE."

"THAT'S O.K. BELLY IT IN. THIS IS THE COLONEL," WAS THE ANSWER.

THE DANCE BROKE UP AT MIDNIGHT BECAUSE SOME OF THE BOYS WERE GOING OUT EARLY. THE FIRST DANCE WAS THE "SALISBURY STOMP." THE LAST WAS "INTERPRETATION OF RIGOR MORTIS" BY JOHN H.MILLER.

BY LYNN HEINZERLING (350)

A 15TH U.S.AIR FORCE BASE IN ITALY, JAN 17-(AP)-AMERICAN LIGHTNINGS WERE ZOOMING ALL OVER THE SKY ABOVE UNFRIENDLY KLAGENFURT, AUSTRAIA, YESTERDAY IN A VICIOUS BATTLE WITH MORE THAN 10 MESSERSCHMITTS WHEN A THIN VOICE CAME OVER THEIR RADIOS:

"SO LONG. . . SEE YOU AFTER THE WAR." JAN 18 1944

THE LIGHTNING PILOTS, PROTECTING FLYING FORTRESSES IN THEIR HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON THE KLAGENFURT MESSERSCHMITT PARTS FACTORY, LOOKED DOWN AND SAW THE PLANE OF FIRST LT.THOMAS W.SMITH, RFD 2, MADERA, CALIF., DIVING EARTHWARD TRAILING SMOKE.

THE TWIN TAIL OF SMITH'S PLANE HAD BEEN SEVERED IN A COLLISION WITH A MESSERSCHMITT, THE ELEVATOR WAS KNOCKED OFF AND THE RIGHT ENGINE AFIRE.

TWO HOURS LATER, SMITH IN SOME AMAZING FASHION BROUGHT HIS CRIPPLED PLANE DOWN IN AN ITALIAN FARMER'S PASTURE NEXT TO HIS HOME AIRFIELD.

HE FOUND HE ALREADY HAD BEEN CREDITED WITH DESTROYING THE MESSERSCHMITT WHICH CLIPPED HIM. HIS COMRADES SAW THE ENEMY PLANE DIVE TO EARTH.

"WE WERE JUST SWAPPING HEAD-ON PASSES AND I CAME OUT AHEAD," THE YOUNG, FORMER LUMBER SALESMAN SAID. "IT ALMOST ENDED IN A DRAW--WITH TWO LOSERS.

"WE GOT TOO CLOSE TOGETHER. HIS WING CLIPPED MY RIGHT MOTOR, THEN HOOKED THE TAIL BOOM, SLICING THE REAR PLANE IN TWO. IT ALSO SEVERED PART OF MY ELEVATOR. THEN MY RIGHT ENGINE CAUGHT FIRE.

"THE RADIO WAS STILL WORKING SO I TOLD THE GANG I'D SEE THEM AFTER THE WAR. AS I WENT DOWN A BIT I GOT THE PLANE UNDER CONTROL AND BEGAN LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO LAND." JAN 18 1944

A LITTLE LATER THE PILOT DISCOVERED HE WAS LOSING ALTITUDE SO GRADUALLY THAT HE COULD GAIN ENOUGH TO GET ALONG ON BY MAKING OCCASIONAL 360-DEGREE TURNS.

"I STILL DIDN'T THINK I'D EVER MAKE IT BACK," HE SAID. "WHEN I GOT CLOSE TO FIUME, THEY OPENED UP ON ME WITH 88 MILLIMETER STUFF AND I THOUGHT I WAS A GONER."

ONLY A CLOUD BANK SAVED HIM.

OVER THE ADRIATIC HE FOUND HIS RADIO FROZEN BUT STARTED IT WORKING BY POUNDING IT WITH A KNIFE AND SENT OUT ANOTHER MESSAGE.

"I TOLD THEM I'D BE IN THE DRINK BEFORE LONG," SMITH SAID.

HIS SECOND ENGINE FAILED JUST AS HE GOT

"I TOLD THEM I'D BE IN THE DRINK BEFORE LONG," SMITH SAID.

HIS SECOND ENGINE FAILED JUST AS HE GOT WITHIN SIGHT OF HIS BASE "BUT I KNEW THEN THAT COULDN'T STOP ME FROM GETTING HOME."

TWO DAYS EARLIER, SMITH HAD HAD ANOTHER NARROW ESCAPE WHEN A GERMAN SHELL LODGED IN THE PROTECTIVE ARMOR PLATE OF HIS PLANE.

"AND I THOUGHT I WAS LUCKY THAT TIME!" HE GRINNED.

CHUNGKING, JAN. 17-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TODAY RECEIVED THE LARGEST GROUP OF AMERICANS IN MANY MONTHS, INCLUDING FOUR PROFESSORS OF THE THREE-MONTHS-OLD CHINESE POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

SPEAKING TO THE PROFESSORS, CHIANG EMPHASIZED THE NECESSITY OF DEVELOPING THE HEALTH OF CHINESE STUDENTS, PARTICULARLY THOSE TAKING JOURNALISM.

"JOURNALISTS ALWAYS SEEM TO ME TO BE IN POOR HEALTH," HE SAID.

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RECEIVED BY THE GENERALISSIMO WERE DEAN HAROLD D. CROSS OF SKOWHEGAN, ME.; ANTHONY F.J. DRALLE OF HORNELL, N.Y.; FLOYD ROGERS, JR., OF COLUMBIA, S.C.; RICHARD T. BAKER OF NEW YORK CITY, THE PROFESSORS; GEORGE GRIM OF MINNEAPOLIS AND JERSEY CITY AND FLOYD TAYLOR OF PLANDOME, LONG ISLAND, TWO EXPERTS ASSIGNED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO ADVISE THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION; AND MAURICE VOTAW OF COLUMBIA AND ST. LOUIS, MO., ALSO AN ADVISER TO THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

CAIRO, EGYPT, JAN. 17-(AP)-BULGARIAN RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS OVER THE WEEK-END THAT RESERVE OFFICERS WERE BEING CALLED TO DUTY WERE INTERPRETED HERE TODAY AS THE ANNUAL SUMMONING OF CONSCRIPTS FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION AND A TWO-YEAR TOUR OF DUTY.

RESERVES IN THE BULGARIAN ARMY ARE CALLED EACH YEAR BETWEEN JANUARY AND MARCH.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN. 17-(AP)-GEN. SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON ANNOUNCED TODAY HIS POLICY AS MEDITERRANEAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WOULD BE TO STRIKE AT THE GERMANS WITH MAXIMUM FORCE WHEREVER THE OPPORTUNITY OFFERS.

THE OBJECT OF PRESENT OPERATIONS IN ITALY IS TO CAPTURE ROME, WILSON TOLD CORRESPONDENTS IN HIS FIRST APPEARANCE AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ALGIERS AS THE NEW COMMANDER.

JAN 18 1944

BUT THE MEDITERRANEAN FRONT EXTENDS FROM THE MARITZA RIVER IN THE BALKANS TO THE PYRENEES AND ATTACKS MIGHT BE MADE ANYWHERE ALONG IT, INCLUDING SOUTHERN FRANCE, GEN. WILSON SAID.

THE MARITZA RIVER RISES IN THE CENTER OF BULGARIA AND FORMS PART OF THE BOUNDARY OF BULGARIA AND TURKEY. THE PYRENEES FORM THE FRENCH-SPANISH FRONTIER.

ADD CHUNGKING TODAY

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE BOMBERS ALSO SCORED HITS ON RAILROAD TRACKAGE AT CAMPHA PORT WHILE OTHER MITCHELLS SANK A COLLIER OFF SWATOW AND BOMBED A LIGHTHOUSE AND DESTROYED MANY BUILDINGS ON NANPENG ISLAND.

MITCHELLS OF THE CHINESE-AMERICAN WING SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE MEDIUM BOMBER OFF THE SOUTH CHINA COAST, THE BULLETIN ADDED.

THE RAIDS WERE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT LOSS.

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ADD 5-PAC-AIRBASE-(HAMPSON) XX RABAUL

FIRST LIEUT.MURRAY SHUBIN OF DORMONT,PA., HAS SHOT DOWN 12; FIRST LIEUT.BILL HARRIS OF SPRINGFIELD, CALIF., 9; CAPT. JOSEPH LESICKA, WESTMORLAND, CALIF., 8 1/2; CAPT.COATSWORTH HEAD, SAN FRANCISCO, 8; AND MAJ.JOHN MITCHELL, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., 8.

CAPTS.LUCIEN SHULER, GRIFFIN, GA., FRANK GAUNT, NORTH PLATTE, NEB., AND ELMER WHEADON, LOS ANGELES, EACH HAVE SEVEN TO THEIR CREDIT. CAPT.THOMAS LANPHIER, JR., DETROIT, HAS SIX.

CREDITED WITH FIVE EACH WERE FIRST LIEUTS.CERUS GLADEN, GUTHRIE, MINN.; BESBEY HOLMES, SAN FRANCISCO; REX BARBER, CULVER, ORE.; THE LATE WILLIAM FIEDLER (NO HOME TOWN); CAPTS.ROBERT BYRNES, WINNFIELD, LA., AND JACK BADE, ELK RIVER, MINN.

THE THIRTEENTH HAS LOST ONLY ONE ACE, LIEUTENANT FIELDER, KILLED IN A GROUND ACCIDENT.

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NINE OF THE 16 ACES BELONG TO WESTBROOK'S FAMOUS SQUADRON WHICH HAS BROUGHT DOWN 140 ENEMY PLANES. PILOTS OF THE FORCE HAVE USED P40S, P38S AND P39S.

IN RECENT FIGHTS OVER RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, FIRST LIEUT.RICHARD WHEELER, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., SHOT DOWN TWO JAPANESE PLANES.

"I MADE A HEAD ON PASS AT A ZERO AND FIRED BOTH CANNON AND MACHINE GUN," WHEELER SAID. "THE ZERO SMOKED, MADE A SLOW TURN AND WENT DOWN.

ADD ADV-ALLIED H-Q-N.GUINEA-(CLEMENTS) XX FIGHTER

THE SUCCESSES ON NEW BRITAIN WERE THE CAPTURE OF THE ENEMY'S KEY DEFENSIVE POSITION, HILL 660, IN THE CAPE GLOUCESTER AREA, AND AN AIR THRUST AT RABAUL THAT STRUCK HEAVILY AT JAPANESE AIR STRENGTH AND SHIPPING. VICTORY ON NEW GUINEA CAME WITH THE CAPTURE BY AUSTRALIANS OF SIO, AN EVACUATION POINT ON THE HUON PENINSULA COAST.

CAPTURE OF HILL 660 FRIDAY BY HARD DRIVING MARINES PROBABLY PRESAGES EARLY USE OF THE CAPE GLOUCESTER AIRDROME OF NORTHWESTERN NEW BRITAIN AS ANOTHER BASE FROM WHICH TO STRIKE AT RABAUL, FOR THE HEIGHT DOMINATES THE BORGEN BAY AREA TOTHE EAST AND WILL FORCE A FURTHER JAPANESE RETREAT.

SOME OF THE MARINES TERMED THE FIGHT FOR HILL 660 THE BLOODIEST TO DATE IN THE OUTHWEST PACIFIC.

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AMERICAN NAVY DAUNTLESS DIVEBOMBERS AND AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS FROM BASES IN THE SOLOMONS MADE THE SWEEP OVER RABAUL LAST FRIDAY. FROM 60 TO 70 ENEMY INTERCEPTORS CONTESTED THE ATTACK AND 29 WERE SHOT DOWN AND PROBABLY 16 MORE. THE AMERICANS LOST TWO BOMBERS AND EIGHT FIGHTERS. FOUR OF OUR PILOTS WERE SAVED.

SHIPPING IN RABAUL HARBOR PRESENTED THE AMERICANS WITH AMPLE TARGETS IN THEIR MIDDAY STRIKE. DIRECT HITS AND DAMAGING NEAR MISSES WERE REPORTED ON SEVEN CARGO VESSELS, A LIGHT CRUISER AND A DESTROYER. ONE MARINE BOMBER PILOT WAS REPORTED AS CLAIMING A DIRECT HIT ON A TROOP LADEN 350-FOOT CARGO SHIP THAT BLEW OFF "THE WHOLE STERN."

AUSTRALIANS WHO CAPTURED SIO LAST SATURDAY ADVANCED ANOTHER THREE MILES UP THE COAST TOWARD THE NORTHWEST AND A RENDEZVOUS WITH THE AMERICANS WHO ARE WORKING DOWN COAST FROM THEIR SAIDOR BEACHHEAD. JAPANESE CAUGHT BETWEEN HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTING TO FLEE BY NIGHT ON BARGES AND OTHER SMALL COASTAL CRAFT. MANY OF THESE WERE DAMAGED OR SUNK OFF SIO LAST WEEK.

A JUNCTION OF THESE AMERICANS AND AUSTRALIANS WILL CLEAR THE BUON PENINSULA COAST IN PREPARATION FOR A POSSIBLE DRIVE ON BOGADJIM AND MADANG, ON THE COAST NORTHWEST OF SAIDOR.

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, JAN 17 (AP)-IN THIS AREA, AMERICAN MALES IN THE ARMED FORCES, ALMOST TO A MAN, WANT TO GO HOME. THE WOMEN, MOSTLY NURSES, DO NOT.

IN KNOCKING AROUND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS AND AUSTRALIA FOR THE BETTER PART OF THE LAST TWO YEARS I HAVE HEARD MANY SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN ON THAT SUBJECT.

MEN IN UNIFORM WAX LONG, LOUD AND ELOQUENT. TO THEM THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES REPRESENTS EVERYTHING THEY WANT IN LIFE--HOME, FAMILY AND FRIENDS. THEY PICTURE EVERYTHING BACK THERE AS IT WAS WHEN THEY LEFT TO GO TO WAR. THAT IS THE WAY THEY WANT IT WHEN THEY GET BACK TOO.

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THE WOMEN, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE FOR THE MOST PART LEFT THE STATES AFTER THE MEN AND THEY HAVE SEEN MANY OF THE CHANGES THAT ALL-OUT WAR HAS WROUGHT ON THE HOMELAND. THEY KNOW ABOUT RATIONING, ABOUT ALL OF THE BOYS BEING AWAY.

USUALLY IF YOU ASK A SERVICE MAN IF HE IS ANXIOUS TO GET BACK HOME, HE STARES AT YOU INCREDULOUSLY FOR A MOMENT AND BLURTS, "ARE YOU KIDDIN'?"

TO THE SAME QUESTION, EVERY NURSE I HAVE EVER ASKED HAS ANSWERED: "I KIND OF LIKE IT OUT HERE," OR, "I'D JUST ABOUT AS SOON BE OUT HERE FOR THE DURATION."

BOILED DOWN, I SUPPOSE, THE WHOLE THING MAY BE EXPLAINED THIS WAY: THE BOYS WANT TO GO HOME BECAUSE THAT IS WHERE THE GIRLS ARE. AND THE GIRLS WANT TO STAZ HERE BECAUSE THAT'S WHERE THE BOYS ARE.

BY OLIN CLEMENTS

(ADVANCE) ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, JAN.17--KMONDAY)-(AP)-MAJ.PHILIP W.LONG, RICHMOND,VA., AND FIRST SGT. KENNETH J.SPRAUGE, (1011 NORTH IONIA AVE) GRAND RAPIDS,MICH., WERE AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

MAJOR LONG OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS WAS CITED FOR EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE IN NEW GUINEA. HE WAS IN COMMAND OF A UNIT WHICH DELIVERED SUPPLIES, AMMUNITION AND REINFORCEMENTS TO ALLIED TROOPS OPERATING AGAINST SALAMAUA. UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE HE LED HIS MEN IN ALMOST NIGHTLY LANDINGS. HIS SKILLFUL HANDLING PREVENTED THE LOSS OF ANY BOAT ON THE UNCHARTED REEFS.

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SERGEANT SPRAGUE, THEN AN INFANTRY STAFF SERGEANT, WAS CITED FOR SUPPLYING FRONT LINE TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA. INEXPERIENCED IN JUNGLE SUPPLY AND IN HANDLING NATIVES, HE NEVERTHELESS ORGANIZED AND OPERATED A CARRIER SUPPLY SYSTEM TO A UNIT.

OFTEN WHEN APPROACH OF ENEMY PLANES FRIGHTENED THE NATIVES AND CAUSED THEM TO DROP THEIR LOADS, HE ENCOURAGED THEM, REORGANIZED THEM AND LED THEM THROUGH.

ONCE, WHEN COMMUNICATION WITH THE ADVANCED UNIT HAD BEEN INTERRUPTED AND FOOD AND AMMUNITION WERE LOW, HE WENT FORWARD TO THE COMMAND POST UNDER ENEMY SMALL ARMS AND MORTAR FIRE TO ASCERTAIN THE NEEDS, AND THEN LED HIS SUPPLY PARTY FORWARD.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, MONDAY, JAN.17)

FJ153ACW

30.24-11871

BY VERN HAUGLAND

NEW GEORGIA, SOLOMON ISLANDS, JAN 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SGT. ROBERT LINNEMAN, LEXINGTON, KY., A BOMBARDIER WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST AMERICAN AERIAL RAID TODAY ON JAPANESE SHIPPING AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON ONE OF THE NINE SHIPS LEFT BURNING IN THE HARBOR.

(A COMMUNIQUE FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS JAN. 17 TOLD OF THE RAID AND A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID NINE JAPANESE SHIPS, INCLUDING A CRUISER, DESTROYER AND SEVEN CARGO VESSELS WERE LEFT BURNING)

LT. WESLEY MCQUEEN, LONG BEACH, CALIF., MARINE TORPEDO BOMBER PILOT FLYING THE PLANE FROM WHICH LINNEMAN RELEASED THE BOMB, SAID IT HIT THE STERN OF A CARGO SHIP AND "THE WHOLE STERN CAME OFF."

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"WE PULLED OUT AROUND 1200 FEET AND COULDN'T MISS," HE EXPLAINED. "SHE HAD TROOPS ABOARD -- THE DECK WAS COVERED WITH MEN AND GEAR.

"WE SAW SIX OR EIGHT ZEROS STRAFING A TORPEDO BOMBER PILOT WHO HAD MADE A FORCED LANDING IN THE WATER.

"BETWEEN 40 AND 50 ZEROS FORMED A LINE, AND ALL THE TORPEDO AND DIVEBOMBERS HAD TO RUN THE GAUNTLET. FIVE ZEROS CHASED ME 20 MILES DOWN CAPE ST.GEORGE CHANNEL UNTIL WE RENDEZVOUSED AND DROVE THEM OFF."

MARINE DIVEBOMBER PILOT CAPT.THOMAS FORSYTH, THE PLAINS,VA., SAID "I DIVED ON A CARGO SHIP BUT A DESTROYER WAS RIGHT IN THE ROAD SO I DUMPED OUR STUFF INTO HIM. MY MEN SAID WE SCORED A HIT. WE MUST HAVE SURPRISED THEM. THE DESTROYER WAS STANDING STILL WHEN FIRST SIGHTED."

AMONG OTHER MARINE TORPEDO BOMBER PILOTS IN THIS ACTION WERE LTS. CARROLL SCHRADER, NIOBRARA,NEB., VIRGIL OLSON, CHARTER OAK,IA.; GEORGE STAMETS, DALLAS,TEX.; ROMANUS MCCOLE, PHILADELPHIA,PA.; AND PAUL FULLOP, CHRISTOPHER,ILL.

SCHRADER SAID HE BOMBED A DESTROYER, AND "A ZERO JUMPED ME ON THE WAY DOWN AND JUST ABOUT CREAMED ME. A PHOSPHOROUS BOMB MISSED ME BY ABOUT 100 FEET. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME WE EVER HIT SHIPPING, AND EVERYONE'S A LITTLE SMARTER NOW...."

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FULLOP'S BOMBS OVERSHOT A CRUISER, BUT OLSON SAID HE THOUGHT HE HIT IT.

"WE FOUGHT ZEROS AT LEAST FIFTEEN MINUTES," OLSON ADDED. "MY GUNNER HAD ONLY 20 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION LEFT WHEN THE BATTLE ENDED."

MCCOLE CLAIMED A NEAR-MISS ON A CRUISER OR DESTROYER.

TWO DIVEBOMBER PILOTS, MAJ.EDWARD POLGREAN, LOS ANGLES, AND LT.WILLIAM BARR, RACINE,WIS., DIVED ON THE SAME CARGO SHIP.

POLGREAN LAUGHINGLY COMPLAINED "MY GUNNERS SAY WE MISSED BY 50 FEET BUT I'M UNCONVINCED."

JAPANESE RESISTANCE BEGAN WHILE THE RAIDING FORMATIONS STILL WERE IN THEIR OWN TERRITORY, SAID FIRST LT.SIGMUND AUSTIN (2009 EAST GRAND BLVD.) DETROIT, ANOTHER MARINE WHO FORCED A JAP ZERO INTO THE SEA.

THE AMERICANS, FLYING DIVEBOMBERS AND TORPEDO BOMBERS FROM SOLOMON ISLAND BASES, ENCOUNTERED 60 TO 70 INTERCEPTING PLANES

OF WHICH GEN.MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED 29 SHOT DOWN.

SIGMUND SAID HIS SAFETY BELT BECAME UNFASTENED WHILE OVER THE TARGET "JUST AS I TURNED THE PLANE OVER ON HER BACK. I BANGED MY HEAD ON THE HOOD AND HAD TO JETTISON THE BOMBS IN FRONT TO STRAIGHTEN OUT. I WAS 50 FEET OFF THE WATER WHEN I TURNED TOWARD A ZERO. I DECIDED TO FORCE HIM TO BE THE ONE TO GIVE WAY, BUT INSTEAD OF TURNING UPWARD AS I EXPECTED HE TRIED TO FLY UNDER ME. HE HIT THE WATER AND FLEW UP INTO PIECES."

BY EUGENE BURNS

AIEA NAVAL HOSPITAL, OAHU,T.H.,JAN.17-(AP)-PENICILLIN IS BEING USED TO HEAL THE RAGGED GUNSHOT WOUNDS AND LUNG PUNCTURES SUSTAINED BY AMERICAN LANDING FORCES ON TARAWA ATOLL IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS.

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MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THIS NAVAL HOSPITAL SAID TODAY THE MOLD-DRUG WAS FIRST RUSHED INTO SERVICE AS A QUICK CURE FOR GONORRHEA AND NOW IS FOUND AN EFFECTIVE AID IN HEALING SOME OF THE WORST BATTLE WOUNDS.

"WE ARE STILL IN THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE WITH LUNG AND BONE CASES," SAYS CAPT.EDWARD WATTS, SEATTLE,WASH., CHIEF OF MEDICINE AT THE HOSPITAL, "BUT THE RESULTS LOOK GRATIFYING."

PARTICULARLY, PENICILLIN IS BEING USED IN CASES WHERE THE USE OF SULFA DRUGS HAS NOT PROVED EFFECTIVE, CAPT.WATTS SAID.

PENICILLIN SCORED A PERFECT RECORD ON 234 TOUGH TEST CASES OF GONORRHEA, CAPT.WATTS REPORTED.

LT.JOSEPH P.KEOGH, (250 TODD LANE) YOUNGSTOWN,O., IS DIRECTING THE USE OF PENICILLIN ON LUNG WOUNDS. THE HOSPITAL COMMANDANT IS CAPT.FREDERICK CERES, (31 HILLTOP RDD) BILTMORE FOREST, ASHEVILLE,N.C.

HEADQUARTERS, 7TH ARMY AIR FORCE, HAWAII, JAN. 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CREW MEMBERS OF THE 7TH ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND, DECORATED BY MAJ. GEN. WILLIS H.HALE, COMMANDER OF THE 7TH AIR FORCE, FOR PARTICIPATION IN LONG-RANGE BOMBING OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, NAURU ISLAND, AND, EARLIER, THE GILBERT ISLANDS IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS AND MEN AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL: 2ND LT. CHARLES E.LUZON; 2ND LT. NICHOLAS J.DAVIS; S/SGT JOHN J.KIBACK, BROOKLYN, SGT. ROBERT T.GILLERAN, NEW YORK CITY; SGT. KENNETH B. MCCLELLAN, DUSKIRK; SGT KENNETH L.REDICK, TONAWANDA.

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO RECEIVED AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER, IN LIEU OF A SECOND AIR MEDAL, ARE: 1ST LT. ROBERT G.KERR; 2ND LT. THEODORE J.KAHEN, NEW YORK CITY.

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JAN 17-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY WAS STILL WITHOUT DEFINITE KNOWLEDGE TONIGHT OF THE FATE OF FIVE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES MISSING IN THE BOLIVIAN JUNGLE NEAR THE BRAZILIAN FRONTIER.

JAN 18 1944

PIERRE DE LAGARDE (CAP G) BOAL, THE U.S. AMBASSADOR, SAID HE HAD ASKED CAPT.BRUCE BAUMGARDNER, A U.S. ARMY FLIER, TO GO TO ROBORE TO INVESTIGATE AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT A MILITARY PATROL FOUND THE SCALPS OF TWO WHITE MEN AND BLOOD-STAINED BIBLES IN AN INDIAN HUT.

BAUMGARDNER IS IN SANTA CRUZ WHERE HE HAS ASSEMBLED A PARTY OF SOLDIERS AND THREE JEEPS FOR AN EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF THE MISSIONARIES, MISSING FOR TWO MONTHS.

(IN CHICAGO, THE NEW TRIBES MISSION IDENTIFIED THE FIVE AS CECIL

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A. AND ROBERT DYE, BROTHERS, ELDON HUNTER AND DAVID BACON, ALL OF SAGINAW, MICH., AND GEORGE HOSBACH OF WEST BRANCH, MICH.)

FATHER JUAN SCANNERINI, A VILLA MONTES PRIEST WHO HAD BEEN A MISSIONARY IN THE SANTO CORAZON REGION WHERE THE AMERICANS DISAPPEARED, SAID HE FEARED THEY HAVE FALLEN VICTIMS TO THE YANAIGUAS INDIANS. HE SAID THE FEROCITY OF THE INDIANS FORCES SETTLERS OF THAT REGION TO SHOOT THEM ON SIGHT.

OTHERS FAMILIAR WITH THE AREA SAID IT WAS "A BIG IMPRUDENCE" TO VENTURE INTO SUCH TERRITORY WITHOUT ARMS OR DOGS. THE INDIANS ARE CURRENTLY FORCED FROM THEIR HOMES ALONG RIVER ROUTES BY FLOODS AND ATTACK CARAVANS TO PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH FOOD, THEY ADDED.

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, JAN.17-(AP)-FOR THE THIRD TIME SINCE BECOMING A GOLFER, THE DUKE OF WINDSOR HAS SCORED A HOLE IN ONE.

HE SANK THE BALL IN ONE SHOT ON THE 165-YARD 18TH GREEN AT THE BAHAMAS COUNTRY CLUB WHILE PLAYING WITH MEL SMITH, NASSAU PROFESSIONAL, JAMES I.BUSH OF NEW YORK, AND A UNITED STATES SOLDIER, SGT. G.M. TEAL, FORMER PROFESSIONAL AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

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THE DUKE SCORED PREVIOUS ACES IN ENGLAND AND BRAZIL.

OTTAWA, JAN 17-(AP)-PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS WILL VISIT THE WESTERN UNITED STATES AT THE END OF THIS MONTH, ARRIVING IN SAN FRANCISCO JAN. 26, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

THE PRINCESS ALSO WILL VISIT VICTORIA, B.C., FEB. 3 AND 4 AS GUEST OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. FROM VICTORIA SHE WILL GO TO VANCOUVER FOR A BRIEF VISIT, ANETA (OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY) SAID.

OTTAWA, JAN.17-(AP)-MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT E.O.TAYLOR OF TORONTO, CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COMBINED PRODUCTION AND RESOURCES BOARD, HAD RESIGNED BECAUSE OF THE PRESSURE OF HIS BUSINESS ACTIVITIES AND WOULD BE SUCCEEDED BY METALS CONTROLLER GEORGE C.BATEMAN.

BATEMAN, A GRADUATE IN MINING ENGINEERING OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, ONT., HAS HAD EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN THE MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

HOWE ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT S.D.PIERCE, AT PRESENT DIRECTOR OF THE CONTROLS DIVISION OF THE MUNITIONS DEPARTMENT'S WASHINGTON OFFICE AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER TO TAYLOR, WOULD REPLACE J.D.CARSWELL, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE WASHINGTON OFFICE, WHO RESIGNED RECENTLY TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF THE WAR ASSETS CORPORATION, LTD.

JAN 18 1944

NEW YORK, JAN 17-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO, WHICH REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT ALL AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION AGENCIES IN JAPAN HAD BEEN UNIFIED UNDER A SINGLE ORGANIZATION, ANNOUNCED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF MAJ. GEN. TOSHIZO KOMAMURA AS THE NEW CHIEF OF THE ARMY AIR FORCE TECHNICAL BUREAU AND MAJ. GEN. HATSUZO TANIGUCHI AS THE NEW COMMANDANT OF THE ARMY AIR FORCE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

NEW YORK, JAN 17-(AP)-A FOUR-YEAR-OLD BOY, SUFFERING FROM A SERIOUS BLADDER MALFORMATION, WAS CARRIED BY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND PLANES FROM HIS HOME IN REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, LAST JULY TO THIS COUNTRY FOR A SERIES OF ABDOMINAL OPERATIONS, THE 26TH TRANSPORT GROUP REVEALED TODAY.

FIVE MONTHS LATER, AFTER THREE SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS, HAKON AGUSTSSON, SON OF A UNIVERSITY OF ICELAND PROFESSOR, WAS FLOWN BACK TO HIS HOME IN AN AAT PLANE. HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RECOVERED ALMOST COMPLETELY FROM HIS ILLNESS.

NEW YORK, JAN 17-(AP)-SIR GODFREY HAGGARD, RETIRING BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL IN NEW YORK, SAID TODAY THAT COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD WILL "GUARANTEE THAT IF ANOTHER AGGRESSOR SPRINGS UP IN THE POSTWAR YEARS WE WILL BE ABLE TO AVOID OUR DUNKIRKS AND OUR PEARL HARBORS."

SPEAKING AT A FAREWELL LUNCHEON GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, SIR GODFREY SAID:

"OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAVE ALWAYS JOINED FORCES AND STOOD SHOULDER TO SHOULDER AGAINST AN AGGRESSOR WHO SOUGHT WORLD DOMINATION. ALTHOUGH BRITAIN AND AMERICA HAVE EXTENDED THEIR TERRITORIES, THEY HAVE NOT BEEN AGGRESSORS IN THAT SENSE BECAUSE WHEREVER THEY HAVE GONE THEY HAVE BROUGHT LIBERTY AND EDUCATION AND PROGRESS.

"THE CLOSER FRIENDSHIP AND DEEPER UNDERSTANDING WHICH THE WAR HAS BROUGHT BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES IS A GUARANTEE THAT IF ANOTHER AGGRESSOR SPRINGS UP IN THE POSTWAR YEARS, WE WILL BE ABLE TO AVOID OUR DUNKIRKS AND OUR PEARL HARBORS. WE KNOW NOW THAT WHEN WE DISAGREE, AS IN THE CASE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, FOR EXAMPLE, CHAOS AND TROUBLE ALL OVER THE WORLD FOLLOW."

JAN 18 1944

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 17-(AP)-GENERAL HENRY H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES, ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO RECEIVE THE POOR RICHARD CLUB'S GOLD MEDAL OF ACHIEVEMENT IN RECOGNITION OF HIS ACCOMPLISHMENT IN BUILDING THE AAF INTO THE "GREATEST AIR FORCE ON EARTH."

GENERAL ARNOLD, A NATIVE OF GLADWYNE,PA., WILL RECEIVE THE AWARD TONIGHT AT THE CLUB'S THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL DINNER. LAST YEAR THE MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO DONALD M.NELSON, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD CHAIRMAN.

AMONG THE GUESTS WHO WILL ATTEND THE DINNER ARE GLENN L. MARTIN, CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER AND JUAN TRIPPE, PRESIDENT OF THE PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS SYSTEM.

UNDATED COMMUNIQUE (120)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

* THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB TODAY BROADCAST THE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE FROM BERLIN WHICH IT SAID WAS ISSUED AT A FOREIGN OFFICE PRESS CONFERENCE:

"SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS HAVE PUBLISHED A UNITED PRESS REPORT FROM LONDON ALLEGING THAT A GERMAN ATTACK ON SPAIN AND PORTUGAL WAS IN THE STATE OF PREPARATION.

"THE REPORT, WHICH IS A PURE INVENTION FROM BEGINNING TO END AND WHICH WAS PUBLISHED BY CERTAIN SWEDISH PAPERS BRIBED BY BRITAIN, IS NOTHING BUT A NEW BRITISH-AMERICAN ATTEMPT TO CREATE DISTRUST BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE IBERIAN NATIONS AND TO INTIMIDATE THE LATTER.

"THIS REPORT, WILLINGLY SPREAD BY SWEDISH PAPERS, OBVIOUSLY SERVES THE PURPOSE OF PAVING THE WAY FOR NEW BRITISH-AMERICAN ATTEMPTS TO EXERT PRESSURE ON SPAIN AND PORTUGAL."

--DASH-- JAN 18 1944

IN NEW YORK, HARRY FERGUSON, ASSISTANT GENERAL NEWS MANAGER OF THE UNITED PRESS, SAID THE NEWS SERVICE WOULD NOT COMMENT UNTIL A COMPLETE STUDY HAD BEEN MADE.

SAN PEDRO,CALIF.,JAN.17-(AP)-INCREASED MEXICAN FEES, THE FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION HAS ANNOUNCED, WILL CURTAIL OPERATION OF BOATS IN MEXICAN WATERS, WITH AN ACCOMPANYING DRASTIC REDUCTION OF TUNA FROM CANNERIES HERE. JAN 18 1944

THE ASSOCIATION SAID 25 OF THE 50 BOATS OPERATING FROM HERE WILL NO LONGER FISH IN MEXICAN WATERS SINCE AMERICAN BOATS NOW ARE

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REQUIRED TO PAY $19.33 PER REGISTERED TON ON EACH TRIP AGAINST A PREVIOUS FEE OF $12.05 PER TON.

ASSEMBLYMAN VINCENT THOMAS, THE ASSOCIATION'S ADVISER, ESTIMATED THAT 90 PER CENT OF THE TUNA PACKED HERE LAST YEAR CAME FROM MEXICAN WATERS.

Reds Air Another Peace Rumor, Moscow Quotes London Article; Roosevelt Says He Is Mystified

JAN 19 1944

Tass Broadcasts London Statement for Use in Soviet Press.

LONDON, Jan. 18 — (AP) Moscow gave full acknowledgement tonight to Britain's repudiation of peace talks with Germany but at the same time cited a story in a British Sunday newspaper as a basis for rumors that the Nazis actually were seeking a peace.

Pravda, official Communist party paper, published yesterday a "rumor from Cairo" that two British personalities had discussed a separate peace with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop somewhere on the Iberian peninsula.

Denial Sent to Russia

The British Foreign office promptly denied it and today called the denial officially to the attention of the Soviet government.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, broadcast the British denial over the Moscow radio tonight and transmitted it to Russian papers.

The broadcast of the denial, however, was preceded by this comment:

"The Ankara correspondent of the Sunday Times reports the representative of the Wilhelmstrasse, Schmidt, apparently had his tongue in his cheek when he denied rumors of peace proposals which have been once again attributed to Papen. (Franz von Papen, German ambassador to Turkey.)

The radio then quoted the remainder of the following story published Jan. 16 in The Sunday Times of London (not to be confused with The Times of London).

"It is true that Papen has made no proposals, but it is untrue that no proposals have been made.

"Proposals were in fact made two months ago to Turkey, who refused to relay them to the Allies. Similar proposals were made in Lisbon and Stockholm.

"They are believed to have come from Hitler himself and have been based on the possibility of disunion between Britain, the United States and Russia.

Outline of Proposals

"Those proposals were: 1. Germany to retreat behind pre-war frontiers immediately; 2. Germany publicly to renounce forever her claims to colonies, but to be given a limited free hand in the east; 3. Germany to scrap her fleet and submarines immediately; 4. Germany to continue under the present regime until these conditions have been fulfilled, after which Hitler and the Nazi party would hand over to the army.

"These proposals must not be taken as indicating extreme German weakness, but as a clever last-minute maneuver to save what can be saved while the going is good, without jeopardizing the remaining interests of German heavy industry, whose puppets Hitler and the war staff are.

"Well-informed circles here utter a warning that Germany already is preparing for her next war in the hope that she can find enough war-tired people to fall into a carefully-laid trap."

The broadcast by Moscow was at dictation speed, an indication that it was meant to appear in all Russian papers tomorrow.

Quotes Reuters

The quotation of the British official denial of Pravda's story was attributed to Reuters, British news agency, rather than officially. It said:

"The Reuters agency reports that the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs has denied the rumor reproduced in a Cairo telegram of the Pravda correspondent according to which an alleged meeting took place between two leading British politicians and Ribbentrop."

It appeared possible that the peace talk rumors may have originated with the Nazis themselves, for on Jan. 11 DNB, German agency, said rumors of peace actions by von Papen in Ankara were being "relegated to the realm of imagination."

The effect of the Pravda story produced in London was indicated by the unprecedented speed of the Foreign office denial and announcement that it had been brought to Moscow's attention.

The British want to know why Pravda was permitted to print such a report. Members of Parliament are expected to ask questions in the House of Commons as to why the Moscow radio gave the story such a "play" and whether the British government believes the rumor was given Russian credence.

More important than the rumor itself was the fact that it was published in Russia. As Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, was able to say in a dispatch today, nothing ever gets into the Soviet press by accident.

Cassidy said there were two burning questions in Moscow today: Is the story true? And why did Pravda print it?

It is true that such a rumor circulated in Cairo, he said, for persons who recently have gone to Moscow from Cairo related they had heard it and did not believe it. The answer to the first question is covered by the British denial, he said, but the answer to the second is likely to remain a mystery.

JAN 19 1944

Cairo Says Story Did Not Go Through Regular News Channels.

SPAIN REFUTES REPORT ALSO

Dispatch Is Talk of Town in Moscow, but No Official Comment Is Made.

London, Jan. 18 (A. P.). —The British press minced no words today in expressing indignation over Pravda's publication of a British-German "separate peace" talk rumor, the London Daily Mail denouncing it as insulting and the Manchester Guardian calling it a slanderous accusation.

The British Foreign Office denial of the authenticity of the story has been brought to the attention of the Soviet Government by the British Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, it was announced today.

The morning papers generally displayed the story on their front pages, emphasizing that the British Foreign Office had issued a flat denial of the truth of the report printed in Moscow by the Communist party organ. Not one London afternoon paper published the Moscow story yesterday, although there was no censorship ban.

In the absence of any official explanation from Moscow, in view of the wide circulation given the report yesterday by the Moscow radio, the Daily Mail said the British Government "may deem it necessary in the near future to reassert in Commons their determination to abide by their agreements never to make a separate peace."

Spain Refutes Story.

An Associated Press dispatch from Madrid, meanwhile, said authorized Spanish sources denied last night that Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had been in Spain and termed Pravda's "Cairo Rumor" that von Ribbentrop had discussed peace terms with two British officials on the "Pyrenees Peninsula" as ridiculous.

"To the world at large the story carries its refutation on its face," said the Manchester Guardian," but what is not pleasant is that such slanderous accusation against an ally should be circulated among the Russian people."

The Daily Express, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, one of Russia's best friends in Britain, carried no editorial. A political correspondent, however, wrote that the rumor had been making the rounds in various forms since Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferred with Turkish representatives at Cairo.

"But it was regarded as so fantastic and so obviously intended to make mischief between the Allies that it was ignored," he wrote. "When it received publicity in so influential a quarter as Pravda, however, the British Government at once decided to deny it officially and to bring this denial directly to the notice of the Soviet Government."

Papers Ignore Pravda Rumor

Moscow, Jan. 18 (AP)—Neither *Izvestia*, official government newspaper, nor *Red Star*, official newspaper of the Red Army, published today the "rumors-from-Cairo" story about an alleged separate peace meeting between two British officials and Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister.

There was no editorial comment in either *Izvestia* or *Red Star* about yesterday's *Pravda* story, which is still today's big news in Moscow. *Pravda*, the official Communist party newspaper, does not publish Tuesdays.

Questions On Both Sides

Ever since publication of the story the telephone of every foreigner here who has any Russian friends has almost rung off the desk with calls inquiring what it is all about.

Foreign diplomats expressed more surprise over why the Russians published the rumors than over what the rumors reported.

Nothing ever gets into the Soviet press by accident, one high-ranking diplomat pointed out. He said he was perplexed as to just why this rumor was served up to the people in such fashion.

More Furor Than Hess Affair

Foreign observers who were in Russia when Rudolf Hess took peace proposals to Britain said yesterday's story caused far more comment.

The British denial has not been printed here. If it is published it probably will end the affair as far as the Russians are concerned.

Pravda Rumor A Cloak?

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the *Neue Zuricher Zeitung* suggested today that the *Pravda* article on a rumor of British-German peace talks would be true or could be a cloak to cover a closer drawing together by Germany and Russia.

The writer, Ernst Geilinger, regarded as one of the best informed correspondents in Germany, suggested also that the German Foreign Ministry had refrained from denying the *Pravda* story merely to embarrass the British.

'Emphatically' Not Passed

Cairo, Jan. 18 (AP)—*Pravda's* Cairo-dated story on the rumored British-German separate peace meeting "emphatically" was not passed by the Cairo censorship, a responsible source said today.

(The Cairo censorship is British-controlled. Authorities in London had expressed doubt yesterday that the Communist paper's article had passed this censorship. The story was dated January 12 and published January 17. It could have left Cairo by some means other than the normal, censored routes).

RUSSIANS PULLED 2 WAYS OVER BRITISH

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Angered By Pravda Rumor, Appeased By Coward Film

By EDDY GILMORE

Moscow, Jan. 18 (AP)—Two powerful influences were at work in Moscow today—one, *Pravda's* publication of the British separate peace rumor, and two, Noel Coward's very British movie "In Which We Serve."

Watching Russian reaction to the two is highly interesting.

The average Russian believes what he reads in his newspapers, especially what he reads in *Pravda*

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the organ of the Communist party. When they read the rumor story yesterday, most Russians' first reaction was anger.

Questions All Alike

Typical first comments were, "What an ally!"; "Aren't they ashamed?"; "What a thing to do," and "I would never have believed it."

Three excited Russians came to my room following publication of the report.

They didn't ask whether it was true, but their questions were all alike. They wanted to know "Why have the British done this?"

I tried to tell them that the headline over the story used the word "*Slukhi*," which means rumor.

These were average Russians—not members of any profession or deep political thinkers.

Film Impresses People

I talked to other friends about "In Which We Serve," the movie of the British Royal Navy at war featuring a destroyer and her crew.

A woman said she thought it was a beautiful picture and that it was a fine story of an ally one liked to have.

One friend asked if it were not from life. When I said I believed it was about some incident in the career of Admiral Lord Louis Montbatten, this Russian said he thought so, for the British were courageous fighters and this picture rang true.

Lisbon Doubts Peace Talk Rumor

By Wade Werner

Lisbon, Jan. 18 (AP) — *Pravda's* Cairo report that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had talked peace with the British somewhere on the Iberian Peninsula was just another note in the symphony of rumors characterizing this listening post of Europe.

Responsible diplomats here are doubly-cautious listeners, and the first reaction in Allied quarters was to regard the report as a delayed echo of previous unsubstantiated rumors to the effect that Ribbentrop was coming to Portugal, or already was here.

Little Chance Of Contact

British, Greek and Yugoslav sources all insisted they knew nothing of any Ribbentrop parley anywhere on the peninsula. It was recognized that Germany's plight certainly was serious enough to justify peace feelers, but doubts were expressed that a top-flight Nazi leader like Ribbentrop would have the faintest chance of contacting the British except for the purpose of unconditional surrender.

The most important fact about the Cairo report was that it was published by *Pravda*. Had it been in the Swedish, Swiss or other neutral newspapers, the common reaction would have been suspicion of a German trick to foment discussion among the Allies.

Vichy Rumors Similar

The report coincides with rumors and predictions circulating among the Vichy French here to the effect that a negotiated peace is imminent.

But wishful thinking is regarded as the basis of such talk among the adherents of Marshal Petain. Their future is dark, indeed, if an Allied invasion of France, with gradual expulsion of the Germans and their Vichy collaborators is necessary before peace is achieved.

Tense Expectancy Clear

Whatever may be the truth about Ribbentrop, it is no secret that there is an atmosphere of tense expectancy in Lisbon. Observers of long experience warn that this listening post has been chronically jittery since the war began. However, it is possible to see reasons for some of this strained feeling of standing on the threshold, for both the belligerent groups as well as neutrals are represented here.

Thus there is an obvious reflection of the critical predicament of Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary as Soviet troops near the Rumanian border, and Allied bombings of Bulgaria suggest the prelude to a Balkan push.

Washington Sees Dual Russ Foreign Policy

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—Through the tangle of speculation on Moscow's motives for publishing the "British separate peace" rumor, the rough outlines of a dual Russian foreign policy appear to be taking shape.

In the absence of fuller explanation from Moscow, this policy may be regarded as designed to protect Russia's interest either in the event that post-war international collaboration works out—or in case it fails.

In official Washington quarters the news that *Pravda* had published the rumor, hit with explosive force

Washington Reaction

The reaction here to the outburst, which everyone accepted as having the usual official sanction in Moscow, clearly implied that Washington may have erred in assuming that the Moscow and Teheran meetings settled any questions other than those actually covered in the agreements.

Two pieces of pending business in Moscow bear upon the Russian attitude toward the rest of the Allies. One is the British denial of the *Pravda* story. The other is the United States expression of willingness to try to restore diplomatic relations between Russia and Poland, to which some reply must be made.

Hull's Explanation

Secretary Hull told his press conference today that the American offer apparently did not reach the Russians until Monday morning because of atmospheric interference with radio transmission Saturday night and Sunday.

This indicated, as Mr. Hull evidently intended it to do, that the offer was not in Russian hands early Monday when Moscow hit out again at the Poles for having rejected a Russian settlement offer at the same time that they asked American and British intervention.

President Roosevelt was asked at his news conference this afternoon whether he knew anything new about the "Cairo rumor."

The Chief Executive replied that he was just as much in the dark as anybody else.

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TWO OFFENSIVES PRESSED IN NORTH BY RUSSIAN ARMY

Moscow Makes No Report on Gains Scored in Weekend Battle.

DEFENSES SMASHED

Germans Admit Retreat, Report Heavy Red Attack.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.—(AP) Lashing out in two new northern offensives the Red army has successfully shattered long-standing German defense lines west and south of Leningrad and is advancing in the areas south of Oranienbaum and north of Novgorod, Moscow announced last night.

The two offensives, apparently aimed at clearing the Germans from lines which curl around Leningrad within artillery range of Russia's second largest city, were announced exactly a year after the siege of the city was broken.

The Russians gave no details on gains in either of the two areas and announced that the drives began "several days ago." Previous German announcements indicated that the drives began last Friday.

46 Divisions Crushed

Meanwhile, an article broadcast by Moscow radio, said that the Germans lost 46 divisions or about 550,000 men on the Soviet front in the past two months. The article, by Dmitri Manuilsky, member of the Communist party Central committee, said the Germans also lost about 6,000 tanks in that period.

Oranienbaum, about 20 miles west of Leningrad on the Baltic shore south of the island naval base of Kronstadt, has been in Russian hands throughout the siege of Leningrad. Although surrounded by Germans on the east, west and south, Oranienbaum and other towns to the east have been a bridgehead for Kronstadt.

Russian troops "broke through strongly fortified enemy defense lines constructed over a long period. They are successfully developing their offensive and advancing," said the Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor from a broadcast.

Defense Lines Broken

North of Novgorod, on the Volkhov river front, the second Soviet drive "broke through strongly fortified defenses of the Germans" and Red troops are "successfully developing their offensive," the bulletin said.

Novgorod itself is 100 miles south southeast of Leningrad between Lake Ilmen and the Baltic. Last Russian reports said Gen. K. A. Meretskov was commander of the armies on this front.

The Germans themselves acknowledges their lines had been pushed back on both fronts, in one place several miles, and said the Russians were continuing their onslaught in both sectors with waves of tanks and masses of infantry.

At the same time troops of Gen. Ivan K. Bagramian's First Baltic front captured 40 more towns in the Novosokolniki area south of Lake Ilmen and east of Latvia. One of the towns captured was the railway station of Shubino, about five miles north of Novosokolniki, which still is in German hands.

Russian units met powerful enemy defenses in this area and captured strongly fortified centers of resistance, said the midnight Moscow supplement, recorded by the Soviet monitor from a broadcast.

"In one sector the Germans launched seven fierce counter-attacks, one after the other, but were thrown back with heavy losses," the bulletin said. About 800 Germans were killed, and five tanks and 18 big guns destroyed. Prisoners and war material were captured.

Close in on Rovno

Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian armies also made gains in the drive on Rovno, capturing the town and large railway station of Slavuta, 35 miles southeast of Rovno. Slavuta is on the Warsaw-Berdichev main trunk line and on the Gorin river. In taking it the Red army by-passed the rail junction of Shepetovka, 13 miles to the southeast.

Many guns, a railway train and supplies were captured as well as several populated places, the supplement said. In one battle Russian regulars, aided by guerrillas, wiped out two companies of Germans and captured ten big guns.

The Russians also revealed that several days ago the Germans counter-attacked west and southwest of Lyubar, 36 miles west of Berdichev. The Germans took back two populated places but the Russians replied and completely restored their positions. About 2,000 Germans were killed and several dozen tanks and 22 armored carriers were destroyed. Fifteen German tanks were captured and a considerable number of Germans made prisoners.

Other Russian forces in the region of Tuchin and Goringrad are only 13 miles from Rovno, a key German communications center in old Poland.

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Capture Guns And Train

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Other Russian forces in the region of Tuchin and Goringrad are only 13 miles from Rovno.

North of Ulman fierce Nazi counterattacks, now reaching the scale of those launched west of Kiev last month, made no headway. The fighting sector narrowed as the battle shifted from east of Vinnitsa to north of Uman.

Northwest of Kalinkovichi Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's troops pushed through swamp country bisected by Ippa, Tremlya and Ptich rivers, advance units moving in on Trema. *Izvestia* said the Red air force held the initiative and reported heavy air battles in the Crimea.

The German radio said there had been no essential changes in the front in the past 24 hours but acknowledged continuing heavy Soviet attacks while claiming Nazi recovery of some points northwest of Kirovograd.

Vatutin's Men Near Vital Rail Hub

JAN 19 1944 CASSIDY

Moscow, Jan. 18 (AP)—Troops of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army were reported closing in today on Rovno (in old Poland), key German communications center 110 miles south Pinsk, another main objective of Vatutin's forces on the northern edge of the frozen Pripet marshes.

Fall of Rovno, junction of the Berdichev - Warsaw and Sarny-Lwow railways, inevitably would imperil the German grip on a vast area of southern and southwestern Russia, already threatened by Vatutin's left wing driving toward the Rumanian frontier.

Three-Way Threat

Vatutin's center, based on Novograd-Volynski, 50 miles east of Rovno, was driving on the rail hub from the east, northeast and north. One column moving in from the northeast already has occupied Tuchin, 13 miles away, a Russian communique said.

Soviet engineers were called in to provide equipment for the crossing of the Horyn river, which flows westward through Tuchin's outskirts and which has not frozen sufficiently for transport on the ice. Beyond the river there was a formidable four-mile-wide swamp barrier extending to the village of Goringrad, strong point of Rovno's outer defense system ten miles to the north.

Offensive In The North

The five-day-old Russian offensive on the Leningrad front, meanwhile, continued to roll forward with the occupation of five additional localities north and northeast of Novosokolniki, a rail junction on the line connecting Velikie-Luki and Riga. Towns captured yesterday, said the Russian war bulletin, included Kurova, 7 miles northeast of Novosokolniki; Kiselevichi, 10 miles to the north; Alkhimovo, 12 miles on the northeast, and Sloboda, 15 miles to the north.

(The German high command said the Russians were attacking north and northwest of Nevel, north of Lake Ilmen, south of Leningrad and south of Oranienbaum, with "growing intensity." Berlin broadcasts said the Red army was using 250,000 men on a 250-mile-long front below Leningrad and acknowledged the Russian breakthroughs north of Nevel, north of Lake Ilmen and southwest of Vitebsk.

Move Toward Pinsk

The Red army communique made no mention of the situation in lower White Russia, where Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's forces were last reported battling their way toward Pinsk, 100 miles to the west. Advance columns of Vatutin's right wing, meanwhile, operating out of Sarny to the north along the Horyn river, were said to be within 47 miles of Pinsk.

In the lower Ukraine, Vatutin's left wing repulsed fierce German counterattacks yesterday, the Soviet bulletin said. Main fighting centered north of Uman, where the Russians previously had cut the Smela-Khristinovka railway.

Eighty German tanks, 16 armored cars, 6 big guns, 200 trucks and other war gear were destroyed by the Russians in the Uman action, the communique reported, adding that on all fronts yesterday 2,300 Germans had been killed, 1,200 of them on the Leningrad front.

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London, Jan. 18 (AP) — The Germans have lost 46 divisions or about 550,000 men on the Soviet front in the past two months, the Moscow radio said tonight.

CHURCHILL BACK HOME

GREENE

Confers With King And Army Chiefs, Visits Commons

London, Jan. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, looking bronzed and fit after his recovery from pneumonia, returned today from a ten weeks' absence in the Middle East and Morocco and quickly swung into a series of urgent conferences with the King, Cabinet chiefs and high military leaders, looking toward zero hour for the Allied invasion of western Europe.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander, and his field deputies. Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley and General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, are expected to meet with Churchill at the earliest opportunity to discuss the final phases of preparations for the long-awaited grand assault on the Continent, which the Germans have been predicting as increasingly imminent.

Nazis Reported Massing

Berlin said today that Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, Hitler's anti-invasion chief, was massing powerful German forces in the Rhone valley and the plains of Paris, ready to be rushed to any point to combat Allied landings.

The Germans said these forces were strong enough to cope with millions of invaders.

Churchill, in high spirits, stepped from his train to a flood-lighted London station this morning. He was not smoking, but soon lit one of his long cigars with old-time zest. He appeared entirely recovered from the pneumonia attack with which he was stricken five weeks ago at conclusion of the Cairo and Teheran conferences. He immediately drove to the House of Commons, where surprised members greeted him with tremendous cheers.

Plans Statement Soon

Churchill said he expected to make a statement on the war in the near future, but begged "some latitude" about the date. He then disposed of a half dozen minor questions, such as the demand of one member to know what steps he was taking to relieve himself of some official duties in order to conserve his health.

"I am obliged to you for your solicitude but I have no changes to propose at present in my routine," the Prime Minister replied amid laughter. The House laughed afresh when Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson suggested that "we go off and drink this toast: Death to all dictators and long life to all liberators"; and Churchill replied, "It is very early in the morning."

He then drove to Buckingham Palace where he had luncheon with the King.

Churchill Home, To Make War Statement

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London, Jan. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill returned to London unexpectedly today after convalescing from an attack of pneumonia in the Middle East and told a cheering House of Commons that he expected to make a statement on the war in the near future.

The Prime Minister, who looked slightly tired but happy, asked the House that he be given "some latitude" about the actual date for discussing the war, thereby indicating he planned a careful summary of events in prelude to western invasion of Europe.

As for himself, when asked by a member what steps he was taking to relieve himself of some of his official duties to conserve his health, Churchill replied amid laughter:

"I am obliged to you for your solicitude, but I have no changes to propose at present in my routine."

Too Early For Toast

Churchill again drew laughter when he demurred at Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson's proposal that "we go off and drink this toast: 'Death to all dictators and long life to all liberators. . . .'"

"It is very early in the morning," Churchill chuckled.

As the questioning proceeded, Sir Herbert William asked if Churchill were aware of any "false optimism" voiced in a recent speech in which General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery indicated the probable early capture of Rome.

"I don't know about false optimism," Churchill replied. "There has been a lot of bad weather."

Will See Eisenhower

One of Churchill's first visitors is expected to be Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander for Western invasion. The Prime Minister has been in close touch with events during his convalescence, but he is reported anxious to have the latest confidential developments as the "zero hour" approaches.

Churchill's smiling reappearance in Commons came as a dramatic surprise to the MPs.

Carrying a large bundle of typewritten documents, he suddenly emerged from the shadows behind the speaker's chair and walked briskly to his seat. Cheers thundered spontaneously, and the members sprang to their feet. Several gasped in astonishment.

Goes Immediately To Commons

The Prime Minister, back in Britain for the first time since his epochal conferences with President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin in Teheran, reached London after a journey from North Africa, and went immediately to Commons, which reassembled after its holiday recess.

His arrival, terminating his longest wartime absence from the country, was kept semi-private and was devoid of fanfare. Few Britons, indeed, were aware that the Prime Minister's recovery was sufficiently advanced to permit his leaving the warm climate of North Africa to return to Britain.

Churchill was wearing his "Trinity House" uniform of black peajacket with yachting cap set at a jaunty angle.

Ten Weeks' Absence

Ten weeks had elapsed since Churchill left Britain to meet President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo, from where he and the President went on to Teheran to meet Stalin and map the final plans for the downfall of Germany.

The first announcement of his illness came on December 16, when Attlee gravely informed the House of Commons that the Prime Minister had developed a patch of pneumonia on his left lung.

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TITO WOUNDED FIGHTING NAZIS

Injury To Yugoslav Leader Last Summer Revealed

London, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Yugoslav Partisan leader, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), was reported today to have been wounded when his army broke out of German encirclement in Montenegro, but the time was given as last summer, and he now is believed to be back in the fight against the Nazi invaders.

The Cairo radio, which quoted the BBC Middle East correspondent on the report, said the Partisans suffered 5,000 casualties in the engagement and added that a document later captured from the Germans fixed German casualties at three times as many. It said that during the battles the Partisans had to eat most of their horses and thus were unable to haul away heavy equipment, which they cached underground.

No Mention In Communique

The Partisans' own communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav station made no mention of the reported wounding or of that particular engagement.

The Partisan communique said that in current fighting the Germans suffered heavy losses in one sector in apparent attempts to recover the Cetina river valley of western Bosnia, but succeeded in landing marines on the island of Brac, south of Split on the Dalmatian coast, and at Port Omis at the mouth of the Cetina.

River Recently Cleared

The Partisans last October repelled an attempted German landing on Brac. Tito recently announced that his forces had cleared the Cetina river of Nazis.

The western Bosnia fighting was placed in the vicinity of Glamoc, 55 miles southwest of Banja Luka. Violent fighting was said to be in progress at the village of Mrkonjicgrad, but Tito's communique said the Partisans were standing firm.

Tie Down 125,000 Nazis

Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, told the House of Commons today that since the beginning of December "there has been almost continuous fighting over the whole [illegible] of Yugoslavia, excepting eastern Serbia."

The Partisans have tied down at least 125,000 German troops, he said.

The Allies are supplying the Partisan army with war material to the full extent permitted by the military situation, he explained, citing Allied air operations in Yugoslavia and the liaison maintained there.

He declared the German drive which began in Croatia in late December was "a failure."

Tito Wounded Last Summer, BBC Says

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London, Jan. 18 (AP)—Marshal Tito was wounded last summer when his Yugoslav Partisans escaped a German encirclement in Montenegro, BBC Correspondent Kenneth Matthews reported today from Cairo.

A previous report of the wounding, broadcast today from Cairo, had not given the time it took place.

Tito, whose real name is Josip Broz, is the leader of strong guerrilla forces engaging the Germans in heavy fighting. More than 50 years old, he was a metal worker and labor leader, and is reported to have been an officer in the International Brigade aiding the loyalists during Spain's civil war.

Marshal In New Government

Tito became a marshal and head of the Committee for National Defense in a Yugoslav provisional government setup in December in opposition to the exiled government of King Peter in Cairo.

In a communique today Tito declared his Partisans had inflicted heavy losses on German motorized forces trying to drive through western Bosnia to the town of Glamoc, 55 miles southwest of Banja Luka, but acknowledged that German marines had landed on Brac, island south of Split, on the Dalmatian coast.

Brac, which commands what may be the "invasion corridor" for the Allies from the Adriatic into central Bosnia, was the scene of an attempted German landing last October which was beaten off by Partisan forces.

Attempt To Break Through

Tito's communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio also reported the Germans were attempting to break through Partisan defense lines in Lika province, some 75 miles to the north.

Violent fighting was said to be taking place at Mrkonjicgrad, south of Banja Luka, where for three days Nazi motorized columns have been driving toward Glamoc. Tito's bulletin said that the Partisans were holding and that the enemy suffered severely in men and material.

There were sharp clashes in Montenegro, the communique reported, and in one battle units of the Partisan 4th Division routed an enemy detachment, killing 189 Nazis and wounding 170 more. Three field guns, 1,000 shells and stocks of war gear were captured.

Wounded In Arm

Cairo, Jan. 18 (AP)—Marshal Josip Broz was reported wounded in the upper left arm during the Green Mountain battle last June when his Partisan forces were surrounded by seven German divisions, an unofficial Yugoslav source said today.

Not seriously incapacitated, he was able to help in the successful fight to break the encirclement and escaped to lead summer, autumn and winter campaigns against the invaders.

REPORTS CHERBOURG RAID

Vichy Lists 9 Persons Killed in Unannounced Air Blow

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Vichy radio broadcast a report tonight that the Cherbourg area had been bombed. No Allied air operations had been announced by Royal Air Force or United States headquarters in Britain today.

Suggesting that Allied airmen were probing for concealed defense positions, the Nazi-controlled station said there was "severe damage to houses, farms and pastures."

Nine persons were reported killed and others bombed out.

British Army Bans Communist Newsmen

London, Jan. 18 (AP)—The British War Office has reaffirmed its refusal to accredit any correspondent of the *Daily Worker*, British Communist newspaper, to the armed forces, War Secretary Sir James Grigg disclosed today in reply to a question in Commons.

Grigg said accreditation was refused because accredited correspondents had access to important military information and "in recent times some of its (Communist party's) members or adherents have shown they are ready to subordinate the security of the state to the purposes of the organization."

President's Message Cheers African French

London, Jan. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt in a telegram to the French Consultative Committee in North Africa said: "1944 will be the year of victory," Radio France of Algiers said tonight.

Roosevelt's telegram was in reply to one sent him by the Assembly.

"I share your hope and your confidence," the President said. "Nineteen hundred forty-four will be the year of victory which will make it possible for France and the oppressed nations to breathe again the air of liberty."

50 Million V-Mail Letters

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Fifty million V-mail letters weighing five and a half tons have been dispatched to the United States by the Army postal service since the service was started in June, 1942, United States Army headquarters announced today.

NOTE TO RUSSIA ARRIVED LATE

Reds May Still Accept U. S. Offer on Polish Issue.

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today that the American offer to help bring about a resumption of diplomatic relations between Poland and Russia apparently did not reach Moscow until yesterday, having been delayed by atmospheric conditions. This disclosure was taken as one more evidence that the Russians have at least taken no steps to reject the offer.

It further implied that the offer could not have been brought to the attention of the Russian Government by Ambassador Harriman until after the Russians had issued their strongly disapproving statement on the Polish message which requested British

and American intervention in the dispute.

The Poles said they could not accept decisions brought about by Russia alone, and the Russians said that the Polish Note amounted to a rejection of Russia's offer to settle territorial questions on the basis of the old Curzon Line laid out during the last world war.

In view of Mr. Hull's disclosure today, Russia's reaction to this country's offer was awaited here a little more hopefully.

Despite Russia's evident determination to play a lone hand in settling her border problems to the west, there was some optimism here that the reply to Secretary Hull's offer, announced yesterday, would be favorable. This was based on the fact that the American offer extends only to the question of diplomatic relations and presumes no intervention in the settlement of Poland's territorial dispute with Russia. On this point alone, the State Department obviously believes, Moscow may be willing to accept the "good offices" of a third nation.

London, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Polish Government in exile is looking hopefully to the United States for a possible solution of the Russian-Polish border problem. Some Polish spokesmen said they believed the Russians would prefer United States mediation to British. The Poles welcomed the return of Prime Minister Churchill, who they say talked for them at the Teheran conference.

Archbishop's Rites Lack Pallium

London, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Bernard Griffin was enthroned today as Catholic Archbishop of Westminster in a ceremony marked by absence of the sacred pallium, a vestment which is the traditional symbol of the archbishop's metropolitan jurisdiction.

The pallium failed to arrive from the Vatican because of the war. It was believed to be the first time the vestment, which usually is placed on the high altar for public veneration before being worn by the archbishop, has been missing from such a ceremony.

Sermon Is Outspoken

The new archbishop delivered an outspoken sermon against what he termed the case of divorce and the manufacture of birth-control devices. He advocated stricter censorship of films and books which attack the sanctity of marriage and the sacredness of the family.

The new head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England is only 44 years old. He succeeds the late Arthur Cardinal Hinsley as archbishop. He was born in Birmingham, served in the navy and the air force in the last war and was auxiliary bishop of Birmingham since 1938.

Active In Youth Affairs

Although little known outside his native Warwickshire, he has been active in youth movements since he was ordained in 1924. He has announced support for the Sir William Beveridge plan for social security after the war.

The son of a bicycle dealer, he is the second youngest man ever appointed to the Archbishopric of Westminister — only Francis Cardinal Bourne, 42, at the time of his appointment, was younger.

War-Risk Rate Drops

London, Jan. 18 (AP)—Reflecting further improvement in shipping conditions, a supplementary schedule of war-risk rates dated January 17 reduces the quotation on cargoes between North and Central America and the Persian Gulf from 7½ to 6½ per cent.

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Britains' National Debt Now $77,334,740,000

London, Jan. 18 (AP)—Britain's national debt December 31 was approximately £19,237,000,000 (about $77,334,740,000) compared with £8,026,000,000 (about $32,264,520,000) in 1938, the House of Commons was told today by Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

(The United States gross public debt December 31 was $165,877,278,992.)

Anderson said press reports of an invitation by the United States Treasury to 44 countries for a monetary conference were "premature."

In reply to another question, he said the United States Government had advised that lend-lease terms no longer apply to certain goods for civilian use ordered after November 15, but added that the scope of the decision still is under discussion with the United States.

Missouri Flier Identified As Pilot Fighting 30 Nazis

J/A MESON

LONDON, Jan. 18.—(AP) Major James H. Howard, six-foor-four Missourian, was identified tonight as the Mustang pilot who dived alone into a swarm of 30 Nazi fighters over Germany during the big raid on Oschersleben last Tuesday and bagged a probable total of six enemy planes in 30 minutes of spectacular dogfighting.

The feat of the lone American pilot was observed by the crews of the Flying Fortresses he was protecting. They gave glowing descriptions of the one-sided battle after the big bombers returned. However, the identity of the fearless pilot remained uncertain for a week, because of the modesty of the various Mustang pilots in asserting claims of victories, and it was not until tonight that the Eighth U. S. Airforce command singled out Maj. Howard as the hero.

Did His Duty

Howard said facetiously:

"I just seen what looked like my duty and I done it."

But when pressed, the 30-year-old native St. Louisan explained, "I was too busy watching all that was happening to determine definitely all that went down."

Howard, who had been one of the two or three pilots under consideration for several days as the likely star of the great drama four miles up among the clouds, was officially credited with two Nazi planes destroyed, two probables and one damaged in reports compiled after the raid.

Despite the accounts of the bomber crews, who insisted they had seen a single pilot shoot down six planes, Howard refused to claim any until he saw the photographic evidence.

His feat made him America's first air-hero of both the European and Pacific theaters. While a member of the famous "Flying Tigers" over Burma and China he shot down six and one-third Japanese planes—sharing one with two other pilots—and was decorated by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

Downed Another Nazi

He also had destroyed a previous German plane since coming to Britain, thus bringing his total score of confirmed and probables to 13 1-3.

Other fliers here consider him certain to be recommended for the Congressional Medal.

His fight against the Germans last Tuesday—one of the greatest individual air victories of the war—began just as Howard's group was leaving the target.

Weaving and twirling at 400 miles per hour in and out of clouds, over and under bombers like a dog after a rabbit, Howard burned out three of his four 50-caliber machine guns, but his own plane was unscratched except for a single bullet hole in a wing. Not one of the bombers he was protecting was lost.

STARK BACK IN LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 18—(AP) Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of American naval forces in Europe, has returned to London after a month's visit to the United States during which he conferred with President Roosevelt, Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations, and other high officers.

Chicago attending a conference of mayors and I've a message for you.

"About that Yankee Stadium business—all is forgiven. Congratulations. I hope you never run out of altitude. Happy landings."

The World War I flying veteran added: "Hope I'll be seeing you."

"Thank you, Mister Mayor—and it can't be too soon for me," Watson replied.

Worst Of His Six Raids

Watson related how his navigator was killed on a previous raid on Bremen and how his first ship, Blondes Away, had been shot up over Wilhelmshaven, but of his six raids the Oschersleben was "the toughest I was ever on."

"The enemy put up the greatest number of fighters any of us had ever seen," he said. "I could see them taking off from the ground. They just kept pouring through our formations—a hundred at a time.

"I could see rockets coming at us and bursting alongside in red and black smoke. Part of the tail of my plane was shot away and an engine hit.

Germans Throw Everything

"Then the Germans seemed to go crazy. They kept pegging everything at us—rockets from the ground and air-cannon shells and machine-gun fire.

"I saw four of our big bombers explode in midair alongside me, planes seemed to be going down everywhere.

"My tail gunner hit one Focke-Wulf and I watched him explode in midair.

"Then a piece of flak hit another engine and we had to drop out of formation.

Orders Men To Bail Out

"On our way home my gunner told me a wing was on fire. My first thought was for my men. I didn't want to see them blown up with the plane. I ordered them to bail out."

(Another group of bombers saw all nine of the crewmen safely parachute from the plane.)

"I was going to jump too," Watson continued. "But by the time all of the men were out I found myself over the Channel (this indicates the crewmen landed in occupied France) and I thought I'd better stick with the plane. It seemed to take about a week. I put her down at the first field I saw and fire engines came and put out the fire before the ship blew up. Land never felt so good before."

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Once A Nuisance, Now A Hero, Pilot Gets LaGuardia Pardon

HILL

London, *Wednesday*, Jan. 19 (AP). The pilot who brought a crippled Flying Fortress back from Germany all by himself heard from Mayor LaGuardia's own lips today that "all is forgiven" for his "buzzing" (flying low) over the Yankee Stadium in New York during the first game of the 1943 World Series.

The flyer, 21-year-old Lieut. Jack Watson, of Indianapolis, a former Butler University sophomore, was one of four flyers denounced by the Mayor for the low-flying stunt just before they came to England. He already had received a "pardon" message after his feat of landing the burning plane alone, after having ordered the other nine crewmen to bail out en route home from the Oschersleben raid January 11.

"This Is Mayor LaGuardia"

But early today as Watson finished a radio description to the United States of his experience on the raid, a voice came back:

"This is Mayor LaGuardia of New York. . . . I am out here in

'Stars and Stripes' Finds Soldiers Want to Vote

Army Paper Questions Men in European Theater

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The average American soldier in the European theater wants to vote in the Presidential election next fall "and would like it well understood at home that he wants no political manipulations to prevent that vote," "Stars and Stripes said today.

"Perhaps the best expression of the general feeling on this subject," said the Army newspaper, "was by Captain Carl P. Geis, Sadecorated with the D. S. C. for aclem, Ore., fighter pilot who was tion against the Japanese in the Philippines."

Geis was qucted: "I can't see any difference between being a citizen at home or over here. If anything, I feel I have more right to vote now than ever before."

Others quoted by the paper's roving reporter as favoring the soldier vote included Sergeant Jack Goldner, Brooklyn; Captain Charles Shaw, Cody, Wyo., Fortress navigator, and Sergeant Roger Palmer, of Grand Island, Neb.

ARMY DISCLAIMS POLITICAL POLLS

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The War Department today disclaimed responsibility for any political poll of American soldiers in England.

Secretary Stimson wrote Senator Green (D.-R. I.), who had inquired about the matter, that "the commanding general of the European theater of operations"—presumably Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, although he was not named in the letter—said if any such poll was conducted it was done without his knowledge or consent.

Harrison D. Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, told reporters at Chicago last week that an informal sampling of opinion among United States troops in England showed a majority favoring the Republicans.

Mr. Stimson also told Mr. Green, who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, that the commanding general of the European theater of operations "is conducting an intensive investigation with a view to determining whether any such survey or poll was made and, if so, what members of the military services, if any, were responsible therefor."

Mr. Green had written Mr. Stimson that he was "deeply concerned" about the matter, as his committee was considering a bill to permit service men to vote by absentee ballot, no matter where they are stationed.

Cosgrave Resigns As Party Leader

Dublin, Jan. 18 (AP)—William T. Cosgrave, stormy figure of Irish politics for more than a quarter of a century and first President of the Irish Free State, today announced his resignation as leader of the Fine Gael (United Ireland) party because of poor health.

Cosgrave, 64, is a bitter political opponent of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, leader of the Fianna Fail party. Cosgrave was President of Ireland from 1923 until 1932 and since then has been leader of the opposition in the Dail Eireann (lower house of Parliament).

Cosgrave's party advocates political unity of Ireland as a statemember of the British Commonwealth of Nations. De Valera's party seeks the reestablishment of the unity of Ireland and the achievement of the status of an independent republic with friendly relations toward Britain.

Cosgrave once was sentenced to death for his part in the 1916 insurrection but this was communted to life imprisonment and a year later he was freed under a general amnesty action.

Dr. Thomas O'Higgins, health officer for County Offaly, was named new leader of Fine Gael.

Cosgrave will retain his seat in the Dail.

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U. S. Mustangs Can Outdo Any Nazi Fighter Plane

A U. S. MUSTANG BASE IN ENGLAND, Jan. 18.—(AP) In their first 15 missions the sensational new, long-range Mustang (P-51B) fighters, which can outdo any known German interceptor in combat, have destroyed or damaged 87 Nazi planes against a loss of six and given the United States airforce assurance of protection for heavy bombers almost anywhere over Germany.

Although their presence in the European theater was announced only last week, the Mustangs have been operating incognito since Dec. 1 and have scored 41 confirmed victories over enemy planes, 13 probables and 33 damaged.

Headed by Martin

The first detailed account of their accomplishments was given correspondents today at an official "unveiling" of one fighter group headed by Col. Kenneth R. Martin of Kansas City.

The Mustang has a combat radius of 450 miles with a speed of more than 400 miles per hour (actual speed not disclosed) and is capable of operating with precision at an altitude of 35,000 feet. It has four 50-cal. machine guns.

The way these new fighters have been roughing up the Germans has stirred such enthusiasm among the Fortress and Liberator airmen that one entire crew of a bomber which had been saved by them bundled into an Army truck and drove over to a Mustang station recently to pay its respects.

In the most violent battles fought 300 miles or more from home the little Mustangs have maintained a better than 6 to 1 superiority over anything the Luftwaffe has sent up.

Their biggest day was the Kiel raid Jan. 5 when they blasted 18 Nazis out of the sky without loss to themselves. Because they were still operating behind a mask, nothing could be said of their victory at that time.

15 Nazis Without Loss

They made their second big haul last Tuesday — 15 Nazis without a loss — while herding a great formation of Fortresses to Oschersleben, less than 100 miles from Berlin, in the deepest fighter penetration yet made into Germany.

On at least two big raids they have spent close to an hour over the target—sweeping the area of the enemy while the heavy bombers unloaded.

This extra long range and endurance is made possible by auxiliary fuel tanks under the wings. The tanks can be replaced by 500-pound bombs, quickly converting the planes into fighter-bombers.

The first of Col. Martin's group credited with shooting down an enemy plane was Lt. Charles F. Gumm, Spokane, Wash., who got an ME-109 over Bremen Dec. 16. The remainder were shared among 29 pilots.

Sweden Curbs Germans

Stockholm, Jan. 18 (AP)—Sweden in effect broke off cultural and scientific relations today with Germany.

Because of Swedish indignation over Nazi deportations of Norwegian university students, Sweden will now curtail visas to German scientists and cultural experts who have been some of the Reich's best propagandists. Announcing this, Foreign Minister Christian E. Guenther told the Riksdag:

"They are no longer welcome. The deportation of Norwegian students showed that Germany really is trying to cripple Norwegian cultural life, and Germany can no longer expect the former generous treatment on visas for German scientists and cultural representatives."

Nazis Admit Heavy Blow To Klagenfurt Factory

Stockholm, Jan. 18 (AP)—Last Sunday's daylight raid by Flying Fortresses of the United States 15th Air Force put 35 per cent. of the Nazis' Messerschmitt factory at Klagenfurt, in southern Austria, out of commission, an unconfirmed report from Germany said tonight.

The American bombers concentrated on the target so accurately that no serious damage resulted to the city itself, it was reported.

The factory was said to be producing some bombers as well as fighters and the cables from which Nazi pilots have been trailing a new type "glider bomb."

Stockholm, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The Scandinavian Telegraphic Bureau (German-dominated) said today that the authorities at Zagreb, capital of Croatia, had announced that passenger travel on Croatian railways would be stopped for a month beginning on Friday.

No reason was given. It may mean that the Germans are moving heavy troop and supply transports into the Balkans, or it may have been caused by extensive sabotage.

Dr. Silvio Crespi.

Berne, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The death of Dr. Silvio Crespi, 75-year-old Italian economist, senator and Minister of Food and Transportation during the first world war, was reported today by the Swiss Telegraphic Agency in a dispatch from the frontier.

Senator Crespi was one of the Italian signatories to the peace treaties at Versailles and St. Germain after the first world war, and thereafter represented Italy at various international trade conferences. He became a senator on October 3, 1920.

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ROYAL GOODS SEIZED

At the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The treasure of the House of Savoy, containing the noted coin collection of King Victor Emmanuel, was reported today to have been seized by the Germans and turned over to the puppet Fascist regime.

Turin newspapers told conflicting stories of the treasure, admitting that it may not be the "veritable" Savoy treasure, but that nonetheless its value was more than a billion lire (about $10,000,000). Contained in 370 cases, it was recently discovered by the Germans when they occupied the royal Chateau Pollenzo near Cueno.

All of the cases, many of them marked "Marie Jose," and others "Trousseau of Queen Elena," and "Prince Victor Emmanuel," were brought from the Villa Savoia in Rome, home of the royal family.

YANKS PROBE NAZI LINE; FOE DIGS IN

GALLAGHER

U. S. Patrols Cross River As Cassino Battle Impends

Yugoslav Patriot leader said to have been wounded in battle with Nazis last summer. ..Page 2

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 18 (AP)—Hitler's Tenth Army has withdrawn to the Gustav Line, several hundred yards northwest of the Rapido river, for a final stand to protect Cassino on the road to Rome, headquarters announced today, as American patrols crossed the stream north of Cassino and probed enemy positions.

French troops, swinging in through the mountainous terrain to the northeast, advanced 1,000 yards and captured Sant' Elia, a village situated on the lower bank of the Rapido about three miles from Cassino, further tightening the arc around the Nazi stronghold.

Big Battle Impends

All signs portended one of the most furious battles since the fall of Naples as the Germans put the finishing touches on their defenses. The enemy's fortifications on high ground around Cassino command the Rapido river crossing at the town itself, but the Rapido does not appear to be as formidable an obstacle as was the Volturno, which the Fifth Army forced with heavy casualties.

The American patrol that slipped across the stream just north of Cassino yesterday found the enemy strongly intrenched 300 yards from the western bank and withdrew after engaging in a brisk skirmish. There was patrol activity at many points along the Fifth Army front as Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American and French forces consolidated their newly won positions.

8th Army Launches Drive

Preceded by a barrage laid down by more than 100 guns, Canadian troops opened an attack against German positions on a 1,000-yard front in the Tommaso area, about a mile inland from the Adriatic end of the battle line. The action broke a fortnight's lull on the Eighth Army front.

Despite strong resistance, the Canadians were reported to have made initial gains and to have forced a crossing of the Arielli river at one point. Dispatches said the attack was launched in clear, cold weather, a relief from almost constant rain and gales in recent weeks.

Fortresses and Liberators pounded three railway centers of Arezzo, Pontassieve and Prato on the main double-track line between Florence and Rome, leaving heaps of tangled wreckage.

RAF Hits Rail Yards

Early today a formation of RAF Wellingtons bombed railway yards at Pisa on the main Italian west coast line in bright moonlight. American medium bombers hit rail yards at Chiaravelle, Viterbo and Orte and fighter-bombers attacked docks at Anzio and rail yards at Palo.

Warhawks yesterday scored direct hits on a Nazi ammunition ship at Sibenik harbor in Yugoslavia, setting off a terrific explosion.

U. S. Patrol Probes Gustav Line In Italy

JAN 19 1944

KENNEDY

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 18 (AP)—An American patrol crossed the Rapido river north of Cassino and probed the Nazis' strong "Gustav line" positions, headquarters announced today. French troops occupied Sant' Elia, three miles northeast of Cassino.

The doughboy patrol found the Germans entrenched in fortified positions 300 yards beyond the western bank of the Rapido, and withdrew across the river after a skirmish.

French forces advanced 1,000 yards to seize Sant' Elia, and also captured the hamlet of Valvori, two miles farther northeast as the Allied arc tightened on Cassino, sentinel of the valley pathway to Rome.

Gains Consolidated

Patrols were active elsewhere on the Fifth Army front, and the Allies continued consolidating recent gains.

The Germans meanwhile quickly put last minute touches on their new line which runs along the west side of the Rapido, in some places considerably back from the river's bank, on the slopes of Mount Castellone.

Canadians supported by tanks launched an attack on the Adriatic flank on a 1,000-yard front in the Tommaso area about a mile inland from the coast. Despite stiff opposition, they made some gains, which included a foothold across a stream flowing into the sea. At last reports the fighting was continuing with satisfactory results.

Pisa Rail Yards Hit

The weather was fine but somewhat cloudy on the Fifth Army front, with gales blowing hard in the mountains. On the Eighth Army front it was cold and clear in the coastal area, but there were high winds and snow inland.

Aloft, Allied heavy and medium bombers smashed at enemy communications, and RAF Wellingtons early today bombed the Pisa railway yards in bright moonlight.

Docks Pounded

United States heavy bombers struck at rail lines at Prato, Pontassieve and Arezzo, between Florence and Rome; medium bombers pounded railway yards at Chiaravelle, Viterbo and Orte, and fighter bombers hit docks at Anzio and rail yards at Palo.

Figther bombers lashed German positions in the battle area, while other planes crossed the Adriatic to bomb Sibenik harbor. A vessel was exploded in the harbor.

No Allied aircraft were lost.

U. S. Bombers Lash 3 Nazi Rail Centers

HEINZELIN

A United States 15th Air Force Bomber Base in Italy, Jan. 18 (AP)—Flying Fortresses and Liberators pounded Nazi supply lines in Italy yesterday with blows on three railway centers on the main double track from Florence to Rome.

Early reports indicated good results were achieved on all three targets—Arezzo, Pontassieve and Prato. Photographs showed six direct hits by Liberators on the Arezzo yards.

The bombers and their escorts met no enemy planes, and the general German inactivity on the ground and in the air puzzled some crewmen.

"Something Is Fishy"

Second Lieutenant Bruce P. Thomas, Fortress pilot, of Cleveland, was one.

"We went all the way across Italy without seeing any fighters or flak to speak of," he said. "Something is fishy."

While the big bombers were busy, Warhawks of the United States 12th Air Force crossed the Adriatic to Sibenik in Yugoslavia, set off a terrific explosion in an ammunition ship in the harbor, and damaged barracks. Two other vessels were attacked.

"Big Hole In Ship"

"I saw my bombs hit the vessel's deck just as I was pulling out of my dive," said Lieut. Charles C. Leaf, of South Orange, N. J. "There was a big explosion and the concussion rocked my ship quite a bit. I looked back and saw a big hole in the ship and debris flying everywhere. Great clouds of smoke were pouring from the ship."

Other pilots also saw the ship shudder with a violent explosion. They said that a large merchant ship attacked in the same harbor January 14 was awash and definitely sunk.

Mitchell bombers escorted by 12th Air Force fighters bombed the rail center of Terni north of Rome, and, like the Fortress and Liberator crews, met no opposition.

Smoke Clouds Results

Fortress crewmen reported that both the bridge and railroad yards at Pontassieve were hit, although smoke obscured results.

"There was at least one direct hit on the bridge and a number of explosions in the rail yards," said Capt. John O. Dalton, Rochester, N. Y.

"Like We Wanted It"

Second Lieutenant Terrence M. Sullivan, bombardier, Elgin, Ill., on his second mission said "everything was just like we wanted it. We had a good bomb run, no fighters and no flak, and everybody agreed we got in a good lick at the railroad yards."

In addition to six hits shown by photographs on the Arezzo rail yards, others were made in near-by buildings, including factories. The new damage added to that inflicted earlier by Fortresses is believed to have left the yards inoperative.

EGYPTIAN LEADER DIES

CAIRO, Jan. 17 — (Delayed) — (AP) Prince Mohammed Ali Halim, 72, one of the leaders of Egypt's struggle for independence and a grandson of Mohammed Ali, founder of the Egyptian royal house, died today after a brief illness of influenza. King Farouk ordered 14 days of court mourning.

JAN 19 1944

BULGARIA CALLS UP RESERVES UNDER 60

Istanbul, Jan. 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—All Bulgarian reserve officers under 60, who are not already serving, have been ordered to report for army duty, an official Sofia announcement declared today. Officers, enlisted men and reserve officers of motorized units and the Artillery School, even if on leave, were ordered to report to their posts immediately.

A dispatch from Sofia dated Sunday said that fires were still burning in Sofia, and that time bombs were still exploding after the double day and night Allied attacks six days before, on January 10. Water and light services were not functioning, and firefighting was hampered by lack of water and the desertion of many firemen and policemen, it added, while clashes occurred between citizens and German policemen during the raid. Seventy-five per cent of the windows in the city were said to have been broken.

KING PETER LEAVES CAIRO

CAIRO, Jan. 18 — (AP) King Peter is leaving Cairo for a few days to study the training of British military units in Egypt, a communique issued by the Yugoslav government in exile said tonight.

Music Hath Its Charms Even For Nazi Breast

Lisbon, Jan. 18 (AP)—Music is being mobilized in Germany's food shops, markets and department stores to soothe the buying public irritated by the acute shortage of consumer goods.

The *Ostdeutscher Beobachter*, of Posen, discussing the use of music in war factories to counteract afternoon fatigue, said a similar practice had been extended to soften the harsh atmosphere of empty shelves confronting customers and clerks in retail shops.

Phonograph selections are picked for their soothing quality and played well modulated—not loud enough to disturb conversations across counters—to create a background to comforting tones.

"The nervousness which these days is the characteristic atmosphere in many retail establishments, affecting both customers and salespeople, has been perceptibly diminished by this means," the newspaper said.

CHINESE CAPTURE TWO VILLAGES IN NORTHERN BURMA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 — (AP) American-trained Chinese troops have taken two more villages in the Ninghyen area of northern Burma's Hukawng valley and Allied forces on the Mayu peninsula threw back two Japanese counter-attacks, Allied headquarters announced today in a summary of weekend activity.

U. S. and British airmen dealt damaging blows to the enemy without losing a plane.

Enemy ground thrusts were repelled at Nalpannya and Razabil, about three miles from Maungdaw.

Rangoon and Mandalay were blasted by R.A.F. heavy bombers Saturday night, with railway installations the chief targets. U. S. medium and fighter bombers hit the main enemy airfield at Myitkyina Sunday with good results, it was announced.

Other targets included enemy positions near Buthedaung on the Mayu river; central Burma railways between Sagaing and Shwebo and between Katha and Mogaung; motor transport on the Raungup pass road; rivercraft and buildings in the Akyab area, and enemy installations in the Sawnghka and Shaduzup areas.

Headquarters of the U. S. 14th army air force in China disclosed that the enemy supply and rail base at Lampang, in northern Thailand, was heavily damaged in the daylight bombing raids of Dec. 31 and Jan. 3.

More than 300 warehouses were destroyed by explosions and fires, aerial photographs showed. The roundhouse and repair shops were badly damaged, with three locomotives destroyed and 54 railway cars hit.

Lampang is an essential distribution point in northern Thailand on the rail line from the port of Bangkok.

Jap Burma Drives Are Repulsed

JAN 19 1944

New Delhi, Jan. 18 (AP)—Allied troops fighting on the Mayu peninsula, in western Burma, repulsed two Japanese counter-attacks Saturday night, Allied headquarters announced today.

The enemy thrusts were described as small and the communique said Allied troops remained in control of the contested villages, Nalpannya and Razabil, both about three miles from Maungdaw.

In ground fighting in northern Burma American-trained Chinese troops have taken two more villages in the Ninghyen area of the Hukawng valley and an Allied scouting unit inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in a patrol clash on the Chindwin river front.

Planes Active

United States and RAF planes continued to range effectively over Burma without loss during the week end, the communique said.

RAF heavy bombers hammered railway installations at Rangoon and Mandalay Saturday night and on Sunday United States medium and fighter-bombers made the main enemy airfield at Myitkyina unserviceable.

RAF dive-bombers made four separate attacks Sunday on enemy positions near Buthidaung on the Mayu river and on the same day RAF fighters made sweeps along the railways between Sagaing and Shwebo and between Katha and Mogaung in central Burma.

One Jap Plane Shot Down

One enemy plane was shot down Sunday.

Fighters attacked motor transport on the Raungup pass road Saturday night and Sunday night returned to riddle rivercraft and buildings in the Akyab area.

Large formations of United States fighter-bombers also acted in support of ground troops in northern Burma with heavy attacks on enemy troop concentrations, supply and transport dumps in the Sawng Hka and Shaduzup areas.

Gen. Chao Given Emergency Operation In Jungle

By J. Reilly O'Sullivan

JAN 19 1944

General Stilwell's Headquarters in China, Jan. 17 (AP—Delayed). Two American medical officers rushed deep into the jungles of southern China by plane and jeep and probably saved the life of Gen. Chao Yao-ming, one of China's outstanding commanders, with an emergency appendectomy performed by lantern light in a mud building near the front.

Given Blood Plasma

The operation was started at 2 A. M. by Capt. H. L. Stop, of Twin Falls, Idaho, assisted by Capt. Dubose Eggleston, of Augusta, Ga. It was completed two hours later.

"We found a bad gangrenous appendix with abscess," Eggleston said.

The general was given American blood plasma after the operation and is now making a good recovery.

A Friends ambulance unit assisted the Americans and the consolidated Chinese army and Red Cross medical unit in setting up an operating room.

Receiving an emergency radio from an American officer with General Chao's staff, Eggleston and Stop took off in two small two-place liaison planes. Their pilots put them down on a small mountain landing strip, from which they were taken 35 miles by jeep to General Chao's bedside.

Guerrillas Fight Japs In Malaya

Chungking, Jan. 18 (AP)—Guerrillas lead by British officers who survived the fall of Singapore still are operating against the Japanese in the Malayan jungle, says the Rev. Marcus Cheng, prominent Chinese Christian who escaped from Singapore last year.

Most of the Japanese troops that participated in the capture of Singapore have long since been transferred to other fronts, he declared in an interview on his arrival here, and those remaining are outnumbered six to one by the guerillas, which include Chinese, British, Australians and Indians.

ARAWE YANKS ADVANCE AND KILL 139 JAPS

EVENSON

Knife-Toting U.S. Indians Take Part In Gain By 158th 'Bushmasters'

American-trained Chinese troops take two villages in northern Burma.....*Page 2*

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Wednesday*, Jan. 19 (AP)—Driving into dense jungle land above the neck of Arawe peninsula, southwestern New Britain, American troops Sunday gained 1,000 yards and killed 139 Japanese, the Allied high command announced today.

The attacking troops, who suffered comparatively slight losses, were units of the 158th Infantry Regiment, which had reinforced Texas dismounted cavalry troops who stormed the peninsula in the invasion December 15.

General MacArthur's communique said the Americans captured a portion of an enemy field artillery battery and 28 machine guns.

Called "Bushmasters"

The reinforcing 158th Regiment is from Arizona and New Mexico, National Guard units called into service before the United States entered the war. It is known as Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's "Bushmasters."

Krueger commands the American Sixth Army, units of which also have made invasion landings at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, and Saidor, New Guinea.

The Bushmasters were the first American troops to receive training in jungle warfare, a headquarters spokesman said. They received this training in Panama in the early days of the war.

Outfit Includes Indians

The Bushmasters include Indians from 20 different tribes. They pride themselves in their ability to maneuver in the jungles and stalk the enemy. Each man carries several knives, in addition to his regulation pistols and rifles.

The Americans hit the enemy after Allied heavy and medium bombers had poured 87 tons of explosives on Japanese positions. This heavy pounding was reported in yesterday's communique as having been made east of Amalut plantation.

The fact that enemy field guns were captured indicated the depth of the Japanese positions reached by the Bushmasters, the headquarters spokesman said.

Perimeter of the American area is still 1,000 yards short of Umtingalu village, which is about five miles up the peninsula's east coast from Cape Merkus, where the Texans made their landing. The Texans are now holding the beach positions.

Supply Dumps Bombed

Heavy and medium Allied bombers, escorted by Thunderbolt fighters, hit the enemy's supply dumps at Hansa Bay, on the northeast coast of New Guinea, dropping 120 tons of explosives, setting fires and silencing anti-aircraft guns.

Down the coast, at Bogadjim, Allied bombers struck at Erima plantation and Hudini village, and still farther southeast naval units bombarded the enemy barge center at Gali, causing explosions and fires.

Liberators flew 600 miles northwest of Darwin, Australia, to bomb enemy shipping in Ambon harbor on Amboina Island, setting fire to a 9,000-ton cargo vessel. Ambon was a Dutch naval base before the war. One enemy intercepting fighter was shot down here.

RAAF fighters strafed enemy troops in Ramu valley, New Guinea, in the sector where Australian ground troops are heading for Bogadjim, a Japanese supply base. The strafing broke up the Japanese formation and killed many of the troops.

JAN 19 1944

FLYERS BLAST JAP SHIPPING

10,000-ton Vessel Is Sunk by Navy Bombers.

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The Navy's Black Cats, famed for low losses and heavy enemy tolls, sank a 10,000-ton Jap merchantman and left two other cargo ships aflame in a six-ship convoy off Kavieng New Ireland, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported today.

None of the Catalina patrol planes—called Black Cats because of their sooty paint and night-flying habits—was damaged, the communique said. The convoy included four merchantmen and two warships, possibly cruisers, pilots returning from the Sunday night action stated. The two damaged vessels still were aflame next day.

While Allied flyers battered enemy bases at Rabaul, New Britain, and along the northeast coast of New Guinea, Jap bombers struck their heaviest blow at the expanding American invasion wedge at Saidor, New Guinea. The raid did little damage and cost the Japs seventeen fighter planes and a dive bomber, with two other fighters listed as probables. Allied P-40 Warhawks which intercepted suffered only minor loss.

The new Allied air blows in the Southwest Pacific, following recent ground gains in both New Guinea and New Britain, included:

Arawe area of New Britain, where eighty-seven tons of bombs struck Jap defenders battling American invasion forces.

Uligan supply area north of Madang, New Guinea, where three of thirty enemy interceptors were shot down and one Allied plane lost.

Bogadjim, south of Madang, where many fires weer started.

Sio area, farther southeast, where Jap escape barges were hit.

Rabaul, Jap shipping center on New Britain, where a night-time raid (Friday) followed a heavy midday hammering that had cost the foe nine crippled ships.

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RABAUL, KAVIENG NEXT PACIFIC GOALS

H. A. RIPSON

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 18.—(AP) Rabaul and Kavieng are "next on our list" but our method of taking them "won't be in accordance with any familiar pattern," Rear Admiral Robert B. Carney declared today.

The remarks made in an interview by Admiral William F. Halsey's chief of staff were the first direct comment from South Pacific headquarters on the next push against the southern Japanese defense perimeter—a subject of endless speculation by troops, Navy and air forces since holding on Bougainville island were consolidated.

Guardedly amplifying his statement about the Japanese bases on New Britain and New Ireland, Admiral Carney said:

"The next two obvious points of Japanese strength are Rabaul and Kavieng. It's perfectly evident that the south Pacific and southwest Pacific forces are pushing along their respective axis toward eliminating these bases. They are next on the list. We plan to put them out of business.

"But just how we will do it will be something the enemy least expects. It won't be in accordance with any familiar pattern."

Admiral Carney parried questions on the method and time, but remarked:

"Our continued aerial observation of Rabaul and Kavieng indicates the enemy has already lost all confidence in his ability to use these bases. He knows his number is up."

Rabaul and Kavieng have been daily targets of south Pacific air forces since Seabees built air fields on Bougainville island in the northern Solomons. These bases, within 250 miles of Rabaul, have been in use for more than a month.

Home Is Where The Heart Is

By Olin Clements

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, Jan. 18 (AP)—In this area, American males in the armed forces, almost to a man, want to go home. The women, mostly nurses, do not.

In knocking around the Pacific Islands and Australia for the better part of the last two years I have heard many service men and women on that subject.

U. S. Means Everything

Men in uniform wax long, loud and eloquent. To them the continental United States represents everything they want in life—home, family and friends. They picture everything back there as it was when they left to go to war. That is the way they want it when they get back, too.

The women, on the other hand, have, for the most part, left the States after the men and they have seen many of the changes that all-out war has wrought on the homeland. They know about rationing, about all of the boys being away.

Nurses "Like It Here"

Usually if you ask a serviceman if he is anxious to get back home, he stares at you incredulously for a moment and blurts, "Are you kiddin'?"

To the same question, every nurse I have ever asked has answered: "I kind of like it out here," or, "I'd just about as soon be out here for the duration."

Boiled down, I suppose the whole thing may be explained this way: The boys want to go home because that is where the girls are. And the girls want to stay here because that's where the boys are.

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Rabaul's Bombing Lull Near End

A South Pacific Airbase, Jan. 17 (AP—Delayed)—Unless the weather is "unusual" this year, the Japanese base of Rabaul can expect only a few more days of limited bombing.

Rains which are always heavy in January and February have prevented the heavies of the 13th Air Force from getting over Rabaul targets in large number for several days.

Major John W. Moore, Boston, Mass., of the 13th Bomber Command, pointed out that the seasonal rain front moves southward about February 1, leaving the northern Solomns and Rabaul clear.

Japs Charge 5 Times; Marines Hold Ridge

By Murlin Spencer

Cape Gloucester, Jan. 14 (Delayed—AP)—For fully five minutes the Japanese chanted and shouted, "Prepare to die, marines." At 4.15 A. M. they charged.

Five times they charged, and five times the United States marines hurled them back in what has become the fiercest battle of the Cape Gloucester campaign—the battle of Walt's Ridge.

Issue In Doubt

The battle on the invaded western end of New Britain is over now. It is a picture of brave men slugging it out in vicious hand to hand encounters; of a gun crew exhorted to superhuman efforts by the need for a lone piece of artillery; of weary men, their hearts pounding as though they would break as they hauled ammunition to the men on the line.

For a half hour, the issue was in doubt. At the end of the fourth attack troops on the left side of the marines ran out of ammunition and carriers replenished the supply barely four minutes before the Japanese launched their last attack.

Is Key Point

Lieut. Col. Lewis Walt had his command post approximately 75 yards from the tip of the ridge that was given his name. This former Colorado Aggie football player from Fort Collins, Col., took over command of the troops who had been in the line over a week. They were discouraged men who had lost two of their top-ranking officers.

Walt realized that the ridge was a strong point of the enemy's position and the Japanese had been ordered to defend it to the last man, because, while Hill 660, which the marines captured, was the key to the Borgen Bay defense, the ridge was the key to Hill 660.

The battle was two days abuilding. Walt, with Major Robert Dillard, Macon, Ga., assisting, pushed his men through jungle so dense that visibility was reduced to less than ten yards.

Came The Rains

There had been brief but vicious clashes and the usual tortuous job of knocking out snipers. And there was the rain. Day after day it rained in sudden drenching downpours. It soaked the men to the skin; made them cold and miserable. It turned trails up slopes and across gulleys into "devil's slides."

Thus was the stage set when Walt set up his command post and began the assault. Tanks were useless because of the steep slopes.

Walt ordered the marines to move forward. They battled every inch of the way against picked troops of the Japanese army—veterans of Bataan, it was later learned.

No Sleep That Night

Near the top they dug in, for it was getting dark. There was little sleep that night of January 9 for the Americans were too close to the enemy lines. One Japanese arrogantly stuck his head up from a foxhole and shouted, "How about a cigarette, Yank?" The marine answered by shooting him through the head.

Shortly after 4 A. M. the marines got ready. At 4.10 they heard chanting and shrieking as the Nipponese worked up their spirits for the assault. It was designed to frighten the marines. But these marines had heard it on Guadalcanal; they only tightened the grips on their rifles.

"We Stopped 'Em"

One machine gunner turned to his assistant and remarked, "Light me a cigarette, Buddy."

At 4.15 the Japanese charged.

Over the front only 100 yards wide they came, rifles with bayonets fixed held before them. The Leathernecks met the charge with bayonets and hand grenades and hurled the onrushing Japanese back. But they had come so close that Japanese dead tumbled into the marines' own foxholes.

But the report that went back was: "We stopped them."

Jap Ship Sunk, 3 Damaged In Marshalls

Pearl Harbor, Jan. 18 (AP)—Army and navy bombers sank a small Japanese cargo ship and damaged three others in raids on the Marshall Islands January 15 and 16, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said yesterday—and the Japanese interception was the strongest yet encountered over any single atoll there.

One American bomber was lost but two of the 45 enemy fighters that rose to defend Maloelap were believed shot down. Two cargo ships there may have been sunk.

The confirmed sinking of a ship at Likiep atoll Saturday by navy planes brings to seven the total of enemy vessels sunk in the Marshalls this month.

Japs Aboard Liferaft Turn Gun On Rescuer

New Georgia, Solomon Islands, Jan. 14 (AP—Delayed)—An American rescue boat, trying to save eight Japanese airmen aboard a rubber life raft, was greeted by machine-gun fire.

The rescue boat returned the fire.

All the Japanese were killed.

'HOT' CORSAIRS USED TO COOL FLIERS' BEER

(The following story was written by Second Lieut. William K. Holt, U. S. Marine corps and distributed by the Associated Press.)

VELLA LAVELLA, Solomon Islands—(Delayed)—A nice cold bottle of beer was an unheard of luxury at this tropic outpost—that is, until Marine corps fighter pilots pondered the problem.

Now they carry a few bottles in the cockpits of their Corsairs when they ride off to fight the Japs. On the way back they don oxygen masks, zoom upstairs to colder altitudes, for a while, and then drop down to the field.

The beer that they drink in the rest hut after landing is nicely refrigerated.

'Live' Blood Transfusions Made By Navy At Tarawa

[The following story was written by Technical Sergeant Mason C. Brunson, a marine combat correspondent, formerly of the Associated Press staff of Baltimore.]

Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, Dec. 30 (AP—Delayed)—Navy hospital corpsmen, swamped with urgent cases, administered "live" blood transfusions to wounded marines while under fire in the early stages of the battle of Tarawa.

"Blood plasma was the only thing we lack in the way of supplies the first day," said Pharmacist's Mate C. J. Mahon, of St. Paul, Minn., who landed with an assault wave on the island of Betio, where the most savage fighting took place.

Got Plasma After Dark

"We gave whole blood where we figured the patient had a fighting chance, making the transfusion directly from another man," Mahon said. "We got some plasma after dark when boats could get into the beach."

This correspondent watched navy doctors and corpsmen at work on Betio. They labored prodigiously under difficult conditions and accomplished wonders—not without losses among themselves.

The story of "Doc" Mahon is the story of many of these corpsmen.

After landing under fire, he treated wounded men huddled under a burning pier, help set up the first medical station established on the beach, and assisted in bringing in and evacuating wounded.

With a landing party of marines Mahon went in under fire from the Japs and took cover under the burning pier.

Goes In Under Jap Fire

"We eased along the pier about 25 yards and came across about ten wounded men who had crawled up in the rocks," Mahon said. "I treated them and made them as comfortable as possible."

These wounded men remained under the pier for hours until a boat could get to them. Many others laid on the beach, awaiting evacuation. They were finally evacuated under fire.

Some time after Mahon landed about a dozen members of a medical company came in and organized an aid station. Mahon worked with this unit, which got into full swing just before dark of the first day.

Jap snipers didn't neglect the station.

"I was pinned down there most of the second morning," Mahon said.

Venezuela President In Miami

Miami, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—Gen. Isaias Medina Angarita, President of Venezuela, arrived here tonight by special Pan American Clipper to make a state visit to the United States.

President Medina To U. S.

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 18 (AP)—President General Isaias Medina left today for the United States. He plans to visit Miami, Washington, New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans.

New Evidence Indicates 5 Missionaries Were Slain

La Paz, Bolivia, Jan. 18 (AP)—Additional evidence that five American missionaries missing in the Bolivian jungle may have been killed by Yanaiguas Indians appeared today in a Santa Cruz dispatch quoting a missionary who accompanied a searching party into the jungle.

The missionary, George Haight, director of the South American Mission in Santiago, wrote a letter to a local paper in Santa Cruz, the dispatch said, in which he stated that nine days after the expedition went through the jungle they did not hurt me."

Missionaries' Articles Found

"In a near-by hut," Height said, "we found many things belonging to the missionaries, such as ponchos, knives, photographic lenses, towels and a Bible."

Height expressed the conviction that the missionaries had been killed. Several hours after the searching party found the hut, he said, "the Indians attacked the expedition with arrows and we saved ourselves by a miracle. One arrow went through my clothing, but it did not hurt me."

Army Flyer Investigating

The United States Embassy, earlier, said it had asked Capt. Bruce Baumgardner, a United States Army flyer, to go to Robore to investigate an unconfirmed report that a military patrol had found the scalps of two white men and bloodstained Bibles in an Indian hut.

Baumgardner is in Santa Cruz, where he has assembled some soldiers and three jeeps for an expedition in search of the missionaries, who have been missing two months.

(The New Tribes Mission in Chicago identified the five missionaries as Cecil A. and Robert Dye, brothers; Eldon Hunter and David Bacon, all of Saginaw, Mich., and George Hosbach, of West Branch, Michigan.)

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SEIZES JAP FIRMS

La Paz, Bolivia, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Economy announced today that, acting on orders of the Economic Defense Board, it had assumed control of all Japanese firms in the country and that steps were being taken to prevent any withdrawal of their funds.

Commenting on the move, Economy Minister Gustavo Chacon said it was merely "a duty that Bolivia, as a nation at war, had to perform."

"I don't know why the previous Government did not intervene, since it had all the powers to do so," he added.

Mr. Chacon was referring to the Government of former President Enrique Penaranda, which alligned Bolivia with the United Nations and which subsequently was overthrown in a nationalist coup last December.

Four German Prisoners Recaptured In Canada

Hearst, Ontario, Jan. 18 (AP)—Four German prisoners or war who escaped last week end from a lumber camp at Mead were lodged in jail today after being recaptured by a provincial police constable, William Griffin, and three railwaymen operating two railway speeders in 30-below-zero weather on the Algoma Central Railway.

"We cornered the Germans in a shack near the railroad and they gave up without any sign of a fight," said Griffin.

Kin of New Yorker Wounded.

Ottawa, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Private Joseph Wilfrid Sauve, whose brother Georges Sauve lives at 163 West 171st street, New York city, was listed today as wounded in action overseas with the Regiment de Quebec.

Nazi Radio Ignores Pravda

New York, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission said today that up to noon no reports of any broadcast by any Nazi domestic radio station had mentioned the "peace rumor" story published yesterday in *Pravda*.

The only German use of the story developed in a few dispatches for foreign consumption by the Nazi Transocean Agency. One of these said the *Pravda* story had caused "big laughter in the German capital." A summary of Berlin front pages, transmitted to German agents abroad, did not indicate that the story had been published in German newspapers.

Berlin Reported "Amused"

A later dispatch to German agents abroad said that a correspondent had "jokingly inquired about" the matter at today's foreign press conference and that Foreign Office Spokesman Braun von Stumm had said that "Berlin had been extremely amused at this report."

The overseas dispatch added:

"By employing a tactical method of their own, namely that of appearing distrustful, the Soviets now intended to extort from the British the assurance that their alliance with the Soviet Union could under no circumstances be imperiled, however unilateral the solution of the Polish question might be."

Tokyo Announces U. S. Raid

New York, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Tokyo radio quoted an imperial headquarters communique today as saying that approximately 200 American planes had raided the Japanese base at Rabaul yesterday and acknowledged the sinking of two ships in the harbor.

The broadcast, recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, ended with the characteristic claim that 102 of the raiders had been shot down—a fantastic rate of loss for such an operation.

GREAT AIR ASSAULT WILL SMASH JAPS, ROOSEVELT HINTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — (AP) President Roosevelt tossed out a hint today that Admiral William F. Halsey's carrier planes and Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney's land-based bombers may have worked out a new two-way air squeeze play against the Japanese in the Pacific.

Mr. Roosevelt volunteered to his press-radio conference that he had conferred with Admiral Halsey and Gen. Kenney, and with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower here recently. The idea, he said, was to obtain coordination so as to bring the greatest possible pressure to bear against the enemy both in Europe and in Asia.

Admiral Halsey and Gen. Kenney are the air chieftains of the south Pacific war, the admiral as commander of the fleet in that area and the general as chief of the air corps under Gen. Douglas MacArthur. They have functioned as a team while the ground troops advance the "bomber line" with recaptured territory.

There was immediate speculation as to whether the President's reference to coordination meant that Admiral Halsey's carriers and Gen. Kenney's big bombers now are poised for a sharp slash to soften another Japanese stronghold for invasion troops.

The Jap-held Marshall islands have been getting the major share of attention from U. S. air offensive forces. The stepped-up bombings have held a day-to-day prospect of news that the amphibious forces are heading that way.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke also of the necessity for assuring adequate supplies in the various war theaters.

Mr. Roosevelt said he was as much mystified as anyone else by publication of rumors in the newspaper Pravda at Moscow that two British officials had been talking with Jochim von Ribbentrop, German foreign minister, about a separate peace.

The President, discussing the matter in response to questions, said he had no additional information on the subject beyond what he had seen in newspapers.

He declined comment on the Polish situation, saying he knew nothing about it.

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JAP DEFENSES BARELY TAPPED SAYS GENERAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — (AP) Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandergrift, Marine corps commandant, asserted today that Japanese defenses barely have been tapped and the cost of smashing them "may not always be light."

The general gave that grim estimate in a speech paying tribute to Miss Mabel Boardman, Red Cross official for more than 40 years.

"The Allied offensive in the Pacific has taken, and will take, more than a single line of progress," said the general who led the Guadalcanal offensive. "The enemy is still powerful, still confident. His forward movement has been stopped, but his defenses have barely been tapped. To breach those defenses the Allies need to converge from all directions, and one of those directions lies along the chain of major islands leading directly to Japan's front door.

"The Japanese know which islands are essential to us, for those same islands are essential to their defenses. As many of those islands as we absolutely need, we shall have to take by force. We shall strive to do so with the least possible expenditure of lives, blood and time. But the cost may not always be light."

The general added that this meant a sharply accelerated need for Red Cross services. Into his prepared speech he inserted a plea for greater blood donations, which he called a paramount Red Cross service.

Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone also spoke in tribute to Miss Boardman, who now serves as national secretary of the Red Cross and vice-chairman of the District of Columbia chapter.

More than 1,000 nationally prominent persons and Red Cross workers gathered at the luncheon in her honor at which she was presented with the first, specially designed service ribbon with stars denoting more than 40 years of service with the Red Cross.

Roosevelt Discloses Strategy Conference

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today he had conferred with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Admiral William F. Halsey and Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney with the idea of obtaining coordination so as to bring the greatest possible simultaneous pressure to bear against the enemy in Europe and in Asia.

Volunteering the statement at a press-radio conference, Mr. Roosevelt spoke also of the necessity for assuring adequate supplies in the various war theaters.

Eisenhower, who commands Allied invasion forces based in England, was here last week, as were Halsey, Allied commander in the South Pacific, and Kenney, air commander in the Southwest Pacific.

MOSCOW BARS CAROL'S RETURN

Says His Hopes Are Due for Bitter Disappointment.

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Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—An official Soviet publication said today that any hopes which ex-King Carol of Rumania may have for a restoration of power face "the most bitter disappointment."

The Soviet Embassy Information Bulletin, referring to Carol as "this strangler of every manifestation of democracy, this comic opera field marshal who dreamed of annexation of foreign territory long before Antonescu (Rumanian Premier Ion Antonescu) came on the scene," charged the former King with a share of the blame for converting Rumania to Hitlerism.

Carol, now living in Mexico, has been described by his American public relations counsel as a friend of the United Nations and a supporter of democratic principles.

The embassy publication attacked the stand which it said had been taken by some Rumanians in exile "in justification of Rumania's piratical 'right' to Bessarabia," the border province to which the Soviet Union lays claim.

New Attack on Finland.

"Antonescu's regime has not long to live," the bulletin said, adding that "there can be little doubt that bitter disappointment" awaits Carol if he expects to replace him.

The same issue carried the bulletin's third attack on Finland in recent weeks, charging the Finnish Army with atrocities in occupied Russian towns and villages. The article also charged that "Finland's bosses" nourished a plan for creating a "Greater Finland—a Finland extending to the Urals," and said: "Having staked all on the fate of Hitlerite Germany, Finland now stands on the brink of catastrophe."

AID TO REDS GROWS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. — (AP) Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley announced today that Lend-Lease exports worth $338,000,000 were sent to the Soviet Union during November—the greatest amount sent in any single month.

Lend-Lease shipments have kept pace with the advance of the Red army, Crowley said in reporting the aggregate total now is $3,887,874,000. More than half was military equipment.

Roosevelt Says War Ahead Is Difficult

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP) — President Roosevelt, appealing for support of the Fourth War Loan Drive, said today "Until we have actually occupied Berlin and Tokyo we cannot indulge for a moment in the pleasant day dream that the war is almost over.

"Our most difficult military operations are ahead of us—not behind us."

The President's words came a few hours after Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., made the first official sale to Vice-President Wallace to launch the $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan.

ENDS DIVERTING CARS TO CANADA

Jones to Vacate Order as Senators Protest.

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Senator Reed (R.-Kan.) said today that Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, has indicated that the order for diversion of 200 railroad cars daily to Canada to haul wheat into this country will be vacated and the railroads left to work it out themselves.

The Senator added, however, that if the matter is not worked out on a voluntary basis he and Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) will introduce a resolution to require that the order be vacated.

At a joint news conference with Senator Reed after a Senate interstate commerce sub-committee hearing on the subject, Mr. Wheeler said that the Office of Defense Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the War Food Administration had no right in the first place to make an order to ship cars out of this country—the Constitution doesn't permit such a thing.

Could Not Pass Such a Law.

"We couldn't even pass a law permitting them to do it," Senator Reed interposed.

At the hearing, J. J. Aydelotte, deputy director of the ODT's rail transportation division, testified that he had advised Joseph B. Eastman, ODT director, that the task of diverting 200 cars daily to Canada could be done without disrupting domestic grain traffic.

Senator Wheeler remarked, "This looks like rotten advice to me," and Senator Reed added, "This is as rotten advice as I've heard given by any one with railroad operating experience."

Mr. Aydelotte, who said he was on loan from the Burlington Railroad, declared: "Mr. Eastman is a man you don't give rotten advice to and I'll stand behind the advice I gave."

Admits Giving Advice.

"I gave this advice," he asserted, "because the peak loads on certain commodities had passed and we could send out 25,000 cars pocketed in the East because of the flu hitting so many railroad employees.

"However, there were some things I could not foresee with reference to those 25,000 cars, such as export and military demands coming ahead of everything else."

"But I can't see," Senator Wheeler said, "why in God's name you didn't wait until you got those 25,000 cars out in the grain country before you advised taking away 200 cars daily from an area where there already was a shortage."

Mr. Aydelotte said there was no shortage of boxcars in the nation but that it was rather a question of moving them.

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'Prussianizing' of Americans Aim Of Knox, Stimson, Says Johnson

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — (AP) Senator Johnson (D.-Colo.) said tonight President Roosevelt's request for a national service law was a result of attempts by Secretary of War Stimson and Navy Secretary Knox to "Prussianize" the American people.

"Why must the President listen to these military reactionaries in the conduct of civilian affairs?" Johnson asked in a radio address (American Forum). "Have 'military fascists' taken over this democracy?

"When will Secretary Stimson and Secretary Knox start fighting the war and stop trying to 'Prussianize' the American people? They say the boys in the fox holes demand labor conscription. Be not deceived. No boy in the slime and mud of the jungle wants his father, his mother, or his sister kicked around like dogs by bungling Washington bureaucrats."

Johnson, a member of the Senate Military committee which reopens hearings tomorrow on the Austin-Wadsworth bill with Secretary Stimson as the chief witness, declared the administration, "desiring to cover up its own bungling of labor disputes instead of squarely meeting the strike issue," called for "a labor conscription law."

Johnson said organized labor for the most part had kept its no-strike pledge. He added that strikes can be controlled under the Smith-Connally act, and other legislation.

"The truth is that American labor has made a magnificent record in this war," he added. "The men and women on the production lines have turned out the vast flood of war supplies that is winning this war."

House aides were promoting a fourth term among servicemen by including a foreword by President Roosevelt in Bibles furnished the men overseas.

White House officials replied that pocket Testaments were supplied the men long before the United States entered the war, that both Bible manufacturers and Secretary of War Stimson suggested a "Commander in Chief" foreword, and that the foreword merely commended the reading of the Bible to all serving in the armed forces.

Reproduction Of Letter

Johnson in a statement said:

"Many New Testaments obviously prepared for American boys in the army, navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard and offered for sale in Washington and perhaps throughout the nation, carry on their first page a reproduction of a letter on White House stationery and signed by the President which reads as follows:

" 'As commander in chief I take pleasure in commending the reading of the Bible to all who serve in the armed forces of the United States. Througout the centuries men of many faiths and diverse origins have found in the sacred book words of wisdom, counsel and inspiration. It is a fountain of strength and now, as always, an aid in attaining the highest inspirations of the human soul.' "

Johnson said no Christian would quarrel with that message, but added "the propriety of a man seeking political office to thus use the Bible for motives which are at least questionable is something to be deplored."

Suggested In 1940

White House officials said correspondence on the matter showed the "foreward" idea was suggested by a Bible manufacturer in December, 1940, that several months later the Navy and Army departments took it up, and that permission subsequently was granted some private publishers to include the foreword. The latter possibly explains how some of the Testaments appear on private store bookshelves.

Secretary Stimson wrote the President on March 1, 1941, saying the War Department planned to give each enlisted man a pocket Testament "appropriate to his faith."

"I believe that this gift will be of great value both to the morale of the army and to morale of the country as a whole," Stimson wrote.

'BIBLE' TACTICS LAID TO F. D. R.

Testament Preface Is Called 4th Term Propaganda

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—Representative Calvin D. Johnson (R., Ill.) charged today that White

Reporter Commissioned

Jim Lucas, Who Reported Tarawa Capture, a Marine Lieutenant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Jim G. Lucas, the Marine Corps combat correspondent whose graphic story of how the marines took Tarawa Island from the Japanese made newspaper headlines throughout the country, became a second lieutenant today.

The former courthouse reporter for the "The Tribune," of Tulsa, Okla., was sworn in as a commissioned officer by Brigadier General Robert L. Denig, director of the Marine Corps Division of Public Relations. He had been a master technical sergeant.

er to show their love and affection for the ex-service men." There was, he added, "too much thinking about the November election."

"If you are going to take the stars out of the flag and put a dollar sign over them, God knows you could never pay these boys in dollars and cents for their service," he declared.

Mr. Short described the bill passed by the Senate just before Christmas as "one of the sloppiest pieces of legislation I ever saw" and defended the House measure as "a decent, respectable measure, a liberal and a generous measure."

The bill approved by the Senate would pay from $200 to $500, depending on length of service. The House bill calls for $300 for service

Veteran Benefits Debated, House Holds Varied Views

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. — (AP) A bill providing a top of $300 for war veterans upon discharge started through the House today amid widespread disagreement over the adequacy of the amounts. Some members called the scale "niggardly;" others said higher grants might overtax the government's ability to pay.

The legislation, emanating from the Military committee, meets its greatest test tomorrow when amendments are to be considered, one raising the maximum to $700, another increasing it to $500—the sum the Senate voted.

Debate Widens

Today's debate on the specific aid to veterans opened the entire subject of benefits to men and women after they doff the uniform.

Leading the fight for retention of the committee's $300 figure, Chairman May (D-Ky) urged the House to keep mustering-out pay apart from adjusted compensation and other benefit legislation which he said was certain to come later.

"We would have to open the doors of the Treasury and take everything in it" if service men are to be paid for their "services and their sacrifices," he told the House. Solely as a discharge-pay proposition, he added, the $300 recommended by his committee was "excessive" and certainly should not be increased.

Rep. Short of Missouri, speaking for Republican committeemen, commented that it was "tragic" to "see how some people fall over each other in excess of sixty days and $100 for less than 60 days, regardless of where the service was performed.

Representative Lemke (R-ND), sponsor of the amendment to boost the maximum payment to $700, chided Congress for being "over niggardly." His plan would give every veteran a minimum of $100 upon discharge, with an additional $50 for each month of service up to twelve months.

Urging acceptance of Mr. Lemke's proposal, Representative Lane (D-Mass) declared "It is our responsibility to assist the veteran over the bewildering transitional interim" between discharge and re-establishment in peacetime pursuits, and "a mere pittance" would not solve the problem.

Mr. Lane complained also that the committee bill failed to allow payments to men discharged when they became 38 years old. Both he and Representative Fish (R-NY) urged an amendment to correct this situation. The 38-year-old group would be left out through a section of the bill denying benefits to men discharged at their own request to return to private employment. Most men over 38 have been discharged under such conditions.

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LABOR DRAFT LAW HELD UP IN HOUSE

Military Committee Pigeon-Holes National Service Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — (AP) National service legislation, never given anything but a cold shoulder in congressional committee since President Roosevelt proposed it a week ago, was all but finally frozen out today.

Chairman May (D.-Ky.) said the action of the House Military committee in pigeon-holing the matter indefinitely did not preclude future consideration.

But two highly-influential legislators — one a Democrat and the other a Republican, each high in his party's councils—privately expressed the conviction that the measure could not be passed at this time despite the Presidential stimulant.

They left only one door open. Both men, discussing the question separately, said the bill could be revived only if a serious strike tied up war production at a time when military casualty lists are lengthening.

The Republican legislator also expressed belief that the President himself had raised a strong bar against any such manpower-mustering bill by tying to it too many controversial conditions — higher taxes, continued subsidies, and continuation of the OPA stabilization act.

While there are little on-the-record discussion of the point in the legislative lobbyrooms, it was obvious that the task of obtaining national service legislation in the face of bitter opposition from organized labor would be doubly difficult in an election year.

The Senate Military committee will hear Secretary of War Stimson on the subject tomorrow.

DISPUTE SETTLED ON WAGE BOOSTS, ROOSEVELT FINDS

End of Army Control Recommended by President to Stimson.

INCREASES GRANTED

Workers Receive Higher Scale in Lieu of Overtime Pay.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP) The railroad wage dispute was settled today, and the government-seized lines were ordered returned to their owners tonight.

The return of the railroads to private management, effective at midnight, was ordered by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, after receipt of a letter from the White House advising him of the settlement and recommending the lifting of Army control.

"I have been informed by the President that all unresolved questions have been agreed upon by the carriers and the railroad labor organizations and that the agreements have been approved by the wage stabilization director," Secretary Stimson said in a statement.

No Work Stoppage

"These agreements provide assurance that there will be no stoppage of rail service and that the employes of the railroads will continue to discharge their responsibilities faithfully and conscienciously so that there may be no diminution in the rising tide of our military might.

"I have therefore ordered that War department possession and operation of the railroads cease at midnight tonight, January 18, 1944."

Last to be settled was the wage disagreement with 15 non-operating unions, representing 1,100,000 shopmen, clerks, track workers and others who do not actually run trains. They were granted wage increases of 9 to 11 cents an hour over rates prevailing Dec. 27 when the lines were seized, just before a year-end strike deadline.

Pay For Overtime

The increase above a 4 to 10 cent boost previously ordered by a special mediation board was in lieu of overtime. The non-operating workers generally are on a 48-hour week and overtime does not start at 40 hours for them as for many other workers.

Secretary Stimson said that "from a financial standpoint, the War department will never have been in the railroad business at all.

"We will owe the carriers nothing; they will owe us nothing," he said. "Stipulations to this effect have been prepared and will be presented to each railroad for signature. These stipulations constitute a general release of claims on both sides and indemnify the government against liability in connection with suits by third parties.

"In returning the railroads, it is my desire to thank the men and women of American railroad management and labor for remaining at their posts throughout the period of government control and thus preventing a break in the orderly movement of troops and supplies to the fighting fronts."

UNIONS LOSE FIGHT ON NEW TAX BILL

Senate Votes to Require Financial Reports From Labor Organizations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(AP) Affirming the action of the House, the Senate voted 43 to 34 today to retain in the new tax bill a provision requiring labor unions, farm cooperatives and other such organizations to file annual financial statements with the Treasury.

By a standing vote, another controversial provision for a wartime increase in amusement admission taxes from 10 per cent to 20 per

cent was accepted. Senator Revercomb (R., W. Va.) gave notice, however, that he will attempt tomorrow to restore the old rate, so far as admission to motion picture theaters is concerned.

Labor unions bitterly opposed the requirement for annual financial statements, and the provision provoked hours of sharp debate.

On the show-down, 22 Democrats and 21 Republicans lined up against a motion by Senator Clark (D., Mo.) to strike the section from the bill. Twenty-six Democrats, seven Republicans and the Senate's lone Progressive party member, LaFollette of Wisconsin, voted for the motion.

A few minutes earlier, the senators had rejected, 50 to 27, a proposal by Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), which would have called for the organizations to file only one financial statement and that one this year.

Senator Clark argued that the House-approved clause as intended to open the way for taxation of the unions, cooperatives and other such groups now exempt from the income tax. He was supported in debate by Senator Truman (D., Mo.) and Senator LaFollette.

Senator Brewster (R., Me.), taking the other side, declared that the unions have become "big businesses" engaging in "political bargaining as well as collective bargaining."

In another action today, the Senate accepted an amendment by Senator Walsh (D., N. J.) which would permit taxpayers to pay in quarterly installments, this year and next, the unforgiven portion of their 1942 income taxes. Present law calls for payment in two installments on March 15 this year and March 15, 1945.

Col. McCarthy Named General Staff Secretary

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—The appointment of Col. Frank McCarthy, of Richmond, Va., as secretary of the War Department general staff was announced by the department today.

McCarthy, 31, is the youngest officer ever to hold this position. He succeeds Col. William T. Sexton, secretary of the staff since last March 15. Sexton, a native of Leavenworth, Kan., and a West Point graduate, has been given an undisclosed assignment.

Ickes Suspends Aide in Probe of 'Hopkins Letter'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—(AP) The final chapter appeared near at hand tonight in the mystery of the "Hopkins letter" which political opponents of Wendell Willkie published in an effort to show that Harry Hopkins wants Willkie renominated by the Republican party this year.

1. A Justice department official said there is "no doubt" the letter is a forgery and predicted the person responsible will be "turned up."

2. Secretary of Interior Ickes suspended without pay his confidential assistant, George N. Briggs, 55-year-old former newspaperman who, according to Senator Langer (R-ND), interested himself in getting the letter published.

3. Ickes asked permission to appear before the grand jury investigating the matter. He said he knew nothing about it but "I do not relish the bandying about of my name in connection with a matter which seems to be as bizarre and absurd as it appears to be contemptible and vicious."

The letter originally was made public by C. Nelson Sparks, former mayor of Akron. It purportedly was from Hopkins to Dr. Umphrey Lee, president of Southern Methodist University, Texas, and was interpreted by some as meaning Hopkins not only desired Willkie's renomination but wanted to see Senator Connally (D-Texas) replaced in the Senate.

Hopkins, presidential adviser, promptly denounced it as a forgery and Lee said he knew nothing of it.

Langer Told of Letter

The names of Ickes and Briggs were brought into the matter yesterday when Langer read to the Senate what purported to be a series of letters from Briggs to Sparks. These made repeated references to trying to get the original of the letter for Sparks and said that he (Briggs) was in need of money.

One of these purported letters also said the original "Hopkins letter" was in possession of Ickes who had taken it to Chicago.

This morning a police officer and two men in plainclothes came to Briggs' office and removed two typewriters. The Federal Bureau of Investigation declined to say whether this was in connection with the investigation of the letters, which were typewritten.

The Justice department official who described the "Hopkins letter" as a forgery was Henry A. Schweinhaut, special assistant to Attorney General Biddle. He said he "imagined" Briggs would be called before the grand jury.

Wife Replies

Briggs did not appear at his office today and could not be reached but his wife read reporters this statement:

"This whole affair is a double barreled blast at Secretary Ickes. It was the secretary who as public works administrator had Bill Langer, then governor of North Dakota, impeached for the misapplication of Federal funds.

"The other half of the gun barrel is occupied by the Patterson press, which is determined to wreck the Secretary of the Interior, and it will destroy anyone who gets in the way of its deadly purpose.

"Eevn if I had written everything that Sparks has released through the two channels that for years have been thirsting for Mr. Ickes' blood, I would have a still greater contempt than I now feel for one who would furnish newspapers with photographs of private mail which purports as this does to deal with very personal matters."

(In 1934 while he was governor, Langer was convicted of conspiracy to interfere with the orderly operation of a congressional act—the relief law—and subsequently the Supreme court ousted him from office. He won a new trial on appeal, was acquitted and in a "vindication" campaign was re-elected governor.)

Sparks has never given any public explanation of how the 'Hopkins letter" came into his possession. Langer said he got the "Briggs letters" from Sparks.

In making them public, Langer urged action by the Senate Elections committee on his resolution for an investigation of Willkie's 1940 nomination. Sparks, in a book "One Man—Wendell Willkie" has charged the nomination was brought about by a small group of moneyed, international - minded persons.

NEW MACARTHUR GROUP STARTS BOOM IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—(AP) A new organization backing Gen. Douglas MacArthur for President was organized here today with the chairman, Ormsby McHarg, asserting he was "entirely satisfied" that the general would accept the Republican nomination if drafted.

McHarg said the organization, the MacArthur National Associates, had no connection with any other group, such as the National Association of MacArthur-for-President clubs, which organized yesterday in Chicago.

McHarg, a former assistant to the United States attorney general, described himself as a friend of MacArthur for 40 years. He told a press conference that the organization had not been in direct touch with MacArthur.

MacArthur Rated 'Bond Buyer No. 1'

New York, Jan. 18 (AP) — Gen. Douglas MacArthur received a new rank today. He was hailed as "Bond Buyer No. 1" by the leader of a financial district team participating in the Fourth War Loan drive.

Percy H. Johnson, chairman of the Chemical Bank and Trust Co., announced that several days ago he received a cablegram from MacArthur subscribing "a very substantial amount to the Fourth War Loan campaign."

Johnson said that as captain of the financial district's team No. 7 he was entering the general's order as subscription No. 1.

Sees Shuttle Bombing of Reich

Gen. Arnold Says Allies Will Use Bases in Italy and Russia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Shuttle bombing of Germany by planes based in Russia and Italy and a last-ditch stand by the Nazis are developments foreseen by Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Forces.

Speaking before the Poor Richard Club last night he said that the advance of the Russians from the east and standardization of aircraft parts and equipment make it possible for Allied planes to take off from Italy and bombs vital German targets to bases in Russia.

Gen. Arnold, a former Philadelphia resident, came here to receive the gold medal for his accomplishment in the organization and development of the air forces.

He told 1,300 club members and friends that he expected Germany to "fight to the last ditch."

Sees Germany Strong.

"We must not fool ourselves about the future, for Germany is still strong—mighty strong," he said. "Her defensive air force is stronger than it has ever been and she still hopes to fight so desperately that she will be able to salvage something better than unconditional surrender from her defeat."

Gen. Arnold pointedly deflated Nazis claims to secret weapons. There is not the faintest doubt that Germany has produced some secret weapons, he said, although of the type that the Allies usually call "new developments."

"Every time the enemy produces a new form of aerial torpedo or rocket gun, a different model airplane, a new type of tank, or a finer lens for aerial photography—they call it a secret weapon," said Gen. Arnold.

The bombing of Germany, the General said, has affected enemy morale, and the damage inflicted is resulting in the production of war equipment of inferior quality and in smaller amounts.

Talks of Big Bombing.

Using the attack last Tuesday on Oschersleben, Halberstadt and Brunswick, in which the United States Eighth Air Force lost sixty bombers and five fighters, as an example, Gen. Arnold said that the three aircraft factories hit by the bombers manufactured about 250 planes a month.

"The Germans need that production, they must have it to meet our bombers," said Gen. Arnold." . . . With that calamity staring them in the face will they hesitate on account of the possibility of losing 100 or 200 planes in the fight? Can it be said that the loss of some sixty of our heavy bombers and five of our fighters was not worth while?"

Gen. Arnold reported that increased gasoline capacity has made fighter protection possible for the heavy bombers, and said that as the air battle of Europe neared its climax Allied aerial superiority would become more pronounced and the percentage of losses would be smaller.

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35 MEN PERISH AS GALE SINKS U. S. FREIGHTER

BOSTON, Jan. 18—(AP) Survivors returning to port on another vessel told today of their five-day battle with a raging north Atlantic storm which ended with the foundering of the Army freighter Nevada and the loss of 35 men from her crew of 64.

Those missing included the lost ship's captain, George F. Turgia, of Beacon, N. Y., seven members of a Navy gun crew, three merchant marine sailors and four Army men.

The vessel ran into a gale and snow squalls soon after leaving a north Atlantic port and in two days was leaking badly with each sounding showing more water in the hold.

"——Gaining six inches per hour," reported the log as rewritten from memory by Captain W. H. McKown, of Boston, who sailed as first officer.

"Vessel very deep forward, about 30-degree angle—unmanageable — no rudder control," McKnown's log reported of the fourth day, when the ship's engine was stopped.

"Laying broadside to the sea. Rolling very heavily. Forward deck awash," the log related of the day's end.

Cargo was dumped overboard on the fifth day and four distress messages were sent before Capt. Turgia gave the order to abandon ship.

Two life boats, with 32 men in each, were lowered and the captain's boat, on the windward side, capsized as it struck the water. All occupants are listed as missing and presumed lost.

Three of those in the remaining life boat were lost as safety was at hand. While being picked up by the coast guard cutter Comanche, they lost their grip on a net slung overside and slipped into the sea and were not seen again.

The survivors were rescued several hours after abandoning the ship.

Anaconda Wire Cable Is Fined $10,000

Providence, R. I., Jan. 18 (AP)—The maximum fine of $10,000 was imposed today on the Anaconda Wire and Cable Co., of Pawtucket, and four defendants were sentenced to jail and a fifth placed on probation by Judge John P. Hartigan in the war fraud conspiracy case against the company.

Declaring the company was the chief culprit and that it "corrupted these other defendants and did not hesitate . . . to corrupt women employes and ordinary laborers," Judge Hartigan imposed the maximum fine.

The company and the defendants were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the Government by production of substandard army field wire for the Signal Corps. The charges covered a period from November 1, 1940, to September 1, 1942.

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Italo-Russian Raid Route

Philadelphia, Jan. 18 (AP)—Shuttle bombing of Germany by planes based in Russia and Italy and a last ditch stand by the Nazis are foreseen by Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Forces.

Speaking before the Poor Richard Club last night he said the advance of the Russians from the east and standardization of aircraft parts and equipment would make it possible for Allied planes to take off from Italy and bomb vital German targets en route to bases in Russia.

The bombing of Germany, the general said, has affected enemy morale, and the damage inflicted is resulting in the production of war equipment of inferior quality, and in smaller amounts.

Chennault Took Mound For Officers In China

Atlantic City, Jan. 18 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commanding general of the 14th Air Force, can play baseball, too.

Staff Sergeant Albert A. Gazo, New York city, said that when the 14th Air Force managed to take time out from blasting Jap bases for an occasional game at a secret airfield in China, the general took the mound for the officers' team.

"He was pretty hot at times," said Gazo, former gunner on a Liberator bomber and now at the army air forces redistribution station. "But we enlisted men used to win most of the time."

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(ADD LONDON - (JAMES)

PINNED DOWN TONIGHT, HOWARD GAVE THIS PERSONAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SKIRMISH:

"ON THE FIRST ENCOUNTER, WHICH TURNED INTO A MELEE, MY FLIGHT OF FIGHTERS LOST ME. WHEN I REGAINED BOMBER ALTITUDE, I DOSCOVERED THAT I WAS ALONE WITH THE FORWARD BOXES OF BOMBERS.

"IT WAS HERE THAT I SPENT HALF AN HOUR CHASING AND SCARING AWAY ATTACKING ENEMY PLANES.

"THERE WAS A GROUP OF SOME 20 FORTRESSES THAT SEEMED UNDER PRESSED ATTACK BY BOTH TWIN AND SINGLE ENGINE FIGHTERS WORKING INDIVIDUALLY.

"I HAD TO CHOOSE THE MOST OPPORTUNE TARGET AND DIVE ON HIM BEFORE HE WAS ABLE TO GET WITHIN RANGE OF THE BOMBERS. I HAD FIVE COMBAT

West Virginia Hospital Visited by Eisenhower

He Lauded Care of Wounded at White Sulphur Springs

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Jan. 18 (AP).—General Dwight D. Eisenhower visited the Army hospital here during his recent trip to the United States, but not to get medical treatment. He came merely to have a brief rest and see what kind of hospital the Army had made of a famous resort.

Colonel Clyde M. Beck, commanding officer of Ashford General Hospital, disclosed today that the general and Mrs. Eisenhower passed several days here, inspecting the establishment and talking to the patients, many of whom had served under the general in the Mediterranean theater.

In "perfect physical condition" himself, General Eisenhower expressed pleasure at the way the wounded soldiers were being cared for, Colonel Beck reported. During his visit the general insisted on hearing the old Greenbrier Hotel pipe organ played by Corporal Gibbons, a professional organist.

A.F.L. Protests Employment Of War Prisoners in U. S.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 18 — (AP) The American Federation of Labor executive council expressed concern today over the "almost indiscriminate employment of prisoners of war in competition with free American workers."

A council statement said "This practice is dangerous and is calculated to arouse deep resentment among American workers. It cannot be justified on the grounds of manpower shortages or for any other reason."

Complaint from Wisconsin

President William Green, answering newsmen's questions, said a recent complaint had come from Wisconsin because of the use of prisoners of war in wood cutting. He also said the proposal to use them in railroad work is objectionable because of the danger of sabotage.

"The executive council feels," said the statement, "that a clear-cut program should be worked out for the employment of prisoners of war on useful projects where there could be no threat of sabotage and no conflict with free American workers."

The council began discussion of some of the problems relating to the post-war and reconversion periods and the current cutbacks in production, particularly the unemployment angle. Large numbers of building mechanics have not been able to find work at their own trades. Mr. Green said that in New York city alone this was true of 90 per cent of the bricklayers and 50 per cent of the electrical workers.

"We have encouraged them," said Mr. Green, "to go into shipbuilding and other war plants, but the new difficulty is that in a number of plants there have been cutbacks, the production has been so great."

Representation Demanded

The council called for representation of labor on all boards, commissions, and panels of government considering such problems; directed Mr. Green to call on all A.F.L. central (city) bodies to obtain representation on local post-war agencies; reaffirmed its demand for labor representation at the peace conference, and agreed to prepare immediately to give all possible encouragement to the launching of a private housing program immediately after the war.

The council tomorrow will hear John P. Frey, president of the A.F.L. Metal Trades department who wants the federation to lead a fight for unification of Federal labor agencies, preferably under the Labor department.

Mr. Frey, believing that the multiplicity of government agencies dealing with labor, is a major cause of strikes, said in an interview that "American labor has been forced to contend with an almost impossible administrative condition in our government."

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Woman Industrialist Urges New Tea Party Against Taxes

Kansas City, Jan. 18 (AP)—Miss Vivian Kellems, Westport (Conn.) war industrialist, announced today she had not paid her December 15 income tax and called upon "all business, both big and small, to follow my example and put aside post-war reserves out of their taxes."

The Government, she told a luncheon meeting of service and civic clubs, "is adamant in its refusal to let these men (war producers) lay aside a reserve so that they may reconvert their plants to peacetime production and carry their workers through this period. This refusal comes in two ways, distorted taxation and renegotiation.

Sees Government Control

"It is impossible for anyone to emerge with huge sums of money with the present tax rates, but it is insanity to tax so that there will be no private business after the war. All those not financed and therefore, controlled, by the Government, will go into bankruptcy."

"I have not paid my December 15 income tax," said the manufacturer of cable grips for the armed forces. "They are still putting cold compresses on my accountant's head, but I have not paid it. One of the reasons why I have not paid it is because I do not have enough money with which to pay it. . . ."

Enumerates Results

Noting that everything manufactured in her plant, which employs 150 persons, is used in the war, she said: "Should I pay this tax, all production of these important tools would automatically cease, 150 people would be thrown out of employment and our armed forces would suffer.

"I for one," she declared "refuse to be liquidated without a struggle.

"Either by design of through ignorance, the Government refuses to allow me to set up a post-war reserve so I may continue this business which I have spent 16 years in building. Not only that, but through a smart trick called 'forgiveness' . . . it tacked on an additional 25 per cent."

Recalls The Pioneers

Asserting the pay-as-you-go plan proposed to tax her on a wartime inventory, work in process and money tied up in expansion of machines, she declared:

"If this scheme is deliberate, and I think it is, I would not be the daughter of my pioneer ancesters if I supinely submitted. If the scheme is not deliberate but the inadvertent result of poor legislation, then I owe it to my country to point this fact out as forcibly as I can in order to help rectify this horrible mistake which will most certainly carry us right into the abyss of Communism.

"Therefore, I am not only withholding this money so that I may continue to manufacture tools for our boys who are fighting . . . and so I may continue to employ the people who are dependent upon this business, but I call upon all business, both big and small to follow my example and put aside post-war reserves out of their taxes."

Calls It Tea Party

Noting that the Colonists ended a tax on tea by dumping it in Boston harbor, she said "this is a one-woman Westport tea party and I cordially invite you to put on your Indian war paint and feathers and join me."

Miss Kellems said there was a movement under way to replace the 16th, or income tax, Amendment with one to limit the amount the Federal Government could tax incomes at 25 per cent.

"I disagree with this movement in only one respect. I would repeal the 16th Amendment."

Founded Before War

Miss Kellems is president and owner of Kellems Products, Inc., founded before the war. The Connecticut plant builds wire cable grips which were adapted from an old Chinese puzzle.

Many of Miss Kellems' employes do their work in their own homes in spare moments, giving them, she has declared, an opportunity to do war work which otherwise they would not have had.

She has been named twice by the National Manufactures' Association as the No. 1 woman in American industry.

She attracted wide attention in political circles in 1942 when she opposed Clare Booth Luce for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth Connecticut district.

FOOD FOR 272 DAYS IS NEEDED BY ARMY

Chicago, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—For every American soldier fighting overseas the Army must have on hand 272 days of food supplies, Brig.-Gen. J. E. Barzynski, commanding general of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, said today.

"This means enough of everything that each soldier eats for 272 days," Gen. Barzynski said in a statement. This supply accounts for some of the heavy stocks of food in cold storage warehouses in this country, he added.

Cold storage stocks of beef on January 1 totaled 225,900,000 pounds, against 127,000,000 a year ago; pork 509,100,000 pounds, against 490,000,000 pounds; butter 154,364,000 pounds, against 24,979,000 pounds, and eggs (fresh and frozen) 3,379,000 cases, against 2,485,000 cases.

In addition, the Army must have on hand ninety days' supply of food per every soldier stationed at Army camps in America, Gen. Barzynski stated. Each soldier eats approximately 5¼ pounds of food a day.

FORTRESS TO FLY BLOOD TO MEERS

CHANUTE FIELD, ILL., Jan. 18—(AP) When a Flying Fortress takes off tomorrow for Dallas, Tex., with 200 pints of blood for young Billy Meers, chronic nephritis victim, Maj. Gaillard R. Peck, director of flying at Chanute Field's four-engine bomber school, will be at the controls because, as he puts it, he "knows the value of plasma."

Public relations officers said Major Peck volunteered for the flight and explained his younger brother crashed during aviation cadet training at Camden, S. C., and, although he died later from injuries, plasma was credited with keeping him alive for several days.

Special containers for 200 pints of blood arrived here today from Dallas. Soldiers and WACs will begin giving blood at 8 a. m. tomorrow, and the Fortress will take off for Dallas in mid-afternoon. Public relations officers said more than 300 volunteers had signed up, but containers arrived for only 200 pints.

During the flight, temperature of the blood must be kept between 35 and 40 degrees. Dry ice will be stored in the ship for emergency use. The flight also will serve as a training trip for student pilots who will accompany Major Peck.

Bridges' Appeal Set For Feb. 8

San Francisco, Jan. 18 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today announced it would sit *en banc* February 8 to hear the appeal of Harry Bridges, West Coast Longshoremen's Union leader, from an order which would deport him to Australia, where he was born.

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ENCOUNTERS WITHIN HALF AN HOUR. EACH TIME I WOULD CLIMB BACK UP TO BOMBER LEVEL ONLY TO FIND ANOTHER NAZI TOOLING UP FOR AN ATTACK.

"I WAS QUITE BUSY -- IN A CONSTANT MERRY-GO-ROUND OF CLIMBING AND DIVING ON THE ATTACKERS, SOMETIMES NOT FIRING MY GUNS BUT PRESENTING A GOOD ENOUGH BLUFF FOR THEM TO BREAK OFF AND DIVE AWAY.

"FOR THE FIRST TWO ENCOUNTERS ALL FOUR OF MY GUNS FIRED. ON THE THIRD I HAD TWO GUNS AND ON THE FOURTH AND FIFTH ONLY ONE GUN. WHEN I GOT DOWN TO ONE GUN I STILL ENGAGED IN THIS DIVE, ATTACK AND CLIMB GAME.

"THE ENEMY SEEMED RELUCTANT TO STAY AND FIGHT, AND WOULD DIVE OUT."

HOWARD CAREFULLY POINTED OUT THAT THE REASON NONE OF HIS BUDDIES CAME TO HIS AID WAS BECAUSE HE HAD ORDERED THE SQUADRON BACK "TO DEAL WITH OTHER FIGHTERS -- PROBABLY 100 ALTOGETHER -- ATTACKING A FORMATION OF BOMBERS BEHIND."

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EACH TIME HE STARTED TO JOIN THEM ANOTHER SWARM OF NAZIS BROKE ONTO THE SCENE, SO HE SIMPLY DIVED RIGHT INTO THE MIDDLE AND STARTED SWINGING.

THE HOTTEST DOGFIGHT OF ALL WAS WITH A SINGLE ENGINE ME109 WHICH HE CHASED AROUND IN CIRCLES FOR FIVE MINUTES BEFORE "GETTING HIM IN LINE FOR A SQUIRT," HE RECALLED.

HOWARD, WHO SERVED AS AN ENLISTED MAN IN THE U.S. NAVY BEFORE BECOMING A PILOT, WAS RELUCTANT TO TALK ABOUT HIMSELF, BUT SAID HIS TRAINING IN THE PACIFIC HELPED A LOT OVER HERE.

HE SAID THAT IT WAS DIFFICULT TO SAY WHETHER THE GERMANS OR THE JAPANESE WERE BETTER PILOTS, BUT OBSERVED THAT THE THING HE HAD NOTICED MOST WAS "GERMAN PLANES REALLY HAVE TO BE RIDDLED BEFORE THEY GO DOWN."

"THE EDGE PROBABLY LIES WITH THE GERMANS, BUT THEY USE DIFFERENT TACTICS AND A DIFFERENT TYPE OF PLANE," HE ADDED.

"ONE BIG DIFFERENCE IS THAT THE JAPANESE PILOT DOESN'T KNOW HOW TO THINK FOR HIMSELF. IF YOU GET HIM IN A TIGHT SITUATION NOT EXPLAINED IN HIS TRAINING BOOK HE'S EASY MEAT. IT'S NOT THAT WAY WITH JERRY."

THEIR BIGGEST DAY WAS THE KIEL RAID JAN. 5 WHEN THEY BLASTED 18 NAZIS OUT OF THE SKY WITHOUT LOSS TO THEMSELVES. BECAUSE THEY WERE STILL OPERATING BEHIND A MASK, NOTHING COULD BE SAID OF THEIR VICTORY AT THAT TIME.

THEY MADE THEIR SECOND BIG HAUL LAST TUESDAY -- 15 NAZIS WITHOUT A LOSS -- WHILE HERDING A GREAT FORMATION OF FORTRESSES TO OSCHERSLEBEN, LESS THAN A 100 MILES FROM BERLIN, IN THE DEEPEST FIGHTER PENETRATION YET MADE INTO GERMANY.

ON AT LEAST TWO BIG RAIDS THEY HAVE SPENT CLOSE TO AN HOUR OVER THE TARGET -- SWEEPING THE AREA OF THE ENEMY WHILE THE HEAVY BOMBERS UNLOADED.

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THIS EXTRA LONG RANGE AND ENDURANCE IS MADE POSSIBLE BY AUXILIARY FUEL TANKS UNDER THE WINGS. THE TANKS CAN BE REPLACED BY 500-POUND BOMBS, QUICKLY CONVERTING THE PLANES INTO FIGHTER-BOMBERS.

THE FIRST OF COL. MARTIN'S GROUP CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE WAS LT. CHARLES F. GUMM, 3523 MONTGOMERY ST., SPOKANE, WASH., WHO GOT AN ME-109 OVER BREMEN DEC. 16. THE REMAINDER WERE SHARED AMONG 29 PILOTS.

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TONIGHT, TUESDAY, JAN. 18)

GH147PEW

30.24-11887

BY GEO. SITTERLEY

ST. LOUIS, JAN. 18-(AP)-IDENTIFICATION OF MAJ. JAMES H. HOWARD, MUSTANG SQUADRON COMMANDER, AS THE LONE AMERICAN PILOT WHO WAS THE INDIVIDUAL HERO OF THE AIR BATTLE OF OSCHERSLEBEN WAS THRILLING BUT NOT ASTONISHING NEWS TONGITH TO HIS PARENTS, DR. AND MRS. HARVEY J. HOWARD.

"I HAD A NOTION THAT IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN OUR BOY," SAID DR. HOWARD, "BUT I KEPT TELLING MYSELF, 'NO,' IT'S ONE OF THOSE TEXANS---THOSE TEXAS BOYS DO THINGS LIKE THAT."

THE PROMINENT ST. LOUIS PHYSICIAN ADDED THE MODESTY OF THE PILOT WAS THE KEY TO HIS FEELING THAT IT WAS HIS SON WHO HAD MADE THE BOLD, SINGLEHANDED CHARGES AGAINST THE SWARM OF GERMAN INTERCEPTORS, SHOOTING DOWN SIX OF THEM.

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"HE'S SO MODEST HE WOULD NEVER TELL ANYONE ABOUT THINGS LIKE THAT OF COURSE, I'M THRILLED AND PROUD OF THE BOY.

"BUT THE THING I LIKE IS THAT HE BRINGS HIS BOYS BACK---THAT'S THE JOB OF THE SQUADRON COMMANDER, YOU KNOW---NOT TO GO AFTER GLORY FOR HIMSELF BUT TO SEE THAT THE MEN UNDER HIS COMMAND DO THE JOB THEY'RE OUT TO DO AND GET BACK TO BASE SAFE."

MRS. HOWARD DID NOT HEAR THE GOOD NEWS ABOUT HER SON UNTIL SHE RETURNED FROM A SHOPPING TRIP LATE THIS AFTERNOON. SHE WAS ELATED, SHE SAID---"BUT NOT SURPRISED OR ASTONISHED. YOU SEE, I KNOW MY BOY AND I KNOW HE HAS A GOOD LEVEL HEAD AND LOTS OF COMMON SENSE. THAT'S WHAT FIGHTER PILOTS HAVE TO HAVE."

DR. HOWARD POINTED OUT THAT MAJOR HOWARD IS 30 YEARS OLD.

THEY SAY WHEN A FELLOW GETS THAT OLD, HE'S NO GOOD AS A COMBAT FLIER. I GUESS THE FACTS DISPROVE THAT THEORY---AT LEAST HERE.

"THAT MAKES HIS SCORE 14 ENEMY PLANES," DR. HOWARD COUNTED, "AND I SUPPOSE THE NAZIS WILL BE LAYING FOR HIM NOW. BUT IT LOOKS LIKE HE CAN TAKE CARE OF HIMSELF."

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THE DOCTOR TOOK TIME OFF FROM A BUSY MEDICAL PRACTICE TO RECOUNT BRIEFLY THE STORY OF HIS SON'S SIX YEARS OF FLYING BEGINNING IN 1937 WHEN HE JOINED THE NAVY AND GOT HIS PILOT TRAINING AT PENSACOLA.

HE SERVED FOUR YEARS IN THE NAVY AND THEN VOLUNTEERED FOR SERVICE WITH THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP IN CHINA. AFTER A YEAR WITH THE AVG, HE REUTRNED TO THIS COUNTRY BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH. HE HAD CONTRACTED DENGE, MORE COMMONLY KNOWN AS "BREAKBONE" FEVER, WHICH CAUSES EXTREME PAIN IN THE LIMBS AS THOUGH THE BONE ITSELF WERE IN A VISE. HE ALSO HAD RECURRENT ATTACKS OF MALARIA AND HAD SUFFERED MILDLY FROM DYSENTERY.

AFTER THREE MONTHS, HOWARD JOINED THE ARMY AND WAS BROKEN INTO ARMY AIRCRAFT WITH EXPERIENCE FLYING THE P-38 LIGHTNING. LATER, HE FLEW BOTH THE P-39 AND P-40, AND MORE RECENTLY THE FAST P-51 MUSTANG WHICH HE HAS BEEN FLYING ON THE ESCORT SORTIES OVER GERMANY. HE RECEIVED THE RANK OF MAJOR LAST SUMMER.

HOWARD WAS BORN IN CHINA IN 1913 WHILE HIS FATHER WAS THERE AS DEPARTMENT HEAD OF PEKIN UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE, ON A GRANT FROM ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION. DR. HOWARD HIMSELF WAS THE CENTER OF HAIR-RAISING ADVENTURE IN CHINA. HE WAS CAPTURED BY MANCHURIAN BANDITS IN 1925 AND HELD PRISONER FOR 10 WEEKS BEFORE CHINESE TROOPS RESCUED HIM.

THE HOWARDS RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY IN 1927. JAMES RECEIVED HIS GRAMMAR SCHOOL EDUCATION HERE AND WAS GRADUATED FROM POMONA COLLEGE, POMONA, CALIF., JUST BEFORE HE JOINED THE NAVY. #

AVD LONDON xxx NEB-

"TO THE AVERAGE SOLDIER THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED THE VOTING WAS UNIMPORTANT," THE PAPER SAID.

THE STORY WAS GIVEN A BIG PLAY ON PAGE ONE UNDER THIS HEADING: "LEST THEY FORGET, BACK HOME."

"THE SOLDIER WANTS TO VOTE, WITH NO SNAFU ABOUT IT EITHER."

SNAFU IN ARMY JARGON MEANS "SITUATION NORMAL ALL FOULED UP."

THERE WAS NO REFERENCE IN THE STARS AND STRIPES STORY TO A BAN ON SOLDIERS' POLLS AND THE COPY WAS PASSED BY THE CENSOR.

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A DISPATCH FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ALGIERS YESTERDAY SAID U.S.SOLDIERS WOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS FOR PUBLICATION ON THE SOLDIERS' VOTE UNDER A WAR DEPARTMENT RULING.

CORRESPONDENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER WERE TOLD THEY MIGHT WRITE THEIR OWN IMPRESSIONS ON THE ATTITUDE OF MILITARY PERSONNEL ON THIS ISSUE, BUT MIGHT NOT QUOTE INDIVIDUALS OR TAKE POLLS, THE ALGIERS DISPATCH SAID.

IT REPORTED THE RULING WAS BASED ON A PERMANENT ARMY REGULATION WHICH FORBIDS OFFICERS OR MEN FROM ENTERING INTO PUBLIC DEBATE ON CONTROVERSIAL POLITICAL ISSUES OR MATTERS PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS.

(THE IMPLICATION WAS THAT THE BAN ON POLLS AND QUOTATION OF INDIVIDUALS ON THE SOLDIERS' VOTE QUESTION WOULD APPLY TO ALL THEATERS. HOWEVER, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SERVICE PUBLICATIONS ARE EXEMPT.)

LONDON, JAN.18-(AP)-RICHARD LLOYD GEORGE, ELDEST SON OF THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER, HAS RELINQUISHED HIS CAPTAINCY IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. #

LONDON, JAN. 18-(AP)-THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE DENIAL OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF PRAVDA'S "SEPARATE PEACE" STORY HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT BY THE BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN MOSCOW, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON PRAVDA)

CH855AEW

LONDON, JAN 18-(AP)-TWO MONTHS TO THE DAY AFTER PREMIER MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF RECHITSA BY THE RED ARMY IN A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY, THE GERMANS ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF THAT CITY ON THE MIDDLE DNIEPER IN A DNB BROADCAST TONIGHT.

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LONDON, JAN. 18-(AP)-THE RED ARMY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT TWO NEW SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVES ON THE NORTHERN FRONT, ONE BREAKING THROUGH STRONG GERMAN DEFENSES IN THE ORANIENBAUM AREA ABOUT 18 MILES WEST OF LENINGRAD AND THE OTHER ON THE VOV

THROUGH STRONG GERMAN OFFENSIVES ON THE NORTHERN FRONT, ONE BREAKING THROUGH STRONG GERMAN DEFENSES IN THE ORANIENBAUM AREA ABOUT 18 MILES WEST OF LENINGRAD AND THE OTHER ON THE VOLKHOV RIVER FRONT NORTH OF NOVGOROD, WHICH IS 100 MILES SOUTH SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD.

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THIS ANNOUNCEMENT, CONTAINED IN THE RUSSIAN-BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, CONFIRMED GERMAN REPORTS OF RUSSIAN ATTACKS IN THOSE AREAS CONCERNING WHICH THE RUSSIANS PREVIOUSLY HAVE KEPT SILENT. BOTH OFFENSIVES WERE DESCRIBED AS CONTINUING SUCCESSFULLY.

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IN THE SECTOR SOUTHWEST OF NOVOGRAD-VOLYNSKI, THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED A CONTINUED ADVANCE WITH CAPTURE OF THE TOWN AND LARGE RAILWAY STATION OF SLAVUTA, 35 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ROVNO IN OLD POLAND. THIS GRAIN WAS FARTHER SOUTH THAN THAT ALONG THE GORIN RIVER ONLY 13 MILES FROM THREATENED ROVNO.

ON OTHER FRONTS THE RUSSIANS REPORTED FIGHTING OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

THE LENINGRAD AREA OFFENSIVES WERE HINTED AT IN MOSCOW DISPATCHES TODAY WHICH, IN MENTIONING THAT THIS WAS THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF RAISING THE LENINGRAD SIEGE, SUGGESTED THE CITY MIGHT BE ENTIRELY LIBERATED IN THE NEAR FUTURE. EVEN AFTER THE 17-MONTH NAZI BLOCKADE WAS BROKEN, THE CITY HAS REMAINED WITHIN GERMAN HEAVY ARTILLERY RANGE.

-AP D LONDON (AGNEW) XX MYSTERY CH

THE BRITISH DENIAL HAD NOT YET BEEN PUBLISHED IN MOSCOW, BUT CASSIDY CABLED THAT IF PUBLISHED IT PROBABLY WOULD END THE AFFAIR AS FAR AS THE RUSSIANS WERE CONCERNED.

PRAVDA ITSELF DOES NOT PUBLISH ON TUESDAY AND OTHER MOSCOW PAPERS IGNORED THE STORY.

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THE BRITISH CONTROLLED CAIRO CENSORSHIP SAID EMPHATICALLY THAT THE STORY DID NOT PASS CENSORSHIP THERE.

BRITISH AFTERNOON PAPERS ALSO IGNORED THE STORY FOR THE SECOND DAY WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE EVENING STANDARD AND THE EVENING NEWS. THE STANDARD, A BEAVERBROOK PAPER, PRINTED A TWO-PARAGRAPH STORY ON THE BACK PAGE UNDER THE HEADLINE: "MOSCOW DROPS PEACE RUMOR." THE NEWS ASKED EDITORIALLY "DO THE STAFF OF PRAVDA AND RUSSIAN BROADCASTERS WHO REPEATED THE RIDICULOUS STORY REALLY BELIEVE CHURCHILL IS THE MAN TO BETRAY HIS ALLIES AFTER STRUGGLING THROUGH ABYSSES TOWARDS VICTORY? DO THEY BELIEVE THE BRITISH PEOPLE WOULD THINK OF SUCH A THING OR TOLERATE SUCH A THING FOR A MOMENT?"

BRITISH MORNING PAPERS HAD FULMINATED AGAINST THE PRAVDA STORY AS A "CANARD" AND "RECKLESSLY GROTESQUE."

THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCIES JUMPED ON THE ACCOUNT WITH EVIDENT GLEE, CONTENDING "STALIN HAS NOW LANDED A BLOW WITH THE INTENTION OF FORCING IMMEDIATELY A RENEWED CONFIRMATION OF THE FAITHFULN

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FORCING IMMEDIATELY A RENEWED CONFIRMATION OF THE FAITHFULNESS OF ALLIANCE BY ENGLAND AND AMERICA TOWARDS MOSCOW REGARDLESS OF HOW THE POLISH

POLISH QUESTION IS BEING SOLVED BY THE SOVIETS."

(ADVANCE) U.S.MUSTANG BASE IN ENGLAND--FIRST ADD NEW FIGHTERS

X X X X29 PILOTS.

AT THE START LT.COL.DON BLAKESLEE OF FAIRPORT, O., A VETERAN PILOT OF THUNDERBOLTS, WAS BORROWED TO BREAK IN THE NEW GROUP OF MUSTANG FLIERS AND LED THEM ON THEIR FIRST SIX MISSIONS.

BEFORE HE JOINED THE U.S. AIRFORCE BLAKESLEE WAS IN THE RAF FLYING SPITFIRES AND SHOT DOWN SIX NAZIS TO EARN AN ACE'S RATING.

THE MUSTANG PILOTS OF COL.MARTIN'S GROP WHO HAVE BEEN CREDITED WITH VICTORIES INCLUDE:

MAJ.JAMES H.HOWARD, 20 CRESTWOOD DRIVE, ST.LOUIS, AND LT.RICHARD E. TURNER, BARTLESVILLE, OKLA., THREE EACH; MARTIN HIMSELF, TWO AND ONE-HALF; LT.JACK T.BRADLEY, 2505 AUSTIN AVE., BROWNWOOD, TEX., TWO AND ONE-THIRD.

LT.ROBERT E.GOODNIGHT, 632 THIRD ST., ELKO, NEV.; LT.ROBERT

W.STEPHENS, 5052 PENROD AVE., ST.LOUIS; LT.GEORGE M.LAMB, MAGNA, UTAH; LT.WARREN S.EMERSON, NELIGH, NEB.; LT.THOMAS F.MILLER, 2633 NORTHEAST SKIDMORE ST., PORTLAND, ORE.; AND LT.DON M.BEERBOWER, HILL CITY, MINN., EACH TWO.

LT.ROBERT D.WELDEN, LEWISTOWN, MONT., ONE AND ONE-HALF.

IN ADDITION TO GUMM, PILOTS WITH ONE VICTORY IN A MUSTANG ARE BLAKESLEE, LT.LOWELL K.BURELAND, CALLENDER, IA.; LT.GLENN T. EAGLESTON, 3133 POPLAR BLVD., ALHAMBRA, CALIF.; LT.EDWARD R.RYAN, 3690 BASMING AVE., LOS ANGELES; LT.TONY T.RADOJITS, 2812 QUEEN CITY AVE., CINCINNATI; LT.VERLIN E.CHAMBERS, EMMETT, IDAHO; LT.FRANK Q.O'CONNOR, 2355 POLK ST., SAN FRANCISCO; LT.MACK O. TYNER, HARPERSVILLE, MISS.; LT.JAMES W.EDWARDS, 1199 EAST EL CAMINO, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.; LT.WILLIAM J.SIMMONS, LOS ANGELES; LT.ROBERT L.SHOUP, 136 DELAWARE DRIVE, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.; AND LT.WILLIAM I.DAVIS, 1404 POLK ST., TOPEKA, KAS.

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MAJ.GEORGE R.BICKELL, KINGSLAND RD., NUTLEY, N.J., AND LT. JAMES B.DALGLISH, ROME, N.Y., EACH ONE-HALF; AND LT.JAMES J. PARSONS, 6533 TENTH ST., N.W., SEATTLE, WASH., AND LT.THOMAS S. VARNEY, SPANISH FORK, UTAH, EACH ONE-THIRD.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TONIGHT, TUESDAY, JAN.18)

AMERICAN BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JAN.18-(AP)-STAFF SGT. LOUIS P.SZURLEYS, 24, 206 DETROIT ST., FALL RIVER, MASS., WAIST GUNNER OF THE FORTRESS "MISS BOO" DIDN'T NEED HIS GUNSIGHTS TO GET A NAZI FIGHTER IN THE JAN.1 RAID ON BRUNSWICK.

THE SIGHTS OF HIS GUN WERE BLOWN OFF BY AN ENEMY SHELL BUT HE SAID, "THE SKY WAS SO FULL OF THOSE BABIES I COULD HARDLY MISS."

AFTER DROPPING HER BOMBS THE FORTRESS, PILOTED BY LT.RICHARD E. BOUTS, MASSILLON, O., WAS ATTACKED BY AT LEAST 10 ROCKET-FIRING PLANES.

TWO ENGINES WERE KNOCKED OUT AND THE OTHER PAIR DAMAGED SO BADLY THAT THE SHIP WAS FORCED TO "DITCH" IN THE NORTH SEA.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE RESCUED UNINJURED THREE HOURS LATER.

STOCKHOLM, JAN.18-(AP)-THE FREE DANISH PRESS SERVICE SAID 6,000 GERMAN GESTAPO AGENTS POURED INTO COPENHAGEN TODAY BY BOAT AND TRAIN FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND BELGIUM.

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DANISH SOURCES IN STOCKHOLM SAID THEY BELIEVED A NEW WAVE OF SABOTAGE LED TO THE MASS IMPORTATION OF THE GESTAPO. NAZI OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES HAVE ACCUSED DANISH POLICE OF FAILING TO CO-OPERATE IN COMBATTING NUMEROUS OUTBREAKS OF SABOTAGE.

STOCKHOLM, JAN 18-(AP)-COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS, IS GOING TO LONDON EARLY IN FEBRUARY TO DISCUSS THE POSSIBILITIES OF A FURTHER EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN, BRITISH AND DOMINION WAR WOUNDED NOW IN GERMANY FOR GERMANS HELD IN ALLIED PRISON CAMPS.

COUNT BERNADOTTE DIRECTED THE SWEDISH END OF THE EXCHANGE OF WOUNDED PRISONERS IN GOETEBORG LAST OCTOBER.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JAN 18-(AP)-MERRICK B.DE BRAN, VIOLIN PROFESSOR BORN AT LOUISVILLE, KY., DIED TODAY AT THE AGE OF 70. HE STUDIED AT DRESDEN THEN ACCOMPANIED HIS PIANIST WIFE ON SEVERAL CONCERT TOURS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. THEY MADE THEIR HOME IN GENEVA IN 1914.

ADD LISBON -LWERNER X X PUSH

THE SPREAD OF VIOLENCE, SABOTAGE AND RUTHLESS COUNTERMEASURES INSIDE FRANCE SIGNALS THE CRISIS TO THE FRENCHMEN WAITING HERE. THE GROWING DESTRUCTIVENESS OF ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ON GERMANY SUFFICIENTLY EXPLAINS THE TENSION IN THE GERMAN COLONY.

THE RUSSO-POLISH CRISIS COMING AFTER THE EMERGENCE OF MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ (TITO) AS A RIVAL TO THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN CAIRO GAVE REPRESENTATIVES OF REFUGEE GOVERNMENTS A GLIMPSE OF A NEW PERIOD OF READJUSTMENT AND CHANGE.

A STIFFER ATTITUDE OF THE LISBON GOVERNMENT TOWARD THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF TIMOR GIVES THE PORTUGUESE AN INCREASED FEELING THAT VITAL DECISIONS ARE NEAR.

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BUT DOUBTLESS THE MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL FACTORS IS THE TENSE EXPECTANCY OF THE ALLIES OPENING A WESTERN FRONT.

ADD 15TH U.S.AAF BOMBER BASE, ITALY-(HEINZERLING XXINOPERATIVE

SGT. PAUL R.BAUMGARDNER, LIBERATOR GUNNER FROM BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WAS IMPRESSED BY THE FORTRESSES' JOB.

"THAT YARD REALLY HAS BEEN BEATEN UP BY THE B-17S," HE SAID. "WHEN WE GOT THERE, THERE WERE PLENTY OF BOMB CRATERS AND NO SIGN OF RAILROAD ACTIVITY."

MEANWHILE NINE LIBERATOR GUNNERS WERE CREDITED OFFICIALLY WITH SHOOTING DOWN NINE ENEMY FIGHTERS OF THE 35 TO 40 WHICH ATTACKED THEM OVER THE OSOPPO AIRFIELD SUNDAY.

ALL SERGEANTS. THEY WERE JAMES FISH OF PINE ST., ABERDEEN, N.C., STANLEY L.KYRIAKSE, EAST CHICAGO, WILLIAM D.ROGERS, KALISPELL, MONT., PAUL E.HUNT, 463 CHERRY ST., SPRINGFIELD, MO., C. A.TILLSON, ATHENS, TEX., PETER P.PITROSKI, 492 WEST 30TH PLACE, CICERO, ILL., WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL, CHADRON, NEB., RALPH L.WILLEY,

30.24-11891

DAVIS RANCH, CHARLOTTE, TEX., AND WILLIAM J.LARSIC, 200 57TH ST., PITTSBURGH.

ALGIERS, JAN.18-(AP)-RECTOR CHARLES LAUGIER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALGIERS THOUGHT ENGLISH WOULD BE A POPULAR SUBJECT WITH FRENCHMEN, BUT HE HAD NO IDEA IT WOULD BE SO POPULAR.

POLICE WERE CALLED TO MAINTAIN ORDER LAST NIGHT AS 2,000 PERSONS TRIED TO JAM INTO THE 250-SEAT AUDITORIUM WHICH HE HAD OBTAINED FOR ENROLLMENT OF THE OPENING CLASS.

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THE RECTOR IS NOW TRYING TO RENT A MOVIE THEATER.

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN (170)

ALGIERS, JAN 18-(AP)-THE FRENCH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY BEGAN A REVIEW OF THE MILITARY POLICY OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATIONTODAY AND HEARD REPEATED DEMANDS FOR A CLEARER UNIFICATION OF FRENCH ARMED FORCES UNDER A SINGLE LEADER.

"THERE IS STILL TOO MUCH TALK OF THE GIRAUD ARMY AND THE DE GAULLE ARMY," DECLARED FRANCOIS BILLOUX, COMMUNIST MEMBER.

HE SAID A SINGLE COMMAND OVER ALL ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A SINGLE COMMISSARIAT OF NATIONA DEFENSE.

"THE UNION WITHIN THE ARMY WILL THUS SUCCEED THE UNION WITHIN THE NATION," HE SAID, "AND ALL FRANCE WOULD FIGHT TO RECEIVE US WITH PRIDE."

THE DISCUSSION CONTINUES TOMORROW WITH DEFENSE COMMISSIONER ANDRE LETROCQUER AND NAVAL COMMISSIONER LOUIS JACQUINOT SCHEDULED TO REPLY. GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE ALSO MAY ANSWER FOR THE COMMITTEE.

THE ASSEMBLY APPLAUDED MESSAGES FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK. THE PRESIDENT, REPLYING TO A MESSAGE

FROM THE ASSEMBLY, EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT 1944 WOULD BRING VICTORY TO THE ALLIES IN EUROPE AND LIBERATION OF OCCUPIED NATIONS.

CAIRO, JAN 18-(AP)-THE FREE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT 650,000 ITALIAN GUERRILLAS WERE OPERATING IN NAZI-OCCUPIED ITALIAN TERRITORY UNDER THE COORDINATION OF A SINGLE SUPREME COMMAND.

IN ANOTHER DISPATCH THE AGENCY SAID THE ITALIAN UNDERGROUND ALREADY "HAD EXECUTED" ONE OF THE JUDGES ON THE TRIBUNAL THAT CONDEMNED COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, BENITO MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW TO DEATH. THE DISPATCH CLAIMED THE JUDGE, GEN.DOMINCO MITTICA, WHO WAS REPORTED KILLED IN A RECENT MOTOR ACCIDENT, ACITUALLY WAS KILLED BY A PARTISAN TIME-BOMB.

ADD ISTANBUL XX BROKEN

A HUNGARIAN BROADCAST, QUOTING GERMAN CORRESPONDENTS IN SOFIA, SAID TODAY THAT ONLY 10,000 TO 15,000 OF SOFIA'S 450,000 POPULATION NOW REMAINED IN THE CITY, AND THEY SOON WOULD LEAVE. U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

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ADD ADV. ALLIED H-Q, N-GUINEA - (EVANSON) XX TROOPS

ENEMY BARGES AND SMALL CRAFT WERE STRAFED AND SUNK ALONG THE COASTS OF ADMIRALTY ISLANDS AND NEW BRITAIN. THE BLOWS, WHILE COMPARATIVELY SMALL, CONTRIBUTE TO THE OVERALL PICTURE OF DESTRUCTION WROUGHT ON JAPANESE SHIPPING.

THE LATEST REPORTED BIG SUCCESS AGAINST ENEMY SUPPLY CRAFT WAS THE ATTACK BY NAVY CATALINA PATROL PLANES ON A SIX-SHIP CONVOY OFF KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, IN WHICH A 10,000-TON CARGO SHIP WAS SUNK AND TWO MEDIUM-SIZED MERCHANTMEN PROBABLY DESTROYED.

THIS BROUGHT TO ELEVEN THE NUMBER OF JAPANESE CARGO SHIPS SUNK OR PROBABLY SUNK THIS MONTH, COMPARED TO 12 IN ALL OF DECEMBER. EIGHTEEN OTHERS HAVE BEEN DAMAGED, COMPARED WITH 20 IN DECEMBER.

THE CONVOY, WHICH INCLUDED TWO JAPANESE WARSHIPS, WAS DETECTED SUNDAY NIGHT, MOVING SOUTH TOWARD RABAUL. THE CATALINAS, MEMBERS OF THE BLACK CATS SQUADRON, GOT DIRECT HITS ON THE THREE MERCHANTMEN. THE LARGE ONE WAS DESTROYED, THE OTHERS LEFT AFLAME. THEY STILL WERE BURNING THE NEXT DAY WHEN OBSERVED BY RECONNAISSANCE PLANES.

THIS SUCCESS WAS THE OUTSTANDING ACTION IN TUESDAY'S COMMUNIQUE, WHICH ENTIRELY CONCERNED AERIAL ACTIVITY. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN WEEKS THERE WAS NO MENTION OF GROUND ACTIVITY ON NEW BRITAIN AND NEW GUINEA, WHERE ALLIED TROOPS ARE STEADILY ADVANCING.

JAPANESE WARPLANES ON SUNDAY MADE THEIR HEAVIEST ATTACK ON THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD AT SAIDOR, NEW GUINEA, SINCE THE YANKS INVADED THAT POINT JANUARY 2. ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES INTERCEPTED AND BROKE UP THE RAID, DESTROYING 18 NIPPONESE PLANES AND PROBABLY TWO MORE WITH ONLY MINOR LOSSES TO THEMSELVES.

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AIR PATROLS ALONG THE HUON PENINSULA COAST OF NEW GUINEA DESTROYED A NUMBER OF ENEMY BARGES IN THEIR WARFARE ON THOSE CRAFT ON WHICH THE ENEMY DEPENDS SO HEAVILY FOR TROOP AND SUPPLY MOVEMENT. ALREADY THIS MONTH 211 OF THESE HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED, COMPARED WITH 315 IN ALL OF DECEMBER.

ADD S-PAC-H-Q - (HAMPSON) XX MONTH

OTHER SEABEES PRESUMABLY HAVE RECONDITIONED TWO JAPANESE AIRDROMES AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, ON THE OPPOSITE END OF NEW BRITAIN FROM RABAUL, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THEIR HAVING BEEN PUT TO USE.

30-24-11893

"BY COORDINATING OUR FORCES, AIR AND SEA, WE WILL BLOCKADE THE ENEMY'S NEW BRITAIN AND NEW IRELAND FORCES WHICH MAY TOTAL ABOUT 100,000 MEN," THE ADMIRAL SAID. "IT IS EVEN POSSIBLE THE JAP MAY ATTEMPT TO EVACUATE RABAUL IF IT BECOMES REALLY UNTENABLE--AND IF HE CAN FIND THE MEANS TO WITHDRAW. X X X

"IF HE EVACUATES, WE WIN THE EASY WAY. IF HE TRIES TO HANG ON, WE WILL HAVE MORE AND BETTER CHANCES TO DESTROY HIS SHIPS AND PLANES AND BATTER HIS GROUND FORCES."

ADD CAPE GLOUCESTER(SPENCER) XX THEM

ONE MACHINE GUNNER TURNED TO HIS ASSISTANT AND REMARKED, "LIGHT ME A CIGARETTE, BUDDY." THEY WERE VETERANS LIKE ARTHUR B. GABRIEL, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; JOHN TROSKY, WOODBRIDGE, N.J., CHESTER JOHNSON, UNIONVILLE, CONN., ROBERT CHRISTENBURY, CATAWBA, N.C., AND JOHN FORTNER, BARRINGTON, WASH.

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LEADING THEM WERE VETERANS, TOO, IN CAPTAINS JACK WEBER, 90 VERMONT ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y., ANDY HALDANE, 160 EDGEWOOD AVE., METHUEN, MASS., AND ERSKINE WELLS, 1333 NORTH STATE ST., JACKSON, MISS.

AFTER THE THIRD JAPANESE ASSAULT, THE REPORT CAME FROM THE LEFT SIDE OF THE LINE "AMMUNITION GONE." THE SITUATION WAS CRITICAL. MARINES' PLATOON SGT.ELMO HANEY, 45, DARDANELLE,ARK., A LEATHERNECK FOR 18 YEARS, WAS IN CHARGE OF THE SUPPLY MEN.

THE JAPS HAD BEEN HURT BY THE FOUR ATTACKS AND OUR ARTILLERY, BUT THEY TRIED ONE MORE ASSAULT. CHATTERING GUNS FROM THE LEFT SIDE OF THE LINE TOLD WALT THAT THE AMMUNITION CARRIERS HAD ARRIVED THERE IN TIME.

"WHAT A JOB THOSE MEN DID," SAID HANEY. "IT W. F

MILE BUT IT SEEMED LIKE TEN MILES CARRYING HEAVY AMMO UP AND WOUNDED BACK."

ONLY FOUR MINUTES AFTER THE SUPPLIES ARRIVED THE JAPS CHARGED A FIFTH TIME. THE MARINES BARELY HAD TIME TO LOAD THEIR RIFLES AND MACHINEGUNS.

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LT.FRANK THIDEAU, SILVER SPRING,MD., GOT HIS GUN'S CREW READY. THE CREW INCLUDED SGT.WELLMAN MUZZEY, QUINAPOXET ST., JEFFERSON,MASS., MAURICE EGGLESTON, ALEXANDRIA BAY,N.Y., DONALD HURST, BRIDGEPORT,CONN., AND DAN SASARIO, 125 GEB-HART AVE., SYRACUSE,N.Y.

THEY OPENED FIRE WITH CANNISTER SHELLS -- DEADLY SHELLS WHICH SPRAY A PATH FROM 15 TO 30 YARDS WITH 120 BALLS OF SHOT -- AND NOTH NG COULD STAND BEFORE THAT.

"THAT GUN CRASHED A HOLE IN THE JAP LINES AND WE WENT THROUGH," WALT RELATED.

ONE PLATOON LED BY LT.WILLIAM RECKUS, WILKES BARRE,PA., WENT FORWARD BY SHEER DETERMINATION.

WALT'S REWARD CAME FROM BRIG.GEN.LEMUEL SHEPHERD, NORFOLK, VA., ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER IN CHARGE OF THIS PHASE OF THE GLOUCESTER OPERATION. SHEPHERD HAD BEEN AT THE FRONT DURING THE INTENSE FIGHTING; HAD ONCE BEEN PINNED DOWN BY MACHINEGUN FIRE.

"WE'LL CALL IT WALT'S RIDGE," SAID THE GENERAL.

ADD PEARL HARBOR XXX MONTH

ANOTHER AT JALUIT SATURDAY WAS LISTED AS PROBABLY SUNK.

TWO DAYLIGHT ATTACKS STRUCK JAPANESE-HELD MILI ATOLL SUNDAY, WITH TWO ENEMY BOMBERS AND ONE ALLIED PLANE DOWNED. GROUND

INSTALLATIONS WERE STRAFED HEAVILY AND ADMIRAL NIMITZ USED THE RARE TERM "IN CONSIDERABLE FORCE," TO DESCRIBE THE ALLIED ATTACK.

BY MURLIN SPENCER

WITH THE MARINES AT CAPE GLOUCESTER,JAN.15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SELDOM HAVE AMERICAN FORCES BEEN REQUIRED TO COMBAT SUCH A COMBINATION OF FOES AS THE MARINES DID IN CAPTURING STRATEGIC HILL 660 OVERLOOKING BORGEN BAY, NEW BRITAIN.

THEY HAD TO OVERCOME PRECIPITOUS SLOPES, TORRENTIAL DOWNPOURS, DENSE JUNGLES AND AN ENEMY GRIM AND STUBBORN. ORDINARY WEAPONS AND THE COMMANDING OFFICER'S ORDER TO "GET GOING" WEREN'T ENOUGH. THERE HAD TO BE AN EXTRA SOMETHING.

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"GOD GAVE US THIS HILL," SAID PVT.GEORGE WHITE, FORMER ATLANTA, GA., MINISTER, WHEN THE LEATHERNECKS HAD REACHED THE PEAK.

THE HILL, RISING 660 FEET ABOVE THE BISMARCK SEA, WAS THE FINAL OBJECTIVE OF THE LEATHERNECKS' HARD-FOUGHT CONQUEST OF CAPE GLOUCESTER ON THE WESTERN TIP OF THE 300-MILE LONG JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND. IT COMMANDS THE ENTIRE BORGEN BAY AND SECURES THE MARINES' POSITIONS ON THE EASTERN END OF THEIR BEACHHEAD.

THE TRAIL TO 660 STARTED AT THE END OF A JEEP ROAD WHERE COL. JULIAN FRISBEE, SPRINGFIELD,ILL., AND HIS EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MAJOR VICTOR STREIT, WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., HAD THEIR TASK FORCE COMMAND POST ON A LOG.

IT ENDED WHERE FREDERICK KERSEY, 205 WEST EIGHTH ST., BOSTON, MASS., SAT UNDER A SHELTER, HALF-CURSING THE JAPANESE WHOSE BULLET BROKE HIS ONLY PIPE, AND WHERE HAROLD MCKENZIE, 15 SPOONER ST., NORTH EASTON,MASS., HANDLED A TOMMY-GUN WHOSE STOCK HAD BEEN SHOT AWAY.

"IT WAS A HELL OF A FIGHT," SAID LEO MAGEE, SHARON,PA. "WE HAD TO CUT OUT OUR OWN TRAIL AND WE COULDN'T SEE WHERE THE JAPS WERE. THEY HAD CAVES AND WERE DUG IN AND WE CRAWLED ON HANDS AND KNEES, PULLING OURSELVES UP BY GRABBING TREES AND BUSHES."

ON THE NIGHT OF JAN.13 THE MARINES DUG IN ABOUT A THIRD OF THE WAY UP THE HILL, AND BEGAN THE FINAL ASSAULT THE NEXT MORNING. CAPT. JOHN WEBER, 90 VERMONT ST., ROCHESTER,N.Y., COMMANDED THE OUTFIT WHICH SPEARHEADED THE ATTACK, HITTING THE JAPANESE FROM TWO SIDES.

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IN LATE AFTERNOON, LT.JAMES PODEMSKI, DULUTH,MINN., AND SGT. ROBERT LENT, HUNTGINGTON, LONG ISLAND,N.Y., LED A PLATOON ATTACK WHICH BROKE THROUGH MACHINE GUN POSITIONS AND REACHED THE TOP OF THE HILL. NO SOONER HAD THE MARINES THOUGHT THEY WERE ABOUT FINISHED THAN THE JAPANESE OPENED FIRE WITH A PAIR OF 20 MM'S.

LT.J.E.STEWART, PITTSBURGH,PA., LAID MORTAR SHELLS DOWN AT 125 YARDS AND KNOCKED THE ENEMY GUNS OUT. IT WAS ALL OVER THEN AT 6 P.M. OF JAN.14.

LT.STANLEY HUGHES, TIOGA,PA., TELLING HOW THEY FOUND A JAPANESE OFFICER TRYING TO SPIKE ONE GUN, SAID "WE GAVE HIM EVERY CHANCE TO SURRENDER BUT HE WAS STUBBORN. SO WE KNOCKED HIM OFF."

THE FIRST CORRESPONDENT TO REACH THE TOP OF HILL 660, I STRUGGLED UP THE TRAIL THIS MORNING WITH MARINE SCOUTS LEROY STEWART, HELENA, MONT., AND ALLEN ARMSTRONG, BELOIT,WIS., BOTH HEAVILY ARMED. WE PASSED DEAD JAPANESE LYING ALONG THE SLOPES. #

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1944

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(THE FOLLOWING STORY, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY SECOND LIEUTENANT PENN T.KIMBALL, 61 LEXINGTON STREET, NEW BRITAIN,CONN., A MARINE CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER).

NEW GEORGIA ISLAND-(DELAYED)-FORCED TO BAIL OUT OF A FLAMING DIVE BOMBER, MARINE TECHNICAL SERGEANT ALDEN E.CHRISTIANSEN, OF 151 LINCOLN AVENUE, WHITE BEAR,MINN., SWAM FOR EIGHT HOURS WITHIN A FEW MILES OF AN ENEMY AIRDROME, HID OUT FOR THREE DAYS ON A NEARBY ISLAND, AND FINALLY WAS RESCUED FROM UNDER THE NOSES OF THE JAPS.

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BACK WITH HIS UNIT, THE RADIOMAN-GUNNER TOLD HOW HE AND HIS PILOT, MARINE MAJOR EARL P.PARIS, OF 7937 OAK STREET, NEW ORLEANS, DODGED THE BULLETS OF AMERICAN PLANES STRAFING THEIR ISLAND REFUGE. THEY FINALLY ATTRACTED RESCUING PLANES BY WAVING THEIR UNDERSHIRTS.

THEY WERE SHOT DOWN DURING AN ATTACK ON BALLALE ISLAND AIRDROME, ONE OF THREE JAP FIELDS WITHIN A 20-MILE RADIUS IN THE SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE AREA.

CHRISTIANSEN SAID HE FELT ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHRAPNEL HIT THE PLANE JUST AFTER IT HAD DROPPED ITS BOMB.

"I CALLED THE PILOT ON THE RADIO AND SHOUTED THAT WE WERE ON FIRE," HE SAID. "HE ANSWERED WITH INSTRUCTIONS NOT TO BAIL OUT UNTIL WE REGAINED SOME ALTITUDE.

"HE PULLED THE PLANE UP TO ABOUT 1000 FEET. WE WENT OVER THE SIDE OF THE SHIP TOGETHER.

"WHEN MY CHUTE OPENED, I STEERED IT AWAY FROM THE ISLAND AIRDROME. THE JAP GUNNERS WERE TOO BUSY WITH THE REST OF THE ATTACKERS TO FIRE AT US. IT'S A GOOD THING, BECAUSE WE WERE A HELPLESS TARGET.

"I SAW MAJOR PARIS LAND IN THE WATER, BUT IN TURNING MY BACK TO THE WIND I LOST SIGHT OF HIM JUST BEFORE I DROPPED INTO THE SEA."

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AFTER FLOATING FOR EIGHT HOURS, HE CAME NEAR A TINY ATOLL AND CRAWLED UP TO THE BEACH.

"I WAS SO EXHAUSTED I DIDN'T CARE MUCH WHETHER THERE WERE ANY JAPS ON THE ISLAND OR NOT," HE RELATED. "I HAD SWALLOWED SO MUCH BRINE, I WAS SICK ALMOST AS SOON AS I LANDED."

TOO TIRED TO WALK, HE TRIED TO SLEEP, BUT THE FEAR THE JAPS MIGHT BE SEARCHING FOR HIM BY BOAT KEPT HIM AWAKE.

IN THE MORNING CHRISTIANSEN MADE A PAIR OF MOCCASINS OUT OF THE SLEEVES OF HIS FLYING SUIT, AND STARTED A SEARCH FOR FOOD.

HE FOUND A LONE COCONUT TREE, WHICH SUPPLIED FOOD AND DRINK. AMERICAN PLANES CIRCLED ABOUT, BUT HIS EFFORTS TO FLAG THEM WAS FRUITLESS.

THE NEXT MORNING HE STABBED SOME FISH LYING IN POOLS AMONG THE ROCKS. HE STARTED TO EAT THEM RAW WHEN HE HEARD A SHOUT.

"I THOUGHT TO MYSELF, 'THE JAPS ARE HERE,'" HE SAID, "BUT WHEN I LOOKED UP IT WAS PILOT, MAJOR PARIS. HE HAD WASHED UP ON ANOTHER ATOLL ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY. HE WAS SEARCHING FOR FOOD, AND WAS IN PRETTY BAD SHAPE FROM SUNBURN AND CORAL CUTS ON HIS FEET."

ON THE THIRD DAY A FLIGHT OF TORPEDO AND DIVE BOMBERS ATTACKED JAP SHIPPING IN TONOLEI HARBOR, 20 MILES AWAY. WHILE RETURNING, THE PLANES STRAFED THEIR ATOLL.

NEXT DAY AT DAWN, TWO FIGHTERS FLEW OVER AND ACKNOWLEDGED THEIR SIGNALS. THE FIGHTERS THEN RETURNED WITH A FLYING BOAT.

ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE,JAN.8-(AP)-DELAYED)-COMMANDER VILHELM K.BUSCK, 40, WHO FREIGHTENED OFF TWO JAPANESE BOMBERS BY POINTING A FIRE HOSE AT THEM, WAS AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS TODAY FOR HEROSIM DURING THE VELLA LAVELLA CAMPAIGN.

LIEUT.CLINTON E.STOVER OF DALLAS, TEXAS, AND ENSIGN EOSEPH RUICH OF NORWAY,MICH., WERE AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR THE SAME ACTION IN THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS LAST SUMMER.

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BUSCK, OF JACKSONVILLE,FLA., AND WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS COMMANDING A FLOTILLA OF EIGHT LST'S (LANDING SHIPS, TANKS) WHICH WERE ATTACKED BY 30 DIVEBOMBERS AND ZEROS AS THEY WERE UNLOADING.

ONE LST WAS HIT AND ITS CARGO OF GASOLINE AND AMMUNITION SET AFIRE. BUSCK BROUGHT HIS FLAGSHIP ALONGSIDE, BOARDED THE BURNING VESSEL WHOSE CREW HAD GONE ASHORE. WITH STOVER, RUICH AND THEIR MEN THEY NEARLY HAD THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL WHEN THREE DIVE BOMBERS RETURNED TO THE ATTACK.

COMMANDER BUSCK WAS ATOP THE DECKHOUSE, PLAYING A HOSE ON THE DYING FLAMES. HE TURNED THE STREAM OF WATER TOWARD THE DIVE BOMBERS AND THE FIRST TWO PLANES VEERED OFF.

"GUESS THEY THOUGHT I HAD A SECRET WEAPON," BUSCK SAID, "BUT UNFORTUNATELY I DIDN'T FOOL THE THIRD NIP WHO SCORED THE HIT THAT DESTROYED THE SHIP BEYOND ANY POSSIBILITY OF SALVAGE.

THE BOMB EXPLODED BELOW DECKS AND BUSCK WAS UNHURT.

THE CITATION CALLED ATTENTION TO THE COMMANDER'S SKILL AND HEROISM OCT.27 AT TREASURY ISLAND WHERE, HE SAID, 250 NEW ZEALANDERS UNLOADED 750 TONS OF CARGO WHILE UNDER MORTAR, MACHINE GUN AND RIFLE FIRE.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT MAURICE E. MORAN, PITTSBURGH, A MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF AT PITTSBURGH.)

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BOUGAINVILLE--(DELAYED)---THE LORE WHICH IS PART OF HIS ANCESTRY ENABLED MARINE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BILLY ODELL, 32, OF CRYSTAL, N.MEX., TO KILL WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT TWO JAP SNIPERS WHO HAD PINNED DOWN A DETAIL OF MARINES AFTER SLIGHTLY WOUNDING ONE MAN.

BILLY IS A FULL-BLOODED INDIAN AS COPPERY-HUED AS ANY OF HIS TRIBAL ANCESTORS WHO ROAMED THE OLD ARIZONA TERRITORY.

HE MADE HIS KILLS THE FIRST DAY THE MARINES LANDED HERE, BUT IT TOOK ME UNTIL YESTERDAY TO CATCH UP WITH HIM.

THE SQUAD WITH WHICH PRIVATE ODELL PUSHED FORWARD FROM THE BEACH SUDDENLY MET RAPID RIFLE FIRE WHICH SPAT BULLETS OVER, AROUND, AND INTO THEM. IT WAS DIFFICULT TO DRAW THE STORY FROM BILLY, BUT FINALLY HE STOPPED HIS WORK COILING COMMUNICATIONS WIRE AND RELATED:

"SEVERAL OF US SCATTERED AND TOOK OFF AFTER THE SNIPERS. I CRAWLED TO THE REAR OF THE PAIR OF THEM--THEY DIDN'T EVEN KNOW I WAS NEAR. BOY, I GUESS YOU KNOW THE TIME I SPENT OUTDOORS IN OTHER YEARS SURE HELPED ME THEN.

"I JUMPED ON THE FIRST ONE, GRABBED HIM BY HIS JACKET COLLAR AND PULLED HIS HEAD AROUND TO ME. HE TRIED TO HOLLER BUT I HAD MY KNIFE INTO HIS NECK BEFORE HE COULD DO MORE THAN GURGLE.

"I SNEAKED AROUND TO THE OTHER ONE WHO WAS LESS THAN 20 YARDS AWAY AND JUMPED HIM JUST AS HE TURNED AROUND. I HAD TO STAB HIM TWICE."

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NEW GEORGIA, SOLOMON ISLANDS, JAN 14--(DELAYED(AP)--
TODAY'S FIGHTER BATTLE OVER RABAUL IN WHICH 29 ZEROS WERE DEFINITELY DESTROYED AND 11 OTHERS PROBABLY SHOT DOWN, AGAINST A LOSS OF ONLY THREE AMERICAN PLANES, WAS PROBABLY ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL EVER WAGED IN THIS AREA.

MARINE COL. WILLIAM O.BRICE OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY, S.C., SAID IT WAS PERHAPS THE BIGGEST TOLL TAKEN ON ENEMY PLANES IN THIS AREA BY FIGHTERS WHILE ESCORTING BOMBERS.

"WE'VE SHOT DOWN MANY MORE WHEN WE MADE A PURELY FIGHTER SWEEP," SAID THE COLONEL, WHO COMMANDS SOLOMONS-BASED FIGHTERS, "BUT WE DON'T USUALLY GET MORE THAN 15 OR SO WHEN ESCORTING BOMBERS. ONE REASON FOR THE BIG SCORE WAS THAT THE JAPS CHOSE TO PRESS THEIR ATTACKS INSTEAD OF HANGING BACK AS THEY USUALLY DO."

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BRICE SAID FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT HANSON OF NEWTONVILLE, MASS., RAN HIS TOTAL TO 11 BY DOWNING FIVE ZEROS.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT MASON BRUNSON, FLORENCE, S.CAR., A MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF OF BALTIMORE).

TARAWA, GILBERT ISLANDS---(DELAYED)---NAVY HOSPITAL CORPSMEN, SWAMPED WITH URGENT CASES, ADMINISTERED "LIVE" BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS TO WOUNDED MARINES WHILE UNDER FIRE IN THE EARLY SAGES OF THE BATTLE OF TARAWA.

"BLOOD PLASMA WAS THE ONLY THING WE LACKED IN THE WAY OF SUPPLIES THE FIRST DAY," SAID PHARMACIST'S MATE C.J. MAHON OF 339 W. SIDNEY ST., ST. PAUL, MINN., WHO LANDED WITH AN ASSAULT WAVE ON THE ISLAND OF BETIO, WHERE THE MOST SAVAGE FIGHTING TOOK PLACE.

"WE GAVE WHOLE BLOOD WHERE WE FIGURED THE PATIENT HAD A FIGHTING CHANCE, MAKING THE TRANSFUSION DIRECTLY FROM ANOTHER MAN TO THE WOUNDED," MAHON SAID. "WE GOT SOME PLASMA AFTER DARK WHEN BOATS COULD GET INTO THE BEACH WITH SUPPLIES."

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THIS CORRESPONDENT WATCHED NAVY DOCTORS AND CORPSMEN AT WORK ON BETIO. THEY LABORED PRODIGIOUSLY UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS AND ACCOMPLISHED WONDERS--NOT WITHOUT LOSSES AMONG THEMSELVES.

THE STORY OF "DOC" MAHON IS THE STORY OF MANY OF THESE CORPSMEN.

AFTER LANDING UNDER FIRE, HE TREATED WOUNDED MEN HUDDLED UNDER A BURNING PIER, HELPED SET UP THE FIRST MEDICAL STATION ESTABLISHED ON THE BEACH, AND ASSISTED IN BRINGING IN AND EVACUATING WOUNDED.

WITH A LANDING PARTY OF MARINES, MAHON WENT IN UNDER FIRE FROM THE JAPS AND TOOK COVER UNDER THE BURNING PIER.

"WE EASED ALONG THE PIER ABOUT 25 YARDS AND CAME ACROSS ABOUT 10 WOUNDED MEN WHO HAD CRAWLED UP IN THE ROCKS," MAHON SAID. "I TREATED THEM AND MADE THEM AS COMFORTABLE AS POSSIBLE."

THESE WOUNDED MEN REMAINED UNDER THE PIER FOR HOURS UNTIL A BOAT COULD GET TO THEM. MANY OTHER WOUNDED MEN LAY ON THE BEACH, AWAITING EVACUATION. THEY WERE FINALLY EVACUATED UNDER FIRE.

SOME TIME AFTER MAHON LANDED, ABOUT A DOZEN MEMBERS OF A MEDICAL COMPANY CAME IN AND ORGANIZED AN AID STATION. MAHON WORKED WITH THIS UNIT, WHICH GOT INTO FULL SWING JUST BEFORE DARK OF THE FIRST DAY.

JAP SNIPERS DIDN'T NEGLECT THE STATION.

"I WAS PINNED DOWN THERE MOST OF THE SECOND MORNING," MAHON SAID.

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(THE FOLLOWING STORY DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT SAMUEL SHAFFER, 1709 H STREET,N.W., WASHINGTON,D.C., A MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT).

TARAWA,GILBERT ISLANDS-(DELAYED)-"GREATER LOVE THAN THIS HATH NO MAN THAT HE LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR A FRIEND."

THESE WORDS WOULD MAKE A FITTING EPITAPH FOR MARINE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JACK R.STAMBAUGH, 19, OF 324 STRONG STREET, BOWIE,TEXAS, WHO LOST HIS LIFE IN THE BATTLE FOR TARAWA WHEN HE WENT TO THE RESCUE OF A BUDDY WHO HAD BEEN BAYONETED BY A JAP.

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IT HAPPENED JUST BEFORE DAWN OF THE DAY ON WHICH THE ISLAND WAS SECURED AFTER ONE OF THE BLOODIEST BATTLES IN MARINE CORPS HISTORY. STAMBAUGH'S UNIT VALIANTLY HAD HELD OFF A SERIES OF JAP COUNTER-ATTACKS THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT WITHOUT GIVING AN INCH.

DURING A PAUSE IN THE FIGHTING, SOME JAPS INFILTRATED THE LINES AND BEGAN ATTACKING THE MARINES IN THEIR FOXHOLES. STAMBAUGH HEARD THE CRY OF A BUDDY BEHIND HIM WHO HAD JUST BEEN BAYONETED BY A JAP. WITH HIS WEAPON JAMMED, HE CAME OUT WITH FIXED BAYONET TO AID HIS BUDDY. SUDDENLY FOUR JAPS LOOMED UP IN FRONT OF HIM.

STAMBAUGH KILLED THESE JAPS WITH HIS BAYONET. JUST AS HE HAD FINISHED THE FOURTH, A JAP OFFICER SNEAKED UP BEHIND HIM AND KILLED THE MARINE WITH HIS SABER. ANOTHER MAN IN THE COMPANY, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HAROLD L.CARSTENS, 23, OF KANKAKEE,ILL., CAME UPON THE SCENE AND HAD THE SATISFACTION OF KILLING THE JAP OFFICER.

ON THE TRANSPORT THAT TOOK HIM TO THE GILBERT ISLANDS, STAMBAUGH TOLD A BOYHOOD FRIEND, PRIVATE LEON C.RANDELL, 20, ALSO OF BOWIE:

"I DON'T KNOW HOW I'LL FEEL WHEN I GET INTO BATTLE, BUT I DON'T THINK I'LL BE AFRAID. I MIGHT JUST BE BLOWING OFF NOW, BUT I THINK I'LL BE A FIGHTING FOOL."

THIS WAS THE TRIBUTE PAID HIM BY HIS COMMANDING OFFICER, FIRST LIEUTENANT NORMAN K.THOMAS, OF MONTEREY PARK,CALIF.:

"IT WAS ONE OF THE FINEST AND BRAVEST ACTS EVER PERFORMED BY A MARINE. HE WAS A GOOD, CLEAN SOLDIER AND A GOOD MAN."

PEARL HARBOR, JAN.18-(AP)-JAPANESE STRONGLY ENTRENCHED IN THEIR PACIFIC ISLAND STRONGHOLDS WILL BE "SMOKED OUT" WHEN AND WHERE THE ALLIES CHOOSE TO STRIKE, ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ SAID IN URGING SUPPORT OF THE FOURTH WAR LOAN DRIVE WHICH STARTS TODAY

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"THE JAPS ARE THOROUGHLY ENTRENCHED IN ISLAND ARCHIPELAGOS THAT REMAIN TO THEM IN THE PACIFIC," SAID THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET IN A BROADCAST ADDRESS LAST NIGHT.

"THEY ARE A VICIOUS AND RESOUCEFUL FOE. BUT WE WILL SMOKE THEM OUT, AT TIMES AND PLACES CHOSEN BY OURSELVES."

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ELEMENTS OF AMERICAN LAND, SEA AND AIR POWER ARE "FUSED INTO A DEADLY, DISCIPLINED FIGHTING TEAM," HE SAID, AND "TO CARRY THE FIGHT TO THE ENEMY IN THESE OCEAN AREAS INVOLVES LONG DISTANCES OVER WHICH WE MUST CONTINUOUSLY SEND SUPPLIES.

"TO GUARANTEE OUR SUCCESS REQUIRES OUR CONTINUED PURCHASE OF WAR BONDS," NIMITZ DECLARED.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JAN.18-(AP)-SOMEWHERE IN THE BLUE CARIBBEAN A SWORDFISH IS NURSING A SORE SNOT AFTER A SNEAK ATTACK UPON A SMALL U.S.SUB-CHASER.

GUNNER'S MATE KOLOMAN GREEN, 3239 WES ROOSEVELT ROAD, CHICAGO, ILL., TOLD TODAY OF THE STRANGE ERROR O JUDGMENT BY THE SWORDFISH,

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DUBBED "STUBBY" BY HIM AND HIS MATES.

GREEN WAS RESTING BELOW DECKS ON THE SUB-CHASER WHEN A SHARP THREE-FOOT SNOUT RIPPED THROUGH THE TWO-INCH HULL OF THE BOW AND JAMMED THERE, NOT THREE INCHES FROM GREEN'S HEAD. HE SOUNDED AN ALARM, BRINGING THE REST OF THE CREW IN A HURRY.

ENSIGN EDWARD MEISTER, SON OF MR. AND MRS.E.G.K.MEISTER OF GATES MILLS, OHIO, SAID "WE HAD FELT A BUMP, BUT THERE WAS NO OTHER INDICATION OF WHERE WE HAD BEEN HIT OR WITH WHAT."

BY THE TIME THE CREW INSPECTED THE BOW, "STUBBY" HAD BROKEN AWAY AND DISAPPEARED, LEAVING A PART OF HIS SWORD AS A SOUVENIR.

MEXICO CITY, JAN 18-(AP)-UNITED STATES COMPANIES ARE INTERESTED IN INVESTING MONEY IN MEXICO, SAID ERIC A.JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SPEAKING TONIGHT AT A RECEPTION GIVEN FOR HIM BY THE FOREIGN RELATIONS MINISTRY.

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SUCH INVESTMENTS, JOHNSTON SAID, WOULD MEAN "A NEW ERA OF COOPERATION FOR THE ENLARGEMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIALIZATION OF YOUR COUNTRY."

JOHNSON ADDED THAT INTEREST IN MEXICO IS AT AN ALL-TIME PEAK IN THE UNITED STATES. THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY WILL BE PERMANENT, HE PREDICTED.

PRIMO VILLA MICHEL, PRESIDENT OF THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION, REPLIED THAT ECONOMIC GOOD-WILL IS A POWERFUL FACTOR IN ESTABLISHING GENERAL GOOD-WILL.

"ECONOMIC FACTORS PLAY A ROLE OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE IN THE RELATIONS OF THE NATIONS OF THE CONTINENT," VILLA MICHEL SAID.

LONDON, ONT., JAN. 18-(AP)-DISTRICT POLICE WERE ON THE WATCH TODAY FOR FOUR GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WHO, IT WAS DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT, ESCAPED FROM A LUMBER CAMP AT MEAD IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO SOME TIME BETWEEN SATURDAY NIGHT AND MONDAY MORNING. DETAILS OF THE ESCAPE WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

FIVE GERMAN PRISONERS FLED FROM A WOOD CUTTING CAMP AT HEMLO IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA LAST WEDNESDAY BUT SUBSEQUENTLY WERE RECAPTURED.

UNDATED AIR HEROES

JAN 19 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) MAJ. JAMES H.HOWARD, MUSTANG FIGHTER PILOT WHO SENT PROBABLY SIX NAZI PLANES FLAMING DOWN IN AUDACIOUS, SINGLE-HANDED DEFENSE OF A FLYING FORTRESS FORMATION, JOINS A DISTINGUISHED AND GROWING LIST OF AMERICAN AIR HEROES.

FOR SHEER DRAMA OF ONE MAN WINNING OVER ALMOST SUICIDAL ODDS, HOWARD'S EXPLOIT RANKS WITH THE FEAT OF THE LATE LT.-COMDR EDWARD H. (BUTCH) O'HARE, WHO ALL ALONE TACKLED NINE JAPANESE DIVE-BOMBERS SWARMING DOWN UPON HIS AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN THE PACIFIC FEB. 20, 1942, AND KNOCKED AT LEAST SIX OF THEM INTO THE SEA.

HOWARD THUS APPARENTLY HAS TIED O'HARE'S RECORD OF SIX ENEMY PLANES DOWNED IN A SINGLE DAY BY ONE PILOT.

OTHER PILOTS HAVE COME CLOSE, INCLUDING MAJ. JOE FOSS OF SIOUX FALLS, S.D., AND THE MISSING MAJ. GREGORY (PAPPY) BOYINGTON, OKANOGAN, WASH., MARINES EACH CREDITED WITH DESTROYING 26 PLANES TO TIE THE WORLD WAR I RECORD OF CAPT. EDDIE RICKENBACKER.

BOYINGTON SENT DOWN FIVE JAPANESE PLANES IN 10 SWIRLING MINUTES

OF COMBAT OVER BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS LAST SEPT. 16. FOSS, THEN A CAPTAIN, NAILED FOUR ZEROS IN A HUGE DOGFIGHT OVER GUADALCANAL OCT. 23, 1942.

TWO GUNNERS ABOARD HEAVY BOMBERS ARE CREDITED WITH CONFIRMED RECORD BAGS OF SEVEN PLANES EACH IN A SINGLE DAY'S ACTION, AND THAT PROBABLY HAS BEEN TOPPED BY SGT. JAMES R.HAMILTON OF GEORGETOWN, KY., WHO DOWNED POSSIBLY EIGHT OR 10 GERMAN FIGHTERS IN THE ASSAULT ON OSCHERSLEBEN IN GERMANY JAN. 11, EVEN THOUGH WOUNDED HALFWAY THROUGH THE BATTLE.

HIS FELLOW CREWMEN CREDITED HAMILTON WITH AT LEAST EIGHT PLANES AND POSSIBLY TWO MORE. THE CLAIMS HAVE NOT YET BEEN ASSESSED FULLY AND CONFIRMED.

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SGT. ARTHUR J.BENKO, SHARPSHOOTER FROM BISBEE, ARIZ., A LIBERATOR GUNNER, DESTROYED SEVEN ZEROS IN A RAID OVER HAIPHONG, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, LAST OCT. 1. HE WAS LATER REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, AFTER RUNNING HIS BAD TO 16 PLANES.

ACROSS THE WORLD, STAFF SGT. BENJAMIN F.WARMER OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., MADE SEVEN CONFIRMED KILLS ON JULY 6 IN A FORTRESS ATTACK UPON SICILY. WARMER NOW HAS A TOTAL SCORE OF 11 ENEMY PLANES.

IN FIGHTER-PILOT RANKS, THERE ALSO IS COL. WILLIAM H.MOMYER, SEATTLE, WASH., CREDITED WITH A TOTAL OF 10 PLANES, WHO DOW[illegible]UR STUKAS LAST APRIL 1 IN NORTH AFRICA.

BAGS OF THREE GERMANS IN A SINGLE DAY WERE MADE BY CAPT. WALKER MAHURIN, FORT WAYNE, IND., WITH A PRESENT TOTAL OF 14, AND LT. JESSE W.GONNON, VERONA, ILL., BOTH ARMY PILOTS FLYING FROM ENGLAND.

THE ROLL OF HIGHEST RANKING ACES ALSO INCLUDES:

CAPT. RICHARD I.BONG, POPLAR, WIS., ARMY AIR FORCES, 21, PLUS SIX PROBABLES.

LT. KENNETH WALSH, BROOKLYN AND WASHINGTON, MARINE, 20.

LT. COL. JOHN L.SMITH, LEXINGTON, OKLA., MARINE, 19.

MAJ. M.E.CARL, HUBBARD, ORE., MARINE, 17.

MAJ. THOMAS J.LYNCH, CATASAUQUA, PA., ARMY, 16, PLUS FIVE PROBABLES.

LT. WILLIAM J.THOMAS, ELDORADO, KAN., MARINE, 16.

CAPT. JIM SWETT, SAN MATEO, CALIF., MARINE, 14.

LT. STANLEY VEJTASA, CIRCLE, MONT, NAVY, 12.

LT. WILLIAM J. (DIXIE) SLOAN, RICHMOND, VA., ARMY, WITH 12 IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

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MAJ. LEVI R.CHASE, JR., CORTLAND, N.Y., 10.

MANY OTHERS ARE PUSHING 10--DOUBLE THE NUMBER TO QUALIFY FOR "ACE"--AND MAY HAVE PASSED IT. THE NAVY DOES NOT KEEP OFFICIAL RECORDS ON THE NUMBER OF PLANES DOWNED BY INDIVIDUAL PILOTS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., E.W.T., TONIGHT, TUESDAY, JAN. 18.)

GH355PEW

TORONTO, JAN.18-(AP)-WHITE-BEARDED SIR. WILLIAM MULOCK, CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO WHO WILL OBSERVE HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY TOMORROW, CONFERRED AN HONORARY DOCTOR OF LAWS DEGREE TODAY UPON CROWN PRINCE OLAF OF NORWAY.

SIR WILLIAM, DURING 60 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE IN CANADA, HAS SERVED IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT; AS POSTMASTER GENERAL AND AS A MEMBER OF THE ONTARIO SUPREME COURT, FROM WHICH HE RETIRED AS CHIEF JUSTICE IN 1936.

30.24 — 11901

NEW YORK, JAN 18-(AP)-THE NAZIS DO NOT LIKE AMERICANS WHO BUY WAR BONDS.

"ONLY BOOBS HAVE BEEN BUYING BONDS--ROOSEVELT'S AND MORGENTHAU'S BOOBY BONDS," THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 18-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER CHRISTIAN E. GUENTHER OF SWEDEN TOLD THE RIKSDAG YESTERDAY THAT CONTINUED PERSECUTION OF NORWEGIAN STUDENTS BY THE NAZIS "MUST AFFECT SWEDISH-GERMAN RELATIONS," THE STOCKHOLM RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

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THE BROADCAST QUOTED GUENTHER AS SAYING THAT "BOTH NORWAY AND SWEDEN HAVE GAINED THE IMPRESSION OF A DESIRE (OF THE GERMANS) TO CREATE ENDURING DAMAGE TO THE CULTURAL LIFE OF NORWAY" BY CONTINUED DEPORTATIONS OF THE STUDENTS.

HE DECLARED, THE BROADCAST ADDED, THAT AS LONG AS THIS "PERSECUTION" CONTINUES THE GERMANS CANNOT COUNT IN THE FUTURE ON BEING GRANTED VISAS FOR GERMAN SCIENTISTS TO VISIT SWEDEN.

NEW YORK, JAN. 18--(AP)--- TASS TRANSMITTED TO THE SOVIET PRESS TODAY THE BRITISH DENIAL OF A PRAVDA STORY THAT TWO BRITONS HAD CONFERRED WITH NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP ON POSSIBLE PEACE CONDITIONS, THE FCC REPORTED TONIGHT

THE TASS ACCOUNT DISTRIBUTED BY THE NEWS AGENCY WAS QUOTED BY FCC MONITORS AS SAYING:

"LONDON, JAN. 17--(TASS) --THE REUTER AGENCY REPORTS THAT BRITISH MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAS DENIED THE RUMOR REPRODUCED IN A CAIRO TELEGRAM OF THE PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT ACCORDING TO WHICH AN ALLEGED MEETING TOOK PLACE BETWEEN TWO LEADING BRITISH POLITICIANS AND RIBBENTROP."

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NEW YORK, JAN 18-(AP)-ARTHUR CLIFFORD READ, 32-YEAR-OLD ARMY CORPORAL DESCRIBED BY THE FBI AS A ONE-TIME GENERAL IN THE CHINESE ARMY, WAS INDICTED BY A FEDERAL GRAND JURY TODAY ON CHARGES OF HAVING ACTED AS AN UNREGISTERED AGENT OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THE INDICTMENT CHARGED HE WORKED FOR THE JAPANESE FROM JAN. 1, 1939, TO NOV. 30, 1941. DURING THIS TIME HE LECTURED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY ON HIS FAR EAST EXPERIENCES, THE INDICTMENT SAID, SPREADING JAPANESE PROPAGANDA.

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FOR HIS SERVICES, THE INDICTMENT CHARGED, HE RECEIVED "ON MANY OCCASIONS LARGE SUMS OF MONEY FROM DULY ACCREDITED OFFICIALS OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT." WHEN READ WAS ARRESTED HERE JAN. 6, FBI DIRECTOR J.EDGAR HOOVER SAID HE ADMITTED GETTING $15,000 FROM JAPANESE AUTHORITIES IN HONG KONG, SEATTLE AND NEW YORK.

THE FBI CHIEF SAID READ WAS AMERICAN BORN AND SERVED IN THE ARMY FROM 1929 UNTIL 1935, RISING TO RANK OF SECOND LIEUTENANT. LATER HE WENT TO CHINA, SERVED WITH THE CHINESE ARMY, HOOVER SAID, THEN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AND LECTURED IN THE MIDDLE WEST AND NEW YORK AS CHINESE GENERAL LEE TOK KOW GOON.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN.18-(AP)-SIX SWEDISH INDUSTRIALISTS [illegible]IVED IN PHILADELPHIA TO CONFER WITH AMERICAN IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS ON RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS AFTER THE WAR.

THE GROUP, HEADED BY ROLF DE HEIDENSTAM, MANAGER OF THE SWEDISH GAS ACCUMULATOR AGA, REPRESENTS THE GENERAL EXPORT ASSOCIATION AND THE ASSOCIATION OF SWEDISH INDUSTRY. HEIDENSTAM IS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE EXPORT ASSOCIATION AND A DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

OTHERS IN THE GROUP ARE COSTA HALL, ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER OF THE SWEDISH PULP CO., WHO FORMERLY WAS HEAD CHEMIST AT THE ABERMARLE PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., NORFOLK, VA; SUNE SCHELE, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF

THE SWEDISH VACUUM OIL CO.; HILDING T.TORNEBOHN, CHAIRMAN OF THE SWEDISH STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE; S.L.WALHSTROM, SALES MANAGER OF THE HELLEFORS STEEL CO., AND BO HOGLUND, MANAGER OF A BRANCH OF THE SWEDISH SUGAR CO.

THEY ARRIVED LATE YESTERDAY ON A SWEDISH MOTORSHIP WHICH HAS BEEN CHARTERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS TO CARRY GIFT PACKAGES TO EUROPE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS.

TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GROUP--MARTEN F.DAHLEN, DIRECTOR OF F.W. HASSELBLAD & CO., GOTHENBURG, AND BJORN RANDALL EDSTROM, SALES MANAGER OF THE SWEDISH ELECTRIC CO.. ARE DUE IN THIS COUNTRY SOON.

WASHINGTON, JAN 18-(AP)-YEHUDI MENUHIN, WORLD FAMOUS VIOLINIST, URGED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES GIVE HAVEN TO JUAN JOSE CASTRO, DISTINGUISHED ARGENTINE COMPOSER AND CONDUCTOR WHO IS IN THE ILL GRACES OF PRESIDENT RAMIREZ FOR ADVOCATING THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY.

CASTRO, DESCRIBED BY MENUHIN AS "EASILY THE GREATEST MUSICIAN IN THE ARGENTINE," WAS AMONG 153 PROMINENT ARGENTINES WHO SIGNED A MANIFESTO LAST OCTOBER URGING THE RETURN OF THE RAMIREZ REGIME TO CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE ALIGNMENT OF THE COUNTRY WITH THE PAN-AMERICAN BLOC AGAINST THE AXIS. RAMIREZ DENOUNCED THOSE WHO SIGNED IT.

MENUHIN, IN AN INTERVIEW, SAID RAMIREZ' DISPLEASURE OVER THE MANIFESTO BROUGHT ACTION THAT TOOK CASTRO AWAY FROM HIS WORK AND THAT CASTRO HAS BEEN "DISCRIMINATED AGAINST, AND PREVENTED FROM EXERCISING HIS PROFESSION."

JAN 19 1944

Russians Break Nazi Lines at Leningrad, Capture Foe's Siege Guns in Twin Drives; U.S. Planes Raid Japanese Carolines Base

JAN 19 1944

TWO KEY FORTRESS TOWNS ARE SEIZED IN REDS' ADVANCE

LONG

Twin Drives Rip Holes 12 and 19 Miles in Defense Lines.

SMASH FIRST LINE

Russians Come Up Against Second Heavily Fortified Defense.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 20—(AP) In an all-out offensive to free Leningrad completely from two and one-half years of siege, the Red army smashed 12 miles forward yesterday, seizing by storm two key fortress towns and blasting through an intricate maze of steel and concrete fortifications before running up against a second line of equally strong permanent defenses ringing the city's suburbs.

A second drive, closely coordinated with the first, ripped 19 miles across three strategic railways in the Volkhov river-Lake Ilmen area 75 to 100 miles south of Leningrad in a broad outflanking movement.

20,000 Nazis Killed

Reporting that the Leningrad thrust had captured the fortresses of Krasnoye Selo and Ropsha and in five days had killed 20,000 Germans, the Soviet communique dwelt at length on the German fortifications. Soviet infantrymen, tanks and mobile artillery, it said "broke through heavily-fortified permanent German defenses made up of reinforced concrete pillboxes, armored domes, blockhouses and inter-communication trenches covered by mine-fields, barbed-wire entanglements and anti-tank obstacles.

"These fortifications, built in the most up-to-date manner, were interspersed by firing positions.

'Our advancing troops have come up against a second, equally strongly built line of fortifications."

All this was on a front 25-miles wide, from south of Oranienbaum to Pulkovo across battlefields strewn with German dead and smashed equipment. The Soviet booty included 36 of the huge artillery pieces that have been shelling Leningrad for 27 bitter months.

The second drive, on a 31-mile break-through in the German lines north and west of Lake Ilmen, threatened to let the Russians in behind the Nazis who face Leningrad, and already had outflanked the important city of Novgorod both to the north and the south.

The push immediately before Leningrad, however, was by all odds the day's most signal victory. There, the Russian communique said, 20,000 Germans have been slaughtered since Saturday.

In addition, said the communique and an order of the day by Premier Marshal Stalin, that five-day offensive of Gen. Leonid Gorov has:

Stormed and captured the heavily-fortified towns of Krasnoye Selo and Ropsha; retaken Peterhof, summer home of the Czars; captured more than 1,000 Germans, smashed seven German divisions; and taken many of the great 16-inch guns with which the Nazis have constantly shelled embattled Leningrad.

Capture 195 Guns

In all, 195 guns were captured, including 36 of 152 to 406-millimeter calibres (6 to 16-inch), which had been shelling the city from 15-mile range.

Seventy-five to 100 miles south, on the Volkhov river front north of Novgorod and on Lake Ilmen directly south of that city, the Russians announced that Gen. K. A. Meretsov's forces had cut the Leningrad-Novgorod direct rail line at Bolotnaya, a more easterly line at Podberechye, and both the highway

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and railway between Novgorod and Shimsk to the southwest.

This left Novgorod isolated except for the new railway running through the marshlands due west to Luga. The Russians announced they "forced" the upper neck of Lake Ilmen, directly below Novgorod. The German garrison in Novgorod thus is placed in a precarious plight.

Still farther south, 300 miles below Leningrad in the area north of Novosokolniki, the Russians announced capture of several more populated places in a continuing offensive, while on the first Ukraine front they took Goshcha, 18 miles east of Rovno on the main highway to that threatened Nazi rail center in old Poland.

The Germans continued to counter-attack in the far south, around Khristinovka, but all their attempts were reported repulsed with heavy losses.

Great Break Through

In the great break-through at Leningrad's outskirts, the Russian communique mentioned capture of the town of Volosovo. This apparently was not the railway town shown on most maps 45 miles southwest of Leningrad and only 40 miles from the Esthonian border, as Stalin's order of the day clearly defined the area of the advance as still some distance eastward.

The Russian break-through was from Pulkovo, southwest of Leningrad, and the area south of Oranienbaum, 25 miles apart. In most cases the advance apparently was almost due south from the Baltic coastal strip long held by the Russians west of Leningrad.

The victory resulted in isolation and subsequent quick capture of Peterhof, famous as the Russian "Versailles."

Stalin ordered a 20-round salute from 224 cannons in Moscow tonight, one of the greatest of many salutes with which the capital has been greeting the continuing Russian triumphs.

Units which took Krasnoye Selo and Ropsha in five days of stubborn battle will henceforth bear the names of those towns.

Krasnoye Selo was described by Stalin as a town "transformed by the Germans into a fortress," and Ropsha as "a powerful strong point of enemy defenses and an important junction of roads."

Krasnoye Selo, which means "red village," sits in a wide plain beside two lakes. In Czarist times it was a parade ground for guards regiments, and it was there that Tolstoy laid the horse-racing scene in Anna Karenina.

Ropsha, seven miles to the west on the highway to Peterhof, is in section of lakes and terraced hills, site of a palace built by Peter the Great and of the slaying of Peter II.

Peterhof, 15 miles west of Leningrad and five miles east of Oranienbaum, was possibly the most elaborate of the summer residences of the Czarist court, successive rulers from the time of Peter the Great having added groups of palaces to the original great palace built in 1715.

80 Other Places Liberated

Its recapture, and liberation of more than 80 other populated places, was announced in the Soviet communique tonight following Stalin's order of the day.

The Germans apparently still were within long cannon range of Leningrad from the Oranienbaum area, where they have had more than two years in which to dig in and fortify.

The Germans contended in their communique that Soviet attacks in the Leningrad area were "repelled or held in bitter fighting," that a Russian break-through north of Nevel on the central front was cleaned up by a German counter-attack.

GREAT GAPS TORN IN GERMAN FRONT

JAN 20 1944

Russians Gain Up to 12 Miles in Drive to Lift Siege—Enemy Fortress Falls—Large Number of Prisoners Taken.

London, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Russian troops tearing a great hole into Nazi defenses on the Leningrad front have advanced seven to twelve and a half miles and captured the fortress town of Krasnoye Selo, fifteen miles southwest of Leningrad, Marshal Joseph Stalin announced today.

Moscow announced tonight that 20,000 Germans had been killed in the Leningrad area offensive.

The daily communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio, said the town of Peterhof, on the Baltic shore five miles east of Oranienbaum, had been captured, widening the Red Army's holdings adjacent to the Kronstadt naval base before Leningrad.

More than eighty populated places were liberated today, a the communique said. More t

1,000 German officers and men were made prisoner—one of the largest day's bag of prisoners announced in many months.

The Red Army "inflicted a serious defeat on seven German infantry divisions and captured a large group of enemy heavy artillery which had systematically shelled the city of Leningrad," Marshal Stalin declared earlier in an order of the day broadcast from Moscow.

Heavily Fortified Lines Pierced.

The offensive also seized the important road junction of Ropsha.

The drive pressed forward from Pulkovo below Leningrad and south of Oranienbaum, twenty miles west of Leningrad, piercing heavily fortified Nazi positions and advancing 7½ to 12½ miles in five days of fighting. It "widened the breakthrough on every sector of the offensive by twenty to twenty-five miles," Marshal Stalin's order said.

Ropsha, also enveloped in the offensive to break the siege of Leningrad, lies ten miles west of Krasnoye Selo. Its capture breaks direct roads of communication south and west of Peterhof, resort town on the Baltic about ten miles to the north, virtually isolating Nazi forces still holding out on that sector.

[Big guns on the island of Kronstadt, Russian naval base in the Gulf of Finland, are contributing to the Red drive, BBC said in a news broadcast heard by NBC. The Kronstadt guns are shelling German positions west of Oranienbaum in a barrage that was described as terrific and almost continuous.]

U. S. Bombers Attack Jap Base In Carolines

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—American planes, striking westward into the Japanese-held Caroline Islands, have attacked Kusaie Island, an air base 700 miles from Truk and midway between that major Japanese base and Tarawa.

The navy announced the attack today in a statement released simultaneously in Washington and at Pearl Harbor.

Closest Yet To Truk

Reporting the first attack reaching so close to the big base at Truk, the navy said:

"Navy search planes of Fleet Air Wing 2 attacked Kusaie Island, a Japanese air base southwest of the Marshall Islands, in daylight on January 17, bombing shore facilities.

"In the afternoon of January 17 bombers of the Seventh Army Air Force attacked Mili atoll, scoring hits on storage facilities and airdrome installations.

"All of our planes returned safely from both operations.

"Enemy bombers made a nuisance raid on Tarawa at dusk on January 17, causing no damage."

LOSS OF 12 U. S. PLANES IS ACKNOWLEDGED IN BIG ATTACK ON NEW BRITAIN

CLEMENTS JAN 20 1944

Over 100 Enemy Interceptors And Heavy Anti-Aircraft Fire Met—Counterattack At Western End Of Island Is Repelled

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Thursday*, Jan. 20 (AP). Through more than 100 Japanese planes and heavy anti-aircraft fire, torpedo and dive bombers pounced on 12 Japanese merchant ships at Rabaul Monday, hitting eight, definitely sinking three and probably getting two others.

During the big New Britain raid announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, at least 18 and probably 33 enemy interceptors were downed. The loss of 12 raiders was acknowledged.

The bombers, flying from Solomons bases, went in at Rabaul on the 17th raid there this month to find eight ships anchored on the west side of Simpson harbor and four more in Keravia Bay a few miles south. Three Nipponese destroyers were circling the bay.

Anti-Aircraft Barges

Barges set up at the mouth of the bay with anti-aircraft guns were used as the Germans use flak ships in the English Channel.

The Japanese sent up more interceptors than they had done in other recent raids and a fierce air fight ensued with the slightly outnumbered Corsairs, Hellcats and Lightnings.

[The Tokyo radio acknowledged the sinking of two ships.]

Today's Japanese air losses in the Rabaul area raised the definite total to 152 with 42 more probables as announced in communiques this month. Allied losses were 32 planes.

Third Largest Loss

The sinkings raised to 11 the number of merchantmen sunk or probably sunk there this month.

The loss of 12 of our planes, most of them fighters, was the third largest loss sustained in a single raid on Rabaul. Nineteen were lost there in a big air assault November 2 and 17 on November 11.

Six miles off Cape Pomas, directly west of Rabaul, an Allied reconnaissance plane spotted six ships Monday night and sank a 2,000-ton vessel with heavy bombs.

On the western end of New Britain, the marines who captured Hill 660 last Friday thwarted an enemy effort to get it back. The Japanese counterattacked Monday but had to retire, leaving 126 dead on the field. Japanese dead since the marines invaded that area December 26 exceed 3,000.

Hansa Bay Bombed

Over northeastern New Guinea, a heavy force of Liberators bombed the Hansa Bay region northwest of the Japanese base of Madang, and Mitchells struck with 44 tons of explosives at enemy positions southwest of Madang. Considerable damage was reported inflicted in both raids.

In the northern Solomons, where American forces which invaded Bougainville November 1 at Empress Augusta Bay have airfields operating against Rabaul, a new ground expansion was announced. Supported by artillery, troops crossed Torokina river on the northern end of the beachhead and occupied positions near East Lagoon Sunday and Monday.

Today's communique mentioned only light air action at Arawe on New Britain's southwest coast. Yesterday's communique had told of a successful advance there.

3 Enemy Ships Are Sunk in New Raid on Rabaul

Two More Left Sinking; 18 Japanese Planes of 100 Downed, Allies Lose 12

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 20 (Thursday) (AP).—Three Japanese merchantmen have been sunk at Rabaul, New Britain, by Allied planes, headquarters announced today. Two other merchantmen were left sinking and three were damaged in the attack.

One hundred Japanese planes, constituting the enemy's biggest display of defensive strength in many weeks there, rose to intercept and eighteen were shot down. Fifteen others probably were destroyed. Twelve Allied planes were lost, the heaviest toll paid by raiders at Rabaul in a single raid this year.

On the opposite end of New Britain from Rabal the American forces who captured Hill 660 dominating Borgen Bay repulsed a Japanese counter-attack, killing 126 of the enemy.

Japs' New Britain Line Cracked

JAN 20 1944

Allied Headquarters In New Guinea, Jan. 19 (AP)—Knife-wielding American Indians of 20 tribes, backed by such modern components of war as tanks and bombing planes, are stalking Japanese in the tropical jungles of New Britain.

Proud of their ability to thread through dense growth, these tribesmen of Arizona and New Mexico ended a stalemate Sunday at invaded Arawe on the southwest coast by breaking through main enemy defenses.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported the success today.

Gain 1,000 Yards

Each equipped with several knives, as well as pistol and rifle, these Indians, forming part of the 158th Regiment of "Bushmasters," gained 1,000 yards, while the Japanese still were groggy from an 87-ton air bombardment.

Last April they left the Canal zone and on June 30 first appeared in the Southwest Pacific war zone. Unopposed, they occupied Kiriwina Island in the Trobriand group off the southeastern tip of New Guinea. It was from there they moved in to reinforce the Texas dismounted cavalrymen who opened the invasion of New Britain last December 15.

The Texans had quickly swept patrols beyond Umtingalu village, five miles up the east coast from Cape Merkus and on past the unserviceable airstrip. But the Japanese later regained these two points.

The "bushmasters" attack Sunday was directed by Brig. Gen. Julian Cunningham.

The advance moved the American lines back to within 1,000 yards of Umtingalu village and rendered easier the dispersal of supplies and troops. The Texans now man beach positions in the sector.

Advanced Naval Base, New Guinea, Jan. 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Nearly 100 Japanese died in tropical waters off the New Guinea coast when they ran into American P-T boats and Ensign Joseph W. Burk, 29-year-old top barge hunter of Beverly, N. J.

In less than thirty minutes, Ensign Burk and another P-T skipper destroyed three barges while the Japanese screamed and kicked in the water and refused to be taken prisoner. The night's work raised the total barges to Ensign Burk's credit to 13½, largest number bagged by one skipper in the Southwest Pacific.

The tall ensign, international scull champion in 1938 and 1939 and a former rowing star for the University of Pennsylvania, told the story of the encounter:

"The Japs were trying to flee by barge from their untenable positions between Sio and Saidor. We let them think we had gone by as they hid but when they started up again we sneaked in within a hundred yards before they knew we were there.

"They had an artillery piece in the lead barge but we knocked that out on the first ru... boat—on its g... Hardman of O...

mond J. Baker of Philadelphia; John Sariano of Raritan, N. J., and Robert Kearns of Philadelphia—got the first barge. Our fire cut it almost in two and it sank immediately. SPENCER

Refuse to Surrender.

"Another P-T hit one and sank it while still another heavily damaged a third barge, but it didn't sink. We decided to board her, not thinking there would be any Japs alive. But when we were only ten or fifteen feet away, about a dozen of them started firing with pistols.

"We turned our guns on them again. When we moved in finally and tied up to the barge we found a dozen more Japs trying to hide on the far side. We called to them to come aboard, even threw them a line, but they refused. All this time they were squealing and putting up a terrific fuss. There was nothing to do but eradicate them."

JAN 20 1944

MARINE KILLED AIDING A PAL

Pineapple Puckett Hit When He Called Litter Bearer.

[The following story, distributed by the Associated Press, was written by Technical Sergt. Maurice E. Moran of Crafton, Pa., Marine combat correspondent.]

Bougainville (Delayed).—Pineapple Puckett died today, cut down by a hidden Jap machine-gunner.

He was fatally wounded while directing aid to a fallen companion.

Pineapple Puckett was Marine Platoon Sergt. Clarence D. Puckett, 23 years old, of Detroit, a great, confident lad, 6 feet 3 inches tall, with arms like young oak trees. He wore two .45-caliber pistols, carried any shoulder weapon he could find and as many grenades as he could pack.

He won his nickname nearly a month ago when his grenade tossing was credited largely by officers and men of his platoon with decimating a strong Jap force attempting a dangerous flanking movement against Marine forces in newly won positions.

Tossed 33 Grenades.

That day he hurled thirty-three grenades in human mortar fashion, and when the battle was over, they counted seventy-five Jap dead. He was with a squad inching forward against strong Jap positions when he got it today.

John Carter Peters, pharmacist's mate, second class, United States Navy Reserve, 18, of Caryville, Fla., Navy Hospital corpsman, told the story.

Corpsman Peters said:

"A Jap machine gun opened up a little to the left, where Puck was, and got the Marine nearest to him. He just stood up and bellowed, using his big body as a marker to guide litter bearers. He must have known he was exposing himself. I yelled at him to get down, but he was still bellowing for a litter bearer when another burst cut him down."

"When I reached him," Corpsman Peters continued, "I saw he was hit badly in the chest—but there wasn't a chance of getting litter bearers to him. The other Marine was dead. I asked Puck if he could make it back seventy-five yards himself to where there were bearers and he just gasped, 'Sure, kid.' He forced himself into a crouch and actually ran that seventy-five yards."

Then, with a tired sigh, the big fellow lapsed into unconsciousness. He died a few hours later.

U. S. Flyer Downs 5 Zeros

MUNDA, New Georgia, Solomons, Jan. 14 (Delayed) (AP).—Marine Lieutenant Robert Hanson, of Newtonville, Mass., joined the ranks of air heroes in the Pacific today as he shot down five Zeros in a raid on Rabaul, New Britain. Only two other flyers are credited with downing five enemy planes in a single mission. They are Lieutenant Colonel Harold W. Bauer and Major Gregory Boyington, both missing in action. Hanson flew a Corsair fighter.

PEACE 'STORIES' STIR RUSSIANS

JAN 20 1944

Moscow Jittery Over Reactions to Pravda's Story of Meeting.

MOSCOW, Jan. 19. — (AP) The relationship between Russia and her Allies, Britain and the United States, was the biggest single topic of conversation in the Soviet capital tonight and the subject has the whole town jittery.

Pravda's peace rumor story Monday had developed as the biggest political news in Russia since the beginning of the war, excepting perhaps the Teheran conference.

Persons who might not have attached much importance to Pravda's publication of the Cairo dispatch concerning a reported meeting of two Britons and Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop now have changed their minds. Now they are attaching great importance to it.

Foreign observers do not like the situation at all, chiefly because they do not know what to make of it. As one well informed source said:

Russians Are Serious

"I didn't know whether the Russians were serious about this at first. Now I know they are downright serious."

Officially, the Russian government remained silent.

The Soviet press gave the Russian people news of the British Foreign Office denial of the rumor that the British had been discussing peace with German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, but it carried only a brief news dispatch on the denial and it made no comment, editorial or otherwise.

Failure to publish the text of the British denial gave some worry to British authorities there. They felt that it would have been better if the Russian press had printed the text of the denial rather than the item they did carry: A one paragraph story from Tass, the official Russian agency, quoting the British agency Reuters.

British circles hoped for official acceptance of their foreign office explanation. While none has been made public, it is not impossible that one has been given officially, but from the best information this is not the case.

Speak of Peace Proposals

At the same time the Soviet press printed the story from London quoting the Ankara correspondent of the Sunday Times of London as saying that while it was true that the German ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, had not made peace proposals, it was not true that peace proposals had not been made recently by the Germans.

Publication of this story put the question right back where it was when Pravda printed the original story—it is again the biggest topic in town and it has every Muscovite wagging his head and discussing it.

The Sunday Times dispatch was printed along with the British foreign office denial on the back page—the foreign page—of both the government newspaper Izvestia and the Communist party paper Pravda.

The first reaction of the ordinary Russian to publication of the Sunday Times story was, "you see, something is up." Many Russians who may have discounted to some extent the original story now are convinced that the British have been listening, if nothing else, to peace proposals from Germany.

The text of the Tass report on the British denial was:

"According to Reuters, the British Foreign Office denies rumors reproduced by the Cairo correspondent of *Pravda's* telegram alleging that a meeting of two prominent Englishmen with Ribbentrop has taken place."

Broadcast From Moscow

The first news of this denial was broadcast by the Moscow radio last night in dictating stories to provincial newspapers.

Pravda, which published today for the first time since original publication of its Cairo correspondent's story, had no follow-up article, and it did not make any editorial comment.

So far the United States is not being brought into the discussions among streetcar crowds, but publication of the Sunday *Times* story probably will introduce the subject. The story said that Hitler introduced this peace maneuver in an effort to separate the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States.

Moscow Denial Report Placates British Press

London, Jan. 19 (AP) — British newspapers, which yesterday expressed high indignation over *Pravda's* publication of a rumor of British-German peace talks, appeared placated today by Moscow's broadcast of the official British denial.

At the same time, Moscow dispatches said Britons and Americans in the Soviet capital also expressed relief at the broadcast, which also was transmitted to the Russian press.

"Lie Is Now Dead"

The London *Daily Mail*, which yesterday called the Communist party paper's account "an insult to the British people," headlined its story today: "'Peace Lie Is Now Dead."

The *News Chronicle* said the Germans were spreading peace-talk rumors, "hoping to gain respite."

The Moscow radio also gave the first inkling of a possible explanation for the *Pravda* story by quoting a London *Sunday Times* (not to be confused with the *Times* of London) dispatch January 16 from Ankara which said the Nazis were fishing for terms.

Nazi Propaganda Theme

German propaganda broadcasts, meanwhile, harped on the theme that the *Pravda* story was intended by Moscow to draw a renewed British and American pledge of allegiance "regardless of how the Polish question is being solved by the Soviets."

German officials denied that ...oreign Minister Ribbentrop had ...en in contact with the Allies, ...cording to a Nazi-controlled ...andinavian Telegraph Bureau ...spatch quoted by Reuters.

Attributed To Reuters

Moscow's broadcast of the Brit... official denial of *Pravda's* story ...s by Tass, official Soviet news ...ency, attributing it to Reuters, ...her than officially. It said:

"The Reuters agency reports ...t the British Ministry of Foreign ...fairs has denied the rumor re...oduced in a Cairo telegram of ... *Pravda* correspondent accord... to which an alleged meeting ...k place between two leading ...itish politicians and Ribbentrop."

Aimed At Splitting Allies

The denial broadcast was preceded a quotation of the London *Sunday Times* dispatch from Ankara porting that peace proposals, ...ved to have come from Hitler, ...re made two months ago to Tur..., "who refused to relay them the Allies," and that similar ...oposals were made in Lisbon and ...ockholm.

The dispatch said the proposals ...re based on the hope of creating ...sunion among Britain, the United ...ates and Russia.

The *News Chronicle* said in a ...ockholm-dated dispatch today ...at a "German peace move—on ...nditions—is on the way," but the ...ature of the alleged terms was not ...own. It added, "that they will be ...jected goes without saying."

London Calms Down After Pravda Report

London, *Thursday*, Jan. 20 (AP)—The British capital cooled off today after reaching a hot pitch over *Pravda's* Cairo report, and warnings were heard in all quarters for everyone to be on guard against a wave of peace-talk rumors inspired by the Nazis.

It was noted here that the Moscow magazine, *War and the Working Class* had voiced a similar warning. This Soviet publication said yesterday that Hitler's hopes of splitting the Allies were buried forever by the decisions of the Moscow and Teheran conferences and added that "the peoples of the countries allied with us and their responsible leaders must understand the efforts being made by Nazi elements."

The British Foreign Office has denied the rumor carried by *Pravda* that the British had been discussing peace with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the Soviet press has given the Russian people a brief news dispatch on the denial.

Restraint Urged

The *Daily Express*, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, led the British press in warning Britons to be on guard against Nazi-inspired peace-talk rumors and called for the "greatest possible restraint of comment."

"Maneuvers that emanate from the brains of Nazi leaders require our closest observation and our open discussion," the newspaper added; "let us come right out into the open on these machinations confident that discussion will serve a good purpose."

London morning newspapers generally carried only short stories on the incident and some ignored it entirely.

POLISH REGIME IN LONDON HIT BY RED PAPER

JAN 20 1944

MOSCOW, Jan. 19.—(AP). A charge that the Polish government in London "and its sympathizers" do not want to establish friendly relations between Russia and Poland was made today in the magazine "War and the Working Class."

The accusation was made in an article by Nikolai Baltisky, who did not identify the sympathizers by name. He wrote:

"The Soviet government aims to establish friendship between the USSR and Poland on the basis of good neighborly relations and mutual respect. This aim was once more clearly expressed in a declaration of the Soviet government—not only expressed, but confirmed by the magnanimous offer of the Soviet government regarding solution of the border question.

"Meanwhile, the emigre government of Poland and its sympathizers don't want to establish good neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, forgetting that first of all such relations are in the interest of Poland itself, as well as in the common interests of the firm and long cooperation of the peaceful loving peoples of Europe."

The article accused the Polish government of being favorable to Hitler before the war and even of preparing "to go to war on the side of Hitlerite Germany."

"This became difficult because Hitler decided to make a victim of Poland instead of an ally," it said.

On the other hand Poland's attitude toward Russia before the war was antagonistic, the article claimed, saying trade with Russia dropped to half of one percent of all Polish foreign trade.

(In London Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons the Soviet-Polish frontier question was "extremely difficult and delicate" and cautioned, "I am sure the House will feel the utmost reserve should be practiced at this particular moment."

(Eden disclosed that Britain is in constant touch with both sides in an effort to bring about a friendly settlement and observed, "we are not without hope that a favorable solution may be obtained." The British government, however, still is awaiting Moscow's reply to the offer of Secretary of State Hull for United States mediation in the dispute).

30.24—11905

Newspaper Quoted

[The Polish telegraph agency quoted *Dziennik Polski*, London paper which is the official organ of the Polish Government in exile, as saying Wednesday: "The Soviet reply to Poland's gesture of good will has created a situation in which any further attempt to solve the Polish-Soviet conflict can only be made by the initiative of Britain and the United States."

[The agency also quoted the paper as saying: "The British press has clearly stated that with the return of Churchill the question of Poland will undoubtedly become his care. We know the British Premier is our tried friend and know his feeling and sympathy for Poland. Our cause is founded on the same moral principles which Churchill never ceases to demand in international life."]

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The magazine decsribes the Soviet Government announcement of January 11, in which the Russians offered a settlement with Poland on the basis of the Curzon Line, as a "magnanimous" offer.

Sympathized With Hitler

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"The newspaper and the author obviously confused a gang of despised Fascist agents with people who have nothing in common with them," said the article, asserting Hitler himself recently admitted the people of the Baltics are not cooperating with the Germans.

"Calumny against the Soviet Union always has been a specialty of this paper. One could believe it is publishde in a country which is at war against the USSR, not against Germany," the article said.

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Mr. Hull and Lord Halifax also talked briefly about the American offer to Moscow to seek resumption of Russo-Polish diplomatic relations. Whether there has been any indication of an early reply from Russia has not been made known.

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govinia was reported. In Lika province in Croatia the Germans were still attempting to breach Yugoslav lines. Minor fighting was reported from other scattered sectors of the front.

War Secretary Sir James Grigg yesterday told the House of Commons that the Yugoslav Partisans have tied down at least 125,000 German troops, and said the German drive which began in Croatia late in December was "a failure."

R. A. F. BOMBS TOP NAZIS 400 TIMES

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The biggest Royal Air Force raids in 1944 have been: Berlin, 1,000 tons on January 1; Berlin, on January 2; Stettin, January 5, and Brunswick, 2,000 tons, on January 14. No official figures have been released on the second Berlin raid or on the bombing of Stettin, but it was estimated roughly that they were of 1,000 tons each.

GOEBBELS SAYS EUROPE INVASION IS COMING

LONDON, Jan. 19 — (AP) An Allied invasion of Europe within 90 days was predicted today by German propaganda minister Paul Joseph Goebbels in his weekly newspaper, Das Reich.

Much speculation in Washington and London on the grand assault is just a part of the war of nerves, Goebbels is said, but he added:

"The German command would be irresponsible in the highest degree if it failed to prepare for an invasion just because it supposes the enemy to be bluffing. We definitely assume an invasion will come x x x.

"We expect it to take place at any imaginable time anywhere in Europe. For us there can be no surprise."

The article broadcast by DNB, German news agency, was entitled "in ninety days" and dealt entirely with invasion and the strength of German defenses.

FRANCO WARNED BY EDEN ABOUT HELP FOR NAZIS

LONDON, Jan. 19 — (AP) In blunt terms Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden warned Generalissimo Francisco Franco today of "the most serious effect" which the presence of Spanish troops fighting alongside the Germans on the Russian front "must have on Anglo-Spanish relations now and in the future."

The warning, voiced in the House of Commons in the presence of Prime Minister Churchill, was couched in such strong terms as to suggest that Eden, while sidestepping an open rupture, was leaving no doubt that Britain's patience was running out over the thinly-disguised Spanish aid to Germany.

Another issue which may present difficulties for Madrid and London was laid before the House when Eden disclosed that the government had renewed strong recommendations supporting the Italian government's request for release of all Italian ships in Spanish ports.

London afternoon newspapers gave prominent display to the foreign secretary's unusually outspoken warning. The Star said editorially:

"At last we are beginning to get to grips with the Dictator Franco. The crisis in Anglo-Spanish affairs arises out of the farce of the so-called 'withdrawal' of the Spanish Blue Division from the Russian front x x x. Moscow's precise information of Spanish troops still fighting on the Leningrad front effectively exposed Franco's duplicity.

"This barefaced breach of neutrality has to stop. Either Franco asserts his authority x x x or else the British and American governments must take really effective steps against him."

This was the second incident of Anglo-Spanish tension brought into the open within five days. On Jan. 14 London asked the Madrid government to investigate the placing of time-bombs in cargoes of oranges shipped from Spain to Britain.

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Eden Hits Spanish Aid To Nazis

London, Jan. 19 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons today that the British Ambassador to Spain, Sir Samuel Hoare, had been instructed to make "further strong representations to the Spanish Government" over the fact that a number of Spanish volunteers still were fighting for the Nazis on the Russian front.

Another issue, which is likely to present additional complications to Madrid and London, was brought before the House when Eden said the British Government had renewed strong representations supporting the Italian Government's request for the release of all Italian ships in Spanish ports.

Tells Of "Spanish Legion"

Eden said that while the greater part of Spain's Blue Division had been withdrawn from the Russian front, some volunteers were still giving "unneutral assistance" to the Germans under the name of "Spanish Legion."

Eden said:

"I myself have informed the Spanish Government through the Spanish Ambassador in London of the most serious effect which this continuing unneutral assistance to our enemies in this struggle against our allies must have on Anglo-Spanish relations now and in the future.

"Our Ambassador in Madrid has lost no opportunity of making our attitude clear."

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Britain Designing 50 Passenger Plane for Atlantic Peace Travel

J. KING

LONDON, Jan. 19.—(AP) A 50-passenger, 250-miles-an-hour passenger plane which will cross the Atlantic in 15 hours is being designed by Britain for her part in post-war civil aviation, Lord Beaverbrook informed the House of Lords today.

The Lord Privy Seal indicated that an international post-war aviation conference of the great powers was near. He said Britain was ready to join in discussions right now and was waiting only for the Americans to complete "their survey."

The projected plane, called the "Brabazon," will weigh more than 100 tons and carry two tons of mail in addition to the 50 passengers, according to Lord Beaverbrook, who is in charge of coordinating civil air policy for peacetime.

While the "Brabazon" is being developed, Britain is preparing a 12-passenger, 32-ton trans-Atlantic plane called the "Tudor" which it is hoped will be ready before the end of the war, Lord Beaverbrook said. This will be used for military transport.

The "Brabazon" is in addition to a huge Avro York monoplane which the British are developing to carry 56 passengers over distances up to 1,250 miles. This was announced Monday.

Outlining the broad principles of Britain's air program, Lord Beaverbrook said the government intended to "take full measure of responsibility for development of civil aviation after the war," and he repeatedly emphasized the importance of empire bases for establishment of world-girdling air routes.

"We have an empire in every respect suited to the use of this new transportation," he said. "x x x now we have many bases at our disposal. They are scattered all over the empire, and in other lands too. We have built bases required by the necessities of war, and airfields have been constructed that are suitable for peace as well as for war."

Lord Beaverbrook said he was authorized by Prime Minister Churchill to say that Britain subscribed wholly to the principles voiced by President Roosevelt on the right of passage for all nations throughout the post-war world, and the right of aircraft to land anywhere for refueling and other non-traffic purposes.

Forces Well Equipped, Churchill Reassures

London, Jan. 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill said today that Britain, reinforced by supplies from the United States, now is amassing adequate armored equipment.

In a written reply to a question in Commons Churchill declared, "I am not anxious at the present time about our tank production and equipment. We are receiving excellent supplies from the United States. Our own production now is on satisfactory lines in quality and character and I've no doubt our forces will be well equipped."

Churchill conferred with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, invasion commander, yesterday.

Hailed as One-man Air Force

Major Howard, ex-Flying Tiger, Revealed as Hero Who Outfought 30 Nazi Fighters.

London, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Major James H. Howard of St. Louis, a former Flying Tiger who outfought thirty Nazi fighters in a flaming half-hour over Oschersleben last Tuesday to protect a formation of Flying Fortresses, was hailed by his Mustang pilot mates today as a "one-man air force," but he merely said facetiously, "I just seen what looked like my duty and I done it."

The 30-year-old, six-foot-four Missourian buzz-sawed devastatingly into the swarm of Nazis during one of history's greatest air battles to become America's first air-hero veteran of both the Pacific and European theaters.

His exploit rivals for sheer drama the feat of the missing Lieut.-Commander Edward H. (Butch) O'Hare, who single-handed tackled nine Japanese dive-bombers, knocking at least six into the sea, and elevates him to the distinguished and growing roll of American air heroes.

Although the battle was seen by the crews of the Flying Fortresses he was protecting, the identity of the lone pilot remained uncertain for a week, because of the reluctance of various Mustang pilots in claiming victories. Today, however, the United States Eighth Air Force Command singled out Major Howard as the hero.

Put Toll at Six.

Major Howard was credited officially with two Nazi planes destroyed, two probables and one damaged in reports compiled after the raid, but bomber crews insisted they had seen the lone American fighter shoot down six enemy aircraft.

The spectacular dogfight began just as Major Howard's group was leaving the target. Corkscrewing in and out of clouds and over and under bombers at 400 miles an hour, Major Howard burned out three of his four .50-caliber machine guns in the furious action. Not one of the bombers he was protecting was lost and his own plane was marked by only a single bullet-hole.

Admits He Was Busy.

Major Howard said the hottest dogfight of all was with a single engine ME-109, which he chased around in circles for five minutes before "getting him in line for a quirt."

"I was quite busy," he summed up, "in a constant merry-go-round of climbing and diving on the attackers, sometimes not firing my guns, but presenting a good enough bluff for them to break off and dive away.

"For the first two encounters all four of my guns fired. On the third I had two guns and on the fourth and fifth only one gun. When I got down to one gun I still engaged in this dive attack and climb game.

"The enemy seemed reluctant to stay and fight and would dive out."

JAN 20 1944

Howard's Parents Elated At Feat

St. Louis, Jan. 19 (AP)—Dr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Howard were thrilled today over the news that their son, Major James H. Howard, had been identified as the individual hero of the air battle of Oschersleben, but the thing they like best about him is that "he brings his boys back."

A recent dispatch from London said the Mustang squadron commanded by Major Howard had destroyed 32 German planes without loss to itself in three missions.

"Job Of Commander"

"That's the job of the squadron commander, you know," said Dr. Howard, "not to go after glory for himself but to see that the men under his command do the job they're out to do and get back to base safe."

The pilot's mother was elated at the news of Major Howard's aerial feat, "but not surprised or astonished. I know my boy and I know he has a good level head and lots of common sense."

Dr. Howard, prominent eye specialist, said, "I suppose the Nazis will be laying for him now. But it looks as if he can take care of himself."

Yanks Abroad Want To Vote, Paper Says

London, Jan. 19 (AP)—American soldiers in Europe and the Middle East want to vote in the Presidential election and the question of whether the State or the Federal Government controls the machinery is not important, says *Stars and Stripes*, United States Army newspaper.

Stars and Stripes, which conducted a poll of officers and men in the European theater, added that the average serviceman, in emphasizing his desire to cast his ballot, "would like it well understood at home that he wants no political manipulation to prevent that vote."

"More Right Than Ever"

The newspaper quoted an interview with Capt. Carl P. Geis, of Salem, Ore., fighter pilot awarded the DSC for action against the Japanese in the Philippines, as "perhaps the best expression of general feeling on this subject." Geis was quoted as saying:

"I can't see any difference between being a citizen at home or over here. If anything, I feel I have more right to vote now than ever before."

Displayed On Page 1

Others also were quoted by the paper's roving reporter as favoring the soldier vote.

Stars and Stripes displayed the story prominently on page 1 under the heading:

"Lest they forget back home."

"ETO (European theater of operations) soldier wants to vote, with no snafu about it either."

(Snafu in army jargon "means situation normal—all fouled up.")

Russians Rebuilding University Of Kiev

Kiev, U. S. S. R., Jan. 19 (AP)—The Russians began rebuilding the great University of Kiev, sacked and wrecked by the Germans, even while black smoke was still rising from the ruins in November, Tass said today.

Tass said the main building of the university would be restored in six months.

Berne, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Thousands of young Frenchmen are being rounded up for compulsory labor service in Germany by the Gestapo and Vichy police of

3024 — 11907

Joseph Darnand, a frontier dispatch to the Delemont Democrate, said today.

It added that a train of fifty-two freight cars packed with 4,000 Frenchmen passed Montbeliard station. Most of the men were from the central region of France where jails have been emptied.

The Journal de Geneve said appointment of Darnard as Secretary-General for Maintenance of Order in the Laval government had been the signal for a tremendous increase in arrests throughout France.

'TORSO MURDERER' STRIKES IN RAID

MADRID, Jan. 19.—(AP) A Berlin wartime horror, a torso murderer who apparently strikes during bombing raids, was disclosed today by a police appeal in German newspapers for aid in discovering two missing heads.

Workers cleaning up bomb debris have found in different houses the torsos of a woman of about 30 and a girl about eight.

Two days earlier a customs guard at the Swiss frontier found their arms and legs in a suitcase aboard the Berlin-Basil express. The gruesome work apparently was done by someone with a knowledge of surgery, said the German accounts.

Without disclosing how the conclusion was reached, the police placed the time of the crimes as during a British bombing raid Nov. 24.

Need Permits To Play In Paris

Madrid, Jan. 19 (AP)—All actors, singers, dancers, mimics and theatrical producers must obtain Vichy Government permits to work in Paris theaters and night clubs, the Paris press said today. The measure apparently was adopted due to German annoyance at frequent mimicry of the Nazis in songs, verse and pantomime.

TIME BOMBS BURN FRENCH TIRE PLANT

Barcelona, Jan. 19 (A. P.)—Fire apparently started by incendiary time bombs destroyed a large tire factory in Grenoble, France, working day and night to supply the German Army with tires from synthetic and reclaimed rubber, it was learned today.

Toulouse newspapers meanwhile carried German announcements of executions of nine Frenchmen two weeks ago for sniping at Nazi troops, favoring the enemy, and carrying arms for resistance movements.

371 Jewish Refugees On Way To Palestine

Barcelona, Jan. 19 (AP)—A special train carrying 371 Jewish refugees from northern France, Germany and other countries under Nazi-occupation, left today en route for Cadiz, where the refugees will board a Portuguese-chartered ship for Palestine.

The refugees were supported by the American Jewish refugee organization while in Barcelona awaiting arrangements to go to Palestine as settlers.

JAN 20 1944

NAZIS ARE HORRIFIED

Lisbon, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Apparently at a loss for targets, German propagandists now have turned their guns on the informal dress worn by the numerous American civilians passing through this neutral capital—most of whom are traveling by air and have no room in their luggage for tailcoats.

The Madrid correspondent of Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung noted with horror that one American accompanied United States Ambassador Carlton Hayes to a social function wearing tweeds and a red tie. The dispatch described the "frozen amazement" of the other guests. The newspaper featured the story on Page 1.

In sharp contrast, Reichsmarshal Goering's National Zeitung carried a long list of classified advertisements inserted by worried Germans seeking to exchange "two pairs of gentlemen's shoes in good condition for one lady's winter coat," or "a kitchen rug in good shape for one pullover sweater."

Nazis Seize Wine Factories

LISBON, Jan. 19 (AP).—German police have arrested leaders of the champagne industry in France and taken control of the factories, a dispatch from Paris by D. N. B., German news agency, said today. The action was taken after a union had put up posters ordering the workers to strike, D. N. B. said. The agency traced the threatened work stoppage to the arrest last November of Count Robert de Vogue, director of Moet et Chandon, champagne manufacturers, on charges of having contacts with resistance groups.

U. S. BOMBERS CUT ALL ROME RAIL ROUTES

HEINZERLING

Study Of Pictures Shows Effect Of Raids On Nazi Supplies

JAN 20 1944

General Spaatz decries emphasis on bomber losses . . . . . *Page 2*

Mosquito planes outfight German flying boats off Norway . . . *Page 2*

A United States 15th Air Force Bomber Station in Italy, Jan. 19 (AP)—American bombers have cut all the railways carrying the bulk of supplies into Rome from the north, air force experts said today after examining reconnaissance photographs of the area.

Of the three major lines down the Italian peninsula, only one is open at present. This is the east coast line from Ancona to Pescara, which supplies the Germans opposing the British Eighth Army.

Can Move Supplies By Road

The effects of these disastrous bombings will be more acutely felt by the Germans when supplies now being used are exhausted, experts said. Supplies still may be brought in, however, over bomb-scarred highways.

[London reported a Rome radio broadcast saying that the capital's ... works were "destroyed" in an ... air attack today on the outskirts of the city. Residents were ... use water sparingly.]

... bombers of the 15th Air ... medium bombers of the ... made Rome's major sup... virtually useless.

... Route Out Som... Time

... important central line was ... blocked at several points ... e west coast line has been ... operation for some time. ... diary lines also have been cut ... he railroad in central Tuscany, ... of Florence, which serves as an alternate to the central and west coast lines, is unusable. The route from just north of Ancona to the Rome area also is cut.

Flying Fortresses, in their recent raids, put out of commission the central line from Florence to Rome on their raids at Pistoia, Prato and Pontassieve, all near Florence.

The bridge at Cecina, south of Pisa on the west coast line, has been unserviceable for several weeks and the railroad yards at Pisa were hit by Wellingtons and Liberators Monday n... and Tuesday.

3 Allied Bridgeheads Gained Over Garigliano

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 19 (AP)—Opening a strong new offensive along the ancient Appian Way to Rome, British troops have pushed across the lower Garigliano river and established bridgeheads at three points in the face of German resistance, Allied headquarters announced today as American artillery shelled Cassino preparatory to an assault.

Latest reports said the British were holding firmly on the western bank of the Garigliano despite repeated Nazi counterattacks supported by tanks and heavy artillery fire.

KENNEDY

Several Divisions, Nazis Say

An official German broadcast heard here said the Fifth Army had launched "several divisions" against Nazi positions east of the Gulf of Gaeta. The Garigliano empties into the Gulf of Gaeta 80 miles southeast of Rome.

This was the first important action in the coastal area since the Fifth Army reached the eastern bank of the Garigliano over two months ago. At that time the river was swollen and shortly afterward broke its ba... for a width of a mile, but it since has receded.

Three Forces Strike

Three British assault forces struck early Monday night and met a curtain of fire from the strongly intrenched enemy. The right wing fought its way across the river near the village of Sujo, seven miles inland from the coast, where it still was locked in hard combat.

A second force hit at a point about four miles from the sea, where a railroad from Capua to Rome reaches the Garigliano and turns southward seeking an easy crossing of the stream.

Still a third bridgehead was established at the village of Argento, almost on the coast itself. The Appian Way at this point is only two miles from the ...a.

Nazi Tank Attack Futile

The Nazis lashed back with a strong but futile tank attack at Argento.

Primary objectives of the new coastal drive are the Nazi-held ports of Formia and Gaeta, approximately nine and 12 miles, respectvely, from the point where the Appian Way crosses the Garigliano.

With Cassino under almost point-blank artillery fire, American and French patrols probed vigorously at its defenses, which run along the western bank of the Rapido river and include gun emplacements and machine-gun nests on the ridges behind Cassino.

British Smash Tank Attack Along River

GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 19 (AP)—British troops of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army, advancing under intense mortar and machine-gun fire, have crossed the lower Garigliano river at three points converging on the ancient Appian Way, for centuries the main coastal highway to Rome.

The attack was launched at 9 P. M. Monday, Allied headquarters announced today, and all three bridgeheads were secured despite violent enemy resistance which included a rain of fire on the river itself, 80 miles southeast of Rome.

Tank Blow Repelled

The first crossing was made near Suio, a village seven miles inland from the Tyrrhenian coast and located on a hill 500 yards beyond the river. Heavy fighting still is in progress there.

The second bridgehead was established along the railroad running from Capua to Rome, four miles from the coast.

The third was at Argento, almost on the coast itself, where the Germans countered with a tank attack in a futile effort to drive the British back across the river.

Nazis Report Attack

(The German high command said several Allied divisions had launched a strong attack in Italy "east of the Gulf of Gaeta," where fighting was continuing in full force. The Garigliano empties into the Gulf of Gaeta.)

Preparations for the crossing apparently were made by British raiders who jumped the estuary of the Garigliano less than three weeks before and delivered heavy blows behind the enemy's lines in the Minturno area.

Gustav Line Probed

This penetration on the night of December 30 destroyed an important highway and railway bridge used by the Germans, cut other communications and resulted in the capture of prisoners, who were brought back the Fifth Army headquarters for questioning.

The new offensive on the coastal lowlands came while American and French troops probed vigorously at the so-called Gustav Line around Cassino, 20 miles inland from the mouth of the Garigliano.

Patrols Cross Rapido

American patrols already had crossed the Rapido river in the Cassino area, but were forced to return with reports that the Germans apparently were concentrating their defenses for one of the most furious battles since the fall of Naples. French forces operating in the mountains on the right flank of the Americans increased their bag of prisoners to 600 in six days.

In contrast to the clear, cold weather which prevailed over most of the Fifth Army front, rain drenched the Eighth Army on the Adriatic end of the line across Italy.

Canadians Advance

Canadian troops advanced against fierce opposition to take limited objectives, but then were forced to withdraw by German counter-attacks and headquarters said the Canadians still are engaged in heavy fighting.

At Sant' Angelo, on the Sangro river in the mountains four miles north of Capracotta, British troops clashed with Nazi ski patrols.

The British navy announced the shelling of four German-held harbors along the Dalmatian and Albanian coast.

The naval communique said six British destroyers engaged in sporadic raids along the eastern Adriatic during the week. They shelled Rovigno, Durazzo, Vela Luki and the island of Korcula.

In addition, smaller British forces torpedoed a small ship in Sumartin harbor on the island of Brac and engaged the Seibel ferry. American motor torpedo boats attacked lighters off Spezia, a port on the Gulf of Genoa in northwestern Italy.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators escorted by Lightnings blasted German communications at five points in northern Italy.

Airfield Attacked

The Forts, in an attack on Pistoia, 20 miles northwest of Florence, hit the airfield and rail facilities, destroying locomotive sheds ... rolling stock. They also hit ...ight yards at Poggibonsi, 15 ...les southwest of Florence, and ...ecked tracks at Pontedera and ...Certaldo.

Liberators bombed the rail yards ... Pisa. Headquarters also announced the airfield at Pisa had ...en heavily attacked by bombers ...onday night.

Rail Facilities Hit

Early today RAF Wellingtons attacked rail facilities at Pokasieve ...nction, ten miles east of Florence.

Medium bombers struck in the ...ome area, American Mitchells and ...pitfires scored 15 bomb hits on a ...000-ton freighter off Leghorn and ...merican and RAF Kittyhawks ...ombed a 200-foot vessel off the ...sland of Polga.

Lighter aircraft kept pounding the Nazis in the battle area, and also carried out numerous attacks against communications in northern Italy and damaged shipping off the Dalmatian coast.

Seven enemy planes were destroyed against a loss of three by the Allies.

Top-Ranking Ace Killed In Crash In Italy

KENNEDY

JAN 20 1944

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 19 (AP)—Wing Commander Lance C. Wade, American ace of the RAF, who had the highest score of any fighter pilot in the Mediterranean theater—25 enemy planes destroyed—crashed to his death January 12 in Italy, it was announced today.

The 27-year-old veteran of three years of combat flying, a native of Reklaw, Texas, met death when a small communications plane he was flying spun to the ground many miles behind the front. The cause of the accident was not known.

Wade was regarded by many as this war's greatest fighter pilot.

Only Recently Promoted

Shortly before his death Wade was promoted from squadron leader to wing commander, which is equivalent to lieutenant colonel, and placed on the staff of Air Vice-Marshal Harry Broadhurst, commander of the Desert Air Force, which has retained that name even in Italy.

In addition to his 25 confirmed kills, Wade had credit for many probables and damaged enemy aircraft.

When the American Air Force entered the desert war Wade was

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offered the opportunity to switch to it with higher rank and more pay.

"Thanks," he replied, "but I'd rather string along with the guys I've been with so long now."

Father Was Lafayette Flyer

The name of Wade's birthplace, Reklaw, is the reverse spelling of his mother's family name, Walker.

The flyer's father had flown in the last war in the Lafayette Escadrille. Lance took his first plane off the ground when he was 17. He had several years of barnstorming, crop dusting and other commercial flying before he joined the RAF.

In those early days his first instructor told him he would never make a flyer.

Wade was 28 years old but he looked a little older because of premature baldness.

Buried In Italy

He was buried with full military honors in a British war cemetery in Italy. Many pilots attended the funeral.

Another American in the RAF, Squadron Leader Olivar Ballio, of Ironwood, Mich., who took command of Wade's squadron when Wade went to Broadhurst's staff, declared, "I always looked on him as a big brother and would have followed him anywhere. He used to stick his neck out once in a while just to get the Hun to come on and have a fight, and he had the courage and skill to get away with it."

Wade broke his combat career in this theater with a trip to the United States to give lessons to American pilots in training. He returned to Africa glad to have a respite from the acclaim he received at home.

In Caterpillar Club

He was a member of the Caterpillar Club of desert pilots who have bailed out and trekked back over the desert. He had that experience twice. The club's insignia is a winged boot and it's motto "It is never too late to come home."

A killer in the air, Wade on the ground was a modest man of great charm and a little shy.

At one time he commanded a formation of Hurricanes operating from a secret airfield in the desert 100 miles ahead of the most advanced British ground forces. From this field, which received all its supplies by air, the Hurricanes destroyed over 150 enemy vehicles and damaged 700.

Wade had been decorated with the British Distinguished Flying Cross and two bars. He fought with the RAF all through the Middle East campaign and had many an adventure in the desert. Once he was rescued after a 27-mile walk after his plane had been shot down in combat.

Many Narrow Escapes

He narrowly escaped death many times. Perhaps his closest call occurred last November 4 in Italy.

With a fellow Spitfire pilot, Basil Thornton, of London, Wade was patrolling forward positions for the Eighth Army. They sighted an enemy formation and discovered themselves pitted against 20 Focke-Wulfe 190s and Messerschmitt [illegible]. Wade damaged three and [illegible]nton destroyed one.

[illegible]Wade found himself [illegible] by seven foes. He [illegible] a valley and streaked [illegible]les before the enemy [illegible] up the chase, pre[illegible]use they had run out [illegible].

Was in Battle of Britain.

Wade and Sidney Muhart, his companion in civilian flying life flying around Tucson, went to Canada in the first year of the war and joined the air force there. After training in Canada and some service in the Battle of Britain they were assigned to the Middle East in 1941. Muhart was burned fatally when attacked while flying across enemy lines to reach Tobruk in December, 1941. He bailed out and was taken to Cairo, where he died a month later.

Wade continued with the R. A. F. in the desert, first flying Hurricanes and then Spitfires, and steadily accumulating victories. Eventually he was given command of his squadron, which fought across the desert with the Eighth Army and later in Tunisia, Sicily and Italy.

His squadron was one of the most successful and best known in the Mediterranean theater, and Wade, who was quiet and unassuming, was one of the best liked flyers.

One of his plans was to settle in the western desert of Africa after the war and introduce a modern irrigation system. Having fought over the desert for more than a year, he knew it well and, like many other desert veterans, was fond of it despite its sandstorms, flies and other discomforts.

American Born British Ace Killed in Routine Flight

JAN 20 1944

KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 19 — (AP) Wing Commander Lance C. Wade, regarded in the Mediterranean theater as the greatest fighter pilot of the war, was killed last Wednesday in an air accident in Italy, it was announced.

The 28-year-old American ace of the RAF, who shot down 25 enemy planes confirmed and many probables before being relieved of combat flying two months ago, crashed to his death when his small communications plane went into an unexplained spin many miles behind his own lines.

His death in a common flying accident was one of the ironies of the war, for he had faced the enemy almost daily as a combat pilot for more than two years and had had many dramatic escapes. Twice he was shot down and once walked 27 miles through the desert back to a base.

Wade, born at Reklaw, Tex., began flying at the age of 17 at Tucson, Ariz. His father had flown with the Lafayette Escadrille in the last war.

With a companion, Sidney Muhart, Wade went to Canada in the first year of the war and enlisted in the airforce.

Together they fought in the "Battle of Britain" and in 1941 were transferred to the Middle East. Muhart was fatally burned when attacked while flying over enemy lines to Tobruk that year.

Wade, quiet and unassuming, tending to premature baldness, fought on with the British in the desert, in Tunisia, in Sicily and finally in Italy. He became a squadron leader and the leading ace in the Mediterranean.

When the United States came into the war he passed up higher rank and more pay with the U. S. airforce to "string along with the buys I've been with so long."

He was decorated with the British Distinguished Flying Cross and two bars and, in November, was elevated to wing commander (equivalent to lieutenant colonel on the staff of Air Vice Marshal Harry Broadhurst, giving up command of his spitfire squadron.

Wade was buried with full honors in a British war cemetery in Italy.

DIRECTOR OF WACS IS NOW IN AFRICA

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 19 — (AP) Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the Women's Army Corp, shook hands with 500 WACS today in the first day of a routine inspection of WAC activities in this war theater and said she did not receive a single complaint from them.

Expressing pride in the excellent work the WACS are doing here, Col. Hobby said they are performing 65 different jobs in this theater and fully man one communications unit.

Asked why enlisted WACS in this theater were permitted to have dates with male officers while this was prohibited in other areas, she replied, "that is due to the policy of the commanding general here."

She said she did not know the reason for the rule, which has been the subject of complaints from many soldiers who say they can't get dates with WACS because "the officers get them all."

Greek Vice-Premier Reported Resigning

Cairo, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Georges Roussos, Vice-Premier of Greece and Minister without portfolio, has resigned, it was announced today. At one time he was the Greek Minister to the United States.

Naples Typhus Cases Rise

ALGIERS, Jan. 19 (AP).—Four hundred and sixty-four cases of typhus had been discovered in Naples up until Jan. 10 and new cases are occurring among the civilian population at the rate of thirty to forty a day, Allied headquarters announced today. No cases have been reported among soldiers, and all troops without duty there have been barred from the city.

U. S. Bombers Pound Japs At Kyaukchaw

New Delhi, Jan. 19 (AP)—A strong force of American heavy and medium bombers pounded a Japanese troop camp at Kyaukchaw, northwest of Pantha, in Northern Burma, Monday with nearly 20 tons of bombs, blanketing the entire area, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

There were no developments on the land front, the communique of the Southeast Asia Command said but RAF planes struck at Buthedaung, attacked river craft along the Kaladan river and Mayu Peninsula, and medium bombers raided Mandalay, Sagaing, and Mocuang.

No Allied planes were lost. The bulletin added that 16 Japanese planes were destroyed January 1 in a battle over the Mayu Peninsula.

CHINA REGIME FROWNS ON GAYETY

Chungking, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—A Government spokesman today termed China's blue laws a healthy policy of economy and declared, "We Chinese ought to work more and play less."

Dapper, English-educated Chang Ping-hsun, counsellor of the Executive Yuan, said that under the Government - approved municipal regulations, gambling, dancing, wine drinking in restaurants and the sale of certain cosmetics such as lipsticks are banned in the capital.

"Normal pleasures are for normal times," he said. "China is far behind the West in industrialization. We want to imitate the West in good things—why in such things as dancing?"

XX WAS IN BATTLE OF BRITAIN 2ND. COL.

GERMAN IS LINKED TO BOLIVIAN COUP

ROMAN JIMENEZ

Nationalists Said To Have Met Former Envoy In Argentina

Montevideo, Jan. 19 (AP)—Authorized informants said today information exchanged between 18 American republics had shown that Bolivian revolutionary leaders were in contact with Argentine nationalists in the home of Count Karl von Luxburg, former German Minister to Buenos Aires, before the December 20 coup.

The exchange between the 18 republics was made in connection with the question of whether to accord recognition to the new Bolivian regime, headed by President Gualberto Villarroel.

The informants, whose names must remain secret, said evidence had been collected to prove that members of the Uruguayan opposition party (presumably the Nationalist party led by Luis Alberto de Herrera) also participated in the meeting.

Victor Paz Estenssoro, Finance Minister in the new Bolivian regime, was reported to have received "some millions of Argentine pesos" at the meeting.

Two Sources Reported

The sources stated that their information was received through at least two different diplomatic channels.

The disclosure followed repeated rumors, unconfirmed, that the present Argentine Government of President General Pedro Ramirez, the only American government maintaining relations with the Axis, has countenanced an Argentine nationalistic plan to create a "southern military bloc" including not only Bolivia but also Chile, Uruguay and even southern Brazil.

Recent private reports from Rio de Janeiro said a story was heard in diplomatic circles there that a series of *Putsch*-like revolutions, timed to coincide with the European invasion, were being prepared.

Both the Rio de Janeiro reports and the Montevideo sources said the Chilean Government knew in advance that Argentine Nationalist and army leaders were trying to get Chilean army officers to revolt against the regime of Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios last December.

Met Near Buenos Aires

Montevideo sources said Paz Estenssoro and other Bolivian Nationalists met the Argentine leaders, including Manuel Fresco, former Governor of Buenos Aires province; Carlos Ibarguren and some members of the military government including Vice-President Edelmiro Farrell in Count von Luxburg's house on the outskirts of Buenos Aires.

Count von Luxburg was German Minister in Buenos Aires during the First World War until he was declared *persona non grata* upon the discovery by the United States that he was advising his Government that Argentine ships on the high seas should be sunk without trace.

He arrived again in Buenos Aires some three years ago with the ostensible purpose of residing on his lands in Argentina. His name now is mentioned for the first time in connection with Nazi activities in South America.

The informants said that protestations of pro-Allied sentiments being made in Bolivia were contingent upon developments. They stated that in case new regimes created in southern South America under the leadership of Argentina formed a solid group, the countries might be persuaded to follow the Ramirez Government in a "nationalistic neutrality" movement.

While Argentine nationalistic groups recently were declared dissolved by the Ramirez Government Col. Enrique Gonzalez Ramirez' secretary, made it clear some days ago that those groups inspired the June revolution in Argentina and added that they would be allowed to function again when they were reorganized.

A report from Rio de Janeiro said diplomatic sources in the Brazilian capital identified Col. Juan Peron, Minister of War, as the strong man behind the military revolution schemes.

U. S. Stand Expected Soon

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—A decision on recognition of Bolivia's revolutionary government may be made relatively soon, Secretary of State Hull said today, and the belief here tonight is that the verdict will be "no."

The Secretary intimated that questions of pro-Axis influences in Argentina may be brought to a head about the same time.

The United States and all other American governments except Argentina, where another revolutionary force moved into office last June, have withheld recognition of the month-old La Paz regime pending a joint investigation to determine whether Axis activities contributed to the Bolivian overturn.

The Secretary emphasized to his press conference today that the one paramount question on which the United States decision—and presumably the decisions of the 18 other cooperating American nations—will be based is whether pro-Axis activities designed to subvert Allied governments were involved.

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AMERICAN STAND ON BOLIVIA MAY BE STATED SOON

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Refuge for Hitler?

The parallel questions of Bolivia and Argentina were brought up at the secretary's conference by inquiries regarding a story published in The New York World Telegram to the effect that Axis elements have so par penetrated the Argentine regime that a refuge for Adolf Hitler is being prepared in that country.

Broadly indicating interrelation of the Bolivian and Argentine issues, Hull said he would suggest that if he takes up the report at all, he would suggest that discussion come along with the complete summing up of the Bolivian situation which the State department hopes to make very soon.

In other quarters it was learned that in the exchanges among the 19 cooperating nations on the Bolivian revolution some information on Argentina has been turned up, but usually well informed sources professed ignorance of the report regarding a haven for Hitler.

State Department when this nation decides whether to recognize the new Bolivian Government.

Until then, he said at a news conference, he would not discuss such reports.

He said that the United States and 18 other American nations would decide as soon as possible whether to recognize the revolutionary regime in Bolivia and that each nation would reach its own decision independently.

Attention Called To Story

The secretary opened his conference with an informal discussion of the Bolivian situation when a story published by the New York *World-Telegram* was brought to his attention. The story said the State Department had information that Hitler influences inspired the Argentine revolution last June and were still powerful in the Government, and that a haven was being prepared for Hitler in that country.

Diplomatic quarters here have discussed for some time suspicions and in some cases reports, some of which have reached the State Department, that pro-German elements had been at work within the Argentine government. Available sources disclaimed, however, any knowledge of information about a Hitler haven.

Secretary Hull's reaction, once he had outlined the Bolivian situation, was that he would not take up piecemeal such rumors and reports. He said that if he were disposed to discuss them, he would do so in a complete summing-up which he said he hoped to make soon.

JAN 20 1944

Haven Reported For Hitler In Argentina

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—A published report that a haven had been prepared in Argentina for Adolf Hitler brought from Secretary of State Hull today a statement that this and other rumors of pro-Axis activities in the Western Hemisphere might be dealt with by the

SEQUESTRATION DECREED

Argentina Acts to Seize Goods Needed for Defense

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 19 (AP)—An Argentine Government decree today made all raw materials and manufactured goods deemed necessary for national defense subject to expropriation if they cannot be obtained by purchase or other legal means.

The decree specifically mentioned optical goods, leather and automobiles.

The Minister of War received priority over all means of transportation by land, sea and air if needed for national defense.

Long Island Flyer Listed as Dead

Ottawa, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Pilot Officer Kenneth Maxine Reid of Sea Cliff, L. I., who previously had been reported missing after air operations overseas, was listed as dead in a Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list released today. His mother, Mrs. Robert Reid of 7 Highland Place, Sea Cliff, was given as next of kin.

Pope Calls For Effort To Save Human Society

New York, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Vatican radio said in a broadcast to Germany tonight that Pope Pius XII told members of the Catholic nobility in Rome today how they could work for "the salvation of human society."

The broadcast, reported to the Office of War Information, gave this version of the Pope's statement at a special audience:

"You wish to be guardians of the true tradition that honors your families by beloved sons and daughters. If that is so, then the duty and honor fall to you to contribute toward the salvation of human society by preserving it both from the sterility to which wretched minds—falsely jealous of the past—would like to condemn it, as well as from the catastrophe into which it would be guided and led by reckless adventurers and prophets with hallucinations of a vain and false future."

Nazi-Russ Peace Rumor Arises In Europe

JAN 20 1944

New York, Jan. 19 (AP)—David Anderson, NBC reporter in Stockholm, said today that Stockholm newspapers are carrying a story to the effect that Adolf Hitler had dispatched semi-official representatives to Ankara to discuss separate peace terms with Russia. The story was credited to the Geneva newspaper *La Suisse*.

In his broadcast Anderson emphasized that the report appeared to be a German propaganda move to take advantage of the confusion created by the publication in the Moscow newspaper *Pravda* of a rumor that Britain and Germany had discussed a separate peace.

According to the Stockholm version of *La Suisse's* story, Anderson said, an important conference had been held in Berlin to consider a possible change in Nazi alliances.

"Red Alliance Can Be Repeated"

"Shortly after the conference, the Swiss report says, a German courier who 'to a certain extent can be regarded as a semi-official German representative to the Soviet Government' left for Ankara," Anderson continued.

"There he is to meet the German Ambassador to Turkey, von Papen, and the indication is given that he will confer with Russian officials in the Turkish capital. The report further states that the German diplomatic plan for 1944 calls for a separation between Russia and the Western powers. It ends by saying that 'the 1939 alliance with Russia can be repeated.'"

New York, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Nazis do not like Americans who buy war bonds.

"Only boobs have been buying bonds—Roosevelt's and Morgenthau's booby bonds," the Berlin radio said last night in a broadcast recorded by CBS.

Nazi Air Force General Dies

New York, Jan. 19 (AP)—The German news agency DNB announced tonight in a broadcast that General Waltherwecke, of the air force, had died in Gotha, Germany.

Chinese Report Two Jap Warships Sunk By Mines

New York, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Chungking radio said in a dispatch recorded by United States monitors tonight that two Japanese warships "hit exploding mines and sank off Hsiakiangkow, near Tungliu," on the Yangtze river, January 4.

"The enemy suffered considerable losses," the broadcast said.

Tungliu is about 200 miles from the mouth of the Yangtze.

JAN 20 1944

Japs To Levy New Taxes

New York, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Japanese Ministry of Finance hopes to increase Government revenues by 2,500,000,000 yen this year by new levies on liquors, non-alcoholic beverages, sugar, textiles, playing cards, stamps and other commodities, a Tokyo broadcast said today.

The yen had a pre-war value of approximately 23 cents in American money.

New levies also will be made on entertainment and restaurant charges, said the broadcast, which was recorded by United States Government monitors. The tax measures carry penalties ranging up to five years imprisonment for evasion or violation.

SOLDIERS RESENT STRIKES AT HOME

Secretary Stimson Testifies For National Service Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — (AP) Secretary Stimson told a Senate committee today that men overseas are "bitterly resentful" of strikes at home and the public is for a national service law—"only Congress needs impressing."

The House Military committee yesterday pigeon-holed President Roosevelt's request for a law to subject civilians to war production assignments. The Senate's comparable committee, despite Stimson's sharply-phrased urging showed little disposition to hurry a decision today. The members quizzed the Secretary for three hours, decided to recall him next Wednesday and Senator Austin (R.-Vt.) said it might be spring before the committee acts.

Stimson told the Senate group the labor draft bill introduced more than a year ago by Austin and another Republican, Rep. Wadsworth of New York, is the best approach to the idea he has seen. He pounded in these personal conclusions as civilian head of the army:

1—The armed forces think labor difficulties at home are "trifling" and the soldiers overseas are "bitterly resentful" of strikes and labor unrest.

2—The war machine is in danger of missing the 1944 production goals without a labor draft law because of manpower shortages. Undersecretary Patterson said these shortages exist in aircraft, coal mining, lumbering and ball-bearing plants.

3—"Sentiment among the people doesn't terrify me—" it is Congress which "needs impressing."

BIGGER PLANES SLATED IN 1944

Wilson Says Schedule Calls For Total Of 100,000 Craft

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—Charles E. Wilson put the emphasis on bigger and better warplanes today in announcing a United States production program of more than 100,000 aircraft in 1944.

The chairman of the Aircraft Production Board said the schedule calls for 50 per cent. more combat craft than were built in 1943 and said stress will be put on machines "very substantially larger than the models they supplant."

Unit production of aircraft will not increase as sharply in 1944 as in 1942-43, Wilson said, but the average weight of airframes will be boosted again, illustrating the trend toward larger planes.

15,000 More Than 1943

The scheduled total production of 100,00-plus aircraft will be approximately 15,000 more than the 85,946 planes of all types produced in 1943, when production exceeded 1942 totals by 40,000 planes.

The "tremendous emphasis" on new combat type planes in 1944 scheduling will be accompanied by notable decreases in construction of trainer planes, operationally obsolete combat ships and non-combat craft, the plane production boss reported.

In terms of airframe weight, a 26 per cent. increase in total aircraft output is planned for 1944, Wilson's production blueprint explained. Gross weight of 1943 airframes was 741,800,000 pounds, and will be at least 1,000,000,000 pounds in 1944 if the present program is completed.

10,000-Pound Average

In 1942, the average airframe weight was 6,110 pounds. This increased to 8,630 pounds in 1943, and will be 10,000 pounds or over in 1944. Airframes are planes complete with wiring but lacking engines, propellers, landing gear, tires and other equipment such as instruments, radio, oxygen apparatus and armament.

"Weight is the true measure of production effort," Wilson said, in explaining the trend toward increased average weight-of-plane and the leveling off of unit output.

Factory space made available by discontinuance of trainers, non-combat craft and smaller tactical planes will be converted "to the maximum extent practicable" to construction of component parts to be used in the assembly lines building the bigger aircraft needed in 1944, Wilson said.

JAN 20 1944

Gen. Spaatz Says U. S. Air Losses Are Overplayed

Asserts Public Must Learn Raids Over Germany Are Like Big Ground Drives

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—Lieutenant General Carl Spaatz, commander of all American strategic bombing of Europe, says that too much emphasis is being given to losses in bombing raids over Germany and that the American public must learn to consider such great air operations in the same light it does major ground operations.

His observations are contained in a reply, made public by the War Department today, to inquiries about the delayed report on the Jan. 11 mission when fleets of fighter-escorted Flying Fortresses and Liberators destroyed or damaged enemy plane factories at Oschersleben, Halberstadt and Brunswick.

For more than twenty-four hours, exaggerated German claims were the only information available to the public, beyond the bare announcement by American headquarters that an attack had been made.

Late the next day a more complete report was issued, disclosing the loss of fifty-nine—later raised to sixty—heavy bombers and five fighters, against destruction of 153 German fighters in the air and the successful smashing of the important ground targets.

The Department decided to make public part of the text of a message from General Spaatz concerning the matter. Among other things, this report discloses for the first time that initial information indicated not only a much greater loss of American bombers than actually occurred, but also a possibility that the mission had been a complete failure.

"An earlier release would have been a mere guess as to results of claims and losses," General Spaatz said. . . . "I believe the delay in this instance served to center public attention on the subsequent story, which was correct, requiring no later alteration. . . .

"In any event, I believe too much emphasis is being given to reporting losses and that this sometimes helps the enemy more

than it aids understanc our people. Suggest start hing public to consider air operations of this magnitude in same light as major ground and sea operations which, though land operations take longer, are essentially very similar.

"Because of the large forces involved, constantly increasing difficulty is being experienced in assessing individual plane results against individual losses, instead of dealing with units carrying out assigned missions. Forces employed now approximate 100,000 men of which 7,000 participate in direct combat and this number will increase materially."

DE WITT CITES JAP SIGNALING

Tells How It Aided Attacks On West Coast

JAN 20 1944

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—Signals from the shore aided the Japanese in attacks on the West Coast early in the war, but after the evacuation of Japanese from the area the signaling was "virtually eliminated," Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt says in a report issued today.

In three cases specifically cited in the general's report to Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, he said that all three attacks by airplane or submarines were aimed at spots where there were no defenses to catch them.

Cessation of the signaling, De Witt said, also brought a reduction in the number of submarine attacks on ships sailing from West Coast ports.

Evacuation Report

De Witt gave the account of the ship-to-shore communications in a 600-page final report on the evacuation of the Japanese residents, a movement he supervised as commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army in 1942.

De Witt said that the decision to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast was not taken immediately on the outbreak of war, but grew out of a series of intermediate steps to cope with expected sabotage and known instances of communication with enemy ships off the coast.

Signaling was observed from buildings that could not be entered without obtaining a search warrant, radio messages were intercepted and a "fix" obtained on the sending station within an area of a city block, but the Justice Department was not willing to make "mass raids" and the army still lacked jurisdiction, De Witt said.

Every Ship Attacked

For several weeks after Pearl Harbor, he reported, every ship leaving a West Coast port was attacked by an enemy submarine.

"This seemed conclusively to point to the existence of hostile shore-to-ship (submarine) communication," he said.

De Witt says "the most striking illustrations" of the many available on this hostile communication were these three:

"On February 23, 1942, a hostile submarine shelled Goleta, near Santa Barbara, Cal., in an attempt to destroy vital oil installations there. On the preceding day the shore battery in position at this point had been withdrawn to be replaced by another. On the succeeding day, when the shelling occurred, it was the only point along the coast where an enemy submarine could have successfully surfaced and fired on a vital installation without coming within the range of coast-defense guns.

Knowledge Of Defense Plan

"In the vicinity of Brookings (Mount Emily), Ore., an enemy submarine-based plane dropped incendiary bombs in an effort to start forest fires. At that time it was the only section of the Pacific Coast which could have been approached by enemy aircraft without interception by aircraft warning devices.

"Similarly, a precise knowledge of the range of coast-defense guns at Astoria, Ore., was in the possession of the enemy. A hostile submarine surfaced and shelled shore batteries from the only position at which a surfaced submarine could have approached the coastline close enough to shell a part of its coast defenses without being within range of the coastal batteries."

Langer Seeks Account Of Britons In Key Posts

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—Senator Langer (R., N. D.) in a resolution today asked the Senate to investigate how many key positions in agencies shaping America's foreign affairs are held by British subjects. He demanded to know also if aliens have been "planted in offices" to "enhance British interests at American expense."

Langer asked specifically if Lauchlin Currie, a Presidential assistant, is a British subject, and suggested that the inquiry examine the background of officials of the Foreign Economic Administration, headed by Leo T. Crowley.

CENSORS URGE END OF INVASION GOSSIP

Ask Public, Press and Radio to Halt 'Backstairs' Chatter to Help Eisenhower

JAN 20 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Emphasizing the need for doing everything helpful to "the fortunes of General Eisenhower's invading army," the Office of Censorship called today for "a complete moratorium on backstairs gossip and hairline authenticity" in connection with the coming assault on Fortress Europe.

Byron Price, the censorship director, issued this note to newspaper editors and radio broadcasters:

The coming invasion of Europe confronts voluntary censorship with its greatest single responsibility. There is no way to conceal from the enemy that an invasion is in prospect, or that the British Isles will be used as a base. What we must protect at all hazards is information of the time and place of attack, the strength of the attacking force and its technical make-up and equipment.

This is not a field for the customary competitive news-gathering. No American newspaper man or broadcaster will want the distinction of being first to disclose where, when and how our troops will strike. But no one should forget for a moment that inadvertent disclosures are exactly as valuable to the enemy as deliberate disclosures.

Cites Censorship Codes

In every reference to the coming operations you are earnestly requested to keep in mind the code provisions against publication or broadcast, without appropriate authority, of:

1. Secret war plans.
2. Movement of ships and troops (including movements or shifts of high officers and personnel known for specialized activities.)
3. Allied or enemy secret weapons and equipment and counter measures of defense. Weapons and defense measures of the enemy are included because it would be to his advantage to know how good our intelligence is.
4. International negotiations which concern military operations.

Special precautions are necessary regarding information from abroad which bears on the invasion and involves any of the subjects listed above. No such information should be published or broadcast in this country if the enemy would be informed thereby. Information in the listed categories coming direct from a neutral or Allied country, but which might not be generally available in that country, should be submitted to the Office of Censorship before use. This restriction does not apply to material from enemy countries, material originating in the British Isles and cleared by British censorship, material cleared by Allied military censorship overseas or material which already has been published, sent by radio or otherwise generally disseminated in any area abroad. The test should be: Does the enemy know this?

Would Curb Speculation

All speculation about the invasion should be kept strictly within the limits laid down in the codes and no device of speculation or prediction used to disclose restricted information. Bear in mind that it is always hazardous, in connection with future operations, to mention dates, even by month or season, or to point out the likelihood or desirability of a landing in one country or on one particular section of the coast, or to forecast how many troops or units will be employed.

Opinion on these subjects should be labeled as opinion and no attempt to set forth actual expectations of the High Command should be made (except in case of formal official announcement) without prior reference to this office.

The appropriate authority for any disclosure within the restricted list must be of absolutely unquestioned standing if security is to be protected. We need urgently a complete moratorium on backstairs gossip and hairline authenticity regarding this critical battle. In case of the slightest doubt, consult the Office of Censorship. Let us have no black market in information so dangerous to American life.

Recently the codes have been relaxed in several respects, but in no respect which touches the fortunes of General Eisenhower's invading army. Please take no chances.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 543 United States Army casualties, including these with next of kin:

MISSING

NEW YORK.

Asiatic Area.

BUCHFUHRER, MARVIN A., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Tillie Buchfuhrer, 800 West 186th street, New York.

Central Pacific Area.

STOLBACH, EMANUEL J., second lieutenant; father, Jack Stolbach, 2121 St. Raymond avenue, New York.

European Area

BABCOCK, ROBERT J., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Dorothy F. Babcock, 8040 Lefferts Boulevard, Kew Gardens.

BARRETT, JOHN A., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Marie A. Barrett, 52 Church street, Highland Falls.

BROWN, WILLIAM, technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna Brown, 1705 Andrews avenue, New York.

COSTA, JAMES J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Maria M. Costa, 6904 78th street, New York.

DAGOSTINO, PAUL A., staff sergeant; father, Peter L. Dagostino, 515 Richmond Terrace, New York.

HUGHES, RICHARD J., second lieutenant; father, Richard J. Hughes Sr., 7802 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.

KERNOCHAN, JOHN B., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Alice M. Kernochan, Route 3, Middletown.

LAVIA, JOSEPH, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Fannie Lavia, 2039 Hughes avenue, New York.

LYMAN, EDWARD F., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Edith E. Lyman, 3478 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

MAZZEI, ANTHONY P., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Mazzei, Box 92, Mair Road, Blue Point.

NARDONE, THEODORE R., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary B. Nardone, 143 19th street, Brooklyn.

POORE, FORREST V., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Florence H. Poore, 7430 Woodside avenue, Elmhurst.

ROBINSON, STANLEY, technical sergeant; father, Chester B. Robinson, Pawling.

ROLLER, WILLIAM E., sergeant; aunt, Mrs. Blanche Everett, 3760 88th street, Jackson Heights.

SCHUMAN, HERBERT M., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Jack Schuman, 1420 Harrod avenue, New York.

SCHUSTER, SOLOMON, staff sergeant; father, Jacob Schuster, 1105 Hob avenue, Bronx.

SCHWARTZ, MAX, sergeant; brother Harold W. Schwartz, 105 Hampshire Road, Rockville Centre.

WEISS, NEWTON, flight officer; father, Frank Weiss, Hotel Belleclaire, 77th street and Broadway, New York.

WHITE, ALAN V., staff sergeant; aunt, Mrs. Catherine Ring, 2164 Hughes avenue, Bronx.

Mediterranean Area.

AMARELLO, JOHN J., pfc., wife, Mrs. Nellie R. Amarello, 81 West Pierrepont street, Kingston.

ANTRASIAN, THOMAS, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Antram A. Antrasian, 143-30 Glassboro avenue, Jamaica.

CALLI, JOHN J., private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Calli, 27 Hopper street, Pleasantville.

CATANZARO, ANTHONY, pfc.; father, Michael Catanzaro, 2671 Harway avenue, Brooklyn.

DELORENZO, MARIO L., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Mary DeLorenzo, 2017 La Fontaine avenue, New York.

FALLON, JOHN J. JR., private; mother, Mrs. Mary F. Fallon, 1713 11th avenue, Brooklyn.

FELDMAN, HYMAN, private; mother, Mrs. Celia Feldman, 60 Throop avenue, Brooklyn.

FISCHETTI, PASQUALE R., private; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Fischetti, 366 Douglass street, Brooklyn.

GIDDING, Nelson R., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Meryl F. Trepuk, 111 East 64th street, New York.

GODFREY, FREDERICK P., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Winifred Godfrey, 188 8th avenue, New York.

GOSSMAN, HYMAN, private first class; father, Morris Gossman, 60 Rutgers street, New York.

GUSTAFSON, WILLIAM, private; mother, Mrs. Mary C. Gustafson, 61 East 11th street, New York.

IANNUZZI EDMOND T., private; brother, Alexander Iannuzzi, 2901 Paine street, New York.

KIERNAN, BERNARD J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Helen Kiernan, 550 East 145th street, New York.

McGILL, CHARLES A., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary E. McGill, 52 Harrison street, Poughkeepsie.

MASTROIANNI, CARMINE A., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Carmela Mastroianni, 74 Club Road, Glen Cove.

PASLAWSKI, ANDREW, private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Paslawski, 291 21st street, Brooklyn.

PEISER, HAROLD E., private first class; father, Gustave Peiser, 2000 84th street, Brooklyn.

REBER, EDWIN M., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Agnes Reber, 9119 89th street, Woodhaven.

SCHOMAKER, JOHN W., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. John W. Schomaker, 900 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.

SIMONS, OLIVER S., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna T. Simons, 319 East 90th street, New York.

SOHL, VINCENT R., private first class; mother, Mrs. L. Sohl, 400 Hendrix street, Brooklyn.

WIESJAHN, WALTER C., private first class; father, Adolph Wiesjahn, Grand avenue, East Northport.

WILPAN, SEYMOUR, private first class; father, Israel Wilpan, 6309 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

WOLFF, EDWARD, A., corporal; mother, Mrs. Ida M. Wolff, 8805 97th avenue, Ozone Park.

Pacific Area

RYAN, PATRICK J., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Beatrice B. Ryan, 30 Wagg avenue, Malverne.

Southwest Pacific Area.

SCHECHNER, IRVING, Second Lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Dora Hammer Schechner, 3017 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

Asiatic Area.

TARASEQICZ, JOSEPH B., staff sergeant; sister, Mrs. Amelia Molski, 537 East Blanche street, Linden.

European Area

KULAKOWSKI, MICHAEL T., staff sergeant; father, Michael T. Kulakowski, 220 Springfield avenue, Hasbrouck Heights.

SCHENDELMAN, MORRIS, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lillie Bunshaft, 294 Bergen street, Newark.

Mediterranean Area.

BARTHEL, WILLIAM G., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Bella Barthel, 52 East Kinney street, Newark.

DEBONIS, JOSEPH L., JR., private; father Joseph Debonis, 85 Highland Drive, Milltown.

DELUCA, FRED J., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Deluca, 140 Seventh avenue, Newark.

DISBROW, THOMAS C., corporal; mother, Mrs. Caroline Disbrow, 12 New street, Neptune.

KELLERMAN, ERNEST H., Second Lieutenant; father, Henry F. Kellerman, 73 48th street, Weehawken.

KRUSE, JOHN F., private; wife, Mrs. Lillian Kruse, 3916 32d street, Union City.

NUGENT, JOSEPH F., private; mother, Mrs. Ann Nugent, 22 Byron Place, Clifton.

RAMOS, PHILIP R., private; mother, Mrs. Blacina Ramos, 728 West Grand street, Elizabeth.

WALKER, THOMAS S. H., master sergeant; mother, Mrs. Sara L. Walker, 59 East Second street, Moorestown.

CONNECTICUT.

European Area

ADAMS, JOHN, Second Lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Tessie Adams, 43 Hanover street, Bridgeport.

Mediterranean Area

GALLO, ANTONIO, private first class; father, Thomas Gallo, 90 Franklin street, Westport.

JAN 20 1944

HOME CASUALTIES 120 TIMES WAR'S

Figures From Pearl Harbor To Jan. 1, 1944, Given

Chicago, Jan. 19 (AP)—Casualties on the American home front greatly exceed American losses in the war zones, the National Safety Council reported today in submitting these comparisons:

Members of the armed forces killed, wounded, missing and captured between Pearl Harbor and January 1, 1944—139,858.

Civilians killed or injured in accidents in the United States during the same period—18,690,000.

32,078 Vs. 190,000 Killed

Statistics on the war toll were furnished by the Office of War Information, and included 32,078 killed, 45,595 wounded, 32,478 missing and 29,707 captured.

Figures on the civilian toll were provided by the council and included 190,000 killed and 18,500,000 injured.

800,000,000 Man-Days Lost

"There is no thought of implying that wartime activities on the home front can compare in danger with actual fighting on the battle front," the council explained. "The comparison is offered only to show the tremendous waste of manpower from accidents and to point out the need for greater effort in preventing these accidents."

The organization figured that time lost to war production because of accidents involving workers on and off their jobs totaled 800,000,000 man-days—enough to build 38,000 heavy bombers.

ATTACKS ON CONGRESS ASSAILED BY COMPTON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. — (AP) Representative Compton (R-Conn.) today declared in the House that presidential berating of Congress, coupled with administration demand for a Federal ballot for soldier voting, "is meant to bring us closer to the day when we shall have a complete breakdown of the system of traditional American government."

Compton added that he believed Congress would pass a soldiers vote measure under which the votes would be cast "and counted legally with every safeguard for his future rights protected."

30.24 - 11911

President Gets Naval Aviation Expansion Bill

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—The House sent to the White House today a bill authorizing expenditure of $281,060,000 for expansion of naval aviation facilities on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

The measure, as finally passed, includes $10,000,000 for construction of facilities to connect Terminal Island with the southern California mainland.

MUSTERING OUT PAY APPROVED BY HOUSE

Measure Provides Maximum of $300 And Is Returned to Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—(AP) Legislation providing for payment of a maximum of $300 to men and women of the armed forces upon their honorable discharge was passed today by the House and returned to the Senate.

Beaten down in two days of debate were amendments to boost the maximum to an aggregate of $1,120, to raise it to $700, to include Merchant seamen and to make men discharged because they were over 38 eligible for the payments.

The $300 will be payable to all service men and women whose base pay is not more than $200 a month and who have served 60 days or more, provided they did not serve as students and did not obtain discharge at their own request to return to private employment.

Those who have served less than 60 days will receive $100 under provisions of the House measure, which amended a Senate bill providing a sliding scale from $200 to $500. Should the Senate refuse to accept the House changes, the measure will go to conference.

ARMY'S RAILROAD HEAD HAS PRAISE FOR COOPERATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. — (AP) Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell said goodbye to the nation's railroads today, with words of praise for railway management and labor, and words of thanks that he is no longer responsible for operating the carriers.

The roads were turned back to private management at midnight last night, after the Army had operated them on orders of the President since Dec. 27. In an informal interview today, Somervell was asked how he liked being the country's biggest railroad magnate, and replied, "I don't like it."

Showed Improvement

The general said the Army was "gratified," that the roads showed an imporvement — in the form of fewer layovers and better schedules —each day the Army was in control, but he quickly disclaimed for the Army any credit for that record.

"We didn't do much about it," he said. "The first reason for the improvement was that the railroads themselves were very anxious to do a good job. The second was that Christmas vacations were over. The third—the flue was over.

"We had the finest kind of cooperation from the management and from the men, and that was the basic cause of the improvement."

Miss Kellems' Tax Plea Assailed by Morgenthau

JAN 20 1944

Proposal Smacks of 'Disloyalty' Says Treasury Head.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. — (AP) Secretary Morgenthau, taking note of a woman industrialist's call for business to follow her example in putting aside post-war reserves out of tax money, said tonight that "to advise citizens to refuse to pay taxes—particularly in time of war—smacks of disloyalty."

"Such an atempt," the Treasury head added, "is especially unworthy of persons profiting from war contracts."

Morgenthau made no direct reference to Miss Vivien Kellems of Westport, Conn., or her address to a civic group in Kansas City yesterday in which she said she had not paid her December 15 income tax installment and urged that others in business follow her example. She asserted present tax rates are unconstitutional and confiscatory.

In a statement, which he said he issued "in response to inquiries from the press, Morgenthau declared:

"Most Americans are proud to pay their taxes to help win the war. The Treasury, which deals with millions and millions of taxpayers, has constant evidence of this patriotic spirit.

"As it should be in a democracy, taxes are levied by a Congress elected by the people. We in the Treasury are charged by law with collecting these taxes, and we must fulfill that duty.

"Anyone or everyone has a right to advocate changes in the law by due legislative process.

"However, to advise citizens to refuse to pay taxes—particularly in time of war—smacks of disloyalty.

"Such an attitude is especially unworthy of persons profiting from war contracts."

Rep. Coffee Urges Action

Earlier, the Internal Revenue bureau served notice that it is going to collect the Dec. 15 income taxes from Miss Kellems, while Rep. Coffee (D-Wash.) advocated Justice department proceedings against her.

The Revenue bureau gave out this terse statement: "There's no question but that we are going to collect her taxes, as required by law."

Rep. Coffee, asserting her statement would injure the war program and discourage war bond purchases, said he was asking the Justice department for summary action.

"Her statement constitutes a violation of the law," Coffee said.

JAN 20 1944

Miss Kellems To Reply To Sec. Morgenthau

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19. — (AP) Bewildered by the furor caused by her speech advocating a post-war reserve "out of taxes" delivered yesterday in Kansas City, Miss Vivien Kellems, tonight asserted that Secretary Morgenthau's charges were "too serious," to answer at once but declared she would answer them, "and in full."

Morgenthau had charged that Miss Kellems' proposal "smacks of disloyalty," to which she attributed her need for more time before making an answer.

"Why, he's practically accusing me of treason."

Would Put Money in Bonds

She said she was advocating the use of money normally paid into income taxes for a post-war reserve, but she said the reserves should be "put into war bonds."

When she received the news that Morgenthau had made a statement assailing remarks made by a woman industrialist, Miss Kellems had just finished a formal answer to Rep. Coffee's (D-Wash) request earlier today asking the Department of Justice to institute proceedings against her because of a statement made by her and termed by Coffee "a violation of the law."

She was asked if she would change her statement in order to answer the Treasury secretary's charges also, but she declined, stating the latter's accusation was too serious to be answered at once.

"Will Welcome Inquiry"

Of the congressman's charges she wrote:

"Please tell Representative Coffee I will welcome an investigation by the Department of Justice, and while he is about it, why doesn't he investigate the fantastic, ridiculous, distorted tax laws of this country which no one can understand and which will ultimately bankrupt not only all business, but the whole country.

"The post-war reserve which I am setting aside is all going into war bonds, and I strongly urge other businesses to put aside post-war reserves out of their taxes—in war bonds.

"I would be most happy to convert my one-woman Westport Tea party to a Coffee party in Washington since the honorable representative is so anxious to have his name linked, as was British tea, with a crusade for fundamental American rights.

"Oh, yes, perhaps the gentleman would be kind enough to explain the March 15 income tax blank to me."

"Can't Get Blood from Turnips"

Of the terse announcement by the Revenue bureau, "there's no question but that we are going to collect her taxes, as required by law," she replied spiritedly;

"They can't get blood out of a turnip."

She said that her company is a partnership and there are no corporate profits, but that any profits are considered income of her and her brother. However, because of government contracts requiring large amounts of material not normally used by the company, they have sunk the profit in new materials and tools. That is why, she said, she was unable to pay the taxes due on her income Dec. 15.

Miss Kellems said she would leave St. Louis tonight for Searcy, Ark., where she is scheduled to talk before students of Harding college. She added that she hoped to have an answer for Secretary Morgenthau within "the next several days."

Delegates Favoring 4th Term Credited to FDR in 7 States

JAN 20 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — (AP) The first Democratic national convention delegates will not be selected for nearly two months, but a check-up today shows preliminary steps already have been taken looking to the pledging of 236 of the 1,176 delegates to a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

A majority, or 589 delegate votes, will be required to nominate.

No word from the President is expected before convention time as to whether he would accept another nomination.

Meanwhile plans were laid for Saturday's meeting of the party's National committee to name a new chairman and select a convention time and place. Vice President Wallace was added to the speakers' list for the Jackson Day rally Saturday night.

Speaker Rayburn, a veteran Texas legislator who also has been boosted for the vice-presidential nomination, will continue to be billed as the main speaker for the Saturday fund-raising rally. Other speakers will be Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, head of the National Committee's Women's division, and Quentin Reynolds, the writer.

Many for Fourth Term

As committeemen began arriving for the meetings, a fourth term nomination study showed these developments to date:

Wisconsin—State convention endorsed the President for another term and voted a slate of delegates pledged to him to run in the April 4 presidential primary. This state has 26 national convention votes.

New Hampshire—Democratic organization completed a delegate slate, with 10 convention votes, to Warren Mickle said the object is to "show the country we want Roosevelt and to so advise the convention delegates." The state, with 72 has the second largest block of delegates.

Nebraska—National Committeeman Quigley says a poll of the State committee and county chairmen showing 51 "first choices" for the President, 10 "second choices" for Secretary of State Hull, and five "third choices" for James A. Farley. The state will pick 12 delegates in a primary April 11.

California Support Seen

California—Culbert L. Olson, national committeemen and former governor, told a reporter today there is "no doubt" that California's delegation of 52 to be named in a May 2 primary, will go pledged to President Roosevelt and Vice President Wallace.

Vermont—State committee has endorsed a fourth term and telegaphed Mr. Roosevelt asking him to accept another nomination. This state will pick six delegates in convention, a date for which has not been set.

Seminole county, Georgia, held its customary sampling primary Dec. 1 and the President won hands down, as he had in the tests there on a second and third term. Georgia has 26 convention votes.

Illinois—Democratic leaders have advocated a ticket topped by President Roosevelt and Senator Lucas of that state, which has 58 convention votes, although no formal endorsements have yet been made.

A presidential primary, not binding on delegates, will be held April 11.

Pennsylvania—Party leaders have said the President's name will be entered in the April 25 primary regardless of Mr. Roosevelt's silence. State Committee Secretary J.

Ruml, Author of Tax Plan, Offers Nine Point Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—(AP) Banker Beardsley Ruml called upon Congress today to lay the foundation immediately for a national postwar fiscal policy which would insure full employment while stabilizing or reducing taxes and balancing the budget.

The man who touched off the historic legislative battle over pay-as-you-go income taxation listed elimination of mass unemployment as peacetime's first requirement, and declared that government aid and cooperation with business are essential to achieve that goal.

Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, laid before the House Building and Grounds committee a nine-point program and asserted there existed no constitutional or technical reasons why it could not be adopted now "if it makes sense." It called for:

1. Appropriations for "efficient and economical carrying out of worthwhile activities to accomplish our national purposes" and "no public spending for its own sake" or for the sole purpose of supporting purchasing power.

2. Lower tax rates "to the point where they will balance the budget at an agreed level of high employment.

3. Standardization of taxes with use of the surplus, at times of high employment, to reduce the national debt.

4. Retention of the principle of progressive income taxes and estate taxes, but lower rates on the individual income tax "to stimulate consumption and to make possible investment in new enter-prise on a business basis."

5. A planned public works program "not to balance the whole economy but to help toward stabilizing the construction industry."

6. Revision of the Social Security program to balance the rates and benefits of the Old Age security program, and to fix unemployment insurance "so that intake and outgo balance at high levels of employment."

7. Retention of the "important excise taxes for the time being" and "get rid of the rest."

8. A foreign loan program so arranged that "it will support rather than contradict fiscal policies adopted to strengthen our domestic economy."

9. Reorganization of the Federal government's fiscal affairs to provide "clarity in policy, consistency in administration and co-operation between the executive and legislative branches."

SEEK ICKES AIDE IN LETTER PROBE

JAN 20 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — (AP) The whereabouts of George N. Briggs, confidential aide to Secretary of Interior Ickes and now a central figure in the "Hopkins' Lette" mystery, was also a mystery tonight.

Ickes, emerging from a session with the grand jury investigating the alleged forged letter, said he understood Federal authorities had tried without success to locate Briggs and subpoena him to appear before the jury.

Henry Schweinhaut, assistant to Attorney General Biddle and directing the investigatino for the Justice department, said no subpoena had been served on Briggs. Asked whether the Ickes aide would be a witness before the jury, he said only that he "hoped" so.

The case has centered about Briggs since Senator Langer (R.-N. D.) said in the Senate Monday that Briggs turned over C. Nelson Sparks the letter purporting to be written by Harry Hopkins to Dr. Lee of Southern Methodist university, Texas, and indicating that Hopkins wanted Wendell Willkie to be the Republican presidential nominee this year.

Sparks, former Republican mayor of Akron, Ohio, published it in an anti-Willkie book, "One Man—Wendell Willkie," and later made public a photographic copy showing it was on White House stationery.

Hopkins denounced the letter as a forgery and asked for the grand jury investigation. District of Columbia law makes it a criminal offense to "make or publish a forgery with intent to injure another." The penalty is one to 10 years imprisonment.

In addition to Ickes, witnesses before the grand jury today included handwriting experts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

'SUPER-DESTROYER' TO BE LAUNCHED

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 — (AP) The U.S.S. Taussig, a "super-destroyer" named in honor of the late Rear Admiral Edward David Taussig, will be launched Tuesday, Jan. 25, at its Staten Island shipyard, the Bethlehem Steel company announced today.

Sponsor of the warship will be Miss Ellen M. Taussig of Philadelphia, a granddaughter of the naval hero who took formal possession of Wake island for the United States during the Spanish-American war.

A company statement said that the new 2,200-ton destroyers of the Taussig type had more fighting power than World war one cruisers and were designed largely for use in far Eastern waters.

Admiral Taussig, a native of St. Louis, Mo., served through the civil war, the Spanish-American war, the Boxer rebellion and the first World war. He died in Newport, R. I. in 1921.

Chinese Student in Japan Says Confidence Is Broken

JAN 20 1944

BOSTON, Jan. 19 — (AP) The Japanese civilian is frankly fearful of Allied bombs and is living on extremely short rations, the Christian Science Monitor quotes a young Chinese as saying after he had traveled unmolested through Nippon while the Japanese thought he was an adherent of Japan's puppet government.

The story, copyrighted by the Monitor, came from the paper's Chungking correspondent, Guenther Stein.

The Chinese had just returned from Japan, Stein said, after having graduated from a Japanese university. He visited Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and other main cities as late as last September, the youth said.

It was the American capture of Attu, he declared, which marked the end of popular belief in a final Japanese victory and safety of the Japanese islands." Since then "the danger of attacks has been dominating everybody's imagination."

"Only then did the people strongly realize that the scales were turning definitely against Japan. Only then did people become really aware that the government's oft-repeated 'guarantees' that the Japanese homeland will never be directedly attacked were spurious."

The turn of the tides at Attu, he related, brought home to the Japanese "how utterly inadequate were their air defenses. It is now popularly known that even Tokio's shallow subway cannot afford protection against heavy bombs.

"Liberal Japanese of my acquaintance share my impression that the early and heavy bombing of Japan would be most effective and might cause surprisingly favorable results for the Allies because there is now the possibility of complete and definite collapse of the people's trust in the government and the army."

"I have watched Japan from below, living among ordinary Japanese. Believe me, early Allied bombings easily may have a surprisingly large effect on an overstrained people whose entire attention now is focused on defense against air raids."

Shortage of Manpower

The former student said there was an acute manpower shortage in vital industries, notably in supplying fish, the secondary staple food after rice.

Lack of clothing is becoming more acute x x x for months before my departure, I was unable to get any soap although rouge and hair tonics were still to be had. It is incredible how denuded the shops are of necessities."

The Chinese said that food supplies, even the staple rice, now was rationed drastically and that workers for the agricultural areas were being drawn from school children, women and from Manchuria.

"Food supplies in small towns and villages were restricted, but still more or less sufficient. The shortage in the cities is getting worse because of bad distribution and now is acutely bad. I, like other city people, lived largely on rice and salted vegetables, and always hungry, having just enough to keep going."

To offset the rice shortage somewhat, beans and corn now are being mixed with it.

Two Ounces of Meat a Month

"Meat rations since 1942 have been curtailed to about one-tenth, being only about two ounces a month now. Instead of the former 12 to 20 eggs monthly, only three are available now.

He said the army was concealing the facts relating to war casualties and that, in some instances, bereaved ones were kept in ignorance of the deaths of their menfolk for as much as two years.

All classes of arts and law are to be discontinued this month, he said.

"All students are getting the fullest military training, leaving relatively little time even for 'useful' studies like engineering and chemistry. Even shopkeepers, certain professionals and officials are being forced to have two hours of military training a day. The students dislikse it but discipline is most strictly enforced and you must not forget that there is still some patriotism left in them."

Pacific Air Ace Ill

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 19 (AP).—Major George S. Welsh, air hero credited with shooting down sixteen Japanese planes in the South Pacific, is ill with malaria. The twenty-four-year-old ace, who returned from the war zone two months ago, was stricken Sunday and taken to the New Castle (Del.) army air base.

BUS DRIVER AND FARMER CAPTURED PRISONER OF WAR

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 19 — (AP) A school bus driver and a farmer today captured a German prisoner of war who escaped yesterday from Camp Breckinridge, Ky.

Herbert K. Moss, agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here, announced the recapture of Helmut von Der Aue, 24-year-old English-speaking German war prisoner, but withheld the names of the captors.

Moss said the school bus driver recognized the escaped prisoner from a description given last night in a radio broadcast. The bus driver saw the prisoner walking along a highway near Smith Mills, Ky.

The bus driver, aided by a farmmer, captured the fugitive and turned him over to the state highway patrol and deputies from the sheriff's office at Henderson, Ky.

At Henderson, Kennard Smith, a school bus driver, and Felix Thomas, a farmer, said they captured the prisoner by using Thomas' gun to keep him covered until deputy sheriff Glyn Seward and Sgt. Jack Watson of the state highway patrol arrived to take him in custody.

They said they had no trouble with him and he told them he had been a Nazi flier who was captured in Italy last September.

When the prisoner was searched, Moss said, "several well-drawn" maps of the eastern United States seacoast and Canada were found in his pockets.

Some Farmers in Iowa Prefer Jap-Americans to Kentuckians

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 19—(AP) An article sub-titled "Kentuckians or Japs?" from an Iowa Farm magazine formerly edited by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's was presented to a joint legislative appropriations committee by a riled group representing vocational agriculture in Kentucky today.

J. O. Matlick, editor of the Kentucky farmers' Home Journal, read passages from the article and declared that wires of protest were being prepared from dispatch to Wallace, Kentucky senators and representatives in Washington and other officials.

The magazine piece was published following a survey to determine if Iowa farmers would prefer Japanese - Americans or Kentucky mountaineers to relieve a labor shortage. Some typical answers were printed as follows:

"Japs couldn't be satisfied here. Our ways are too different. Kentuckians would blend completely with us in another generation."

"With a little more patience on our side we can teach the Kentuckians about Iowa farming. They may be mighty willing to learn."

"Let's give our American-born Japs a chance. They are more like us."

"If a local committee could pick the Kentucky farmers to do the jobs, they might work out all right."

"I don't trust the Japs, and I don't like Kentuckians. It seems we can manage if we get a little more machinery."

However, a tabulation of answers showed 40 per cent of the Iowa farm men would prefer workers from the hill counties of Kentucky to 10 per cent in favor of Japanese-Americans.

The group of a dozen men representing farm and labor interests in Kentucky sat solemnly while Matlick brought the matter of the legislators attentions. There was no immediate reaction from committeemen.

Matlick termed the article an insult in referring to a passage in which results of the survey showed 38 per cent of those contacted answered "no" to a direct question, "if 40 families from the hill counties of Kentucky could be brought into your county to take jobs, would you favor such action?"

"That means," the editor declared, "that 38 per cent of them don't want Kentuckians in Iowa."

J. E. Stanford, executive secretary of the Kentucky Farm Bureau federation, observed that "Iowans coming into Kentucky would know no more about raising tobacco than our eastern Kentucky mountain farmers would know about raising their crops."

Presentation of the article to the appropriations committee was in line with an appeal for more funds to promote vocational education, including vocational agriculture, in Kentucky.

"That's the kind of reputation we're getting because we're not educating our farmers," Matlick declared. "All they need is an opportunity."

COUNCIL OF AFL HITS PROPOSALS FOR LABOR DRAFT

JAN 20 1944

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 19 — (AP) In a blast at proposed national service legislation, the American Federation of Labor Executive council asserted today that although it had submitted voluntarily to a number of wartime controls the Federation "never will surrender" what it called the "basic freedom of American workers."

President William Green acknowledged at a news conference that on the basis of advices from Washington he believed a national service bill had "little chance" of enactment, but added, "You can not be sure."

A council statement said the AFL "has consistently supported every sound measure designed to win the war in the shortest possible time." Then, in an oblique criticism of communistic-tinged organizations, the statement added: "Unlike other groups, whose opposition to Nazism and Fascism is of recent and belated origin, the AFL from the very beginning vigorously and uncompromisingly denounced totalitarian dictatorship and recognized its basic hostility to democracy. x x x

"The one thing the AFL has not surrendered and never will surrender is the basic freedom of American workers. Fundamentally, this is a war between freedom and slavery, a war of free workers against slave workers. We believe that in freedom there is strength. The amazing speed with which free American workers have won the battle of war production against the enemy within two years upholds the truth of that principle."

Green said the statement would be telegraphed to every member of Congress.

30.24- 11913

ADD LONDON- HOWARD XXX OUT

WHILE A MEMBER OF THE FAMOUS "FLYING TIGERS" OVER BURMA AND CHINA, HOWARD SHOT DOWN 6 1/3 JAPANESE PLANES, SHARING ONE WITH TWO OTHER PILOTS, AND WAS DECORATED BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK. SINCE COMING TO BRITAIN, HE HAS DESTROYED ANOTHER GERMAN PLANE, THUS BRINGING HIS TOTAL SCORE OF CONFIRMED AND PROBABLES TO 13 1/3.

HE DECLARED THAT ACTION IN CHINA WAS SMALL-SCALE COMPARED WITH "THIS BIGGEST AIR OFFENSIVE CENTER IN THE WORLD."

"TELL YOU ONE THING, THOUGH," HE ADDED. "YOU HAVE A BETTER FEELING FLYING OVER FRANCE AND GERMANY IN A SINGLE-ENGINED PLANE THAN YOU HAVE FLYING OVER BURMA. YOU HAVE A FEELING YOU'LL GET BETTER TREATMENT HERE IF YOU GO DOWN. THERE, ONCE YOU'RE SHOT DOWN, YOU ARE EITHER LOST OR IN THE HANDS OF THE JAPS.

"I HAVE A PERSONAL HATRED FOR EVERY JAP, WHICH I DON'T FEEL FOR THE GERMANS."

JAN 20 1944

LONDON, FIRST ADD EDEN-COMMONS X X X MOMENT."

EDEN ALSO TOLD COMMONS IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION THAT BRITAIN WOULD NOT ASK THE UNITED STATES TO BAR AN INVESTIGATION OF JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMPS IN THE UNITED STATES IN RETALIATION FOR JAPAN'S REFUSAL TO PERMIT A SIMILAR PROBE OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING ALLIED PRISONERS IN JAPANESE HANDS.

THE ISSUE WAS RAISED BY SIR RALPH GLYNN, WHO CITED A REPORT THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAD ASKED THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AS A PROTECTING POWER TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION OF JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

EDEN SAID THAT THE MATTER OF WHETHER SUCH AN INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE PERMITTED IN VIEW OF JAPAN'S ATTITUDE WAS "CLEARLY ONE FOR THE UNITED STATES TO DECIDE."

DASH MATTER--ADD LONDON PRAVDA X X X WITHOUT SAYING.

--DASH--

THE SUNDAY TIMES, PUBLISHED SUNDAY ONLY AND NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH THE TIMES OF LONDON WHICH PUBLISHES SIX MORNINGS A WEEK, IS CONSERVATIVE IN POLICY AND FORMAT AND GENERALLY REGARDED AS AMONG THE MOST INFLUENTIAL SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS IN BRITAIN. JAN 20 1944

IT IS PUBLISHED BY ALLIED NEWSPAPERS, LTD., CONTROLLED BY THE WEALTHY LORD KEMSLEY, WHICH PUBLISHES A LARGE CHAIN OF NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT BRITAIN, INCLUDING THE LONDON SYNDAY CHRONICLE, THE DAILY SKETCH AND SUNDAY SKETCH OF LONDON, THE EMPIRE NEWS OF MANCHESTER, THE SUNDAY MAIL OF GLASGOW AND OTHERS.

LONDON--~~FIRST~~ ADD ~~NIGHT LEAD~~ RUSSIAN XXX ~~THE END~~.

(LONG) 1715

AMONG THE RECAPTURED TOWNS WAS BOLSHIE GORKI, TWO MILES SOUTH OF ROPSHA, INDICATING THE SUSTAINED NATURE OF THE RED ARMY DRIVE IN THE FREEDOM-FOR-LENINGRAD OFFENSIVE WHICH THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND LONG HAS FEARED.

THE 17-MONTH SIEGE OF LENINGRAD WAS BROKEN ONE YEAR AGO YESTERDAY BY A RUSSIAN THRUST THROUGH SCHLUESSELBURG, WHICH OPENED A NARROW CORRIDOR FROM THE EAST, BUT THE ENEMY HAD CLUNG CLOSE TO THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN SIDES OF THE CITY, AND CONTINUALLY HARASSED IT WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE.

BESIDES ANNOUNCING CAPTURE OF MANY OF THESE GUNS AND SLAUGHTER OF 20,000 GERMANS, THE RUSSIANS REPORTED THEY HAD TAKEN MORE THAN

1,000 PRISONERS.

THE GERMANS APPARENTLY STILL WERE WITHIN LONG CANNON RANGE OF LENINGRAD FROM THE ORANIENBAUM AREA, WHERE THEY HAVE HAD MORE THAN TWO YEARS IN WHICH TO DIG IN AND FORTIFY.

ON THE VOLKHOV RIVER FRONT ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTH OF LENINGRAD, THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE WHICH BEGAN SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THAT IN THE LENINGRAD SUBURBS CONTINUED TO MOVE WESTWARD. THE TWO DRIVES APPARENTLY WERE PLANNED JOINTLY TO BREAK COMPLETELY THE ENEMY SEMI-CIRCLE AROUND LENINGRAD.

THE DOUBLE OFFENSIVE ADDED TO THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE GERMANS, ALREADY HARASSED BY THE PUSH NORTH OF NOVOSOKOLNIKI, SOME 300 MILES SOUTH OF LENINGRAD AND THREATENING TO SWING TOWARD THE REAR OF THE ENEMY FORCES FACING LENINGRAD. FORTY MORE POINTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED CAPTURED IN THAT SLOW BUT STEADY THRUST.

JAN 20 1944

WHILE THE STILL-FROZEN NORTH WAS THE SCENE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR ACTION, THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN THE UKRAINE CONTINUED DESPITE UNSEASONAL RAIN.

THE RED ARMY OF THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT INCREASED ITS THREAT TO ROVNO IN OLD POLAND, HAVING TAKEN AND PASSED SLAVUTA, 32 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST. ANOTHER FORCE OF THIS ARMY WORKED GRADUALLY CLOSER TO ROVNO FROM THE NORTHEAST. THE SHEPETOVKA-ROVNO RAILWAY ONE OF FOUR RUNNING INTO ROVNO, WAS CUT BY CAPTURE OF SLAVUTA.

THE GERMANS MEANWHILE CONTENDED IN THEIR COMMUNIQUE THAT SOVIET ATTACKS OF GROWING INTENSITY IN THE LENINGRAD AREA WERE "REPELLED OR HELD IN BITTER FIGHTING," THAT A RUSSIAN-BREAK-THROUGH NORTH OF NEVEL ON THE CENTRAL FRONT WAS CLEANED UP BY A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK. A RUSSIAN BREAK-THROUGH BETWEEN KIROVOGRAD AND NIKOPOL ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT WAS REPORTED BY THE GERMANS, BUT IT, TOO, WAS DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BACK BY A COUNTER-ATTACK.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE GAVE EXTENSIVE DETAILS TO FILL IN THE SWEEPING PICTURE OF THE COMBAT ON THE SIX MAJOR FRONTS.

NORTH OF NOVGOROD, IT SAID, THE OFFENSIVE BEGAN AFTER POWERFUL ARTILLERY PREPARATION WHICH SILENCED AN "ENORMOUS NUMBER" OF ENEMY FIRING POSITIONS AND CLEARED THE WAY FOR SOVIET INFANTRY, TANKS AND ARTILLERY.

PARTICULARLY STUBBORN ENGAGEMENTS ON THAT FRONT WERE FOUGHT IN THE AREA OF A TOWN CALLED VECHKI, WHERE THE GERMANS REPEATEDLY FLUNG CONCENTRATED FORCES INTO COUNTER-ATTACKS. THE RUSSIANS, HOWEVER, SAID TWO REGIMENTS OF HITLERITES WERE ROUTED BY SKILLFULL RUSSIAN MANEUVER, AND THE TOWN WAS TAKEN. IN ANOTHER PART OF THE SAME FRONT, MORE THAN 2,000 GERMANS WERE LISTED AS SLAIN AND MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

SOUTH OF NOVGOROD, AFTER CROSSING THE FROZEN NORTH END OF LAKE ILMEN, THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED SEVERAL TOWNS AND ARE CONTINUING TO ADVANCE.

JAN 20 1944

NORTH OF NOVOSOKOLNIKI THE GERMANS BROUGHT UP RESERVES FOR REPEATED COUNTER-ATTACKS, ESPECIALLY IN THE AREA SOUTH OF NASVA, RAILWAY STATION CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS LAST WEEK. FIFTEEN HUNDRED GERMANS WERE KILLED AS THE RUSSIANS REPULSED THE COUNTER-ATTACKS AND TOOK MORE TOWNS, THE SUPPLEMENT SAID.

IN CAPTURING GOSHCHA, DISTRICT CENTER AND HIGHWAY-TOWN 18 MILES

30.24 - 11915

FROM ROVNO ON THE FIRST UKRAINE FRONT, THE RUSSIANS REPORTED THEY ROUTED A REGIMENT OF GERMAN INFANTRY AND CAPTURED SEVERAL ARTILLERY AND MORTAR BATTERIES AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION.

IN THE DNIEPER BEND AREA STILL FARTHER SOUTH, IN AN AREA SOUTHEAST OF DNIEPROPETROVSK, A GROUP OF 22 RUSSIAN SNIPERS WAS CREDITED WITH KILLING 216 GERMANS IN THE PAST NINE DAYS.

JAN 20 1944

BY HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, JAN. 19-(AP)-RED ARMY FORCES ON THE LENINGRAD AND VOLKHOV FRONTS IN NORTHERN RUSSIA SPRANG FORWARD TODAY IN A NEW OFFENSIVE CALCULATED TO END THE GERMAN SIEGE OF LENINGRAD, SECOND CITY OF THE SOVIET UNION.

TWO NEIGHBORING ARMY GROUPS, IT WAS DISCLOSED LAUNCHED SIMULTANEOUS ASSAULTS SEVERAL DAYS AGO TO BREAK THROUGH STRONG GERMAN DEFENSE LINES AND ARE NOW DEVELOPING THEIR DRIVES ON A LARGE SCALE. (PREVIOUS GERMAN BROADCASTS INDICATED THE NEW RUSSIAN ATTACKS BEGAN LAST FRIDAY.)

NO SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES HAVE AS YET BEEN ANNOUNCED AS CAPTURED, BUT IN THAT THICKLY-POPULATED AND HEAVILY FORTIFIED AREA A FEW YARDS OR MILES OF GROUND RANK AS IMPORTANT AS SOME CITIES AND TOWNS IN OTHER MORE OPEN SECTORS.

THE FACT THAT THE LAUNCHING OF THE OFFENSIVE COULD BE ANNOUNCED WAS TAKEN HERE TO MEAN THAT IT IS PROCEEDING SUCCESSFULLY.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT BEGAN THEIR PUSH SOUTH OF THE SUBURBAN TOWN OF ORANIENBAUM, 20 MILES WEST OF THE CITY ADJOINING PETERHOF, KNOWN AS THE VERSAILLES OF RUSSIA AND THE FORMER HOME OF THE CZARS. THE TOWN LIES ON THE SHORES OF THE BALTIC JUST SOUTH OF THE ISLAND NAVAL BASE OF KRONSTADT AND HAS BEEN IN RUSSIAN HANDS SINCE THE SIEGE BEGAN 17 MONTHS AGO.

AT THE SAME TIME RED ARMY FORCES ON THE VOLKHOV FRONT ATTACKED NORTH OF NOVGOROD, 100 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD BETWEEN LAKE ILMEN AND THE BALTIC.

JAN 20 1944

THE TWIN OPERATIONS APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN PLANNED JOINTLY TO BREAK THE GERMAN SEMI-CIRCLE AROUND LENINGRAD, UNDER CONSTANT THREAT OF ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.

THE BLOCKADE OF LENINGRAD WAS BROKEN A YEAR AGO BY A RED ARMY THRUST THROUGH THE FORTRESS TOWN OF SCHLESSELBURG, WHICH OPENED A NARROW CORRIDOR TO THE EAST. THE GERMANS, HOWEVER, DUG IN CLOSE TO THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN SIDES OF THE CITY, CONSTRUCTING AN ELABORATE SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATIONS.

(BERLIN BROADCASTS ACKNOWLEDGED REVERSES ON BOTH FRONTS AND SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE CONTINUING THEIR ATTACKS WITH WAVES OF TANKS AND STRONG INFANTRY FORCES.)

JAN 20 1944

THE DOUBLE OFFENSIVE AIMED AT RELIEVING LENINGRAD ADDED TO THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE GERMANS IN NORTH RUSSIA, ALREADY SORELY HARASSED BY ANOTHER SOVIET DRIVE NORTH OF NOVOSOKOLNIKI TOWARD THE REAR OF THEIR POSITIONS SOUTH OF LENINGRAD.

A RUSSIAN WAR BULLETIN SAID THAT THESE TROOPS, PART OF GEN. IVAN BAGRAMIAN'S FIRST BALTIC ARMY, YESTERDAY CAPTURED 40 MORE TOWNS IN THEIR SLOW BUT STEADY ADVANCE, INCLUDING THE RAILWAY STATION OF SHUBINO, FIVE MILES NORTH OF NOVOSOKOLNIKI, WHICH IS STILL HELD BY THE GERMANS. STRONG ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS WERE THROWN BACK WITH

HEAVY LOSSES, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID.

A15

AS THE FROZEN NORTH FLARED INTO ACTIVITY, FRONT DISPATCHES REPORTED CONTINUED GAINS IN THE WESTERN UKRAINE DESPITE UNSEASONABLE RAIN AND MUD. HERE GEN. NIKOLAI VATUTIN'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY INCREASED ITS THREAT TO THE KEY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF ROVNO, 110 MILES SOUTH OF PINSK.

TROOPS OF VATUTIN'S CENTER STORMED THE TOWN OF SLAVUTA, ON THE WARSAW-BERDICHEV MAIN TRUNK LINE AND THE GORIN RIVER, 32 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ROVNO. THEY BY-PASSED THE RAIL JUNCTION OF SHEPETOVKA, 13 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST, IN THEIR ADVANCE, AND CAPTURED A JAN 20 1944 RAILWAY TRAIN, MANY BIG GUNS AND STORES OF SUPPLIES AS THEY MOVED WESTWARD. OTHER VATUTIN UNITS IN THE REGION OF TUCHIN AND GORINGRAD WERE LESS THAN 15 MILES FROM ROVNO TO THE NORTHEAST, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED, AND WERE GRADUALLY WORKING TOWARD THEIR OBJECTIVE OVER SWAMPY TERRAIN. JAN 20 1944

THE COMMUNIQUE GAVE NO DETAILS OF FIGHTING ON OTHER SECTORS OF THE LONG FRONT EXCEPT TO SAY THAT THERE WAS RECONNAISSANCE ACTIVITY AND "ENGAGEMENTS OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE" IN SOME SECTORS.

LONDON, JAN 19-(AP)-A SOVIET ORDER OF THE DAY ADDRESSED TO LT.GEN.LEONID A.GOVOROV AS BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BYTHE SOVIET MONITOR:

OUR TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT, CONDUCTING AN OFFENSIVE FROM THE AREAS OF PULKOVO AND SOUTH OF ORANIENBAUM, PIERCED HEAVILY FORTIFIED PERMANENT GERMAN DEFENSES OF GREAT DEPTH AND AFTER FIVE DAYS OF STUBBORN FIGHTING ADVANCED IN EVERY DIRECTION FROM 12 TO 20 KILOMETERS AND WIDENED THE BREAK-THROUGH ON EVERY SECTOR OF THE OFFENSIVE BY 35 TO 40 KILOMETERS ALONG THE FRONT.

AS A RESULT OF THE BREAK-THROUGH WHICH WAS CARRIED OUT BY TROOPS OF THIS FRONT ON JAN.19 OUR TROOPS CAPTURED BY STORM THE TOWN OF KRASNOYE SELO WHICH WAS TRANSFORMED BY THE GERMANS INTO A FORTRESS, AS WELL AS ROPSHA, A POWERFUL STRONG POINT OF ENEMY DEFENDERS AND AN IMPORTANT JUNCTION OF ROADS. JAN 20 1944

IN THE COURSE OF THE OFFENSIVE OUR TROOPS INFLICTED A SERIOUS DEFEAT ON SEVEN GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND CAPTURED A LARGE GROUP OF ENEMY HEAVY ARTILLERY WHICH HAD SYSTEMATICALLY SHELLED THE CITY OF LENINGRAD.

IN THE BREAK THROUGH OF THE GERMAN DEFENSES AND IN THE FIGHTING FOR KRASNOYE SELO DISTINCTION WAS WON BY THE TROOPS COMMANDED BY COL.GEN.MASLENNIKOV; LT.GEN.FEDYUNINSKY; MAJGEN.SIMONYAK; MAJ.GEN. ANDREYEV; MAJ.GEN.FADEYEV; COL.ROMANENKO AND ARTILLERYMEN COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN. OF ARTILLERY MIKHALKIN; JAJ.GEN. OF ARTILLERY CHERNYATSKY; TANKMEN COMMANDED BY COL.ZHUKOV AND AIRMEN COMMANDED BY AIR MARSHAL GOLOVANV, LT.GEN. OF AVIATION RYBALKINTES AND LT.GEN. OF AVIATION SOROKIN.

TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY, UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH DISTINGUISHI THEMSELVES IN THE FIGHTING WILL BEAR THE NAME OF "KRASNOYE SELO" AND "ROPSHA" AND ARE RECOMMENDED TO BE AWARDED WITH ORDERS.

TODAY AT 9 .M. (MOSCOW TIME) THE CAPITAL OF THE MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, WILL SALUTE THE GALLANT TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT WHICH

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PIERCED THE GERMAN DEFENSES AND LIBERATED THE TOWNS OF KRASNOYE SELO AND ROPSHA WITH 20 ARTILLERY SALVOS FROM 224 GUNS.

FOR THESE EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHICH CARRIED OUT THE BREAK-THROUGH AND TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE TOWNS OF KRASNOYE SELO AND ROPSHA.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND!

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS!

LONDON JAN 19-(AP)-THE MOSCOW MAGAZINE "WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS" SAID TODAY THAT HITLER'S HOPES OF SPLITTING THE ALLIES WERE BURIED FOREVER BY THE DECISIONS OF THE MOSCOW AND TEHERAN CONFERENCES AND ADDED THAT "THE PEOPLES OF THE COUNTRIES ALLIED WITH US AND THEIR RESPONSIBLE LEADERS MUST UNDERSTAND THE EFFORTS BEING MADE BY NAZI ELEMENTS."

HOWEVER THE MAGAZINE ARTICLE, REPORTED IN A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW, DENOUNCED "UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY OF DEFEATISTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN" AND CALLED FOR CLEANSING OF THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE FROM POISONOUS GASSES" SPREAD BY THE NAZIS IN AN ATTEMPT TO SPLIT THE ALLIES.

IN ANOTHER ARTICLE THE SAME MAGAZINE DENOUNCED PREMIER MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, DECLARING THAT HE WAS DOING "PRACTICALLY NOTHING" TO PURGE SOUTHERN ITALY OF FASCISTS. IT DEMANDED THAT PRINCIPLES ESTABLISHED AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS BE ENERGETICALLY APPLIED WITH FULLER PARTICIPATION IN THE POLITICAL LIFE OF ITALY BY THE ALL-PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION.

BY RICHARD R. KASISCHKE

LONDON, JAN. 19-(AP)-BRITISH AIR EXPERTS JOINED TODAY IN PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S SENSATIONAL NEW LONG-RANGE MUSTANG (P-51B) FIGHTERS, WHICH WERE DISCLOSED YESTERDAY TO HAVE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 87 GERMAN PLANES AGAINST A LOSS OF SIX IN THEIR FIRST 15 MISSIONS.

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THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE IMPROVED MUSTANG--DARLING OF THE USAAF AND NEMESIS OF THE LUFTWAFFE--WERE MADE PUBLIC AT AN OFFICIAL "UNVEILING" OF ONE OF THE DOUGHTY LITTLE FIGHTERS IN THE PRESENCE OF A GROUP OF CORRESPONDENTS.

BRITISH WRITERS IMMEDIATELY LABELLED IT "THE PLANE TO REACH BERLIN" AND "THE SHIP THAT CAN DO ALL THE TRICKS 450 MILES AWAY FROM HOME AND SEVEN MILES UP."

ALTHOUGH THE NEW MUSTANGS HAVE BEEN OPERATING INCOGNITO IN THIS THEATER SINCE LAST DEC. 1, THEIR PRESENCE WAS REVEALED ONLY LAST WEEK AFTER THEY HAD ESCORTED A BIG FORMATION OF FLYING FORTRESSES TO OSCHERSLEBEN -- LESS THAN 100 MILES FROM BERLIN -- IN THE DEEPEST FIGHTER PENETRATION OF GERMANY UP TO THAT TIME.

THE GREAT RANGE OF THESE FIGHTERS -- WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO SHEPHERD AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS WHEN THEY LAUNCH THEIR FIRST GREAT RAID ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL ITSELF --- IS MADE POSSIBLE BY AUXILIARY FUEL TANKS UNDER THE WINGS.

THE TANKS CAN BE REPLACED BY 500-POUND BOMBS, QUICKLY CONVERTING THE MUSTANGS INTO FIGHTER-BOMBERS CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING THE ALLIES GROUND ARMIES WHEN THEY LAUNCH THEIR INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE.

THE MUSTANG THUS IS IN EFFECT A DOUBLE THREAT.

THE IMPROVED MUSTANG, POWERED WITH ROLLS ROYCE-MERLIN ENGINES AND FUELED FROM EXTRA TANKS, IS A MILITARY SECRET, BUT ITS PROLONGED COMBAT ACTION IN THE RECENT GREAT BATTLES OVER OSCHERSLEBEN AND BRUNSWICK INDICATES THAT IT HAS PLENTY OF MARGIN. IT IS NO SECRET THAT IT CAN OPERATE WITH PRECISION AT 35,000 FEET, WHILE ITS TOP SPEED IS IN EXCESS OF 400 MILES PER HOUR.

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES DISCLOSED YESTERDAY SHOWED THAT TO DATE THE MUSTANGS HAVE DEFINITELY DESTROYED 41 ENEMY PLANES, PROBABLY SHOT DOWN 13 MORE AND DAMAGED 33 TO ESTABLISH A PRONOUNCED SUPERIORITY OVER ANYTHING THE GERMANS HAVE SENT UP.

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THE MUSTANG HAD THEIR BIGGEST DAY DURING THE KIEL RAID JAN. 5, WHEN THEY SHOT DOWN 16 NAZI PLANES WITHOUT LOSS. THEY SHOT DOWN 15 MORE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WITHOUT LOSS LAST TUESDAY ON THE OSCHERSLEBEN RAID.

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 19-(AP)-A GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, LT. COL. VON OLBERG, WRITING IN THE DANZIGER VERPOSTEN, SCOFFED TODAY AT THE POSSIBILITY OF AN EARLY ALLIED INVASION OF THE BALKANS FROM ITALY AND ASSERTED THAT THE ALLIES COULD NOT MAKE SUCH A MOVE UNTIL THEY GET BEYOND ROME.

OLBERG ALSO ASSERTED THAT THE ALLIES MUST ADVANCE TO THE PO RIVER IN ITALY BEFORE THEY CAN HOPE TO MOUNT AN ATTACK AGAINST THE SOUTHERN FRENCH COAST BETWEEN TOULON AND MARSEILLE.

LONDON, JAN 20-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT SABOTEURS HAD WRECKED THE PAU-TOULOUSE EXPRESS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, KILLING 25 PERSONS AND INJURING 150. #

MOSCOW, JAN. 19-(AP)— U.S. AMBASSADOR W. AVERELL HARRIMAN AWAITED TODAY A REPLY FROM THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT TO WASHINGTON'S EXPRESSION OF WILLINGNESS TO TRY TO NEGOTIATE THE ITS DIFFERENCES WITH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON.

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HARRIMAN IS IN AN EXCELLENT POSITION TO ACT AS AN INTERMEDIARY BECAUSE OF HIS SERVICE IN LONDON AS LEASE-LEND EXPEDITER, WHICH GAVE HIM A FIRSTHAND KNOWLEDGE OF THE POLISH SITUATION AS WELL AS A PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH MANY POLES BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT. #

BELFAST, JAN 19-(AP)-BELFAST'S FIRST DOUBLE AMERICAN WEDDING WAS SOLEMNIZED TODAY.

CORP. JOHN ROBERT DICKERSON, LIVONIA, MO., MARRIED MISS COLLEN CRAIG, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE DAVID CRAIG OF DES MOINES, IOWA, AND MRS. CRAIG WHO NOW LIVES IN BELFAST.

SGT. CLIFFORD OMAR DERINGER, REASNOR, IOWA, MARRIED MISS MARGARET

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RADCLIFFE.

BOTH BRIDES WORK IN THE AMERICAN RED CROSS CLUB HERE, WHERE THEY MET THEIR FUTURE HUSBANDS.

ADD ALLIED H-Q, ALGIERS - (KENNEDY) XX CASSINO

AN OFFICIAL MILITARY COMMENTATOR SAID THERE WAS NOTHING TO SUPPORT PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT AMERICAN PATROLS HAD CLASHED WITH GERMAN TROOPS INSIDE CASSINO, THOUGH THEY HAD MADE QUICK THRUSTS ACROSS THE RAPIDO NORTH OF THE TOWN TO FEEL OUT ENEMY POSITIONS. THE GERMANS STILL ARE HOLDING THE TOWN FIRMLY AND HAVE IT SURROUNDED WITH STRONG DEFENSES.

JAN 20 1944

THE COMPANION FIFTH ARMY DRIVES ALONG THE TWO MAIN HIGHWAYS FROM SOUTHERN ITALY TO ROME--ONE 70, THE OTHER 80 MILES FROM THE ETERNAL CITY--WERE ASSISTED BY THE MOST INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST NAZI COMMUNICATIONS YET UNDERTAKEN IN ITALY. FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY, FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS OF THE 15TH STRATEGIC AIR FORCE SUSPENDED THEIR LONG-DISTANCE BOMBING YESTERDAY TO JOIN THE TACTICAL FORCE IN CRUSHING BLOWS AT RAILWAY LINES ABOVE ROME. AGAIN THERE WAS NO NAZI FIGHTER OPPOSITION WHATEVER, AND RAILROAD YARDS AND ROLLING STOCK WERE WRECKED WITH A MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY. RAF WELLINGTONS AGAIN JOINED THE ATTACK TODAY.

CANADIAN TROOPS WHO OPENED AN ATTACK ALONG A 1,000-YARD FRONT NEAR THE ADRIATIC TWO DAYS AGO WERE REPORTED BY THE CAIRO RADIO TO HAVE CAPTURED A HILL A MILE NORTHWEST OF SAN TOMMASO. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, HOWEVER, SAID THE CANADIANS HAD BEEN FORCED TO WITHDRAW BEFORE NAZI COUNTERATTACKS AFTER TAKING LIMITED OBJECTIVES.

BARI, ITALY, JAN. 19-(AP)-LEADERS OF THE FIRST CONGRESS OF FREE ITALIAN PARTIES SCHEDULED TO MEET HERE JAN. 28 CHARGED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO WAS ATTEMPTING TO SABOTAGE THE CONGRESS AND "CREATE A FEELING OF PANIC" AMONG THE ITALIAN PEOPLE IN ADVANCE OF THE ASSEMBLY. JAN 20 1944

THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT HAS ARRESTED EIGHT MEN IN THE BRINDISI REGION WHO WERE SCHEDULED TO ATTEND THE CONGRESS, [illegible] BY ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT WAS FEARED.

IN ADDITION TO MAKING THE ARRESTS, THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT AND KING VITTORIO EMANUELE, WHOSE ABDICATION WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY BE DEMANDED BY THE CONGRESS, HAVE SENT A LARGE CONTINGENT OF POLICE TO BARI IN AN EFFORT TO CONVINCE THE PEOPLE THAT THE CONGRESS IS A MENACE TO ITALY, IT WAS CHARGED.

POLICE WERE PATROLLING IN LARGER GROUPS THAN USUAL AND CARRYING CARBINES INSTEAD OF PISTOLS, A LEADER SAID.

HE ALSO SAID THAT ITALIAN TROOPS IN THIS AREA WERE ORDERED TO REMAIN IN THEIR BARRACKS IN READINESS FOR POSSIBLE RIOTING--A MOVE WHICH COULD ONLY BE DESIGNED TO SPREAD A FEELING OF PANIC AMONG THE PEOPLE.

JAN 20 1944

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SIX AUTHORIZED POLITICAL PARTIES IN ITALY FIRST PLANNED TO MEET IN NAPLES BUT THIS WAS NOT PERMITTED BY THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT ON THE GROUND THAT NAPLES WAS TOO NEAR THE FRONT AND THE MEETING MIGHT CREATE FRICTION IN THE CITY.

LONDON, JAN 19-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED TODAY THAT SEVERAL ALLIED DIVISIONS HAD LAUNCHED A STRONG ATTACK IN ITALY "EAST OF THE GULF OF GAETA," WITH FIGHTING STILL IN FULL SWING ON THIS

APPROACH TO ROME.

THIS COULD BE THE BRITISH ATTACK, ANNOUNCED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ALGIERS, THAT PUNCHED ACROSS THE GARIGLIANO RIVER, OR POSSIBLY A NEW ACTION IN THAT SAME GENERAL AREA.

THE GARIGLIANO FLOWS INTO THE NORTHERN PART OF THE GULF OF GAETA.

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

U.S. 15TH AIRFORCE BASE IN ITALY, JAN. 19-(AP)-U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS BASED IN ITALY CARRIED ON THEIR CAMPAIGN TO PARALYZE COMMUNICATIONS NORTH OF ROME BY SMASHING AT THREE RAILWAY LINES LEADING FROM FLORENCE TO THE WEST COAST YESTERDAY AND AGAIN MET NO INTERFERENCE FROM GERMAN PLANES.

JAN 20 1944

TARGETS FOR THE BOMBS OF THE FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WERE THE RAILROAD YARDS AT PISA, PISTOIA, POGGIBONSI, PONTEDERA AND CERTALDO AND THE AIRDROME AT PISTOIA.

THE OBJECTIVES WERE REPORTED WELL COVERED WITH BOMB BURSTS AND ONE PILOT, CAPT. ARTHUR B.SWAN OF ANACONDA, MONT., EXPRESSED THE SIMPLICITY OF THE OPERATION IN THESE WORDS:

"WE WENT UP THERE, WE DROPPED OUR BOMBS ON THE TARGET, AND THEN WE CAME HOME."

LIBERATORS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE RAILROAD YARDS AT PISA AND RETURNING CREWMEN SAID FLAMES WERE SPIRALLING UP FROM SEVERAL BUILDINGS, BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN WAREHOUSES, WHEN THEY LEFT.

ONE LIBERATOR BOMBARDIER, 2ND LT. GEORGE I.FIELDS OF LOS ANGELES, SAID, "THE OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE WAS 30 DEGREES BELOW ZERO, BUT THE FIRE STARTED BY THE PLANES JUST AHEAD OF US LOOKED VERY WARM AND WE MADE IT WARMER."

THE OTHER FOUR RAILROAD YARDS WERE SMACKED BY FORTRESSES AND PRELIMINARY REPORTS OF THE PISTOIA RAID SAID A LOCOMOTIVE SHED WAS DESTROYED AND ROLLING STOCK AND REPAIR BUILDINGS IN THE YARDS WERE HIT.

THE NEARBY AIRDROME AT PISTOIA WAS HIT AND CREWMEN SAID THEIR BOMBS STRADDLED A RAILROAD BRIDGE AND CAME VERY CLOSE TO A HIGHWAY BRIDGE. BOMB BURSTS WERE OBSERVED VERY NEAR AN ASSEMBLY PLANT AT THE AIRFIELD.

THE YARDS AT POGGIBONSI, PONTEDERA AND CERTALDO WERE LIKEWISE WELL-COVERED WITH BOMBS, CREWMEN SAID, AND WAREHOUSES AND FREIGHT CARS NEAR THE RAILROAD BRIDGE AT PONTEDERA WERE REPORTED BADLY BEATEN UP.

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"WE HAD UNUSUALLY GOOD VISIBILITY AND I COULD SEE SIX DIFFERENT POINTS UNDER ATTACK AT THE SAME TIME, WITH AMERICAN PLANES ALL OVER THE SKY," SAID MAJ. GORDON SARRE, 222 E. 57TH ST., NEW YORK.

MITCHELLS OF THE 12TH AIR FORCE JOINED IN THE ATTACK ON GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS WITH A RAID AGAINST A VIADUCT AND RAIL TARGETS AT TERNI, NORTH OF ROME. ALTHOUGH SMOKE OBSCURED RESULTS AT THE VIADUCT, 1ST. LT. J.G.BOYLE OF MANHATTAN, KAS., BOMBARDIER, SAID, "I SAW BOMBS BURSTING ALL AROUND THE VIADUCT."

HITS WERE SCORED ON THE TERNI RAILROAD YARDS AND P-40 WARHAWKS ACCOMPANYING THE MITCHELLS SAID THE BOMB PATTERN WAS GOOD.

OTHER WARHAWKS MEANWHILE MADE IT DIFFICULT FOR THE GERMANS IN YUGOSLAVIA WITH ATTACKS ON SHIPPING AND RAILROADS.

ONE FORMATION OF WARHAWKS STRAFED AN ENGINE AND 12 CARS IN THE

DOCK AREA AT PLOCA, YUGOSLAVIA AND THEN PEPPERED A 200-FOOT VESSEL IN THE PLOCA ESTUARY.

NO ENEMY PLANES WERE ENCOUNTERED ON ANY OF THESE MISSIONS BUT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS INTENSE OVER THE YUGOSLAVIAN TARGETS.

A PHOTO INTERPRETER SAID TODAY THAT PICTURES TAKEN AFTER SUNDAY'S RAID ON THE MESSERSCHMITT PLANT AT KLAGENFURT IN SOUTHERN AUSTRIA SHOWED TEN DIRECT HITS IN THE FACTORY AREA WHICH WOULD INDICATE SUBSTANTIAL INTERNAL DAMAGE. A CARPENTER SHOP AND A NUMBER OF WAREHOUSES WERE TOTALLY DESTROYED AND WORKSHOPS AND OFFICE BUILDINGS WERE PARTLY DESTROYED.

by lynn heinzerling

JAN 20 1944

with the eighth army in italy, jan. 18 (delayed)-(ap)-the italian nurse didn't know what edward miller's rank was and she didn't know how he fell into the hands of the germans. but she did understand his longing to tell his mother not to worry.

so a letter is on the way to mrs. a. e. miller, 2015 benjamin ave., nashville, tenn., telling her that while her son is now en route to a german prison camp, he has recovered from his wounds.

with the letter is going the soldier's hamilton wrsitwatch a signet ring and this note:

"mother -- do not worry. it will be all right. edward."

it is not known here how miller became a prisoner of the germans and was taken to a hospital at atessa. it is not how he was wounded, but it is thought he may have been a flier.

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when it became necessary in october for the germans to evacuate atessa they found miller well enough to travel and sent him off to germany. knowing this was coming, miller called his nurse, sister lucina out the note on a page from his diary. on another page he wrote his mother's address.

sister lucina took the note, his watch and the ring and concealed them behind a brick wall.

when the germans left and the british arrived, sister lucina opened the cache in the wall and handed the note and jewelry to an officer of the allied military government.

one thing puzzled the officers. the note was dated

oct. 13, 1942 instead of 1943. the believe, however, that miller inadvertently made a mistake of ~~anymore~~ the year. ~~him~~ an amg officer has written a letter to mrs. miller .

(THE WAR DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED MRS. MILLER JAN. 8 THAT HER SON, LISTED ON THE ARMY ROLLS AS TECH. SGT. ALBERT E. MILLER, 30, WAS A PRISONER OF THE GERMANS.)

apr mky heinzerlings 02200 jb 1025aew

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BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN (210)

ALGIERS, JAN 19-(AP)-GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE ASKED FRENCHMEN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THEIR MOTHERLAND TO HAVE FAITH IN THE MILITARY LEADERS TODAY AND THE FRENCH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY VOTED CONFIDENCE IN THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S MILITARY AND NAVAL POLICY.

PREVIOUSLY WAR AND AIR COMMISSIONER ANDRE LETROQUER TOLD THE ASSEMBLY THAT ACTION HAD BEEN TAKEN AGAINST 1,100 OFFICERS IN A PURGE OF COLLABORATIONISTS AND SAID SOME 500,000 FRENCH TROOPS WERE EAGER TO FIGHT.

THE ASSEMBLY UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ASKTHE ALLIES FOR AS MANY ARMS FOR FRANCE AS POSSIBLE. THE ASSEMBLY ALSO PETITIONED THE COMMITTEE TO ELIMINATE TRAITORS FROM THE ARMED FORCES AND TO UNIFY VARIOUS OUTFITS INTO A TRULY NATIONAL ARMY.

SPEAKING FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE HIS MEETING AT MARRAKESH WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, DE GAULLE SAID THAT, THANKS TO THEIR ARMY AND TO THE AID FROM THE ALLIES, FRENCHMEN WOULD BE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COMMON VICTORY.

AS AN APPARENT SEQUEL TO THE MARRAKESH CONVERSATIONS, WHERE CHURCHILL'S REPORTED TO HAVE ASKED DE GAULLE TO COOPERATE IN ALLIED MILITARY STRATEGY AND TO AVOID DISPUTES WITH FRENCH ARMY LEADERS, DE GAULLE SAID FRANCE SHOULD HAVE CONFIDENCE IN HER MILITARY COMMAND, "BOTH THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN RETAINED AND THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN NEWLY NAMED."

SOME ASSEMBLYMEN HAVE BEEN CRITICIZING OFFICERS SUCH AS GEN. ALPHONSE JUIN, WHO SERVED UNDER VICHY UNTIL THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN AFRICA.

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CAIRO, JAN 19-(AP)-WHAT ASTOUNDS NELSON EDDY ON HIS CURRENT TOUR OF AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST FOR THE USO IS THE WAY PEOPLE PULL OUT PIANOS WHERE NO PIANOS EVER EXISTED BEFORE.

ONLY ONE AREA FAILED TO MAKE GOOD, BUT THE DIFFICULTY WAS QUICKLY REMEDIED IN TYPICAL GI FASHION.

THIS WAS ON THE SOUTH COAST OF ARABIA AND NO PIANOS WERE AVAILABLE EITHER AT SALALA OR MASIRAH. SO WORD WAS FLASHED TO KHARTOUM AND A FEW HOURS LATER A CHAPLAIN'S ORGAN WAS FLOWN IN ABOARD A U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE. #

JAN 20 1944

ADD ADV-ALLIED H.Q. N-GUINEA-COLEMENTS XX THERE

THE AMERICANS USED TACTICS REMINISCENT OF EARLY INDIAN WARS, WITH A MODERN TOUCH ADDED BY PLANES AND TANKS.

TROOPS ESPECIALLY TRAINED TO FIGHT IN DENSE UNDERGROWTH, MANY OF THEM OF INDIAN BLOOD, OUT-JUNGLED THE CRAFTY NIPPONESE IN THEIR ATTACK LAST SUNDAY. THE ENEMY WAS FORCED INTO DISORDERLY RETIREMENT FROM AN AREA MORE THAN A HALF MILE DEEP IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN POSITIONS ON CAPE MERKUS PENINSULA.

MORE THAN A HUNDRED ENEMY DEAD WERE LEFT IN THE JUNGLE, GENERAL

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DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED WEDNESDAY, AND SEVERAL FIELD PIECES AND MACHINEGUNS WERE CAPTURED. THUS DID THE "BUSHMASTERS" OF THE 158TH INFANTRY REGIMENT FROM NEW MEXICO,; 9()-29.-, COLORADO AND OTHER STATES REPLY TO THE TOKYO RADIO FULMINATION OF LAST WEEK THAT ARAWE WAS AGAIN IN JAPANESE HANDS.

A FUERIOUS BOMBING AND STRAFING, IN WHICH 87 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES WERE CONCENTRATED ON THE AREA IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF THE AMERICANS, PACED THE ASSAULT. THEN THE BUSHMASTERS, NAMED FOR THE DEADLY SNAKE ENCOUNTERED IN TRAINING IN PANAMA JUNGLES, STRUCK. THEIR CUNNING, THE GLASH OF THEIR KNIVES, THE BULLSEYE FIRE OF THEIR PISTOLS AND RIFLES ROCKED THE JAPS BACK ON THEIR HEELS. TANKS BACKED UP THE ASSAULT.

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UMTINGALU VILLAGE, WHICH ONCE HELD UP ONE PHASE OF THE ARAWE INVASION LAST DEC.15, STILL HAS NOT BEEN RECAPTURED FROM THE JAPANESE, WHO WON IT IN A COUNTER THRUST. THE BUSHMASTERS, HOWEVER, HAVE THEIR EYE ON IT.

ELSEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WEDNESDAY'S COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF MORE ALLIED AIR RAIDS IN VITAL AREAS ALONG THE COASTS OF NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN. HEAVY BOMBERS MADE ANOTHER LONG RANGE STRIKE AT AMBOINA, SETTING AFIRE A LARGE ENEMY CARGO SHIP IN AMBON HARBOR, THE FORMER DUTCH NAVAL BASE. THREE OF EIGHT INTERCEPTING ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED AND PROBABLY A FOURTH.

ADD MUNDA XXX FIGTHER

1ST LT.JAMES L.WHITE III, 651 30TH ST., NEWPORT NEWS, VA., FORMER UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA FOOTBALL PLAYER, GOT "AN EFFECTIVE NEAR MISS" ON THE BOW OF A CARGO SHIP "WHICH MUST HAVE BUCKLED THE PLATES." HE LED A TORPEDO BOMBER FORMATION AND HIS GUNNER, CPL. AUGUSTUS MOON, PAINTSVILLE, KY., SHOT DOWN A ZERO.

BY MURLIN SPENCER

WITH THE U.S. MARINES AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN,JAN.16-((DELAYED)-(AP)-THE ONCE LUSH JUNGLE TRAIL TO HILL 660 IS SHATTERED AND TORN BY GUNFIRE AND KNEE DEEP IN MUD, AND ALONG ITS SIDES ARE TWO KINDS OF MEN -- VICTORIOUS UNITED STATES MARINES AND DEAD JAPANESE.

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THE TRAIL HAS BECOME TYPICAL OF JUNGLE BATTLEGROUNDS. HOU FILL YOUR WATER CANTEEN AND SET OUT.

A TRUCK ON ITS WAY TO TAKE HOT FOOD -- THE FIRST IN 24 HOURS -- TO MEN OF CAPT.JOSEPH BUCKLEY, DANVERS,MASS., TAKES HOU ABOARD.

DURING THE NIGHT THE JAPS WHO WERE KNOCKED OFF HILL 660 MADE A BREAK FOR THE BEACH. BUCKLEY'S MEN KILLED EIGHT OR MORE OF THEM, THE OTHERS ARE STILL WANDERING THROUGH THE JUNGLE. SO A PATROL PRECEDES THR TRUCK TO CLEAR THE WAY.

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ALONG THE BORGEN BAY SIDE IS A FORMER JAPANESE BARGE HIDEOUT AND THE WRECKAGE OF AT LEAST 25 BARGES LITTERS THE SHORE. NEARBY IS A JAPANESE COMMAND CAR WITH SEVEN SEATS AND ALONGSIDE IT SEVEN GRAVES. THE JAPANESE PUT UP STICKS TO DECORATE THE GRAVES.

AS YOU NEAR BUCKLEY'S FORCE STAFF SGT.DON HALLMAN,SR., 51-01 THIRTY-NINTH AVE., LONG ISLAND,N.Y., AND SGT.ROBERT BRENNER, 3314 CHURCH AVE., BROOKLYN,N.Y., MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENTS, BOARD THE TRUCK.

HALLMAN, FORMER NEW YORK NEWS DESK MAN, TELLS HOW HE GOT HIS FIRST

JAP SNIPER, ADDING "I GOT TWO WITNESSES TO SIGN AN AFFIDAVIT PROVING IT." HALLMAN WAS WITH TWO OTHER MARINES IN THE JUNGLES WHEN SNIPERS OPENED UP, AND AFTER THE OTHERS EACH GOT ONE "THEY LET ME GET THE THIRD," HE SAID. "HE TUMBLED HEAD OVER HEELS OUT OF A TREE."

THE MARINES CROWD AROUND THE FOOD TRUCK AT THE COMMAND POST. BUCKLEY ALMOST A LEGENDARY FIGURE IN THE MARINE CORPS, SITS ON AN ANTITANK GUN. HE HAS BEEN IN THE CORPS 28 YEARS AND WAS IN SHANGHAI IN 1932 WHEN THE JAPANESE BOMBED THE CITY. HE MET THE JAPANESE LATER AT GUADALCANAL.

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FROM HERE THE TRAIL RISES ABRUPTLY AND YOU STAY CLOSE TO YOUR TWO SCOUTS; LEROY STEWART OF HELENA,MONT., AND ALLEN ARMSTRONG, BELOIT,WIS. BUCKLEY TELLS YOU THAT THIS SIDE OF THE HILL IS PROBABLY CLEAR OF JAPS, "BUT I CAN'T GUARANTEE IT."

BUT THIS SIDE IS TOO STEEP, WITH EVERY TREE BLASTED OFF BY ARTILLERY AND AIR BOMBERS, AND SO YOU TURN BACK AFTER A SHORT DISTANCE TO TRY THE OTHER SIDE. YOU NO MORE THAN RETURN THAN YOU HEAR A JAPANESE MACHINEGUN OPEN UP ON THE SLOPE. YOU ARE GLAD YOU CAME DOWN.

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ON THE OTHER SIDE ARE PATCHES OF JUNGLE WHICH LOOK AS THOUGH A FOREST FIRE SWEPT THROUGH THEM. LT.FRANK FARRELL OF 34 WEST 10TH, NEW YORK CITY, FORMER MIDTOWN REPORTER FOR THE WORLD-TELEGRAM, ASKS A MARINE WHO IS POKING THROUGH A CAPTURED MACHINEGUN NEST IF ANY BOOBY TRAPS HAVE BEEN FOUND. THE MARINE REPLIES: "NONE YET."

A LITTLE FARTHER IS A SURE SIGN OF BATTLE: AN EMPTY BLOOD PLASMA BOTTLE TIED WITH A WHITE CORD TO A BUSH, WITH THE RUBBER TUBE STILL DANGLING. THIS MEANT THAT ANOTHER MARINE HAD BEEN GIVEN A CHANCE FOR LIFE.

HERE THE TRAIL RUNS INTO A ROAD DEEP IN MUD. COULD GO NO FARTHER. BESIDE A LIGHT TANK SAT CORP.PAUL KELLEY OF 2761 MERWIN AVE., PITTSBURGH,PA.; SGT.VICTOR SHANNON, 3515 WABASH AVE., DETROIT; PVT.ANTHONY DIMARZIO, CAMPBELL,O., AND CORP.VINCENT SPIRITI, SCRANTON,PA. THEY WERE LOOKING FOR
A WAY TO GET THE TANK FARTHER FORWARD.

WHEN THE MARINES HEAR THAT THERE IS A CORRESPONDENT AROUND THEY GATHER CLOSE SAYING, "HOW ABOUT TELLING THE FOLKS AT HOME THAT WE ARE ALL RIGHT."

THERE ARE KENNETH OSGOOD, 89 NEW BRITAIN AVE., HARTFORD,CONN.; CHARLES WINFIELD, 14620 CLOVERDALE, DETROIT; WILLIAM JACKSON, ELIZABETH CITY,N.C.; BOB HAIBON, VALLEY STREAM, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; RUBEN STEVENS, GREENVILLE,TEX.; JAMES ALLISON, LOUISVILLE,KY.; RICHARD W.LEGG, QUINWOOD,W.VA.; JOHN BURUS, ASHEBORO,N.C.; LT.PETER DORSEY, 47-25 PARSONS BLVS., FLUSHING,N.Y.; ARTHUR GENDROM, MANCHESTER,N.H.; CHESTER MARCINIAK, MILWAUKEE,WIS.

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MARCINIAK HUNTED DOWN TROUBLE ON A TELEPHONE WIERE UNDER HEAVY JAPANESE SNIPER FIRE.

MAURICE MURPHY, CLEVELAND,O.; HERBERT J.KARSTANCE, PONTIAC,MICH., AND CHARLES POTTERSNACK, WIERTON, WEST VA., TELL HOW THEY SAW A DOZEN JAPANESE PUSHING UP TO REINFORCE A MACHINEGUN POSITION. MURPHY SAID, "WE OPENED UP ON THEM AND GOT ALL BUT THREE WITH

JAP SNIPER, ADDING "I GOT TWO WITNESSES TO SIGN AN AFFIDAVIT PROVING IT." HALLMAN WAS WITH TWO OTHER MARINES IN THE JUNGLES WHEN SNIPERS OPENED UP, AND AFTER THE OTHERS EACH GOT ONE "THEY LET ME GET THE THIRD," HE SAID. "HE TUMBLED HEAD OVER HEELS OUT OF A TREE."

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GRENADES."

FROM THIS POINT ON UP, JAP DEAD LITTER THE SLOPE. ONE BODY IS MINUS THE HEAD.

BRIG.GEN.LEMUEL SHEPHERD OF NORFOLK,VA., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT LA JOLLA,CALIF., COMES BY WITH OPERATIONS OFFICER MAJ. JOHN S.DAY OF 14 BUCK RD., WATERTOWN,MASS., AND HIS AIDE, LT. MICHAEL D.BENDA OF FLEMINGTOWN,WEST VA.

THERE SEEMS TO BE A NUMBER OF FORMER NEWSPAPERMEN ALONG THE TRAIL WHO QUIT THEIR JOBS TO GET INTO THE BIG FIGHT. THERE'S MAJ.GUY RICHARDS, 340 EAST 57TH NEW YORK CITY, A FORMER EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK NEWS; CAPT.GEORGE HUNT, 24 WEST 10TH, NEW YORK, FORMER REPORTER FOR LIFE MAGAZINE -- THESE BESIDES FARRELL AND HALLMAN.

YOU ALSO COME ACROSS MAJ.HENRY ADAMS, FORMER FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AGENT AT NEWARK,N.J.

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SO THAT'S THE TRAIL TO HILL 660, BUT IT ISN'T LINED ENTIRELY WITH VICTORIOUS MARINES AND DEAD JAPS. THERE ARE ALSO DEAD AMERICANS, COVERED WITH CANVAS TO KEEP OFF THE RAIN, UNTIL BURIAL.

BY MERLIN SPENCER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JAN.19-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED AFTER THE JAPANESE HAD MOVED TOO CLOSE TO THE DEFENSE PERIMETER CARVED OUT BY U.S.SIXTH ARMY UNITS ON THE ARAWE PENINSULA OF NEW BRITAIN.

PVT.JOHN F.MCCLEOD, YANK CORRESPONDENT FROM BEDFORD, IND., WHO WITNESSED THE ASSAULT, TOLD HOW THE INFANTRYMEN, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF AMERICAN INDIANS, SMASHED BACK THE INFILTRATING ENEMY TROOPS.

(THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID THE JAPANESE WERE PUSHED BACK 1000 YARDS IN THE BATTLE SUNDAY, LOSING 139 DEAD AND ABANDONING 28 MACHINE GUNS.)

MCCLEOD SAID THERE WERE A NUMBER OF OUTSTANDING MEN IN THE ACTION.

STAFF SGT.VIRGIL BROWN, PIMA INDIAN FROM SCOTTSDALE, ARIZ., TOOK COMMAND OF ONE COMPANY WHEN ITS OFFICERS WERE WOUNDED. WARREN S.SCHAFFER, 11561 WILFRED ST., DETROIT, MICH., LED A PLATOON THAT KNOCKED OUT TWO PILLBOXES.

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THE ARAWE AIRFIELD WHICH LIES OUTSIDE THE DEFENSE PERIMETER WAS NOT INVOLVED IN THE ACTION, MCCLEOD SAID. IT HAS LONG BEEN UNSERVICEABLE AND THE AMERICANS HAVE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO USE IT AFTER DENYING IT TO THE JAPANESE.

AMERICAN TROOPS NOT PARTICIPATING IN THE ATTACK WATCHED FROM A CORN CLIFF AS LIBERATOR AND MITCHELL BOMBERS ROARED OVER IN A PREPARATORY BOMBING RAID. THEY CHEERED WHEN BOMBS EXPLODED INSIDE THE ENEMY POSITIONS.

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AFTER AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE, THE TROOPS--SOME WITH FACES PAINTED GREEN LIKE INDIANS WITH WARPAINT--MOVED IN BEHIND LIGHT TANKS DRIVEN BY MARINES AND BEGAN THE ADVANCE AT 8 A.M. WITHIN TWO HOURS THE OBJECTIVE WAS REACHED WITH SGT.SHAFFERS' PLATOON THE FIRST THERE.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA,JAN.19-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TODAY TO LT. COL.ROY F.ZINSER OF (917 25TH AVENUE) MONROE,WIS., FOR HEROISM NEAR BUNA, NEW GUINEA, DEC.16, 1942.

THEN A MAJOR, HE VOLUNTARILY LED ONE FLANK OF AN ATTACK ON A

HEAVILY DEFENDED POSITION.

ZINSER PERSONALLY INSPIRED HIS TROOPS BY MOVING AHEAD IN THE FACE OF SMALLARMS AND MORTAR FIRE.

THE CITATION SAID "LIEUT.COL.ZINSER'S COURAGEOUS LEADERSHIP IN THIS ATTACK INSPIRED HIS TROOPS TO A MAGNIFICENT EFFORT."

BY ASAHEL BUSH
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

AN ADVANCED BOMBER BASE, NEW GUINEA,JAN.16-(DELAYED)-SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND ARTILLERY AFTER A FURIOUS AIR ATTACK SOFTENED THE PATHWAY, AMERICAN GROUND TROOPS TODAY LAUNCHED AN ATTACK TO BREAK THE LONG STALEMATE ON THE ARAWE FRONT.

THE ASSAULT WAS INITIATED ALONG A 1,000 YARD BATTLE LINE BRIDGING THE NECK OF CAPE MERKUS PENINSULA ON SOUTHWESTERN NEW BRITAIN. THE MAIN FORCE CENTERED ON A JUNGLE TRACK LEADING TO JAPANESE-HELD UMTINGALU VILLAGE.

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BY NIGHTFALL, NINE HOURS AFTER THE OFFENSIVE BEGAN, ONLY REPORTS RECEIVED HERE TOLD OF "FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING."

(AT NEW GUINEA HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR, HIS SPOKESMAN SAID WEDNESDAY THAT THE AMERICAN FORCES HAD ADVANCED 1,000 YARDS AND WERE A SIMILAR DISTANCE FROM THE VILLAGE).

THE PRELIMINARY BLOW FROM THE AIR WAS DELIVERED A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THE GROUND ATTACK OPENED.

LT.FRANK G.LATAWIEC, OF (4532 WALNUT STREET) PHILADELPHIA,PA., ONE OF THE PILOTS, SAID IT WAS "THE BEST EXAMPLE OF CONCENTRATED BOMBING I HAVE EVER SEEN."

IT WAS THE JOINT WORK OF A STRONG FORCE OF LIBERATORS AND A FOLLOW-UP WRECKING CREW OF MITCHELLS.

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THE TARGET WAS A THREE-QUARTER MILE STRIP OF JUNGLE BELIEVED TO CONTAIN A SIZEABLE NUMBER OF JAPANESE AND PILLBOXES.

MITCHELLS SWOOPED ACROSS THE TARGET FROM SOUTHWEST TO NORTHEAST JUST AS THE LIBERATORS PULLED OUT. CAPT.MAX H.MORTENSEN, OF (906 SOUTH LOCUST STREET) CHAMPAIGN,ILL., VETERAN PILOT IN THE "ROUGH RAKDERS" OUTFIT WAS AMONG THESE.

WHEN THEY CIRCLED OVER THE JUNGLE AND RETURNED TO CRISSCROSS THE ORIGINAL LINE OF ATTACK AND GIVE THE ENEMY A SECOND TREATMENT OF BOMBING AND STRAFING FROM TREE TOP HEIGHT.

LT.THANE C.HECOX, OF (ROUTE TWO) CANAL WINCHESTER,OHIO, A MITCHELL PILOT, REPORTED THE PRINCIPAL DAMAGE SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN INFLICTED ALONG A SINGLE TRACK JAPANESE SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATION LINE THROUGH THE JUNGLE TO THE BATTLEFRTNT.

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BY MURLIN SPENCER

WITH US MARINES AT CAPE GLOUCESTER,NEW BRITAIN,JAN.17 (DELAYED)-(AP)-IN PROBABLY THE CLOSEST HAND TO HAND FIGHTING REPORTED ON THE CAPE GLOUCESTER FRONT, JOSEPH SEIBERLICH, 1530 EAST LYCOMING ST., PHILADELPHIA, WENT INTO A JAPANESE MACHINEGUN NEST TO PUT IT OUT OF ACTION.

SEEING A JAP RUN TOWARD THE MACHINEGUN, SEIBERLICH [illegible]

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INTO A HOLE, PULLED HIM OUT AND KILLED HIM TO DEATH.

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BRIG.GEN.LEMUEL SHEPHERD SAID THE GREATEST TRIBUTE PAID HIM IN HIS LIFETIME CAME NOT FROM HIGH OFFICERS BUT FROM A MARINE IN THE RANK

"ONE KID IN ONE COMPANY SENT ME A JAP OFFICER'S SWORD WHICH HE HAD TAKEN," SHEPHERD SAID. "I WOULDN'T ASK ONE OF THE BOYS FOR A FLAG OR A SWORD BECAUSE THEY GOT THEM THE HARD WAY. THEY ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE BOOTY THEY GET. THE FACT THAT THIS SOLDIER GAVE ME THIS HARD-WON SWORD TOUCHED ME DEEPLY."

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--DASH--

SHEPHERD, OF NORFOLK,VA., WAS WELL KNOWN AT THE FRONT LINES, CARRYING A BAMBOO WALKING STICK. THE TROOPS SAW HIM EVERYWHERE, AND WHILE AT FIRST THEY WERE BASHFUL ABOUT TALKING TO A GENERAL, THEY LATER GREETED HIM ENTHUSIASTICALLY.

PVT.CHARLES BELDON HANSFORD OF JOHNSON CITY,ILL., WAS COMMENDED BY HIS COMMANDING OFFICER FOR LEAVING A POSITION OF COMPARATIVE SAFETY TO JOIN IN SAVAGE FIGHTING TO REPULSE A JAPANESE ATTACK.

HANSFORD WAS ON WATCH ON THE CREST OF TARGET HILL WHEN THE JAPANESE STARTED THEIR ASSAULT IN DARKNESS EARLY MORNING. HE LEFT HIS POSITION AND RAN DOWN THE HILL, AND ALTHOUGH HE WAS UNABLE TO FIND A FOXHOLE, HE THRE HIMSELF ON THE GROUND BESIDE A MACHINEGUN POSITION AND COMMENCED FIRING.

THE MACHINEGUNNER HAD TO PAUSE TO PUT A BELT OF AMMUNITION IN HIS GUN AND HANSFORD COVERED HIM WITH A TOMMYGUN. AFTER THE ATTACK, HANSFORD HELPED CARRY A WOUNDED MARINE UP THE HILL.

HIS COMMANDING OFFICER SAID "HE MATERIALLY ASSISTED IN THE DEFENSE OF THE HILL."

ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC AIRBASE, JAN.19-(AP)-MARINE CAPT.ARTHUR T.WARNER, JR., OF MAPLEWOOD, N.J., EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE "FIGHTING CORSAIRS" SQUADRON, SHOT DOWN FOUR JAPANESE ZEROS OVER RABAUL LAST FRIDAY.

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"I SAW 12 OR 15 ZEROS GOING AFTER TWO OF OUR AVENGERS" (TORPEDO BOMBERS), WARNER SAID. "I JOINED THE FRAY. ZEROS WERE ALL AROUND US.

"I WAS IN A VERTICAL TURN MOST OF THE TIME, TRYING TO ELUDE THEM AND AT THE SAME TRYING TO DRAW A BEAD. I VAGUELY REMEMBER PRESSING THE TRIGGER EVERY FEW SECONDS. ONE AFTER ANOTHER THE FOUR ZEROS BURST INTO FLAMES."

FIRST LIEUT. LLOYD E.COX OF ST.LOUIS, MO., ELUDED A FLIGHT OF ZEROS WHICH JUMPED HIM FROM A CLOUD AND SHOT 32 BULLETS THROUGH HIS PLANE. HE DIVED ON A LOWER FLIGHT OF JAPANESE PLANES AND SHOT DOWN TWO.

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CAPT.DONALD N.ALDRICH OF CHICAGO BAGGED THREE TO BRING HIS TOTAL TO EIGHT.

"THE LAST ONE PULLED UP IN FRONT OF ME AND SEEMED TO STAY THERE SEVERAL SECTNDS," ALDRICH SAID. "I RAISED MY NOSE A TRIFLE AND PRESSED THE TRIGGER. THE ZERO SHUDDERED AND PLUNGED DOWN SMOKING. IT EXPLODED BEFORE IT HIT THE OCEAN."

VELLA LAVELLA,SOLOMON ISLANDS,JAN.4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-
FOUR MARINE CORPS OFFICERS--ONE OF THEM A 23-YEAR-OLD MAJOR--
SHOT DOWN THEIR FIRST ENEMY PLANES TODAY IN A FIGHTER SWEEP OVER THE
JAPANESE BASE AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN.

IT WAS, IN FACT, THE FIRST TIME YOUNG MAJ.ALAN J.ARMSTRONG
OF GARLAND,NEB., HAD EVEN SEEN A JAPANESE ZERO, HE TOLD MARINE
CORRESPONDENTS SECOND LT.WILLIAM K.HOLT OF CLARKSBURG,W.VA.,
AND SGT.DAN BAILEY OF ATLANTA,GA.

"HE WAS 6,000 FEET BELOW ME AND I DIVED AT HIM," ARMSTRONG
SAID. "HE DIDN'T SEE ME UNTIL IT WAS TOO LATE. MY BULLETS
KNOCKED OUT BIG HUNKS FROM THE PLANE. IT PLUNGED INTO THE OCEAN."

THE OTHER FIRST-TIMERS WERE FIRST LTS.DENMARK GROOVER,JR.,
OF QUITMAN,GA.; FRED S.LOSCH, LARRYVILLE,PA., AND MICHAEL
CHILTON, HELENA,MONT.

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FOR GROOVER THE VICTORY WAS REVENGE FOR BEING SHOT UP IN HIS
PLANE SEPT.23, WHEN HE CAME HOME WITH WOUNDS IN HIS RIGHT LEG AND
ARM. FOR THESE HE RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART.

IN A RAID ON RABAUL YESTERDAY, FIRST LT.BRUCE J.MATHESON OF
10026 INDIANA AVE., CHICAGO, SHOT DOWN HIS THIRD ZERO.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS REPORTED MONDAY
THAT THE JAPANESE STRONGHOLD OF RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, WAS RAIDED
LAST FRIDAY BY DIVE BOMBERS AND TORPEDO BOMBERS WHICH SCORED HEAVILY
AGAINST SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR. HERE IS A STORY ABOUT SOME OF

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THE HEROES OF THAT ATTACK)
BY VERN HAUGLAND
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

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MUNDA,NEW GEOROIA IN THE SOLOMONS,JAN.14-(DELAYED)-(ALREADY AN
ACE, MARINE LT.ROBERT HANSON OF (31 BROOKE AVENUE) NEWTONVILLE,
MASS., SHOT DOWN FIVE JAPANESE ZEROS TODAY BEFORE, DURING AND
AFTER A RAID ON RABAUL.

HE'S THE THIRD FLIER TO DO THAT IN A SINGLE COMBAT IN THE SOUTH
PACIFIC. THE OTHER TWO, LT.COL.HAROLD W.BAUER AND MAJOR
GREGORY BOYINGTON, ARE NOW LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION.

LIEUTENANT HANSON, WHO FLEW ONE OF THE CORSAIRS WHICH ESCORTED
THE DIVE BOMBERS AND TORPEDO BOMBERS TO RABAUL, IS A NATIVE OF LUCKNOW,
INDIA, AND THE SON OF METHODIST MISSIONARIES.

HIS BIGGEST DAY PRIOR TO TODAY WAS LAST NOV.1 WHILE COVERING
THE LANDING OF MARINES AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY ON BOUGAINVILLE WHEN
HE SHOT DOWN TWO ENEMY ZEROS AND A DIVE BOMBER.

THE RUNNERUP IN TODAY'S FIGURING WAS MARINE CAPTAIN A.T.WARNER
(ADDRESS NOT AVAILABLE) WHO GOT FOUR ZEROS. THE SQUADRON TO
WHICH HANSON AND WARNER BELONG DOWNED 19 ZEROS IN TODAY'S RAID.
THE SQUADRON COMMANDER, MAJOR R.G.OWENS OF GREENVILLE,
S.C., GOT TWO.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SQUADRON WHO SCORED INCLUDED (ADDRESSES
NOT AVAILABLE WHERE NOT GIVEN):

LT.L.E.COX, TWO ENEMY PLANES; LT.R.E.ROBINSON, TWO
DEFINITE AND ONE PROBABLY; CAPT.B.E.ALDRICH, ONE DEFINITE,
TWO PROBABLES:LT.A.R.CONANT. MARINETTE,WIS., AND SECOND LT.R.W.

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BOWMAN, ONE EACH, CAPT.H.A.LANGSTAFF, LT.R.W.EVANS, AND LT.G.P.SANDERS, A PROBABLE EACH.

ONE ZERO ROLLED ON ITS BACK, PLUNGED INTO THE HARBOR AND EXPLODED, APPARENTLY WITHOUT FIRING OR BEING FIRED ON. THIS POSSIBLY WAS THE ONE WHICH LT.SIGMUND AUSTIN OF DETROIT,MICH., PILOT OF A TORPEDO BOMBER, REPORTED HE DROVE INTO THE WATER.

MARINE LT.JAMES NAUSS OF ALBANY,MINN., SAID HE SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON AN ENEMY WARSHIP, EITHER A CRUISER OR A DESTROYER LEADER.

(THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT THEO C.LINK, 5322 CAVOY COURT, ST.LOUIS,MO., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JAN 20 1944

BOUGAINVILLE, SOLOMON ISLANDS--(DELAYED)--WHEN MAJOR GENERAL O.W. GRISWOLD, U.S.A., TOOK OVER COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN FORCES ON BOUGAINVILLE, HE MADE A PRELIMINARY INSPECTION OF THE MARINE FRONT LINE POSITIONS WITH MAJOR GENERAL ALLEN H.TURNAGE, U.S.M.C., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE MARINES.

THE TWO GENERALS AND A PARTY OF OFFICERS AND GUARDS WENT TO A FORWARD COMMAND POST WHILE ACTIVITY WAS AT ITS HEIGHT. MAJOR GENERAL GRISWOLD AND HIS PARTY WERE ABOUT TO LEAVE WHEN THE GENERAL STOPPED A YOUTH WHOM HE TOOK TO BE A MARINE AND SHOOK HIS HAND.

"SON, I WANT TO CONGRATULATE YOU FOR ALL THE PRIVATES IN THE MARINE CORPS," MAJOR GENERAL GRISWOLD SAID. "I WANT TO TELL ALL THE PRIVATES, THROUGH YOU, THAT THE ARMY IS PROUD OF YOU."

THE "MARINE PRIVATE" TURNED OUT TO BE PHARMACIST'S MATE SECOND CLASS KEITH PARKINSON, U.S.N., A HOSPITAL CORPSMAN ATTACHED TO THE MARINE UNIT.

WHEN THE GENERAL ASKED WHERE HE WAS FROM, PARKINSON TOLD HIM ELKO, NEVADA. SURPRISED, MAJOR GENERAL GRISWOLD TOLD THE CORPSMAN THAT ELKO WAS ALSO HIS HOME. HE INVITED PARKINSON TO DROP IN ARMY HEADQUARTERS SOME DAY AND TALK ABOUT THE "OLD HOME TOWN."

AFTERWARDS, CORPSMAN PARKINSON TOLD THE CORRESPONDENT THAT HE DID NOT KNOW THE MAN WHO CONGRATULATED HIM WAS AN ARMY GENERAL. (INSIGNIA IS NOT WORN NEAR FRONT LINES, FOR JAPS LIKE TO KILL OFF OFFICERS)

CORPSMAN PARKINSON, 19, IS A SON OF MRS.RAY GROVER OF ELKO.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT BILL BURNETT, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., A MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

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BOUGAINVILLE--(DELAYED)--THEIR PROGRESS HELD UP BY ONE STUBBORN JAP POST IN A STRATEGIC POSITION, THE MARINES LAST NIGHT INTRODUCED ANOTHER POTENT WEAPON--FLAME THROWERS--WITH WHAT WAS CALLED "UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS."

IN LESS THAN 10 MINUTES, A DETAIL OF 10 MEN ROUTED A SMALL GROUP OF JAPS FROM A POSITION SO IMPREGNABLE THAT IT HAD WITHSTOOD SEVEN MARINE CHARGES OVER A THREE-DAY PERIOD, INTENSE DAY AND NIGHT ARTILLERY FIRE, AND BOMBING AND STRAFING BY AMERICAN AIRCRAFT.

TODAY THE FLAME THROWERS. THEIR FACES STILL FLUSHED FROM

THE BACK DRAFT OF THEIR DEVASTATING WEAPONS, WERE IN AN EXUBERANT STATE. THEY CONGRATULATED ONE ANOTHER ON THE OBVIOUS SUCCESS OF THEIR FIRST TRIAL OF THE LONG GUNS IN ACTUAL COMBAT AFTER A LENGTHY TRAINING PERIOD. THEY WERE HIGHLY PLEASED THAT NO CASUALTIES HAD OCCURRED AMONG THEMSELVES.

IRREVERENTLY THE SIX MEN WHO ACTUALLY CARRIED THE BULKY WEAPONS CALL THEMSELVES "LORD AND HIS SIX DISCIPLES". THE NICKNAME SEEMS TO PLEASE THEIR LEADER, MARINE FIRST LIEUTENANT R.I.LORD, A BLONDE HUSKY OF 1913 SWEETBRIAR AVENUE, NASHVILLE, TENN. HE TURNED SHEEPISHLY TO HIS CO-OFFICER, MARINE FIRST LIEUTENANT G.L. LOCKE, OF 1275 SAN MATEO DRIVE, MENLO PARK, CALIF.

"SOME NAME, HUH?"

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HIS SIX TRIGGER MEN, EACH OF WHOM CARRIED THE 69 POUND LOAD WHICH IS THE FLAME THROWER'S GEAR, ARE CORPORAL FREDERICK HOFFMAN, OF ELIZABETH, N.J.; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BURTON BURMAN, OF 1568 50TH STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN C.ROBERTS, OF 1716 GRAND AVENUE, ROANOKE, VA.; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS EDWIN C.SWYNDROSKI (CQ), OF 3440 SOUTH MARSHFIELD STREET, CHICAGO; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS M.B.KILGORE, OF APPALACHIA, VA. (NO STREET ADRESS); AND PRIVATE FIRST CLASS L.E.BRADSHAW, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES IN A MIAMI, FLA., HOTEL.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PARTY WERE WARRANT OFFICER W.H.AMOS, OF ST.HELEN'S, ORE.; AND PLATOON SERGEANT W.W.KNIGHT, OF ROUTE 2, SUMMIT, MISS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JAN.20)

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

PEARL HARBOR, JAN.19-(AP)-NAVY BOMBERS STRUCK DEEP INTO JAPAN'S PACIFIC ISLAND EMPIRE JAN.17 IN AN ATTACK ON AN ENEMY AIR BASE ON KUSAIE ISLAND IN THE CAROLINES, ABOUT 700 MILES EAST OF THE VITAL NAVAL BASE OF TRUK, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IT WAS THE FIRST ATTACK ON KUSAIE, ABOUT 700 MILES WEST OF THE NEW AMERICAN BASES IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS, FROM WHICH THE RAID PRESUMABLY ORIGINATED. IT WAS MADE IN DAYLIGHT BY NAVY SEARCH PLANES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

SHORE INSTALLATIONS WERE BOMBED AND ALL PLANES RETURNED. APPARENTLY THERE WAS NO INTERCEPTION OVER THE TARGET AREA.

THE SAME DAY BOMBERS OF THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE STRUCK AT MILI, IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS. HITS WERE SCORED ON STORAGE FACILITIES AND AIRDROME INSTALLATIONS, AND AGAIN ALL PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

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KUSAIE IS 330 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PONAPE, STRONG ENEMY BASE AND ADMINISTRATION CENTER OF THE EASTERN CAROLINES. KUSAIE, HILLY AND BROKEN AND ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH SEAS, IS SIX MILES WIDE AND NINE MILES LONG WITH AT LEAST THREE GOOD HARBORS, THERE ARE SEVERAL HIGH PEAKS ON THE ISLAND, THE LOFTIEST BEING MT.CROZER, 2,064 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

KUSAIE IS A VOLCANIC ISLAND, NOT AN ATOLL, AND IS ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY A REEF. IT IS 2,850 STATUTE MILES FROM PEARL HARBOR.

A NUISANCE RAID BY JAPANESE PLANES ON TARAWA IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS AT DUSK MONDAY CAUSED NO DAMAGE, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED.

(EDRS: PICK UP TEXT OF ANNOUNCEMENT FROM WASHINGTON A1OWX)

30.24 — 11931

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JAN. 19-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN-NEW ZEALAND CONFERENCE AGREED TODAY TO SUPPORT THE PRINCIPLE THAT OWNERSHIP, OPERATION AND CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AIR ROUTES BE VESTED IN AN INTERNATIONAL AIR AUTHORITY.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT V. EVATT OF AUSTRALIA AND PRIME MINISTER FRASER OF NEW ZEALAND ANNOUNCED THEIR GOVERNMENTS' SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSAL, SUBJECT TO TWO CONDITIONS.

THESE WERE, FIRST, THAT INTERNATIONAL TRUNK ROUTES SHOULD BE SPECIFIED AS PART OF ANY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR AIR TRANSPORT, AND SECOND, THAT THE RIGHT OF EACH COUNTRY TO CONDUCT ALL SERVICES WITHIN ITS OWN TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED.

BUENOS AIRES, JAN 19-(AP)-QUESTIONED CONCERNING A REPORT PUBLISHEI TODAY IN NEW YORK THAT A HAVEN HAD BEEN PREPARED FOR HITLER IN ARGENTINA, AN OFFICIAL REMARKED: "REMEMBER TWO YEARS AGO WHEN A STORY CIRCULATED THAT MUSSOLINI WAS COMING TO BUENOS AIRES IF HE LOST POWER? DID HE COME?"

JAN 20 1944

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA JAN. 19-(AP)-A BOLIVIAN MILITARY PATROL HAS LEFT ROBORE TO SEARCH FOR FIVE MISSING AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN THE BOLIVIAN JUNGLES WITH ORDERS TO BACK THE INDIANS WHO ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE ATTACKED THEM.

THE PATROL WAS DISPATCHED BY LT. COL. JOSE PINTO, BOLIVIAN MINISTER OF DEFENSE, DESPITE THE FACT THAT FELLOW MISSIONARIES IN ROBORE BELIEVE THE FIVE MEN -- WHO HAVE BEEN MISSING FOR TWO MONTHS -- WERE KILLED BY SAVAGE YAHAIGUAS INDIANS WHO INHABIT THE JUNGLES OF THE SANTO CORAZON REGION. THE PATROL WAS DIRECTED TO TRY TO BRING BACK THE MISSIONARIES OR THEIR BODIES.

AT THE SAME TIME CAPT. BRUCE BAUMGARDNER, A U.S. ARMY FLIER, WAS STANDING BY IN SANTA CRUZ AT THE REQUEST OF THE U.S. EMBASSY, READY TO JOIN IN THE SEARCH. HE HAS ASSEMBLED A DETACHMENT OF SOLDIERS AND SEVERAL JEEPS, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED HE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO MAKE MUCH USE OF THE ARMY VEHICLES IN THE ALMOST IMPENETRABLE JUNGLE INTO WHICH THE MISSIONARIES WERE HEADED.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH ROBORE ARE UNCERTAIN, BECAUSE THE ROBORE RADIO STATION IS NOT FUNCTIONING AT PRESENT.

(THE MISSING MISSIONARIES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED BY THE NEW TRIBES MISSION IN CHICAGO AS CECIL A. AND ROBERT DYE, BROTHERS, ELDON HUNTER AND DAVIS BACON, ALL OF SAGINAW, MICH., AND GEORGE ROSBACH OF WEST BRANCH, MICH.)

JAN 20 1944

NEW YORK, JAN 19-AP)-THE LONDON RADIO SAID TODAY "THERE ARE SIGNS THE GERMANS ARE REGROUPING THEIR BADLY-MAULED PANZER DIVISIONS IN THE SOUTH UKRAINE BULGE IN PREPARATION FOR ANOTHER DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO HOLD THE LINE OF THE BUG RIVER AND RETAIN CONTROL OF THE GREAT TRUNK RAILWAY RUNNING DOWN TO ODESSA."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS, QUOTED DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW AS THE SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION.

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NEW YORK, JAN 19-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT RUSSIAN WARSHIPS OF THE RED BANNER BALTIC FLEET, INCLUDING AT LEAST ONE CRUISER SHELLED GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT TO HELP OPEN THE NEW RED ARMY OFFENSIVE. COASTAL BATTERIES JOINED IN AND TWO IMPORTANT OBJECTIVES WERE PUT OUT OF ACTION, SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY MONITORS OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

NEW YORK, JAN 19-(AP)-RENEWED COMPETITION BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND AMERICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES WITH CHINA ALSO A FACTOR IN THE WORLD COTTON MARKET IS FORESEEN BY FESSENDEN S.BLANCHARD, PRESIDENT OF THE TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

THE TRADE ORGANIZATION HEAD PREDICTS IN A STUDY OF THE EASTERN ASIA INDUSTRY THAT JAPAN WILL BE PERMITTED TO MANUFACTURE AND EXPORT TEXTILES AFTER THE WAR.

BLANCHARD COMMENTS, HOWEVER, THAT THE CHINESE TEXTILE INDUSTRY MAY OFFER OPPORTUNITIES FOR AMERICAN CAPITAL AND MANAGEMENT IN COOPERATION WITH CHINESE MANAGEMENT.

NEW YORK, JAN 19-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL H.G.BOWEN SAID TODAY TWO MAJOR SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS HAD "CONFOUNDED OUR ENEMIES AND SAVED THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN LIVES."

BOWE, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY, SAID IN AN ADDRESS READ TO THE ADVERTISING CLUB OF NEW YORK BY COMMANDER R.J.WALKER, THAT ONE OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS WAS AN IMPROVEMENT IN PROPULSION MACHINERY THAT MADE AMERICAN SHIPS AT LEAST 25 PERCENT MORE EFFICIENT "THAN THE SHIPS OF ANY OTHER NATION IN THE WORLD."

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THE OTHER DEVELOPMENT, HE SAID, WAS "AN IMPORTANT PHASE IN ELECTRONICS WHICH I CANNOT DISCUSS HERE TODAY."

"WE HAVE DEVELOPED IN OUR WARSHIPS," HE SAID, "THE ABILITY TO GO FARTHER AND HIT HARDER WITH LESS FUEL AND LIGHTER, MORE EFFICIENT MACHINERY, THAN THE SHIPS OF ANY OTHER NATION IN THE WORLD BY AT LEAST 25 PERCENT.....

"SPECIFICALLY, HIGH PRESSURE, HIGH TEMPERATURE STEAM DEVELOPMENT RESULTED IN HEAVIER ARMAMENT ON OUR SHIPS. WEIGHT FORMERLY CARRIED IN OUR MACHINERY WAS LESSENED TO MAKE WAY FOR MORE PROTECTIVE COVERING.

"AT THE SAME TIME IT ALLOWED US TO INCREASE THE WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF GUNS CARRIED, SO THAT TODAY OUR BATTLESHIPS HAVE 100 TIMES THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIREPOWER THEY HAD AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS FLEET CONVERSION."

CONVERSION TO THE NEW TYPES OF PROPULSION MACHINERY STARTED IN 1933, HE SAID, WHEN THE NATION BEGAN BUILDING A NEW FLEET AND DECIDED TO BREAK WITH TRADITION IN THE MATTER OF DRIVING ENGINES.

MT1024PEW

NEW YORK, JAN 19-(AP)-ROBERT D.MURPHY, AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION FOR ITALY AND FORMER COUNSELOR OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT VICHY, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT "HAS NO DESIRE TO ENGAGE IN THE INTERNAL POLITICAL DISPUTES OF FRANCE."

"THE CHARGE THAT WE HAVE SUPPORTED AND DEALTH WITH ONE FRENCHMAN AT THE EXPENSE OF ANOTHER IS NOT TRUE," THE AMERICAN DIPLOMAT DECLARED IN AN ADDRESS TO THE ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN FRANCE.

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THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, KNOWS THAT FRANCE CAN WORK OUT HER OWN INTERNAL PROBLEMS AND HAS NEVER PRETENDED TO SUPPORT ONE FRENCH FACTION AGAINST ANOTHER.

MURPHY, WHO HAS BEEN CREDITED BY WASHINGTON SOURCES WITH PLAYING A MAJOR ROLE IN LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE SUCCESSFUL INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA, SAID THAT FOR REASONS OF EXPEDIENCY WE DEALT "WITH THOSE FRENCHMEN WE FOUND ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND IN CHARGE."

HE SAID THAT ALREADY THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS STUDYING THE PROBLEM OF POST-WAR ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES, THE FIRST PHASE OF WHICH HE SAID WOULD BE THE PROBLEM OF PROVIDING IMMEDIATE RELIEF FOR THE FRENCH POPULATION.

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Berlin Hit by Big R.A.F. Force, Ending 18-Day Breathing Spell; Reds Take Novgorod by Storm

JAN 21 1944

ROME ALSO RAIDED BY ALLIED PLANES, CASUALTIES HEAVY

AGNEW

German Radio Reveals British Assault on Reich Capital.

ELEVENTH HEAVY ATTACK

21 Big Bombers Shot Down by Defense Forces, Berlin Says.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21—(AP) Royal Air force night bombers hammered Berlin last night, it was officially announced early today, in the eleventh massive attack on the greatest of German targets since the extermination campaign against the Reich capital began Nov. 18, 1943.

The German radio said that 21 bombers were shot down—a statement which was not confirmed from Allied quarters.

The attack, in which a heavy force of Canadian bombers participated, added to approximately 14,000 (long) tons of bombs previously dropped on the German capital in 10 major assaults which have laid waste more than half the city.

Radio Stations Silenced

A continental radio blackout last night suggested that a strong force of night bombers was out, probably hitting more than one target. First announcement of the Berlin raid came from the German radio.

This was the 105th raid of the war against Berlin, and the German radio indicated that the attacking force had an ideal night to carry out the assault.

Describing the blow as a "terror raid," the German broadcast declared, "in view of the weather, German authorities had expected major bomber formations would make an attack and as a result the ack-ack defenses were effective to the fullest extent from the start."

Broadcasting its claims early, the German radio said 10 four-engined bombers were shot down in the "first nine minutes of the raid over two districts of Berlin alone."

The German long wave transmitter and the Luxembourg radio station shut down for the second time last night before midnight.

Rome Attack Announced

The Rome radio announced an Allied air attack on the outskirts of the Italian capital at 2:30 p.m. yesterday—the second in two days—and said the assault caused heavy damage and many dead and wounded.

Thus, for the first time in the war Rome and Berlin were reported hammered by Allied air forces on the same day.

An indication of either the size or the scope of the R.A.F. night operations was seen in the fact that broadcasting stations at Prague and Warsaw were among those included in the continental radio blackout.

In declaring that waves of Allied planes smashed the Prenestina, Porta and Maggiore quarters of Rome, the Nazi-controlled Rome radio said the attack was directed at the important Termini railroad yards. These were badly smashed in the first attacks on the Italian capital but since then have been reported partially repaired and again being used to help service the German armies fighting on the Italian front.

"The German defense inflicted losses on the attacking bombers," the German transocean agency said in a broadcast dispatch describing the Berlin raid. "Details have not yet been announced."

British bombers last conducted a major operation on Jan. 14, when Brunswick was hit. The last previous heavy blow in the obliteration campaign against Berlin was Jan. 3, when 1,000 tons of explosives were dumped upon the Nazi capital. There were subsequent Mosquito attacks against Berlin.

During the day rugged little Beau-fighters of the British coastal command attacked a concentration of enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast, setting fire to a medium-sized merchant ship and leaving another covered with a pall of smoke and possibly scoring a torpedo hit on a third.

The attack was pressed home against intense anti-aircraft fire from ships and shore batteries, the Air ministry said, but that not a single plane was lost. In addition to the merchant vessels several armed escort ships were declared damaged in the engagement.

NEW YORK, JAN. 19-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS, ANNOUNCED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF ARSENIO LUZ TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE NEW PHILIPPINE BOARD OF INFORMATION, WITH CABINET STATUS.

THE BOARD WAS CREATED YESTERDAY BY PUPPET PRESIDENT JOSE LAUREL OF THE PHILIPPINES TO "MAKE THEM (THE PHILIPPINE PEOPLE) THINK AND ACT AS TRUE ORIENTALS," SAID THE BROADCAST.

ARSENIO, ACCORDING TO THE BROADCAST, WAS ALSO NAMED ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF GENERAL AFFAIRS OF THE "KALIBAPI," THE NATIONAL "SERVICE" ORGANIZATION DEVISED BY THE JAPANESE TO UNIFY THE MORE ARDENT PRO-JAPANESE IN A POLITICAL PRESSURE PARTY. HE WAS FORMERLY SECRETARY-TREASURER AND ACTING ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE ORGANIZATION.

WILL BE HELD IN HIS HONOR. FROM WASHINGTON HE WILL GO TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.

MIAMI, FLA., JAN. 19-(AP)-GEN. ISAIAS MEDINA ANGARITA, PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA, PLANNED TO LEAVE HERE TODAY BY PLANE FOR WASHINGTON WHERE HE WILL BE GUEST AT A WHITE HOUSE DINNER AND BEGIN A STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

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PRESIDENT MEDINA AND HIS PARTY ARRIVED HERE BY SPECIAL PAN AMERICAN CLIPPER LAST NIGHT. THEY WERE GREETED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE ARMY AND BY DR. DON DIOGENES ESCALANTE, VENEZULEAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

"I AM GLAD TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES AT A TIME LIKE THIS, AND ESPECIALLY TO COME IN CONTACT WITH LEADERS SUCH AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHO IS MUCH ADMIRED IN MY COUNTRY," MEDINA TOLD NEWSMEN ON HIS ARRIVAL."

WHILE IN WASHINGTON HE PROBABLY WILL BE INVITED TO ADDRESS CONGRESS, A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

JAN 21 1944

STRELNA CORRIDOR CLOSED IN DRIVE NEAR LENINGRAD

Massive Trap Being Forged For 250,000 Germans in Northern Salient.

WARSHIPS SHELL FOE

Baltic Fleet Pounds Escape Roads, Coastal Lines.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21.—(AP) The Red army toppled the ancient bastion of Novgorod yesterday on the sixth day of a northern offensive which has cost the Germans 44,000 men, and also trapped an undetermined number of Nazi troops in the Strelna corridor southwest of Leningrad, a Moscow bulletin announced today.

Gen. K. A. Meretskov's armies of the Volkhov front captured Novgorod, 100 miles southeast of Leningrad on the road to southern Estonia, by an action officially described as a "skillful outflanking maneuver." Premier Marshal Stalin saluted the important victory with an order of the day last night.

Strelna Corridor Sealed Off

On the Leningrad front other armies under Gen. Leonid A. Govorov, attacking southwest of Leningrad and southeast of Oranienbaum on the Gulf of Finland, were declared to have joined forces to seal off for annihilation the Germans caught in the 50-square mile Strelna corridor, which ran north from the Krasnoye Selo sector to the Gulf of Finland.

The two Red armies together were shaping a massive trap for 250,000 other Germans fighting in a salient southeast of Leningrad.

The latest Soviet communique disclosed that the Russians under Govorov were only nine miles from Krasnogvardeisk, a rail junction through which most of the threatened enemy troops must withdraw toward Estonia if they are to escape the Soviet steamroller.

Striking southwest of newly captured Krasnoye Selo, 15 miles southwest of Leningrad, the Russians during the day moved on to take Nizhnaya, four miles below Krasnoye Selo and only nine miles from Krasnogvardeisk, Mikhailovka, three miles southwest of Krasnoye Selo, also was taken in a fanwise movement which resulted in the union of two big bodies of Soviet troops.

The junction of the Soviet forces at a point about 20 miles southwest of Leningrad trapped the Germans in the Strelna area.

Strelna itself, five miles southeast of Peterhof which was taken Wednesday, and 10 miles westward across the bay from Leningrad, was among the towns to fall during the day, said a Moscow communique recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Warships Shell Nazis

Soviet airmen dealt heavy blows to German escape roads, and the Russian Baltic fleet warships shelled the German coastal lines as the Russians crushed ahead with accelerated power.

The only other important action mentioned in the Moscow-broadcast communique was a fight "north of Khristinovka" in the lower Ukraine, where the Russians said troops under Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin still were beating down heavy German counter-attacks aimed at stemming a Soviet strike toward Rumania. A total of approximately 2,000 Germans were killed and 32 tanks destroyed in that area, the communique said.

General Meretskov's troops crossed the frozen Volkhov river and the northern tip of Lake Ilmen to surround Novgorod, and then took that powerful enemy base by storm. Berlin announced the evacuation of German troops from Novgorod shortly before Premier Stalin announced its capture. The Germans had taken it in August, 1941.

Many Nazis Surrender

A midnight communique supplement said many German troops trapped in the Strelna corridor below Leningrad had dropped down their arms and surrendered. Early today the Moscow radio also said:

"The Germans have been driven far away from Leningrad. German forces are bleeding profusely. They are panic-stricken under the threatening tentacle of a mightly Soviet army of retribution."

Of the German victims of the advance which already has swept more than 10 miles west of Novgorod far to the south, the Soviet broadcast said: "Falling back hastily they cannot hope to stem the onslaught of our troops, nor stand up to the deluge of artillery fire rained on their heads."

Indicating great danger for all the German forces in the Leningrad area, the daily Soviet communique said Gen. Govorov's troops fighting southwestward from Leningrad had joined forces with other units advancing southwestward from the Oranienbaum bridgehead 20 miles west of Leningrad on the Gulf of Finland.

The junction of these two forces gave the Russians in this particular area a 50-mile attack wall which is being pushed steadily southward in an effort to overpower Krasnogvardeisk or to cut the railway running westward from there to Reval (Tallinn), the Estonian capital. Either development would be a major strategic success.

25,000 Germans Killed

In the twin successes of the north the Russians said their troops on the Leningrad front in six days had killed 25,000 Germans and captured 1,000. This increased the German dead 5,000 above the 20,000 killed announced by Moscow Wednesday.

An additional 15,000 Germans were slain and 3,000 captured by General Meretskov's armies of the Volkhov front, Moscow said.

Leningrad itself, besieged since the early days of the war, rapidly was being liberated from a partial but heavy German threat which has existed since the Russians cut a supply corridor through to Russia's second city a year ago.

Soviet troops now have hurled the Germans back 15 or more miles from the city's outskirts, overrunning artillery batteries which had been methodically shelling it.

Govorov's troops which has seized Krasnoye Selo, 15 miles below Leningrad, on Wednesday, pushed on westward to join the forces advancing from Ropsha, also taken Wednesday. The junction apparently occurred at Alekuila, two miles east of Ropsha, and seven miles west of Krasnoye Selo, for the broadcast communique recorded by the Soviet monitor gave Alekuila as one of more than a score of towns overrun during the day by the Russians.

Heavy Artillery Captured

On the Leningrad front the Russians said their troops had captured 265 guns since Jan. 14 when the offensive began, including 85 "heavy guns from the artillery group which had been shelling Leningrad." Other booty included 30 tanks, 159 mortars, 274 machine-guns, and 18 ammunition dumps.

General Meretskov's troops attacking over the Volkhov in the same period were declared to have captured 182 guns, 120 mortars, 635 machine-guns, 263 trucks, 21 tractors, and 28 war material dumps. In addition destroyed enemy equipment was listed as 178 guns, 15 tanks, 110 mortars, 365 machine-guns, and 350 trucks.

The Russian communique mentioned only one other sector on a 1,200-mile front, the lower Ukraine area "north of Khristinovka," where Soviet troops "successfully repulsed counter-attacks launched by enemy infantry and tanks." Khristinovka is 70 miles southeast of Vinnitsa in a sector where the Russians have been held up in their efforts to break through to the Odessa-Warsaw railway.

In old Poland the Russians last were reported within 14 miles of Rovno, important rail junction, but the fighting on that and other sectors of the Ukraine front were only of "local importance," the latest bulletin said.

Gulf Of Finland Sector Cut Off By Russian Drives

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CASSIDY

Moscow, Jan. 20 (AP)—Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad offensive, rolling across fields wet with a January thaw, today threatened with encirclement a great German siege army of perhaps 250,000 men—dug into a vast honeycomb of defenses to hold the eastern tip of Nazi lines which formerly embraced the landward approaches to the city of Peter the Great.

The northern Red army grabbed the bulk of the specially designed long-range guns which had besieged the former czarist capital of Russia for more than two years. The troops joined forces after striking out in two powerful prongs south of Leningrad and from Oranienbaum, the Soviet bridgehead on the Gulf of Finland to the west of the city.

Trapped Or Driven Ou'

(This juncture, closing a seven-mile gap between the two spearheads, either trapped Germans who had held a narrow stretch of the Gulf of Finland coast just west of Leningrad, or had driven them out.

(London reported that Marshal Stalin today announced in an order of the day the capture of Novogorod at the northern tip of Lake Ilmen.

(Novogorod had been the lower peg of German defenses in the Leningrad area. It is approximately 100 miles southeast of Leningrad.

North, West Routes Opened

(With this long-standing bastion swept away, the Red army was freed to push northward in an effort to join Govorov's forces shoving southward from Leningrad. The way also was cleared for the Russians to thrust westward toward the Baltic.

(Stalin's order of the day, addressed to Gen. Kirkill A. Meretskov, said the Volkhov army had forced both the Volkhov river and the upper part of Lake Ilmen, presumably by crossing on the ice. The bastion thus was outflanked both on the north and south sides.

(Earlier today, the German high command had announced evacuation of the important communications center.

Lines Shortened, Nazis Say

("In the course of local operations to shorten the front in this sector, the town of Novgorod was evacuated," the Berlin communique said. the town.

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(The capture of Novgorod, in effect, outflanked the equally strong German base of Staraya Russa, which lies south of Lake Ilmen and is 40 miles below Novgorod.)

13 Miles From Rail Line

The Red army units, which carried through one of the best maneuvers of the war, drove to within 13 miles of the east-west railway from Reval (Tallinn) in Estonia to Vologda, a junction on the Moscow-Leningrad line.

Except for one highway this railway was the only communication line available to the Germans holding the German salient reaching to within a few miles of Lake Ladoga, and the Gulf of Finland.

406-Caliber Guns Taken

A *Pravda* dispatch said the big guns captured at Raven Mountain at Krasnoye Selo, which overlooked the entire area including Leningrad, were 406 caliber. Soviet dispatches said most of the 152 6 to 16 inch guns the Germans had massed there had been overrun, although the official communique mentioned only 36 captured.

Three hundred miles below Leningrad, the Soviet communique announced the capture of several more villages north of Novosokolniki in a continuing offensive, while on the First Ukraine front Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's forces captured Goshcha, 18 miles east of the key rail center of Rovno, and other smaller towns.

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east of Leningrad.

Would Practically Isolate Nazis

Capture of the line would practically isolate the Germans holding positions east of the Moscow-Leningrad railway and also those east of Krasnogvardeisk (formerly Gatchina), a junction of the Leningrad-Pskov and Reval-Vologda railroads.

The Russians were driving toward the line from captured Krasnoye Selo, the former Tsarskoye Selo or Czar's village, 15 miles southwest of Leningrad, and from Ropsha, seven miles west, and were within 13 miles of the artery.

Pour Through 25-Mile Gaps

Pouring through 25-mile gaps blasted by Govorov's guns and Stormovik planes, for gains up to 12 miles, the Russians were pounding toward Krasnogvardeisk and Dyetskoye Selo.

One of Govorov's strongest blows was struck through the hills to Pulkovo, ten miles south of Leningrad, which an *Izvestia* dispatch called the "key" to the Germans' Leningrad line.

Down the slopes from Pulkovo, Red army units swarmed westward and joined the forces rolling southward from Oranienbaum, Peterhof,

RUSSIAN DRIVES TRAP FOE NEAR LENINGRAD

German Dead on That Front Raised to New Total of 25,000.

ENEMY SIEGE GUNS TAKEN

Fortress North of Lake Ilmen Falls as Soviet Forces Uproot Defenses.

London, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The Russian Army today captured Novgorod, at the northern tip of Lake Ilmen, along with twenty more towns on the Leningrad front. Moscow announced that 15,000 German troops had been killed and 3,000 taken prisoner in the Volkhov River offensive around Novgorod.

"Troops of the Volkhov front, as the result of a skillful flanking maneuver today, captured by storm the town of Novgorod," said a communique broadcast by the Moscow radio. "Continuing to develop the offensive, troops on this front captured the populated places of Talkovo, Staraya-Melnitna, Bolshoye-Olyapino, Zernevo and the railway station of Nashchi.

"They conducted successful engagements for liquidation of the encircled enemy

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troops in forests west of Novgorod."

Listing towns captured in the Leningrad area, the communique said that troops had captured eighty-five guns of the artillery group which had been shelling Leningrad, as well as thirty tanks, while "the number of German officers and men killed has increased to 25,000."

The communique confirmed earlier Moscow dispatches saying that troops advancing from Pulkhovo had joined forces with those advancing south from Oranienbaum.

Special Order of the Day.

The capture of Novgorod on the sixth day of the Russian Leningrad offensive was hailed by

RUSSIAN ADVANCE MAY FORCE FINNS TO SUE FOR PEACE

E-D - SULLIVAN

LONDON, Jan. 20 — (AP) Red army successes in the Leningrad area gave fresh impetus to speculation here tonight that Finland might make direct peace overtures soon to Russia.

Even before the Russians launched their offensive below Leningrad the Finnish official radio Lahti had been quoted in Stockholm dispatches as saying on Jan. 7 that "Finland wants peace and is willing to make peace."

The broadcast hedged, however, by saying that the Finns first wanted to hear Russia's terms.

70,000 Nazis in Finland

In view of the new military turn in northern Russia, many in London would not be surprise if the Finns swallowed their pride and approached the Russians. A hindrance to an open Finnish peace bid, though, is the presence of perhaps 70,000 to 80,000 German troops based in Finland.

Germany has been reported working hard on her fortifications all along the Nazi-held northern coast from the Leningrad area through the Baltic states as far westward as Helgoland island in the North sea.

A Finnish withdrawal from the war obviously would be a great strategic and propaganda victory for the Allies. It would remove the land threat in the north to Russia's port at Murmansk, relieve the pressure on Leningrad from the north and northwest, and give the Soviet Baltic fleet more freedom. It also would expose German troops in northern Norway to an attack from the rear.

The Berlin radio said today that all civilians had been evacuated from Helgoland, the big North sea island fortress used by Germany in the first World war, and which the Germans were believed generally to have refortified later in defiance of the Versailles treaty.

Three thousand civilians, Transocean news agency said, had been removed as part of a plan to defend the island against an Allied invasion. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was said to have "made it a defense bastion surpassing everything else in strength," Transocean said.

Across the Gulf of Finland from little Finland, who suffers from an acute manpower problem and is dependent on many German supplies to keep going in the war, lie the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Many coastal areas in those states have been reported freed of civilians by the German High command, and many towns and villages put under a strict blackout and curfew in view of the Russian push.

GERMAN AIR FORCE IS MOBILIZED TO COUNTER INVASION

HERALD-TR

LONDON, Jan. 20.—(AP) The German air force may be able to concentrate 2,500 planes in the west to meet an Allied invasion of Europe, the magazine "Aeroplane" said today in a summary based on a two-year study of German press and radio reports.

The number might be smaller, the magazine said, if the Allies compel the German High command to disperse their forces by diversionary attacks.

About 1,200 of the Nazis' 1,700 to 1,800 day and night fighters, including some 150 two-engined rocket carriers, now are facing British and American air units stationed in Britain, "Aeroplane" said.

From the ability of Allied bombers to reach German targets and obliterate them, it is apparent that this strength is insufficient, particularly since the Germans must protect an area from Biarritz in the southwest to the North cape in the north, and extending inland to Leipzig.

The magazine estimates that about 400 German fighters are stationed along the Russian front and perhaps 200 spread over Italy, the Balkans and southern Germany.

"Between four and five of the 17 bomber groups of the Luftwaffe already are in the west and a great number have been used for fighting or intruder operations in the past few months," "Aeroplane" said. "There is no doubt that of the seven bomber groups in the east or the five in the Mediterranean, between one and three can be spared for the northwestern front when the Allies open the invasion."

Long-range reconnaissance and ground attack aircraft may have to be transferred to the invasion front together with Stuka units now busy with the Russians and in the Balkans, the magazine said.

A German report that the Nazis have 10,000 first-line bombers within striking distance of British nerve centers, ready to be used for concentrated 1,000-bomber raids nightly, was disparaged.

PARTISANS BATTLE GERMAN INVADERS IN NINE SECTORS

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LONDON, Jan. 20 — (AP) Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) asserted today that his liberation army—now threatening the important Nazi naval base at Fiume from two directions—had struck the Germans in nine sectors in battle-torn Yugoslavia and killed more than 1,000 of the invaders.

The heaviest fighting was spreading along the Croat coastal area below Fiume, said Toto's communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio and recorded here by the Associated Press.

In this region Tito's Partisans were locked in fierce engagements with Nazi divisions attempting to thrust north from Gospic, 12 miles from the Adriatic coast in western Lika province, toward Otocac, 30 miles away, and the port of Senj, 12 miles west of Otocac.

Otocac itself is only 60 miles southeast of Fiume, a major Nazi position in the upper Adriatic. Tito's forces also are approximately the same distance east of Fiume in the Kocevje (Gottschee) area. They also threatened the city to the east in the Ogulin-Karlovac sector, where they were some 40 miles away.

In the Ogulin-Karlovac area units of the 370th German division were defeated with heavy losses, the Yugoslav communique said. Units of Tito's 12th division cut the Pletdrnita-Katela-Batrina rail line in Croatia. Other Partisans hacked up the Zagreb-Belgrade trunk railway at five more points.

Hard fighting was reported in western Bosnia where other German forces apparently were attempting to drive through toward the Adriatic from the town of Mrkonjecgrad. The fighting there centered between Mrkonjecgrad and Glamoc, 30 miles to the southwest.

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German attacks were repulsed, the war bulletin said, near the Croatian town of Banova Jaruga and the Nazis suffered heavy losses. Tito's forces also were declared to have thrown back all enemy attempts to breach their lines near the town of Oalj, west of Zagreb.

400 Nazis Killed

More than 400 German officers and men were declared to have been killed in a fierce battle that developed when Tito's forces attacked German motorized columns near Ljubljana, Slovenian city 35 miles from the Italian frontier.

Three hundred Germans were reported killed in continuous fighting around the town of Gacko in Hercegovina, while the same number of Germans were said to have been killed in fighting in central Bosnia.

Battle Spreading On Croat Coast

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) reported today that heavy fighting was spreading along the Croat coastal area below Fiume, where the Germans have sprung a new drive apparently aimed at preventing Yugoslav Partisans from developing a threat to the naval base from the south.

Tito's communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said the Germans had launched two drives toward the coastal area, one in Croatia and the second in western Bosnia and that fighting was mounting in intensity.

Push Toward Otocac

One German column lashed out from Gospic, 12 miles from the Adriatic coast in western Lika province toward Otocac, 30 miles to the north, and the port of Senj, 12 miles west of Otocac.

Other German forces apparently were attempting to drive through toward the Adriatic from the western Bosnian town of Mrkonjecgrad. Hard fighting was reported between that town and Glamoc, 30 miles to the southwest.

Partisan troops threw attacking Germans back near the Croatian town of Banova Jaruga with heavy losses, Tito's bulletin said, and repulsed all enemy attempts to breach their lines near the town of Oalj, west of Zagreb.

400 Nazis Killed

German motorized columns were attacked near Ljubljana, Slovenian city 35 miles from the Italian frontier, Tito reported, and more than 400 German officers and men were killed during the fierce battle that followed.

Farther to the south in the Ogulin-Karlovac sector, 40 miles east of Fiume, units of the 370th German division were defeated with heavy losses, the Yugoslav communique asserted. Railway-wrecking Partisan detachments cut the Pletdrnita-Katela-Batrina line in Croatia and wrecked the Zagreb-Belgrade trunk railway at five more points.

Three hundred Germans were reported killed in continuous fighting around the town of Gacko in Hercegovnia.

CHANNEL GUNS HIT LARGE NAZI SHIP

LONDON, Jan. 20—(AP) British coastal guns which were officially credited with sinking a large Nazi vessel near Cap Gris Nez early today opened fire on German shipping in Dover strait tonight for the second time within 15 hours.

The first shelling began shortly after dawn when shore batteries, blazing at a convoy trying to slip out of a French channel port, brought retaliation from German long range guns. British shells hit the large Nazi ship. The duel continued spasmodically for almost three hours, sending residents of the Dover area to basement shelters.

Prime Minister Churchill, in a reference to the earlier shelling, messaged the coast artillery commander: "Hearty congratulations on the good shooting of the Dover gu[illegible]"

The blasts tonight also were believed directed against channel shipping. The Associated Press correspondent at "hell fire corner" said the British firing brought a quick reply from enemy guns at Cap Gris Nez. The action lasted about a half hour, with the Germans firing 20 shells, considerably fewer than the British.

British Shell Nazi Convoy

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—British coastal batteries opened up on a German convoy in Dover strait shortly after dawn today, touching off a duel with Nazi guns on the French coast which continued sporadically for almost three hours.

Shells fell in the Dover area during the exchange, which was the heaviest in weeks, and residents huddled in basement shelters for nearly four hours before the alert was lifted.

The Channel was shrouded in mist when the British opened fire. Within a minute after they had lobbed over the first shell German guns between Boulogne and Calais replied.

It was believed that the British bombardment was directed against a convoy which had been sheltering in a French Channel port for several days and had tried to slip out under cover of the mist. The British guns fired a total of about 80 rounds.

They sank a large vessel near Cape Gris Nez.

Churchill Sees Polish Leaders

London, Jan. 20 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill entered into discussion of the Russian-Polish border dispute today and, with Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, conferred with the leaders of the Polish Government in London.

Churchill and Eden saw Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer to discuss the issue, which had seemed to be at an impasse after successive public statements by the Moscow and Polish London governments.

Conferred With Benes

Churchill even during his recent convalesence in the Middle East kept well posted on the Russian-Polish situation, and while there conferred with President Eduard Benes of the London Czecho-Slovak Government.

The British Government is known to be willing to act as mediator, along with the United States, if invited by both parties. Poland has proposed such mediation, but the Soviet Government has not supported the move.

Sought 4-Power Meeting

It is generally believed that an attempt will be made to carry on negotiations through third parties without any public statements.

Replying to Moscow's suggestion that the Curzon line be used as a basis of negotiations in the border dispute, the Polish Government in London last week suggested that the issue be settled at a four-power meeting, with Britain and the United States sitting in as mediators.

To this Moscow replied that it interpreted the Polish Government as a rejection of the Curzon line suggestion. Moscow added further that it could not enter "official negotiations" with the Polish London Government because it had previously broken diplomatic relations with it.

Moscow also accused the Poles of attempting to "mislead public opinion."

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Britons Warned On Peace-Talk Propaganda

London, Jan. 20 (AP) — Britons were warned today to be on guard against a wave of insidious peace-talk propaganda inspired by the Germans as rumors printed earlier in the week by *Pravda* continued to have repercussions in both London and Moscow.

The warning, voiced by the London press, coincided with a similar admonition by the Moscow magazine *War and the Working Class*, which called for cleansing of the

political atmosphere from "poisonous gases" spread by the Nazis in an effort to split the Allies.

Urges Understanding

The Soviet publication declared that recent Moscow and Teheran conferences had foredoomed German attempts to sow disunion, but added that "the peoples of the countries allied with us and their responsible leaders must understand the efforts being made by Nazi elements."

The article appeared to be an attempt to dispel the impression created by the Communist organ *Pravda*, which on Monday published a rumor that the British had secretly been discussing possible peace terms with Germany.

Moscow Called Jittery

Although the rumor was denied immediately, a dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore in Moscow last night said the relationship between Russia and her Allies—Britain and the United States—was the biggest single topic of conversation in the Soviet capital.

"The subject has the whole town jittery," Gilmore wrote.

He said the *Pravda* rumor had developed into the biggest political news in Russia since the beginning of the war, excepting perhaps the Teheran conference, and that foreign observers were disturbed by the situation.

Warned By Press

The London *Daily Express*, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, led the British press in warning Britons to be on guard against German peace-talk propaganda.

"Maneuvers that emanate from the brains of Nazi leaders require our closest observation and our open discussion," the *Express* said. "Let us come right out into the open on these machinations, confident that discussion will serve a good purpose."

Britons have been expecting a flurry of peace rumors for months.

The Moscow radio, meanwhile, broadcast early today Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's statement to the House of Commons yesterday on Russian-Polish relations, in which he emphasized that Britain was hopeful of bringing about a friendly settlement between the two countries.

TEDDER TAKES OFFICE

London, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Supreme headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force announced that Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder today assumed his duties as Deputy Supreme Commander.

Brig.-Gen. Robert A. McClure will direct the press arrangements for the coming operations against Europe as Chief of the Publicity and Psychological Warfare Division. Gen. McClure, who served in a similar capacity with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in the Mediterranean, will have as his chief deputy, Brig. W. A. S. Turner, former Deputy Director of Publicity for the British War Office.

Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, until recently on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Surles, Chief of Army Public Relations in Washington, will be public relations officer under Gen. McClure, and Lieut.-Col. Thor M. Smith of San Francisco will be liaison officer between the American press and the United States Army forces.

CIVILIANS EVACUATED FROM HELGOLAND ISLE

LONDON, Jan. 20 — (AP) The Berlin radio said today that all civilians have been evacuated from Helgoland, the Germans' great North sea island fortress of World War I which they were generally believed to have refortified later in defiance of the Versailles treaty.

Commanding the mouths of the Weser and Elbe rivers, the island lies 28 miles off the northwest corner of the German mainland and is a defensive outpost for the ports and shipbuilding centers of Hamburg, Bremen and Cuxhaven and for the Kiel canal. Its population is estimated at 2,500.

The island has been the target for at least one daylight raid by R.A.F. bombers since the beginning of World War II.

8 Executed In Holland

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—Eight more Dutchmen have been executed in Holland under summary sentences by a German court, according to advices received by Aneta, Netherlands news agency.

EISENHOWER VISITS KING

LONDON, Jan. 20.—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Air Chief Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory, his invasion air commander, were received in audience by King George at Buckingham palace today.

Turkish Ship Sinks in Storm

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP). — The Turkish passenger steamer Truk, 1,414 tons, went down in a snowstorm in the Sea of Marmora on a return journey from Gallipoli, a Reuters dispatch from Istanbul reported today. The cause of the sinking was not learned.

British Destroyer Lost

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—Loss of the British destroyer Tynedale was announced tonight. The Admiralty gave no details.

2 Petain Aides Resign

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—A Vichy dispatch broadcast by DNB tonight reported that two of Marshal Petain's aides had resigned. They were identified as Jean Jardel, secretary general to Petain, and Gen. Jaques Campet, chief of the marshal's military cabinet.

London, Jan. 20 (AP) — The Daily Express said tonight that Britain is setting aside at once nearly £100,000,000 (approximately $400,000,000) for relief in countries liberated from the Nazis.

SEASICKNESS PREVENTED

LONDON, Jan. 20—(AP) Trials with boatloads of landlubbers in rough weather have disclosed that the drug hyoscine of the belladonna group prevented seasickness in 73 out of 100 men, medical investigators for Allied invasion forces reported in The Lancet today.

'HELL'S ANGELS' HEADS FOR U. S.

BEALMEAR

Speed Homeward After 48 Raids On Europe

A United States Bomber Base in Britain, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Flying Fortress "Hell's Angels" sped toward the United States tonight bearing 12 jubilant crewmen who will display the veteran of 48 raids on Europe to the men and women who built her.

At the controls were Capt. John R. Johnston, Orlando, Fla., her pilot during her last five missions, and Capt. Richard E. McElwain, New Park, Pa., copilot. Four other flyers who have finished their quota of missions, and six ground crewmen who slaved faithfully over the big ship and kept her flying were aboard.

Symbol Of Steadiness

"Hells Angels" bore the distinction of returning from her missions over Europe without ever bringing back a wounded crewman. She was selected for the war-plant tour because she was considered the ideal symbol of steadiness.

Before lifting her off the runway on her homeward journey, Captain Johnston declared the first thing he wanted to do when he got home was marry Miss Jean Williams, of Montgomery, Ala.

Captain McElwain promised to kiss the first bit of American soil he stopped on; a sergeant had visions of ordering banana splits; another looked forward to seeing his wife and 4-year-old child and finding out "how things are at the grocery store."

Bears Names Of Others

The ship bearing these men homeward bore the names of dozens of other flyers who fought from her over Europe. Their names are scrawled in white on her sides.

Some of the signers are prisoners of war, having gone down in flying aboard other craft; some already had returned to the United States, such as Capt. Irl Baldwin, Yakima, Wash., who once piloted her and was the first pilot in the European theater to complete his raid quota. Baldwin was at her controls when "Hells Angels" arrived in England October 24, 1942.

Seek To Find Her Makers

The ship's crew has the serial numbers of about 100 of the ship's parts and hopes to find the men and women who made them so they may share in the satisfaction of a job well done.

The men and their ship got a noisy sendoff. Those at the base here shouted and waved good-by, and each departing crewman kissed Miss Ruth Kniep, Glencoe, Ill., a Red Cross worker, before boarding the plane. Multi-colored flares shot into the air as the ship thundered down the runway, and other planes escorted it across the horizon.

New Moscow Subway Service Inaugurated

Moscow, Jan. 20 (AP)—Moscow's newest subway system carried its first morning crowds today, shortening by two thirds the time required to make the former three-hour trip from the Kursk railway station to the Izmailovo section of the capital.

The line has three stations, including one named for Premier Joseph Stalin. Another is named Baumskaia, representing the united camp of the army and the people, and the third is named Izmailovskaia, dedicated to the Russian guerrilla movement.

SWISS SAY CIANO'S WIDOW IS REFUGEE

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Stockholm, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Countess Edda Ciano, daughter of Benito Mussolini, was reported today to have taken refuge in a neutral country, presumably Switzerland, following the execution of her husband, Count Galeazzo Ciano. La Suisse of Geneva said she had "arrived in the territory of a neutral country where her three children have been in school for several months."

The newspaper also said that after the fall of Mussolini, the Countess had been authorized to live in Germany, but had left that country to visit her husband in prison at Verona, in the north of Italy, and to seek the intervention of her father to prevent his execution for treason. Trace of the Countess had been lost after the trial, "but one learns in Berlin that the Countess finally resolved to take refuge in a neutral country," La Suisse added.

Italian Partisans Escape

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 20 (AP)—Italian newspapers reported today that Partisans led by two Allied soldiers had escaped from a Nazi prison camp and killed 18 officers and men of an anti-aircraft detachment in the vicinity of Genoa. A Genoa dispatch said eight Italians had been executed by the Germans on charges of sabotage and aiding the Allies.

Gestapo Seizes Chief Of French Youth Camps

Bern, Jan. 20 (AP)—The *Gazette de Lausanne* reported today that General De la Porte du Theil, chief of the French youth camps, had been arrested by the Gestapo at Chatel-Guyon, headquarters of the youth camps' organization.

At the same time, the paper said, Colonel Ballot, in charge of the personnel of the camps and keeper of the records of some half a million youths who had passed through them, also was arrested.

Germans Protest To Japs

Stockholm, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Goeteborg newspaper *Handels-Och-Sjoefartstidning* reported today the German ambassadors in Tokyo had lodged a strong protest with the Japanese Government against the arrest of a number of German engineers and technicians connected with I. G. Farbenindustrie in the Far East.

Warn Of Stern Reprisals For Anti-Nazi Activity

At the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Jan. 20 (AP)—In an effort to check resistance to Nazis in the province of Biela in northern Italy, officials have announced they will raze any city or village in which residents fire on German troops.

The *Gazetta del Popolo* at Turin also said occupation authorities stated any gathering of more than two persons would be fired upon.

Germans Admit Fall Of Minturno

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 20 (AP)—British troops have driven Nazi defenders from the town of Minturno, two miles from the Garigliano river, the German high command announced today, as a bitter "give and take" battle raged along a seven-mile front on the Italian west coast.

The Nazis said that Minturno, a key communications center, was lost to Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces after having been "completely destroyed." The ancient town, whose pre-war population was over 5,000, was a primary objective of the new Allied offensive launched Monday night at three points across the lower Garigliano.

Allies Take 3 Villages

While the Nazis conceded Minturno's fall, the Allied command announced capture of the villages of Argento, at the mouth of the Garigliano; Tufo, a mile northeast of Minturno, and Suio, seven miles up the Garigliano from the coast.

An Allied spokesman said the attacking troops had gained firm possession of their bridgeheads and were pressing steadily into the enemy's fortifications, but added that they were being called upon to repel furious German counter-attacks.

Some of the hardest fighting was expected to develop around Castel Porto, a village about two miles from the Garigliano's western bank and six miles inland, where the Germans have installed extensive fortifications on high ground.

Nazi Rookies Captured

German prisoners taken at the outset of the offensive belonged to the 94th Division, and many said they never had been in action before. They showed strain from incessant aerial attacks and artillery bombardments.

It was disclosed officially that Monday night's smash across the Garigliano was accompanied by an amphibious operation that landed Allied troops behind the enemy's lines on the Gulf of Gaeta. This force presumably participated in the capture of the coastal village of Argento.

[A German correspondent reported that American troops were being landed at several points along the Gulf of Gaeta, but there was no Allied confirmation.]

Planes Pound Airfields

For the third straight day the entire Allied air forces—strategic as well as tactical—concentrated on destroying Nazi airfields and communications in Italy. Rome was isolated from the north by railway, and German airfields were subjected to such terrific aerial barrages that the Germans had scarcely any fighter strength left to combat the waves of Flying Fortresses, Liberators and medium bombers.

It was disclosed that Marauders destroyed 30 Nazi planes in an attack on a single enemy airdrome, and this was only an incident in the all-out campaign to paralyze the Germans from the air and thus lighten the task of Allied ground forces in their drive on Rome. The only north-south railroad still operating in central Italy was said to be one along the Adriatic coast.

American and French patrols continued to feel out the enemy's powerful defenses before Cassino, 20 miles inland from the Mediterranean, while American artillery maintained a drumfire against the town itself and against Nazi emplacements on the mountain that rises abruptly behind it.

Minturno Taken By 5th Army Troops

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KENNEDY

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—A German news agency broadcast from Berlin said Allied planes raided the outer suburbs of

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30.73 - 833

30.24 — 11937

night air patrols bombed and blew up a 5,000-ton enemy ammunition ship and sank a 2,000-ton freighter.

New Britain: Rabaul—Our escorted Solomons-based medium units at minimum altitude bombed and strafed Tobera Airdrome, destroying one grounded aircraft and damaging twelve others. Twenty-one defending enemy fighters are reported shot down and one probably, for the loss of two of our planes with others damaged. Our heavy units executed harassing raids ov Lakunai, Vunakanau and the town on successive nights, starting fires.

Rein Bay—Our fighters destroyed three barges and damaged another by strafing.

Arawe—Our air patrols strafed and damaged six enemy surface craft off Pulie River. Enemy aircraft dropped two bombs on our positions without damage.

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New Guinea: Wewak—Our fighters in a sweep over the enemy base engaged fifty enemy fighters, shooting down twelve, with two probables. We last three planes.

Boram—Our escorted heavy units at mid-day attacked enemy airdrome installations with 133 tons of bombs. anti-aircraft positions were silenced and many aircraft in the dispersal areas were destroyed. Large explosions and fires were caused in supply dumps. The entire target area was blanketed with smoke rising 5,000 feet and visible for ninety miles. There was no interception.

Hansa Bay—Our air patrols destroyed a 3,000-ton enemy freighter off Manam Island with a direct hit.

Ramu Valley—Our escorted medium units and dive-bombers dropped seventy tons of bombs on enemy positions in the upper Faria River Valley and extensively strafed the area.

Rai Coast—Our air patrols strafed targets of opportunity. Enemy aircraft harmlessly raided Saidor after dawn.

Sio—Our ground forces continue mopping up enemy stragglers.

Solomons (South Pacific Forces): Shortland Island—Our air patrols bombed Maliai on Morgusiai Island, causing fires.

Choiseful—Our medium units bombed and strafed enemy positions at Kalakapisi.

Russian

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP).—A Russian communique, broadcast by Moscow:

During Jan. 20 troops of the Leningrad front continued to develop their central offensive and captured the town and railway junction of Uritsk (also known as Ligovo) and also captured in fighting the populated places of Simalovo, Bolshoi-Simonogon, Maly-Simonogon, Stashino, Bezabotny, Trelna, Poselok-Volodarskovo, Sosnovaya-Polyana, Poselok-Lenina, Ryumki, Inolovo, Neukatin, Maloye-Niskalovo, Bolshoye-Niskalovo, Ustigi, Kaporskoye, Alekuila, Gastellovo, Mikhailovka, Raskolovo and Nizhneye.

Troops on the offensive from the district of Pulkovo have joined with troops on the offensive from the district south of Oranienbaum. Individual scattered groups of routed German Fascist troops have been encircled by our troops and are being liquidated.

Troops of the Leningrad front between Jan. 14-20 captured the following war material: Guns of various calibers, 265, including 85 heavy guns from the artillery group which has been shelling Leningrad. Tanks, 30 Mortars, 159. Machine guns, 274. Ammunition and armament dumps, 18. The number of German officers and men killed has increased to 25,000.

Troops of the Volkhov front, as the result of a skillful outflanking maneuver Jan. 20, captured by storm the town of Novgorod. Continuing to develop the offensive, the troops of this front captured the populated places of Talkovo, Staraya-Melnitna, Bolshoye-Olyapino and Zernevo and the railway station of Nashchi. They conducted successful engagements for the liquidation of encircled enemy troops in forests west of Novgorod.

In their offensive troops of the Volkhov front captured the following war materials: Guns of various caliber, 182, including 15 self-propelled. Mortars, 120, including 16 six-barreled mortars. Machine-guns, 635. Trucks, 263. Tractors, 21. Dumps of war material, 28.

Our troops have destroyed 178 guns of various caliber and, in addition, 20 self-propelled guns, 15 tanks, 110 mortars, 365 machine-guns and 350 trucks.

North of Khristinovka, our troops successfully repulsed counter-attacks launched by enemy infantry and tanks. In other sectors of the front reconnaissance activities and artillery and mortar duels took place and in a number of places there was fighting of local importance.

During Jan. 19 our troops on all fronts disabled or destroyed ninety-four German tanks. Seventeen enemy planes were brought down in air combat and by anti-aircraft fire.

A supplement:

Troops of the Leningrad front continued their successful offensive.

Soviet mobile units vigorously advancing to the southwest from the town of Krasnoye Selo have joined with units which were on the offensive south of Oranienbaum.

Thus they encircled a group of enemy troops situated in the area of Strelina. By bold operations our troops captured the town of Uritsk (Ligovo) as well as a number of other large populated places.

Scattered and isolated groups of Germans are being liquidated. Many German officers and men laid down their arms and surrendered. A very large quantity of various armaments and war material have been captured.

Our air force actively co-operated in the offensive of our ground troops. During the day Soviet bombers and Stormoviks dealt incessant blows on enemy strong points, reserve concentrations of troops and transport columns. As a result of these blows, our aircraft inflicted heavy losses on German Fascist troops.

Troops of the Volkhov front continued to develop their successful offensive.

Our troops operating north of Novgorod accomplished a skillful outflanking maneuver and, having captured the railway station of Nashchi, cut the railway line from Novgorod to Batetskaya.

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Forging ahead, Soviet troops intercepted the last highway along which the Germans could retreat to the west from the area of Novgorod.

Simultaneously, our troops operating south of Novgorod also reached the highway. Thus the enemy was cut off from all roads of retreat.

Having completed this operation, Soviet troops today captured by storm the most important economic and political center of the country, the ancient Russian Town of Novgorod. The large railway junction and highway junction has been freed from the German invaders. Enemy troops which are encircled in a forest west of Novgorod are being liquidated by our troops.

Developing their success, troops of the Volkhov front captured a number of populated places.

In the area of Syrkovskye our troops freed several thousand Soviet citizens whom the Hitlerites were driving to slave labor in Germany.

North of Novosokolniki a detachment of Soviet skiers penetrated into the rear of the enemy and launched a vigorous attack on a German artillery battery. The skiers captured three long-range guns and an ammunition dump and held the positions until our main forces arrived.

North of Khristinovka early in the morning enemy tanks and infantry attacked our positions. The enemy tanks were met by the fire of our artillery batteries and anti-tank weapons and soon put out of commission. German infantry, remaining without tank cover, was met by our troops and most of it was wiped out. In the middle of the day the Hitlerites repeated their counter-attacks, but were thrown back sustaining still heavier losses.

In these engagements Soviet troops wiped out about 1,500 German officers and men. They disabled or burned thirty-two tanks and nine self-propelled guns.

In another sector our units encircled and wiped out two companies of Hitlerites.

Guerrillas in the Leningrad region on the night of Jan. 9-10 made a surprise attack on a railway station and smashed thirty-three wagons carrying supplies. They also blew up six railway points and 250 railway trucks and a military store. They killed fifty-two Hitlerites who guarded the station.

British

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

The Board of Admiralty regret to announce that the destroyer H. M. S. Tynedale (Lieutenant Commander J. J. S. Yorke, D. S. C., R. N.) has been lost. Next of kin of casualties have been informed.

French

ALGIERS, Jan. 20 (AP).—A French Navy communique:

One of our submarines successfully attacked two enemy ships. We regret to report that one of our submarines is overdue and must be presumed to be lost. Next of kin have been notified.

Yugoslav

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP).—A communique of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio:

In Croatia, in the Province of Lika, fierce battles are going on against German divisions trying to thrust forward from Gospic in the direction of Otocac and Senj. In western Bosnia hard battles are continuing in the region between Mrkonjecgrad and Glamoc. In eastern Bosnia in the Doboj, Tuzla and Zvornik sectors offensive operations by our troops are continuing.

Near Gacko in Herzegovina 300 German soldiers and officers were killed. Several hundred were wounded and much booty was captured. Units of the 12th Division cut the Pletdrnita-Katel Batrina railway line. The Zagreb-Belgrade line was cut at five points. Near Banova Jaruga in Croatia heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy in men and material.

In the area between Oalj and Sanoeao (west of Zagreb) all attacks by a German unit were repulsed. In the Ogulin and Karlovac sectors a unit of T. E., 370th German Division, was beaten and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy. Near Traunik in central Bosnia more than 300 German officers and men were killed. Bitter fighting continues. In Slovenia, in the area between Ljubljana and Ocevje, several German motorized columns attacked, and in the fighting more than 400 German officers and men were killed.

German

A German communique, broadcast by Berlin and recorded by The Associated Press:

Only local fighting is reported from the southern part of the eastern front. In the area of Shashkov and south of Polonnoe German troops recaptured several localities in counter-attacks. The garrison of a German base which had been encircled temporarily and which had been fighting bravely was relieved. West of Rechitsa heavy fighting is going on. Enemy fighting groups which had penetrated into German positions were thrown back in embittered fighting.

Near Vitebsk, northwest and north of Nevel, operations of local importance only took place.

North of Lake Ilmen, south of Leningrad and south of Oranienbaum heavy defense fighting is continuing. In the course of local operations to shorten the front in this sector the town of Novogorod was evacuated.

In the western part of the southern Italian front the enemy continued his strong attacks, supported by artillery and battle planes. The completely destroyed town of Minturno was lost after embittered fighting. All other enemy attacks, as well as attempts to cross the Garigliano River, were repulsed.

In the central sector German troops attacked and annihilated one enemy tent encampment. The enemy suffered heavy losses. Prisoners were taken.

On the Channel coast long-range batteries of the German Navy shelled targets in Dover, Deal, Folkestone and Ramsgate.

Between Jan. 1 and 20 German naval forces and navy and merchant vessel anti-aircraft fire shot down thirty-eight enemy aircraft.

Doolittle Participant In First Rome Air Raid

Corpus Christi, Texas, Jan. 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen. James Doolittle participated in the first Allied air raid on Rome, it was disclosed tonight by Col. Leroy A. Rainey.

Colonel Rainey, who recently returned from the Mediterranean theater, piloted the plane in which Doolittle rode.

"Our group was the last over the target and, therefore, subject to the greatest danger," Colonel Rainey said in an interview. "It was typical of the gallantry and courage of General Doolittle that he should choose to ride on the last mission."

Louse-Proof Underwear

Naples, Jan. 20 (AP)—A new type of louseproof underwear to protect Allied troops against typhus fever, which is epidemic among the Italians of Naples, is being tested on French Moroccan goums fighting on the Fifth Army front.

Long union suits, impregnated with an insect-repellent which is supposed to last ten weeks, are being checked to see if they are effective in ridding the soldiers of body lice.

No cases of typhus have been reported among the Allied troops, medical officers say, thanks to compulsory vaccinations against the disease. The situation was said to be somewhat improved among the Neapolitans, among whom 20 to 50 cases a day have been reported in recent weeks.

Italians have been flocking to stations where they are dusted with a louse-killing powder, while those employed in the Allied services are inoculated against typhus.

Rome this morning.

Heavy bomb loads were thrown upon Ciampino airdromes and the near-by Cintocello airfield yesterday, Allied headquarters at Algiers announced. Thus today's reported bombing apparently was the second blow at the Rome area in two days by American or British planes.

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Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 20 (AP)—The American Fifth Army in Italy enlarged its bridgeheads above the Garigliano river to a depth of two miles in places today after capturing three villages. In addition the Germans broadcast that they had abandoned Minturno, stronghold alongside the Appian Way.

A headquarters announcement said that British troops of the Fifth Army had developed the villages of Argento, Tufo and Suio—the capture of Tufo carrying the thrust across the Appian Way itself—and that the battle for Minturno was under way.

Minturno lies 76 air miles from Rome.

Nazis Resist Fiercely

German opposition was reported severe all along the front of at least seven miles.

In the area north of Cassino, now under fire of American artillery, Yank patrols again crossed the Rapido river to probe out German defenses there. Still farther inland French troops of the Fifth Army made contact with the enemy, but no details were announced.

Some Swim River

The British crossing of the Garigliano, the first action on this sector in two months, was achieved under cover of a smoke screen, and was supported by an amphibious operation in which some troops were moved by sea to a point on the Tyrrhenian coast just above the river's mouth.

Some troops moved across the stream on rafts and small boats while others swam the river. The river averages 70 yards in width in its lower reaches and is too deep for wading.

Units Reinforced

The British encountered minefields, fire from machine guns placed in caves and on heights rising from the stream and a sheet of artillery fire from guns farther back, but they fought uphill to deepen their bridgeheads. Additional British forces were moving across the river as the bridgeheads were widened.

Some of the fighting now raging on the farther bank was 500 feet above sea level on the slopes of the Arunci mountains which rise to 3,000 feet in some places. Extensive fortifications around Castel Porto, about two miles north of the river bank and some six miles inland apparently had been chosen as the key German defense area.

Counter-Blows Repelled

Prisoners taken indicated the German defense was largely in the hands of the 94th Infantry Division, which put in two counter-attacks near the coast.

The Rapido river where American patrols crossed is but 15 or 20 feet wide and can be forded by troops, but its banks are steep and bridging is necessary to get tanks, guns and vehicles across. The stream widens to about 60 feet where it joins the Garigliano, four miles south of Cassino.

Floods Recede

The floods of a month ago had receded along both the Garigliano and Rapido, and the weather was cold and clear along the whole front, except near the Adriatic, where the Eighth Army carried out patrols under cloudy skies.

Following up the successful blocking of the major rail routes from the north into Rome by air bombardment, Allied heavy and medium bombers yesterday struck directly at a chain of airfields in the vicinity of the Italian capital itself. The blows were directed against the Ciampino airdromes just outside the city and against the near-by Centocelle field.

Landing Area Hit

Escorted Liberators also swung up to Perugia airfield, 85 miles north of Rome, and scored many hits in the landing area.

Night bombers in strong force attacked rail yards Tuesday night at Pontassieve, 10 miles east of Florence.

Stores, barracks and dispersal areas were hit by mediums at Viterbo and Rieti, 40 miles northwest and northeast of Rome, respectively, while light bombers attacked rail facilities at Sulmona, in advance of the Eighth Army front, and at Colleferro.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked gun positions over the battle area and as well as rolling stock in central Italy and shipping on the Yugoslav coast.

6 Italian Parties Protest

Say Badoglio Government Tries to Block Meeting at Bari

BARI, Italy, Jan. 20 (AP).—Representatives of the six united

Italian political parties have accused the Badoglio government of attempting to prevent a party congress here Jan. 28.

Leaders of the congress said yesterday eight delegates in the Brindisi region had been arrested, and that concentration of a large contingent of police here was designed to create the impression the conference was a menace to Italy.

The congress, which is expected to demand the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel III, first was called for Naples, but was not permitted by the Allied Military Government on the ground that the city was too near the front and the meeting might incite trouble.

French Sub Patrol Trades Two For One

Algiers, Jan. 20 (AP)—French submarines, which have been patrolling recently off the southern coast of France and particularly in the Toulon and Marseille areas, have "successfully" attacked two enemy ships with the loss of one French sub, it was announced today.

The dates of the operations and the name of the missing submarine were not disclosed in the communique.

NEW BURMA FRONT OPENED BY ALLIES IN CHINDWIN AREA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20—(AP) Allied ground forces, moving up behind heavy assaults by strong forces of American heavy and medium bombers, have opened a new north Burma land front in attacks on Japanese positions in the Chindwin area.

In announcing the attacks, launched Tuesday, today's Allied East Asia headquarters communique said only that "some progress was made."

The Japanese positions, in the Kyankchaw area 18 miles southeast of Tamu on the western border, lie more than 200 miles below the Hukawng valley area where American-trained Chinese troops are driving eastward along the route of the new Ledo road to China.

A successful drive eastward from Kyankchaw across the upper Chindwin river valley would sever the enemy's main communications between his central and northern forces.

The land attack followed an assault Monday by a large formation of American heavy and medium bombers in which nearly 20 tons of explosives were loosed on a Japanese troop camp at Kyankchaw, the announcement said. The entire area was blanketed and that one large and many small fires were started.

To the south, other Allied forces holding new advance positions on the Arakan front successfully beat off a number of Japanese counter-attacks against river bridges south and east of Maungdaw.

Lt.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese forces driving out the Japanese ahead of engineers carving out the new "Burma road" to China captured the enemy-held village of Gumga in the Hukawng valley and drove on eastward across the Tanai river.

American and R.A.F. bombers, dive bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters continued their heavy attacks on Japanese shipping and communications, attacking the north Burma air base at Myityina and ground troops in the Hukawng valley, a railway northeast of Mandalay, Mandalay itself, and shipping in the Kaladin and Amyu areas.

The Allies lost five planes in the series of far-flung attack.

Jap Counterblows In Burma Fail

New Delhi, Jan. 20 (AP)—Allied forces holding new advance positions on the Arakan front of western Burma have fought off Japanese counter-attacks again, a southeast Asia communique said today.

In northern Burma, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's American-trained Chinese troops continued their eastward advance along the route of the new Ledo highway by capturing the enemy-held village of Gumga, in the Hukawng Valley, and pushing across the Tanai river.

U. S. Plane First To Fly Over Capital Of Tibet

New Delhi, India, Jan. 20 (AP)—Five crew members of an American transport plane have flown over the sacred capital of Lhasa, Tibet, and lived to tell about it. They were told by Tibetans that their plane was the only one ever to fly over the country.

But it was a rough party. They got lost and bailed out when their gasoline was exhausted. Then they spent more than a month getting back to India on mules and afoot over the wintry Himalayan ranges.

Those who underwent the experience are: First Lieutenant R. E. Crozier, 23, of West, Texas, the pilot; Flight Officer Harold McCallum, 24, Quincy, Mass., copilot; Corporal Kenneth B. Spencer, 19, Rockville Centre, N. Y., radio operator; Corporal William Perran, 23, Tulsa, Okla., engineer, and Private John H. Huffman, 27, of Straughn, Ind., assistant engineer.

French Indo-China Raided

Chungking, Jan. 20 (AP)—Mitchell bombers of the Fourteenth United States Air Force attacked targets in French Indo-China on Tuesday and Wednesday, hitting at the dock and railway areas of the port of Campha and bombing and strafing Japanese barracks at Mon Kay.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's communique said heavy black smoke spiraling from one of the buildings struck at Campha indicated that oil stores had been hit.

Smoke was visible for 10 miles as the result of the Mon Kay attack. All aircraft returned safely.

Chinese Exchange Changed

Value of U. S. Dollar Doubled for Some Transfers of Funds

CHUNGKING, Jan. 20 (AP).—Americans living in China will benefit from a modification of the 20-to-1 official exchange rate of Chinese for American dollars to provide a 100 per cent supplement on transfer of some funds from abroad.

The Ministry of Finance announced the change, which would give missionaries, diplomats, military and consular officials and correspondents forty, instead of twenty, Chinese dollars for each United States dollar sent to them

Nazi Linked to Bolivia Coup

Secret Meeting in Count von Luxburg's Home in Argentina Cited in Report.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—A secret conference at Buenos Aires in the home of Count Karl von Luxburg, former German Minister to Argentina, was said here today to have preceded the December 20 revolution in Bolivia.

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The authority for this report whose identity must remain secret, said that information on the conference came through at least two different diplomatic channels.

Bolivian revolutionary leaders were in contact with Argentine nationalists at this meeting, these informants said, and Victor Paz Estensboro, Finance Minister in the new Bolivian regime of President Major Gualberto Villarroel, was reported to have received "some millions of Argentine pesos."

The informants said this data was included in information exchanged between eighteen American republics in connection with the question whether recognition should be accorded to the Villarroel regime. So far, Argentina has been the only nation to grant such recognition.

Figured in World War.

The new disclosures constituted the first mention of Count von Luxburg's name in connection with Nazi activities in Latin America. During the first world war he was German Minister in Buenos Aires, but the Argentine Government declared him persona non grata after the United States State Department disclosed he was transmitting ship information. He arrived again in Buenos Aires about three years ago.

The disclosures here concerning the Buenos Aires secret conference came in the midst of recurrent rumors, in no wise confirmed, that the Argentine Government of President Gen. Pedro Ramirez, the only American regime still maintaining relations with the Axis, had countenanced an Argentine nationalistic plan to create a "southern military bloc" including Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay and even southern Brazil.

One report through diplomatic channels named Col. Juan Peron, Argentine Minister of War, as the strong-arm man behind this reported scheme.

Chile To Liquidate Two German Banking Chains

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Chilean Government announced liquidation proceedings against two major German banking chains in Chile today in a move to cooperate with the United Nations' effort against the Axis.

The liquidation order was made effective from December 31, 1943. This was presumed to be a move to invalidate any maneuvers the banks may have made recently to evade control.

The banks were the Banco Aleman Transatlantico and the Banco Germanico de la America del Sur, which together operate six offices in Chile.

Heavy Raids Smash Airdromes, Supply Dumps at Wewak and Boram.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Friday, Jan. 21.—(AP) Allied airmen downed 33 Japanese planes and sank three enemy supply ships totaling 10,000 tons in blows ranging from Wewak, New Guinea, to Rabaul, New Britain, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported today.

The heaviest raid was on the airdromes, supply dumps and anti-aircraft positions at Wewak and neighboring Boram. Fifty Liberator heavy bombers hit Boram with 133 tons of explosives, without interception Wednesday. The day before more than 100 escorting fighters shot down 12 planes for sure and probably two more from the 50 to 60 Japanese interceptors that rose to challenge the attackers over Wewak. The Allies lost three planes.

Airdrome Blasted

Hitting again at the enemy plane and shipping center at Rabaul, where Allied planes from the south Pacific command sank or damaged eight ships Monday, Mitchell medium bombers with fighter escort bombed and strafed Tobera airdrome, one of three fields guarding the center, downing 21 enemy interceptors against a loss of two of the raiding planes.

A 5,000-ton Japanese ammunition ship received a direct hit and blew up and a 2,000-ton freighter also was sunk when Navy Catalina patrol planes caught a small convoy off Lorengau, on the northeast coast of Admiralty island, Tuesday night.

Night patrol planes operating off Naman island, near Hansa bay on the northeast coast of New Guinea, sank a 3,000-ton Japanese ship.

Enemy Pilots Aggressive

Pilots returning from the raid on Wewak reported they found "some of the enemy pilots highly skilled and aggressive," a headquarters spokesman said. He emphasized that the nature of enemy air action against Allied planes indicated that the enemy airforce still has much of its first team still in combat.

The Liberators laid their bombs on Boram, and when the big planes departed large explosions were mushrooming from the supply dumps and the entire area was covered with smoke which rose 5,000 feet and could be seen for 90 miles.

In the Ramu valley, inland and south of another Japanese New Guinea coastal base at Madang, medium and divebombers dumped 70 tons of explosives on enemy positions along the upper Faria river.

Australian troops moving up the Huon peninsula coast, New Guinea, toward the American invasion force around Saidor continued mopping up Japanese stragglers in the Sio area and also captured more enemy equipment.

Ten enemy barges were destroyed or damaged in Allied strafing sweeps along the coasts of New Britain, near Rein bay and Arawe, on the north and south side of the island, respectively.

Heavy Raids Hit Jap Shipping

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 20 (AP)—Forty Allied torpedo and dive-bombers covered by 60 fighters smashed through heavy Japanese plane interception and anti-aircraft fire to sink three big merchant ships and damage five more in Simpson harbor at Rabaul, New Britain.

More than 100 enemy planes tangled with the raiders in the assault Monday, General MacArthur's communique said today.

Besides three ships seen to blow apart and sink, two others were left burning and probably sinking, and three more seriously damaged, the communique said. Some returning pilots expressed belief six ships were sunk.

Most Devastating Blow There

The Allied planes hurled 1,000- and 2,000-pound bombs to score hits on every vessel in the harbor. (Japanese Imperial Headquarters' version of the raid, reported by Tokyo radio, said around 200 American planes came over Rabaul and 102 of them were shot down, but the raiders sank two vessels.)

Three Japanese destroyers which circled in evasive maneuvers were not attacked, and the Allied airmen were unable to get to four other merchantmen sighted in Keravia harbor.

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Battle Shows Japanese Flyers Still Have Punch

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 20 (AP) — Statements that the Japanese air force is deteriorating in personnel do not seem to be borne out by facts in the past two months.

Monday's big air fight over Rabaul, New Britain, in which a numerically superior force of Japanese fighters mixed it with a large force of American fighters, may serve as an example.

In that sky duel, 18 of more than 100 Japanese fighters were shot down definitely. Fifteen more are claimed as probables. American losses were 12 planes, mostly fighters.

Yanks' Gameness Helps

In round numbers, the enemy put up approximately a third more fighters than the Americans had in the air. The difference there was the willingness of the United States flyers to mix it and the superior qualities of their planes.

Statements that the Nipponese first team has been kayoed are not supported by comparative figures for that and other recent air battles down here. Of late the Japanese have shown a disposition to strike back at the Allies and to fight it out up there.

General MacArthur's pokesman pointed today to the size of the intercepting force at Rabaul and declared that the results of the battle were a good reminder that "we can't be lulled into a false sense of security that the Jap is deteriorating."

The facts are that the Japanese, just as the Allies, are learning lessons from actual combat and are constantly improving their equipment.

Japs Urge More Planes

The wail of Tokyo propagandists of late has been that Rabaul is being constantly hammered from the air and the personnel there is being subjected to much punishment. Their broadcasts say the Japanese airmen there are eager for combat and constantly calling for more airplanes. It is known that the Japanese air strength in the South and Southwest Pacific is lower than usual, but the difference is slight.

Actually, the Japanese still have their first team in there on land, sea and in the air. They are fighting tooth and nail, just as they did at the beginning, but now the Allies are hitting them harder and more often.

Hellcats Get 7 Zeros In Less Than 4 Minutes

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By Spencer Davis

Aboard an Aircraft Carrier in the South Pacific, Jan. 9 (AP—Delayed)—Hellcat fighters shot down seven Japanese planes in less than four minutes in an air battle that was as thrilling as it was brief.

Our carrier force was retiring after its planes had struck at Kavieng, New Ireland, January 1. (Allied headquarters previously reported that the carrier attack had damaged badly two Japanese cruisers and a destroyer at the Kavieng harbor). Enemy planes appeared on the horizon.

After approaching to within 16 miles of the flat-tops, the Japanese veered away. Eight Hellcats from one carrier gave chase at maximum speed. The enemy formation included one twin-engine bomber followed closely by six Zeros.

Four Closed In

Four Hellcats, led by Lieut. Thomas L. Harnsberger, Brunswick, Ga., closed on the bomber. A second division of four planes, headed by Lieut. Henry A. Carey, Ithaca (N. Y.) ace, maintained an altitude advantage, ready to pounce on the Zeros.

After the first pass, Harnsberger radioed back to the carriers: "Splash one Zero." Then: "Splash two Zeros." And finally: "Aw, hell, splash 'em all!"

Harnsberger and his wingman, Ensign Howard M. Harrison, of Columbus, Ohio, opened fire on the bomber from 800 feet. It burst into flames, lost altitude and suddenly plunged into the water, passing so close to Harrison that he could feel the heat of the burning plane.

Marylander In Fight

Carey and his wingman, Ensign William E. Gunnels, Chevy Chase, Md., dived on the two leading Zeros and sent both down in flames. They teamed up to get the third Zero.

The remaining four enemy planes were swiftly disposed of by Lieut. (j. g.) Roy F. Gillespie, Bellingham, Wash., and Ensigns Albert S. Yesensky, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Eric A. Evenson, Wright, Kan., and Leo J. Kerivan, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts.

GUNS BLAZED TO END

Aboard An Aircraft Carrier in the South Pacific, Jan. 11 (delayed) (A. P.).—Ensign Robert W. Beedle of South Pasadena, Cal., brother of Lieut. William Holden, former screen star, went down with his plane's guns blazing away, his section leader said today.

Lieut.-Commander Sam L. Silber of Baltimore, related that Ensign Beedle and other members of his Hellcat squadron were escorting dive-bombers in the January 1 carrier raid on Kavieng, New Ireland, when four Zeros dropped out of the clouds for the attack. Two or three more Zeros appeared and concentrated on Ensign Beedle's plane. He turned to intercept but apparently was hit. His Hellcat went into a loop and pulled out just above the water, then flew straight and level as if to make a water landing. All its guns were firing as it skimmed the water and crashed.

JAP FIRST TEAM DEFENDS RABAUL

South Pacific Airbase, Jan. 19.—(Delayed) (A. P.).—Japanese fighters who engage Allied planes in raids on Rabaul these days "are as good as we ever encountered in the South Pacific," says Lieut.-Col. W. H. Council, Fort Valley, Ga.

The commander of an Army fighter group said one of our best squadrons lost eight P-38's in a single sweep recently—"The heaviest loss we ever took."

"The Japs are smart," Council continued. "They time their attacks well. They hold formation better. It's no second team in there now."

RAIDS ON RABAUL COSTLY TO JAPS

MUNDA, New Georgia, Solomons, Jan. 17—(Delayed—(AP) Beaming at the results of today's raid on the Japanese base of Rabaul, New Britain, Maj. Gen. Ralph Mitchell, commander of Allied air forces in the Solomons, said in an interview that planes have destroyed 350 enemy aircraft since the current offensive began last Nov. 20.

His staff estimated that Solomons-based planes sank or greatly damaged 100,000 tons of enemy shipping in the last two Rabaul raids, today and Jan. 14.

Gen. Mitchell said an enormous increase in barge activity was indicative of the enemy's increased shipping distress.

"Just before the latest raid, reconnaissance showed more than 400 barges in Rabaul harbor," he declared.

The Japanese, he said, probably realize they will never be able to use Bougainville airfields again, but are determined to hold Rabaul as long as possible.

Sgt. Jack Healy Saves Life Of Marine Wounded in Boat

(The following story was written by Sergeant James E. Hague, of Bridgeport, a Marine Corps combat correspondent).

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BOUGAINVILLE — (Delayed) — (AP) "It's unfair tactics," good-naturedly grumbled Marine Staff Sergeant John F. Healy, 24, of 268 Park place, Bridgeport, Conn., "when they pick on mess sergeants."

And the Japs have certainly been picking on Staff Sergeant Healy, a mess sergeant in an infantry unit, ever since the Bougainville operation began.

Staff Sergeant Healy, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Healy, chuckled as he said: "I thought my job would be quiet. But you can't trust those Japs any farther than I can throw my galley."

His troubles began November 1, the first day of the battle of Bougainville. The landing craft in which Staff Sergeant Healy confidently headed for shore (thinking all must be quiet on the beach by that time) was the pet target for a very un-quiet Jap field piece.

One man in the boat was killed and six were wounded. One man might have bled to death from a jagged wound in the neck had not Staff Sergeant Healy held the severed blood vessel with his hand. An officer praised the Bridgeport youth for his presence of mind in this crisis. Staff Sergeant Healy stopped the flow of blood until the boat finally landed and corpsmen came to help the wounded.

Staff Sergeant Healy's troubles continued. He was hit by a ricochetting bullet. Luckily the .25 calibre bullet was almost spent and didn't do him much harm.

Several days later, a bomb hit six yards from his foxhole. Again he was unhurt.

And then he was in the middle of an uncomfortable Jap artillery barrage later in the campaign. Shells were dropping within a radius of 50 yards from Staff Sergeant Healy's foxhole.

"How can I feed my men if I have to keep ducking bullets?" asked Staff Sergeant Healy.

We didn't know the answer either.

4 'Damn Fool' Marines Uproot Jap Unit With Hand Grenades And Rifles

Bougainville, Solomon Islands, Jan. 20 (AP)—The four marines may have been "damn fools," as their captain proudly said, but they tossed grenades so accurately and fired automatic rifles so fast the Japanese were forced from their hilltop trench.

"I've never heard or seen anything stranger than their actions," said Capt. John C. Landrum to Sergt. Peter Pavone, Jr., Bridgeport, Conn., marine combat correspondent.

Couldn't Remember Events

The four marines came out without a scratch, but couldn't tell what happened. They listened like strangers when others of their company recounted the story of their action.

Pavone said the Japanese had held out 11 days against mortar fire and artillery.

On this particular day a marine company moved forward.

The four who volunteered to lead the way as scouts were Corporal Thomas F. Rice, 22, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Pfc. Vernon S. Harding, Belmont, Mass., and Pvts. Harold R. Gray, 18, Ewing, Ky., and George N. Benjamin, 20, Framingham, Mass.

With Grenades And Rifles

Yelling and screaming, they leaped from foxhole to foxhole, bomb crater to bomb crater, throwing grenades and firing automatic rifles.

Rice was the first to be fired upon and the first to fire. A sniper's bullet knocked off his helmet.

"Seems like Tommy suddenly went nuts," Gray said. "He jumped up, swearing like a mule-skinner, and blazed away a mile a minute."

Found U. S. Bond Receipt

On the body of one Japanese the marines had found an American war-bond receipt, apparently taken from a dead marine as a souvenir.

"Buy bonds with that, Tojo!" Gray yelled with each grenade he threw.

When the four saw that flamethrowers were on the way, they redoubled their shouting, yelling and grenade throwing. They yelled: "Charge 'em men! Bring up that other battalion! Send reinforcements down the left flank!"

Japs Held Back

Their action was credited with holding the Japanese back until bazooka guns and flamethrowers could be brought to clean out the positions.

For nearly an hour after the action the four alternately laughed and wept. They trembled with exhaustion.

The next day Rice said, with embarrassment: "I never laughed so hard in all my life. I guess we were all a little bit crazy for awhile."

Arms Were Sore

And the next day, too, their arms were sore from tossing grenades.

"They're damn fools," said Captain Landrum, fondly, "but I wish I had a thousand more like them."

Army Planes Make 4 Attacks On Marshalls

Pearl Harbor, Jan. 20 (AP)—Bombers and fighters of the American Seventh Army Air Force made four attacks on Japanese shore installations, airfields and shipping in the Marshall Islands January 18 and 19, rounding out two weeks of daily lunges against atolls north of the American-held Gilbert Islands.

Four American planes were lost in the new raids, said the announcement at Pacific fleet headquarters, although there was no mention of enemy air interception. The raiding planes were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Fighters Damage Two Ships

Two small Japanese ships were damaged at Jaluit atoll, attacked by Warhawk fighter planes yesterday.

Mitchell bombers made two attacks on Mili, striking Tuesday and Wednesday. Gun emplacements, buildings and airdrome installations were hit and one enemy fighter plane was damaged on the ground in the first raid. In the second attack five grounded planes were damaged as well as airfield installations. Two of our planes were lost.

Jabor Island, at the southeastern end of Jaluit, was hit Tuesday by Dauntless dive bombers, escorted by Warhawks. Fuel-storage areas were set afire. Two of our planes were shot down in this attack.

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Kusaie Island Bombed

Pearl Harbor, Jan. 20 (AP)—A daylight raid probably involving a round trip of 1,400 miles by navy bombers struck at Kusaie Island in the Carolines group January 17

without loss of a plane, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced yesterday.

The raid, presumably originating in American bases in the Gilbert Islands, struck at shore installations of the island, which is about 700 miles east of the vital Jap naval base of Truk.

Three air attacks last year against Kapingamarangi Island, about 500 miles southeast of Truk, by Liberator bombers based in the South Pacific are the only raids to strike closer to Truk than Monday's assault on Kusaie.

No interception was reported.

SABOTEURS DERAIL TRAIN NEAR PARIS

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—(AP) In the second fatal train wreck in two days by anti-Nazi French saboteurs, six persons were killed and 20 injured today in the derailment of a passenger train near Paris, the Vichy radio said tonight.

The French domestic broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications commission, said the derailment had been caused by "bolts being removed from a rail." The same method was said by Vichy to have been used in the wrecking of a Pau-Toulouse express train yesterday, when 25 persons were killed and 50 injured.

French Jurist Assassinated

New York, Jan. 20 (AP)—The German-controlled Vichy radio said today that the president of the Court of Appeals at Aik, in southern France, had been shot and killed as he left the court Tuesday night. His assailants escaped, said the broadcast, which was recorded by United States Government monitors.

Troops Battle Nazis In Germany, Poles Say

New York, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Polish telegraph agency said today that Polish underground forces had penetrated into East Prussia, in Germany, and "inflicted heavy casualties on Nazi troops in a series of battles which lasted several days."

The Polish agency, an instrumentality of the Polish government-in-exile, also said that guerrillas had fought Nazi troops in Praga, a suburb of Warsaw.

Czechs Face Execution For Helping Beggars

New York, Jan. 20 (AP)—Even persons helping beggars are subject to execution in Czecho-Slovakia—if the beggars happen to be wanted by the Nazis.

The Office of War Information reported this today in connection with an account in a Czecho-Slovak newspaper which related that 11 Czechs were executed last Thursday in Horschowitz for "sheltering persons guilty of high treason and fugitive war prisoners, giving them clothes, food and cigarettes and failing to denounce them to the police.

Allies Gain on All Fronts, Says Secretary Stimson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—(AP) Secretary of War Stimson, in a summary of the war on many fronts, reported today that the fighting is going well for the Allies.

He rolled off in rapid-fire order at a press conference reports that Japanese resistance may be collapsing in northern New Guinea, that the great Russian offensive seems to include a serious effort to lift the long siege of Leningrad, and that substantial progress is being made against Cassino at the head of a valley route to Rome.

The secretary stopped short of any discussion of what may be the greatest battlefront of all, nothing merely that he, President Roosevelt and other officials had talked with General Dwight D. Eisenhower here shortly before the general showed up in the United Kingdom to lead the Allied invasion of Europe from the west.

He said:

Pacific—Allied forces are making steady progress throughout the southwest Pacific. In northern New Guinea, Australian veterans have captured Sio and are "steadily rolling up Japanese troops between themselves and the American forces at Saidor, and have captured large amounts of stores and equipment."

As proof of evidence that some Japanese are trying to escape by barge at night, Secretary Stimson said that "several troop-laden enemy barges have been sunk by our aircraft and light naval vessels."

In the Cape Gloucester area of nearby New Britain, 3,100 Japanese dead have been counted against American losses of 228 killed and 694 wounded. The Americans are constantly enlarging their beach heads there.

Lt. General George C. Kenney, Allied air commander in the southwest Pacific, on his recent visit here, "outlined his requirements in personnel and aircraft in the coming months." In this connection Secretary Stimson noted indications that the Japanese are reinforcing their air strength in the area and becoming more aggressive.

Italy—The Fifth army is closing in on Cassino. (Italian fighting since the landings at Salerno, he said, now has cost total American casualties of 2,985 killed, 12,504 wounded and 3,721 missing).

Russia—The scope and force of the Russian offensive are growing all the time, with the Leningrad operations perhaps the most significant at this time.

Europe—Bombing of important German aircraft factories at Brunswick, Oschersleben and Halberstadt was even more successful that first reported and "it seems certain that production at all of these factories is likely to be wiped out for months."

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U. S. CASUALTIES EXCEED 141,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — (AP) Casualties totalling more than 141,000 have been suffered by the American armed forces since the start of the war.

The latest over-all summary of Army casualties was 105,229 through Dec. 23, as announced last week by Secretary of War Stimson. However, this total included only part of the 18,119 American Army casualties in Italy announced at the same time, and in the last week the total for the Italian campaign has increased to 19,210.

The Navy has reported 35,257 casualties since the start of the war in all its branches—25,225 in the Navy, 9,590 in the Marine Corps and 442 in the Coast Guard.

The totals are divided as follows:

Army casualties, all theaters, through Dec. 23 — killed 16,831, wounded 38,916, missing 24,067, prisoners of war 25,415.

(Army casualties in Italy to date —killed 2,985, wounded 12,504, missing 3.721.)

Navy casualties—Killed 11,976, wounded 3,136, missing 7,778, prisoners 2,335.

Marine Corps — Killed 3,193, wounded 3,765, missing 868, prisoners 1,948.

Coast Guard—Killed 316, wounded 78, missing 47, prisoners 1.

JAPS DROP SMILE

Washington, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Japanese invaders in the Netherlands East Indies are dropping the mask of smiling co-operation and resorting to stricter measures for domination, according to Japanese-controlled broadcasts quoted today by the Netherlands Information Bureau.

The bureau cited two steps announced recently: Planned inauguration of a compulsory labor service in Java next month, and dissolution of Poetera, an organization set up by the Japanese military to rally Indonesian support. Poetera's membershrip is to be absorbed by a new organization, the broadcasts said, aimed at "obtaining effective cooperation between Indonesians, Chinese and Eurasians."

Convoy Sailors Sip Tea With Mrs. Roosevelt

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—Four New England sailors, just back from a convoy trip to Russia, sipped tea and nibbled cinnamon cake at the White House yesterday as guests of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The party was arranged by Cadet Midshipman Abba P. Schwartz, of Washington, who said he is a personal friend of Mrs. Roosevelt. He is aboard the same ship as the men.

"Mostly we discussed the day's news," said Gerald F. Goode, seaman first class, of Cambridge, Mass., one of the group. "After tea Mrs. Roosevelt showed us around the White House. Incidentally, she's prettier than her pictures."

Seaman Goode and his buddies are members of the naval armed guard. The other tea-drinkers were James Nicholson, seaman first class, of Brockton, Mass.; Coxswain Robert Layman, Stoneham, Mass., and Joseph Leo Bridges, gunner's mate third class, of Dover, New Hampshire.

HOUSE BLOC SEEKS TO CURTAIL FUNDS FOR RELIEF ABROAD

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Administration Foes Would Reduce Proposed $1,350,000,000 Contribution.

FISH AIDS DRIVE

New Yorker Outlines Amendments to Be Offered on UNRRA Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—(AP) Amid cries that America must guard its own interests, a move was launched in the House today to curtail a proposed $1,350,000,000 contribution to a United Nations' "kitty" for aiding the peoples of war-devastated la:

A group of legislators critical of Administration policy served early notice of that intention and of a plan to spell ut in exact terms the scope of a pending measure ratifying participation by this nation in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration.

Appeal By Eaton

Earlier, the House heard an appeal by white-thatched Representative Eaton of New Jersey, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Affairs committee, for the House to demonstrate anew its belief in international collaboration.

Saying that the United States shares with the world the common responsibility of aiding victims of Axis aggression, he declared that it would "be impossible for us to be an island of prosperity in the middle of an ocean of adversity."

Promptly, Representative Jessie Sumner (R-Ill.) and Representative Gearhart (R-Calif.) took the floor to challenge the measure's constitutionality, arguing that the agreement for U. S. participation in UNRRA constituted a treaty which should be submitted to the Senate for a two-thirds vote of approval.

"We ave an oath to defend the Constitution," shorted Mr. Gearhart. "When are we going to begin? This way, we will be encouraging the Administration to go on, and on, and on until it reaches the point where it will draft the peace treaty as an executive agreement."

Fears Power For Stalin

In a shrill voice, Miss Sumner contended that UNRRA would "help make Stalin dictator of Europe." She said he would control distribution of relief supplies in "most" of the liberated countries.

"Stalin," she told the House, "will use his armies to win elections the liberated areas."

The intensity of the debate was demonstrated when Representative Fish (R-N.Y.), ranking minority member of the rules committee, rose and said that he had always "admired Churchill and Stalin because they always put their own nations' interest first."

Eaton Replies Angrily

As he pursued that theme and went on to praise Miss Sumner's "American speech," Representative Eaton—apparently interpreting the remarks as a reflection upon his views and obviously angry—strode to the edge of the House well and snapped:

"I'm as good an America as you are."

Mr. Fish then told the House that several amendments would be offered, among them:

1. Reduction in the ceiling on the American contribution for UNRRA from $1,350,000,000 to $675,000,000.

2. Restriction against use of any of the funds for educational purposes.

3. A clause to assure relief for the people of India.

4. A guarantee that 90 per cent of the American contribution would be used for supplies purchased in this country.

5. A stipulation that UNRRA work would be devoted exclusively to relief, with none of the funds going for rehabilitation.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today a list of Navy casualties in the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard. This list brings the total casualties reported since December 7, 1941, to date, to 35,257 of which 15,485 are reported dead, 6,977 wounded, 8,511 missing and 4,284 prisoners of war. Included in the list are these with their next of kin:

NEW YORK.

DEAD

BALCONIS, FRANCIS ANTHONY, seaman first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Balconis, 5726 63d street, Maspeth.

WOUNDED

DUHAMEL, FRANK JOSEPH, chief commissary steward, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Rose Marie Eveline Duhamel, 290 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn.

GROTE, FREDERICK W., corporal, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Grace L. Grote, 41 Rathbun avenue, White Plains.

IENGO, ANTHONY F., private first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Iengo, 120-15 Sutter avenue, Ozone Park.

MISSING

BENNETT, JOHN JOSEPH, seaman first class, U. S. Navy; father, Robert Joseph Bennett, 134 South Terrace avenue, Mount Vernon.

FORKEL, EDWARD GEORGE, aviation radioman, third class, U. S. Navy; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forkel, 326 E. 93d street, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

DEAD

SOYAK, JOSEPH M. Jr., private first class, U. S. Marine Corps; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Soyak, 570 Carson avenue, Perth Amboy

Senate Hears Medina

President of Venezuela Says U. S. Fights 'for Common Cause'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—Speaking in Spanish before the United States Senate, President Isais Medina Angarita of Venezuela said today that "the cause you fight for is the common cause of all democratic peoples."

Mr. Medina, paying a visit to the capitol while here on official business, expressed belief that the war is bringing the American republics closer together.

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KEEP TO FACTS, OWI SUGGESTS

Agency Urges U. S. Officials To Stop Guessing On War

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Office of War Information, with the approval of other war agency heads, today laid down a news policy headed by an admonition against Government officials speculating as to when the war will end.

Next comes a suggestion that they discuss only "with great care" the probabilities connected with economic developments.

Public discussion should be encouraged, the policy statement sets out, but talk should be of "what we know—not about what we hope or fear," such as economic collapse or great prosperity with the end of the war.

Asked To Refrain

Civilian officials were told as point No. 3 to recognize the responsibility and duties of other agencies and to refrain from discussing activities for which they are not responsible.

The fourth plank states that public expressions concerning production shifts should fully and accurately explain the status of public policy in terms of the facts as reported to OWI by the agencies concerned.

Points Are Summarized

Under this OWI summarized the following points:

No extensive resumption of civilian production is possible at this time.

Even minor shifts must be most carefully undertaken because it is folly to gamble on the course of the invasion.

Not all eventualities can be anticipated, and short-term shocks are likely, but employment slacks generally should be absorbed by production shifts without serious delay.

The fifth and last policy point is a similar admonition for full and accurate explanation relating to production cuts.

Byrnes And Baruch Okay It

Elmer Davis, OWI director, said this policy had the approval of James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization, and Bernard Baruch, chief of the advisory unit for war and post-war adjustment policies.

Davis said he had called the meeting to ask "cooperation in the job of helping the people understand" what is expected of them during the coming months, which he described as the most exacting and most critical period of the war.

"The Office of War Information is cooperating with the army and navy public relations bureaus," Davis said, "to help them see that the news of military operations is brought to the people just as fast and as fully as genuine considerations of military security will permit.

Hopes For Cooperation

"I hope we can all keep together to see that the flow of governmental news on the home front is accurate and consistent, so that the people will understand what is asked of them and the reasons."

In reference to the policy of avoiding speculation as to the end of the war, the statement said that "such speculation is idle; must be based on assumptions; is almost certain to be inaccurate except within very broad limits. It creates either excessive confidence or fear."

Army to Draft Loyal Japanese Citizens of U. S.

Volunteers' Good Showing Results in Decision to Drop Bars to Induction

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—American citizens of Japanese descent will become subject to call for military duty at an early date, the War Department said tonight.

"Japanese-Americans considered acceptable for military service will be reclassified by their Selective Service boards on the same basis as other citizens and called for induction if physically qualified and not deferred," it said.

Selective Service already has taken steps for reclassification, and calls are expected to be issued when the process is completed.

Excellent showing of Japanese-American volunteers in combat and training influenced the decision.

Last February the 442d Combat Team, composed of Japanese-American volunteers, was formed. President Roosevelt, commenting at the time, said in a letter to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War:

"No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

The 100th Battalion, former Hawaiian National Guard unit, has been fighting with the 5th Army in Italy and won a number of commendations. It was announced today that this battalion had suffered ninety-six killed, 221 wounded and seventeen missing in action in Italy.

Byrd Group Asks Cut In Free Mail

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Byrd committee asked Congress today to strip Federal Government departments of their free mailing privilege—an action that would boost the postoffice revenue by an estimated $30,000,000 this year.

The recommendation made a wartime exception for the War and Navy Departments, the Treasury and Selective Service. The joint committee, headed by Senator Byrd (D., Va.), is investigating non-essential spending of all Government agencies.

In a special report on postage-free Government mail, the committee said the volume had tripled in ten years and now amounts to 2,000,000,000 pieces a year.

Butler Submits 'Account' In Latin Row

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Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—Reiterating an earlier assertion that the United States has spent "extravagant" sums of money on Latin America in furtherance of the good-neighbor policy, Senator Butler (R., Neb.) submitted in the Senate today a second accounting placing total United States "spending, commitments and extensions of credit" at $5,733,953,543 during the last three years.

Butler attached to the report a 20-page itemization stating the figures were gleaned from Government departments, official reports and letters and Congressional testimony, and described the findings as "a complete refutation" of Administration denials of his earlier estimates that various forms of American aid to Latin America topped $6,000,000,000.

McKellar's Figures

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, recently countered Butler's original estimate with Administration figures putting total outlays at $1,483,373,000, and described Butler as "about 95 per cent. wrong" in his figures.

"I was not '95 per cent. wrong and five per cent. right,' but 95.5 per cent. right and 4.5 per cent. wrong," Butler said today in a prepared address. "That is as near right as any mortal could hope to be in checking New Deal expenditures."

U. S. Possessions Excluded

He said the $5,733,953,543 represented total war and non-war outlays and obligations in South and Central American republics, exclusive of the United States possessions—the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands—where, he added, another $662,806,970 was expended in fiscal 1942, 1943 and 1944. The figures, he said, were independently audited.

"That total of $6,396,760,504 is only the documented, certified total," he said. "That is the amount we can be absolutely sure of.

"Financial Double Talk"

"How much more there is no one can say. The sums of money for which no public accounting is made are too vast. The technique of concealment is too well developed. The dark art of financial double talk has been too well mastered."

Butler toured 22 Latin American republics last year.

Repeating his earlier charges of "boondoggling" and "waste," the freshman Senator said only a Congressional inquiry could determine which expenditures were "necessary" and determine the extent of some financial operations he said he couldn't find out about from Government sources.

"There is boondoggling in our operations in Latin America," he continued. "There is a vast amount of it.

"Ideological Purpose"

"The New Deal's operations in Latin America have made use of military necessity for ideological purposes. The New Deal's authority in the matter of our military expenditures in Latin America has resulted in extravagance and waste.

"We should stop trying to be rich uncle to Latin America. We should insist that, according to their ability to pay, what we do for the nations of Latin America is matched, dollar for dollar, by what Latin America does for itself."

Butler said the "important fact" was not so much the amount of expenditures but that they "demonstrate what the present Government of the United States apparently aims to do all over the world."

Butler asserted that Petroleum Administrator Ickes had failed to answer a request for detailed figures on the cost of oil explorations in Brazil, and said he also had been unable to get accurate estimates as to the cost of communication installations, plantation developments, rehabilitation of Mexican railroads and administrative costs of some of the 40 or more government agencies he said were concerned with Latin-American operations.

SECRECY SHIELDS HEARING ON WAC

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—(AP) In tight-lipped secrecy, an Army reclassificatio board at the Pentagon building held its third day of hearings today on charges against WAC First Lieutenant Virginia Wight of Philadelphia that she was insubordinate and fraternized with enlisted personnel.

A hard-eyed sergeant armed with an automatic guarded the door of the Signal corps conference room in which the hearing was in progress.

Even the waste-paper baskets were guarded—when the doors opened for a ten-minute recess in mid-afternoon, an Army first lieutenant emerged with a basket half filled with scraps f paper and disappeared, with an enlisted man as escort.

A half-dozen other officers strolled to a nearby beverage stand for coffee and Lt. Wight did not appear, but her civilian attorney, James J. Laughlin, came out into the hall, looking quite pleased but refusing to comment on the progress of the hearing.

"There's nothing I can say," he told reporters. "Capt. Reid is the only one who can tell you anything."

But Capt. R[illegible], not further identified, also had nothing to say about the case.

"Gentlemen, this thing is elementary," was his reply. "The military district of Washington is adamant—there will be no publicity on this."

Renegotiation Law Revised In Senate Compromise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—(AP) The Senate Finance committee today abandoned several proposals to ease the war contracts renegotiation law and unanimously agreed to a compromise slated for consideration in the Senate tomorrow.

The action was an obvious victory for Senators Walsh (D-Mass.), Connally (D-Tex.), LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) and Lubas (D-Ill.), committee members who issued a minority report sharply critical of five of the amendments previously approved by a majority of the 21-member group. All five of the criticized amendments either were thrown out or materially modified.

The revisions were written into the pending $2,275,600,000 tax increase bill, all other features of which have been approved by the Senate.

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Committee Yields

The committee gave up its plan for mandatory exemption from renegotiation of contracts for standard commercial articles, such as bolts and truck axles and electric motors. As in the House bill, exemption of such contracts would be discretionary with the War Price Adjustment board.

Also knocked out was a provision which would have retroactively exempted the profits on articles which are not physically incorporated in the finished contract article — such as a welding machine at a shipyard. (The minority report charged the provision would have "compelled" war profiteering.)

Senator Walsh declared that the final Senate version of the renegotiation amendments was "much better" than the revisions which had been voted by the House. Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.), author of the original renegotiation law under which billions of dollars worth of war contracts have been examined for excessive profits, said the compromise plan appeared "reasonably satisfactory" although he had not had a chance to check it in detail.

Machine Tool Firms Exempt

An exception was made, in effect exempting the machine tool industry. Senator Walsh said so many machine tools had been built to meet war needs that there would be a market for few in the first 10 or 15 years of peace.

The majority also dropped its insistence on an amendment which would have exempted agreements for articles furnished in obedience to a War Production board directive, at or below OPA ceiling prices.

Under the revised wording, contractors dissatisfied with their renegotiation would have the right to "de novo" appeal to the Court of Claims, except in cases already closed by mutual agreement.

In renegotiating a contract, the board would be instructed to consider a firm's problems in reconverting to peacetime production. The committee previously had stipulated that consideration be given to "financial" problems.

The committee agreed on Dec. 31, 1944 as the termination date for renegotiations, but empowered the President to change the date six months either way to meet changing conditions.

Under present law contracts aggregating less than $100,000 a year may not be renegotiated. The amendments increase the minimum to $500,000.

Contracts for agricultural products are exempt from renegotiation under both the House and Finance committee versions. The committee struck a similar exemption for canned vegetables and fruits, but wrote in an exemption for processed dairy products.

HOOVER FENDS OFF FCC QUERY

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House Investigating Group Fails To Get Replies

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover fended off a two-hour question barrage about his FBI's relations with the Federal Communications Commission today, telling a House committee that a Presidential order prevents him

from discussing matters affecting national security.

But that did not keep Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the Lea committee investigating the FCC, from reading a series of letters between James P. Fly, chairman of the commission, Attorney General Biddle and Hoover about the FBI's efforts to secure some 250,000 finger prints of radio and communications workers from FCC files prior to the Pearl Harbor attack.

Nor did it keep Garey from getting into the record other questions to Hoover, although the reply was a monotonous "I have been advised to decline to answer."

Among The Questions

Among the questions put to Hoover:

Did he recall that the FCC had issued a new rule requiring communications companies to destroy records of telegrams within three months after they had been transmitted?

Had there been any discussion with the army and the navy of the "disastrous effects" this reported order had on military intelligence work?

Was he familiar with Chairman Fly's opposition to the army and navy having the right to tap wires?

Did FCC Cooperate?

Did the FCC extend to the FBI the same cooperation Hoover has said that he was given by the army and navy?

It was questioning about the status of Alfonso Lambiase, a former radio announcer for radio station WCOP in Boston, which started Hoover on his "I decline to answer" series.

National Security Affected

Lambiase had complained that the FCC had been responsible for his losing his job as announcer and that his loyalty as a naturalized American citizen, of Italian descent, had been placed in doubt.

"Did you ever recommend to WCOP that Lambiase be put off the air?" asked Garey.

Hoover immediately replied that he had expected to be asked certain questions about finger-print records, that questions of the type being propounded affected national security and he could not discuss them under a Presidential order.

Chairman Lea (D., Cal.) told the witness that the President had no authority to grant a blanket exemption to keep the witness from testifying, and Hugh B. Cox, Assistant Attorney General, was asked to confer with Biddle on the scope of the President's directive, which the army and navy also have invoked before the committee.

Garey read a series of letters to show that the FCC reluctantly turned over to the FBI some 250,000 finger-print records of radio operators and similar workers.

Checking Communications People

Hoover told the committee that he wanted the finger prints and accompanying records as a means of checking on the communications people.

Garey read one letter from Fly to Hoover, dated October 18, 1941, which said the operators' finger prints had been obtained as part of a citizenship investigation and that to turn them over to the FBI would be regarded as a breach of good faith.

In another letter, dated January 2, 1942, Biddle wrote Fly, again asking for the finger prints, adding that the "evidence is strong that messages have been surreptitiously transmitted to our enemy by radio."

SPARKS CONTENDS ICKES INVOLVED IN 'HOPKINS LETTER'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — (AP) C. Nelson Sparks, whose writings about Wendell Willkie brought the "Hopkins letter" mystery to national attention, suggested tonight that an investigating grand jury remember the "Alamo" and it will get that much closer to a solution.

The former mayor of Akron, O., a figure in the political puzzle of the year, threw out this hint at a press conference in the Capitol.

He said the word "Alamo" was the answer to a riddle which grew around these circumstances:

Sparks wrote a book in which he quoted an alleged letter from Harry Hopkins, principal adviser to President Roosevelt, to Dr. Umphrey Lee, of Texas. The letter, on White House stationery, said Willkie would win the Republican nomination again. Critics of Willkie and the Administration have said the letter indicated Hopkins desired Willkie to be the Republican nominee.

The letter started with a question about what had been done in the "Alamo" matter. Hopkins said the letter was a forgery; Dr. Lee said he never received it. Hopkins asked for a grand jury probe. Senator Langer (R-ND) then named George Briggs, 55-year-old assistant to Interior Secretary Ickes, as the man who turned up the letter for Sparks. Briggs was suspended without pay.

Senator Langer says the word "Alamo" was code to mean an administration move to back Dr. Lee for the U. S. Senate against Senator Connally (D-Tex).

Sparks said Hopkins, Lee and Ickes "should all be questioned closely as to the meaning of the word 'Alamo' appearing in the Hopkins letter."

He said he deleted it from the letter, as published in his book, "at the urgent request of Ickes, conveyed to me by a letter from Briggs at the moment before publication."

DEMOCRATS MEET PRESIDENT TODAY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — (AP) The Midwest Democratic conference, composed of national committeemen and state chairmen from 13 states who are complaining principally about administration of the farm program, may carry their troubles direct to President Roosevelt as well as to the party's National committee.

This was disclosed today by James C. Quigley, Nebraska National committee member and chairman of the conference which was formed at Omaha in December, 1942, with 10 states represented. The group will meet here tomorrow with Montana, Indiana and Wisconsin as new members.

The full National committee meet Saturday to arrange for the 1944 Democratic national convention. Members will be received by the President at 5:30 p. m. tomorrow at the White House. They also will be present at Saturday night's Jackson Day dinner here at which speakers are expected to reply to a long series of Republican charges and thereby furnish an idea as to possible issues in the coming presidential campaign.

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RUSSIA TO BECOME MARKET FOR U. S., NELSON PREDICTS

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. — (AP) Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production board, says American industry can find an excellent market in Russia after the war.

Drawing on his recent visit to the Soviet Union, Mr. Nelson writes in the current issue of Collier's weekly:

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"Russia is not a competitor of America, but she can develop into an excellent source of business for America. Her present output of consumer goods is so small, and her internal needs are so great that she has no interest in competing in world industrial markets.

"The Russian has no desire to see his country become the arena of sales battles by rival agents of foreign manufacturers. With her will, her raw materials, the capital equipment that she hopes to buy from us, and her eagerness to be self-sufficient, she will supply her own consumer markets."

Declaring that Russians from Marshal Joseph Stalin to the most humble factory worker were appreciative of the fighting equipment and production methods given them by the United States, Mr. Nelson continued:

"By sending such people, on fair terms, the machinery with which to develop by giving them gladly and unstintingly of our knowledge and experience, we shall achieve friendship and cooperation that diplomacy alone cannot hope to realize.

"Let no one deceive you. Russia had consecrated herself to her industrial ambitions. Presently she will realize them—without our help if necessary, but preferably with our help."

Mr. Nelson said he had seen some Russian production lines "which stemmed from original Russian ideas, some of which we might copy with profit," and that he was convinced the Russians could do more than merely follow in American industrial footsteps.

"The government and governed," he added, "are united as America does not dream of unity; and the Russian worker is inspired by much more than his will to defeat his enemy at war. The same drive will continue after the Nazi is defeated."

POST-WAR WORKS PLAN DEMANDED BY BRICKER

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—(AP) Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, said tonight immediate and specific plans for post-war reconstruction are needed to promote employment stability.

Bricker declared "specific projects should be selected and timed for execution with a view to promoting stability in employment." He added a "long range point of view" will "avoid waste, duplication of effort and improper timing of public works programs."

The governor addressed Torch club members.

Bricker, in an interview earlier, declared the national service act as proposed by President Roosevelt "is not necessary to stop strikes." He declared they can be stopped by "simpler methods."

PROMPT DISPOSAL OF WAR PLANTS BY U. S. IS SUGGESTED

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20. — (AP) Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel Corp., suggested tonight the government dispose of war plants and facilities it owns "as promptly as possible after the end of the war" and charge any losses "to the general cost of the war."

Picturing disposition of the many plants the government now owns as a major post-war problem, Mr. Fairless said:

"When peace comes x x x some industries will have total capacity greatly in excess of that required for a peacetime economy. x x x It (the government) should not attempt to set itself up in business in competition with private industry. Any such course would be in the direction of state socialism.

"In disposing of these plants, it should be recognized that their cost is not government investment; rather it is a war cost of the same general character as that of a battleship or destroyer or some other instrument of warfare brought into existence solely for the purpose of defeating the Axis."

The head of "Big Steel" spoke at the 70th annual dinner of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

Speaking of the labor question, Mr. Fairless said:

"In this crucial period x x x strikes or work stoppages in plants connected with our war effort should not be tolerated. There are other ways of settling disputes which may arise between workers and management. x x x

"However, if labor leaders are unable or unwilling in these critical times to curb the disruptive acts of subordinate officials or of small groups of union members, then they should not complain over the enactment of labor legislation with teeth.

"A justly aroused public will not long countenance strikes and other production interferences which have been so prevalent during recent months."

P-70, New Night Fighter, Joins Army Air Forces

Converted Havoc Bomber Now Is the Midnight Mauler

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 20 (AP).—A new night fighter has been added to the Army Air Forces' weapons, the material command at Wright Field disclosed tonight with announcement of conversion of Douglas A-20-A Havoc bombers into P-70s.

Command officers said the twin-engine ship mounted four fixed, forward-firing 20-millimeter cannon in the nose instead of the bombardier's greenhouse, and that other modifications had been made to "facilitate night fighting."

The black-painted P-70, unofficially named the Midnight Mauler, joins the P-61, or Black Widow, announced last week.

Officers would not say whether the new ship had been tested in battle, but past A. A. F. policy has been to announce new types only after they have been proved in action. The P-70 has been under secret development by the Douglas Aircraft Co. and the materiel command for a year, the announcement said, and now mass modifications are being made.

A two-man crew flies the P-70 which, like the Havoc, is powered by two Wright Cyclone engines. The Havoc carries three men, one a bombardier.

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Navy Chiefs Laud Vinson For His Work in Congress

Head of House Committee Is Honored for Long Service

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—A sea-wise landlubber, who has piloted through Congress legislation which made this nation's fighting fleet the strongest in the world, was honored today by President Roosevelt and the country's top-ranking Navy men.

The President, Admiral Ernest J. King, Admiral William D. Leahy, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and his colleagues in Congress joined in praising Representative Carl Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Committee, for his "foresight in preparedness and work for the Navy."

In honor of the occasion, marked by the unveiling of a portrait of Representative Vinson, Mr. Roosevelt sent a message commending him for his "unselfish devotion" to the job of strengthening American sea power during his twenty-seven years on the naval committee.

M'NUTT OPPOSES GROUP DEFERMENT

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—(AP) Paul McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower commission, asserted today he was opposed to draft deferment of any group as a class, and said "that includes farmers, who are already exempted to a certain extent."

He made the statement at the United States conference of mayors in answer to several queries about possible deferment of municipal employes, particularly policemen and firemen. Mayor LaGuardia of New York city and other mayors said drafting of these groups was becoming a threat to municipal operation.

"Our first obligation is winning this war," declared Mr. McNutt, "and we must carry on our other activities as best we can with that primary objective in mind."

He said the WMC had listed

municipal services such as work of policemen and firemen as essential, and the decision as to their deferment must be left up to the local draft boards.

Mr. McNutt said he believed there would be "no diminution of draft calls during the first three months of this year," and added "in my opinion there will be no leveling off of war production before July 1."

Two views of the physician shortage were expressed at the meeting by Mr. McNutt and in an address by Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general.

Mr. McNutt asserted "No matter how large the armed forces get there won't be less than one doctor to 1,500 persons, if I have anything to say about it," but Dr. Parran's address, read in his absence told the mayors to prepare for further medical personnel shortages.

Dr. Parran declared "The nation's supply of practicing physicians by now has decreased to 85,000 according to recent estimates by the Public Health service. Nearly 90 per cent of the loss is due to recruitment for the armed services.

"Since the Army and Navy expect to absorb perhaps 80 per cent of the new crop of physicians, we shall not have enough replacements to make up for the annual loss due to death and disability."

millions of patriotic American citizens, of which I am one, Mr. Morgenthau's insulting slur to the contrary, are not only proud but eager to pay taxes to win the war," said Miss Kellems, who was here to deliver a lecture at Harding college.

"But those same millions, of which I am still one, are not willing to pay taxes so that billions of dollars may be squandered on plain and fancy boondoggling not remotely connected with the war. I can be very specific indeed, as I have first hand knowledge of some of those projects and if the secretary and Congress wish, I shall be most happy to testify before the proper congressional committee."

Stating that business men were "deluging" her with telegrams, telephone calls and letters of approval, she asserted:

"To pay this tax will bankrupt me. I still think it a patriotic act for business to set aside a post-war reserve, in other words to put money in the bank so that it may continue to have jobs for its employes when this war is over. When I get enough money that is what I propose to do, Mr. Morgenthau, and if that be treason, make the most of it."

Explaining why she did not pay her Dec. 15 tax, Miss Kellems said: "I have a wartime inventory four times as large as I usually carry. This means I have bought and paid for four times as much wire, steel, solder and other materials as I normally would have. All this material is needed for tools which we are making for our armed forces.

"But the Internal Revenue department says this is profit and I must pay a tax on it. That may be but the money was used to pay for the material. I haven't got it to pay the tax."

Miss Kellems Defends Her Action In Refusing to Pay Income Tax

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SEARCY, Ark., Jan. 20. — (AP) Miss Vivien Kellems, Westport, Conn., industrialist who announced in Kansas City that she did not pay her Dec. 15 income tax because she needed to set aside post-war reserves, issued a statement tonight defending her action and accusing the government of squandering billions on "boondoggling."

The statement was in answer to Secretary Morgenthau who said in Washington yesterday that "to advise citizens to refuse to pay taxes — particularly in time of war — smacks of disloyalty." The woman industrialist had advised business to follow her example.

She said in the statement she did not have money to pay her tax, that when she got enough money she planned to put it in the bank as a post-war reserve and if Secretary Morgenthau regarded that as treason he would have to "make the most of it."

"I agree with the secretary that

Admiral Vickery Defends Kaiser-Built Liberty Ships

Another Type Has a Greater Ratio of Failures, He Says

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 20 (AP).— Rear Admiral Howard Vickery, vice-chairman of the Maritime Commission, said today the failures in Liberty freighters are exceeded "in proportion to the number built" by another type ship.

Admiral Vickery charged that limiting of investigation of ship failures to Liberty freighters is an attempt to besmirch Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder.

"In another type ship there have been more failures than in Liberties in proportion to the number out," he said. "It is not a problem of Liberty ships but of welding stresses."

The best minds are probing welding stresses, Admiral Vickery said in answering charges by Representative Warren Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, that structural defects have caused Kaiser-built Liberties to crack up at sea, and some changes were made last spring to offset them.

Most of the ships on the failure list were launched before the changes were made, Admiral Vickery disclosed.

Improper loading is responsible for many of the failures rather than structural defects, he declared.

30.24—11943

LONDON, JAN 20-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY BY MARSHAL STALIN ADDRESSED TO GEN.MERETSKOV, AS BROADCAST BY MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR: (150)

OUR TROOPS OF THE VOLKHOV FRONT, HAVING GONE OVER TO THE OFFENSIVE IN THE NOVGOROD DIRECTION, FORCED THE RIVER VOLKHOV AND THE UPPER PART OF LAKE ILMEN.

HAVING BROKEN THROUGH HEAVILY FORTIFIED PERMANENT GERMAN DEFENSES TODAY, JAN.20, AS THE RESULT OF A SKILLFUL OUTFLANKING MANEUVER, THE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CENTER, THE TOWN OF NOVGOROD, WAS CAPTURED BY STORM.

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NOVGOROD IS A LARGE COMMUNICATIONS JUNCTION AND WAS A POWERFUL STRONG POINT IN GERMAN DEFENSES.

TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES WILL BEAR THE NAME OF NOVGOROD AND ARE RECOMMENDED FOR AWARD OF ORDERS.

TODAY AT 8 P.M. THE CAPITAL OF THE MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, WILL IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND SALUTE BY 20 ARTILLERY SALVOS FROM 224 GUNS OUR GALLANT TROOPS OF THE VOLKHOV FRONT WHO BROKE THE GERMAN DEFENSES AND CAPTURED NOVGOROD.

FOR EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHO MADE THE BREAKTHROUGH AND WHO TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING FOR NOVGOROD.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND!

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS!

(SIGNED) MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN 21-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED HERE EARLY TODAY BY THE SOVIET MONITOR CHARGED THE GERMANS WITH THE MASS DROWNING OF THOUSANDS OF RUSSIAN NONCOMBATANTS IN THE CRIMEA.

IN A SPECIAL BROADCAST SUPPLEMENT TO THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE THE MOSCOW RADIO QUOTED GERMAN LANCE CORP. JOSEPH UUOLDKER AS SAYING THAT THE GERMANS, "UNDER THE PRETEXT OF EVACUATING" THE CRIMEA, HERDED THOUSANDS OF PEACEFUL INHABITANTS ONTO BARGES, TOWED THEM TO THE OPEN SEA AND DROWNED THEM.

A GERMAN FORCE HAS BEEN TRAPPED IN THE CRIMEAN PENINSULA SINCE NOV. 1 WHEN THE RED ARMY CUT THE PEREKOP ISTHMUS.

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST QUOTED UUOLDKER AS SAYING:

"IN THE NIGHT OF DEC. 6-7, 1943 IN THE PORT OF YEVPATORIYA A SPECIAL COMMAND OF SS MEN LOADED ON A BARGE A LARGE GROUP OF SOVIET CITIZENS WHO WERE FORCIBLY EVACUATED BY THE GERMANS FROM THE KUBAN (CAUCASUS). A FEW HOURS LATER ALL THESE PEOPLE WERE DROWNED.

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"ON DEC. 8 NEAR SEVASTOPOL 5,000 PRISONERS FROM THE GESTAPO PRISONS OF THE TOWN WERE DROWNED.

"RECENTLY BY ORDER OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES A GROUP OF WOUNDED SOVIET WAR PRISONERS WERE DRIVEN OUT INTO THE SEA AND DROWNED."

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN 21-(AP)-LONDON NEWSPAPER SAID TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PROBABLY SOON WOULD "HAVE COMMUNICATION WITH (PREMIER) STALIN" ON THE RUSSIAN-POLISH BORDER ISSUE.

CHURCHILL ENTERED INTO THE DISPUTE YESTERDAY, CONFERRING WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND WITH LEADERS OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON. #

LONDON, JAN 20-(AP)-THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON TOLD THESE TWO ON HIMSELF:

IN PLYMOUTH RECENTLY TO OPEN MERCHANT NAVY WEEK, HE FOUND A BIG CROWD OF PEOPLE AND HE REMARKED PROUDLY THAT THE CITIZENS SEEMED TO BE TURNING OUT WELL TO WELCOME HIM.

REPLIED LORD ASTOR, PLYMOUTH'S MAYOR: "OH, THEY'RE WAITING FOR THE CINEMA."

AT LORD ASTOR'S HOME A SCHOOLBOY ASKED THE LORD MAYOR FOR THREE AUTOGRAPHS, EXPLAINING," BACK AT SCHOOL I CANMXVME THEM

THREE AUTOGRAPHS, EXPLAINING," BACK AT SCHOOL I CAN EXCHANGE THEM FOR ONE OF GEORGE FORMBY (A POPULAR SINGER)".

LONDON, JAN 20-(AP)-A MEMBER'S PROPOSAL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS BE PAID FROM A POOL TO CORRECT INEQUALITIES WAS GREETED BY THE CRY FROM AN MP, "DO YOU WANT TO START ANOTHER WAR?"

THE DISPARITY IN PAY OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS, LONG A TOPIC OF CONTROVERSY AND RESENTMENT AMONG LESS PAID BRITISH SERVICE MEN, WAS AIRED BY A GROUP OF PARLIAMENT MEMBERS WHO URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW THE SITUATION.

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W.J. BROWN, INDEPENDENT, SAID THERE WAS "GRAVE FEELING IN THE BRITISH ARMED FORCES" OVER THE DISPARITY AND CAPT. LEONARD F.PLUGGE, CONSERVATIVE, SUGGESTED A COMMON POOL FOR THE PAYMENT OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS.

THE IDEA WAS NOT ELABORATED.

REPORTERS DID NOT GET THE NAME OF THE MEMBER WHO SHOUTED "DO YOU WANT TO START ANOTHER WAR?"

REPLYING, MAJ. CLEMENT ATTLEE, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, SAID IT

WAS "QUITE IMPOSSIBLE TO ARRIVE AT AN ADJUSTMENT IN VIEW OF THE DIFFERENT RATES OF PAY AND DIFFERENT COSTS OF LIVING" IN THE VARIOUS THEATRES.

LONDON, JAN 20-(AP)-GERMAN RADIO STATIONS IN GERMANY, HOLLAND, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND ITALY WENT OFF THE AIR TONIGHT -- A POSSIBLE INDICTION THAT THE RAF HEAVY BOMBERS WERE OUT FOR THE FIRST MAJOR NIGHT AIR ATTACK SINCE BRUNSWICK WAS HIT JAN. 14.

EARLIER TODAY THE ROME RADIO HAD REPORTED AN ALLIED ATTACK -- THE SECOND IN TWO DAYS -- ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE ITALIAN CAPITAL. TONIGHT THE ROME STATION WENT DEAD IN THE MIDDLE OF A NEWS BULLETIN.

LONDON,JAN.20-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT TURKISH PREMIER SUKRU SARACOGLU HAD GRANTED AN INTERVIEW YESTERDAY TO FRANZ VON PAPEN, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY. SEVERAL OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TURKISH CABINET ATTENDED THE MEETING, SAID THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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LONDON, JAN 20-(AP)-THE MAGAZINE "AEROPLANE" TODAY CRITICIZED THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS FOR ALLEGEDLY WITHHOLDING INFORMATION ABOUT "SECRET" PLANES WHICH IT SAID SCHOOLBOYS HAD LONG BEEN DIAGRAMMING.

IT CHARGED POLITICS IN THE GOVERNMENTS FOR THE JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE JET PROPELLED PLANE "A MONTH AFTER IT WAS DISCLOSED BY THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE."

IN AN EDITORIAL LAMENTING THE QUALITY OF PUBLICITY GIVEN THE AIRPLANE INDUSTRY THE WEEKLY SAID:

"THE OFFICIAL EXISTENCE OF JET-PROPELLED AIRCRAFT, PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN AERONAUTICAL SCIENCE, WAS RELEASED IN EXCITABLE FASHION TO AN INTERESTED BUT BEWILDERED PUBLIC.

"THE PARTIAL AND UNEXPECTED RELEASE WAS THROWN OUT HAPHAZARD IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT (DUE NO DOUBT TO THE UNUSUAL POLITICAL INFLUENCES THAT ALWAYS ARE SUCH A CONVENIENT CLOAK FOR FEEBLE HANDLING), AND INCIDENTALLY A MONTH AFTER IT WAS DISCLOSED IN THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.

"FOR SOMETIME 'AEROPLANE' HAS BEEN INUNDATED BY LETTERS FROM YOUTHS OF 14 UPWARDS DESCRIBING IN DETAIL THIS AND OTHER AIRPLANES WHICH THEY HAVE SEEN IN THE AIR BUT HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO IDENTIFY; OFTEN THE DRAWINGS INCLUDED WERE QUITE ADEQUATE ENOUGH FOR US TO RECOGNIZE."

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BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, JAN 20-(AP)-TWELVE DELIGHTED MEMBERS OF THE U.S.EIGHTH AIRFORCE TOOK OFF FOR HOME TODAY IN THE FLYING FORTRESS "HELL'S ANGELS" WHICH HAD WEATHERED 48 MISSIONS OVER EUROPE WITHOUT EVER BRINGING BACK A WOUNDED CREWMAN.

THE SHIP WILL MAKE AN EXTENSIVE TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES WITH HER FLIERS AND GROUND CREW MEETING THE WORKMEN WHO MADE THE CRAFT AT VARIOUS ASSEMBLY AND PARTS PLANTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

THE DEPARTURE RESEMBLED THE SENDOFF GIVEN A COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAM. BEFORE BOARDING THE PLANE EACH MEMBER OF THE CREW KISSED MISS RUTH KNIEP, GLENCOE, ILL., RED CROSS WORKER, AND AS THE PLANE ROLLED DOWN THE RUNWAY COMRADES REMAINING BEHIND SHOUTED, WAVED AND SET OFF MULTI-COLORED FLARES.

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OTHER PLANES WHICH HAD BEEN BUZZING OVERHEAD FLEW ALONGSIDE THE HOMEWARD BOUND CRAFT AND ESCORTED IT ACROSS THE HORIZON.

HER PILOT DURING HER LAST FIVE MISSIONS, CAPT.JOHN R.JOHNSTON, OF 720 DELANEY ST., ORLANDO, FLA., AND FIVE OTHER FORTRESS FLIERS WHO HAVE FINISHED THEIR RAID QUOTAS WILL ACCOMPANY THE FORTRESS AND HER GROUND CREW ON A TOUR OF ASSEMBLY AND PARTS PLANTS AT HOME.

GROUND CREWMEN ARE THE CHIEF, SGT.FABIAN FOLMER, OF 176 S.DIAMOND ST., MANSFIELD, O., SGT.EDWARD A.WEST JR., OF 318 BLAIR AVE., NEWPORT NEWS, VA., SGT.JOHN R.KOSILLA, OF 51 ELM ST., NORTH TARRYTOWN, N.Y., SGT.CASMER WEGRZYN, OF NO. 6 CHESTNUT ST., CHICOPEE, MASS., SGT. WILSON F.FAIRFIELD, OF HARTFORD RD., SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS., AND SGT. ERNEST H.TOUHEY, OF MOUNTAIN HOME, ARK.

THE OTHER FLIERS ARE CAPT.DONALD BECAMP, OF 1214 W.WERD. ST.,

DES MOINES, IOWA; CAPT.RICHARD E.MCELWAIN, OF NEW PARK, PA., CO-PILOT; LT.LAWRENCE E.MCCORD, OF 6046 S.ALMAN AVE., CHICAGO, NAVIGATOR; SGT. CARL C.ZELLER, OF 501 EIGHTH ST., ROCHESTER, MINN., RADIO GUNNER; AND SGT.WAYNE E.BRIGGS, 311 N. 14TH ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL., ENGINEER.

"HELL'S ANGELS" ARRIVED IN ENGLAND OCT. 24, 1942, PILOTED BY CAPT. IRL (CORRECT) BALWIN, OF YAKIMA, WASH., WHO WAS THE FIRST PILOT IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER TO COMPLETE HIS QUOTA OF RAIDS.

ALL THE ORIGINAL CREW MEMBERS HAVE FINISHED OUT THEIR QUOTAS AND RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES EXCEPT THE NAVIGATOR, CAPT.HAROLD FULGHUM OF LUBBOCK, TEX., AND HIS SUCCESSOR, LT.PARLEY MADSEN, OF PROVO, UTAH, WHO WENT DOWN OVER GERMANY IN OTHER SHIPS AND NOW ARE PRISONERS.

ONE OF THE REASONS "HELL'S ANGELS" WAS SELECTED FOR THE TRIP HOME WAS BECAUSE SHE WAS CONSIDERED THE IDEAL SYMBOL OF STEADINESS, HAVING COMPLETED ALL HER MISSIONS -- A TRIBUTE TO BOTH HER AIR AND GROUND CREWS.

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"HELL'S ANGELS" IS COVERED WITH DOZENS OF NAMES OF EUROPEAN THEATER FLIERS SCRAWLED IN WHITE PAINT.

THE CREW HAS THE SERIAL NUMBERS OF ABOUT 100 OF THE SHIP'S PARTS AND HOPES TO TRACE THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO MADE THE PARTS AND CONGRATULATE THEM ON THEIR WORKMANSHIP.

CAPT.JOHNSTON SAID THE FIRST THING HE WANTED TO DO WHEN HE GOT BACK HOME WAS MARRY MISS JEAN WILLIAMS, OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., BUT ADDED THAT HE PROBABLY WOULD HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL THE TOUR IS OVER.

SGT.ZELLER'S THOUGHTS WERE WITH HIS FAMILY.

"I'VE GOT A WIFE AND A 4-YEAR-OLD CHILD BACK HOME IN ROCHESTER," HE SAID. "THE FIRST THING I WANT TO DO IS SEE THEM AND FIND OUT HOW THINGS ARE AT THE GROCERY STORE."

"THE FIRST THING I'M GOING TO DO IS ORDER A BANANA SPLIT," SGT. WEGRZYN DECIDED.

"THE ONLY BETTER NEWS WOULD BE THE END OF THE WAR," SAID SGT.WEST.

CAPT.MCELWAIN PROMISED TO KISS THE FIRST AMERICAN SOIL THE FLIERS REACH.

JJ1133AEW

A U.S. FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND, JAN 20-(AP)-SECOND LT.JACK MCGOUGH OF MARSHALL, TEX., WAS MAKING HIS NINTH RAID AS THE BOMBARDIER OF A FLYING FORTRESS WHEN HIS PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN OVER FRANCE JAN. 5 WHILE RETURNING FROM AN ATTACK ON AIRFIELDS AT BORDEAUX AND TOURS.

THE FORT WAS PILOTED BY LT.GLENN B.JOHNSON OF CAMERON, W.VA.

THE FORMATION WHEELED FROM ITS TARGET INTO A HALF-HOUR RUNNING BATTLE WITH MORE THAN 50 GERMAN FIGHTERS.

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SEVERAL FORTRESSES WERE SEEN IN TROUBLE, DROPPING OUT OF FORMATION, BUT NONE OF THE NEARBY PLANES SAW WHAT HAPPENED TO THE CRIPPLED GIANTS.

"NONE OF US SAW ANY PARACHUTES GO OUT," ONE GUNNER SAID, "BUT THEY MIGHT HAVE -- OR THE SHIPS MIGHT HAVE MADE EMERGENCY LANDINGS. WE WERE TOO BUSY TAKING CARE OF OURSELVES TO WATCH THE OTHERS VERY CLOSELY."

JJ140PEW

A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JAN. 20-(AP)-WITH THE DEAD BODY OF HIS CO-PILOT SLUMPED IN THE COCKPIT AND PAINFULLY WOUNDED HIMSELF, LT. DEAN M. RADTKE, 22, OF MORRICE, MICH., STUCK TO

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HIS BATTERED CONTROLS AND BROUGHT A FLYING FORTRESS 300 MILES BACK FROM A RAID ON GERMANY JAN. 1, PRACTICALLY ONE-HANDED.

RADTKE COLLAPSED THE MOMENT THE BIG SHIP ROLLED TO A STOP AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW HAD TO PRY HIS FINGERS LOOSE FROM THE CONTROLS ONE HAND HAD BEEN SLICED BY FRAGMENTS OF THE SAME GERMAN CANNON SHELL WHICH KILLED CO-PILOT LT. ROBERT J. DIGBY, 23, OF 143 NORTH BROAD ST., BATTLE CREEK, MICH. RADTKE ALSO SUFFERED SLIGHT FRAGMENT WOUNDS ON HIS NECK AND ARMS.

INSIDE THE FORTRESS, AFTER ITS BATTLE WITH 10 NAZI FIGHTERS, WAS A MESS OF BLOOD-SPATTERED BROKEN CONTROLS. ONE ENGINE HAD BEEN SHOT OUT OF THE FUSELAGE AND THE WINGS WERE SHREDDED TO RIBBONS.

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THE FIGHT WITH THE GERMAN INTERCEPTORS TOOK PLACE BEFORE THE TARGET WAS REACHED, BUT RADTKE, BRUSHING THE BLOOD FROM THE SHATTERED INSTRUMENT PANEL, REFUSED TO TURN BACK WITHOUT DROPPING HIS BOMBS AND HE ALSO MANAGED TO HOLD HIS SHIP IN TIGHT FORMATION DURING THE GREATER PART OF THE REST OF THE TRIP.

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DURING THE ENTIRE HOMEWARD TRIP, LT.WILLIAM AGNETTI, OF 2512 FOURTH ST., SEATTLE, WASH., THE BOMBARDIER, STOOD BETWEEN THE SEATS OF THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT AND HELD AN OXYGEN MASK TO RADTKE'S FACE TO KEEP HIM FROM PASSING OUT. RADTKE'S OWN MASK HAD BEEN TORN OFF AND SMASHED BY THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.

SGT.VAN PINNER, OF 637 LEIGH ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., DESCENDED FROM HIS TOP TURRET GUNS TO HELP REMOVE DIGBY'S BODY INTO THE RADIO ROOM, AND TOWARD THE END OF THE GRIM JOURNEY HE TOOK OVER THE CO-PILOT'S SEAT AND HELPED RADTKE LAND THE DAMAGED SHIP.

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT I WOULD HAVE DONE WITHOUT THEM," SAID RADTKE, WHO WAS RELEASED FROM THE HOSPITAL TODAY. #

ADD MOSCOW - [illegible] XX TO-AS

SOME 80 MILES SOUTH OF GOVOROV'S SPEARHEADS, GEN.KIRILL A. MERETSKOV'S VOLKHOV ARMY PUNCHED NORTH AND NORTHWEST OF NOVGOROD THROUGH BROKEN GERMAN DEFENSES, HAVING CUT THE RAILWAY BOTH NORTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST OF THE ANCIENT CITY AND ISOLATING IT EXCEPT FOR A FEW SECONDARY HIGHWAYS.

THE PUSH TO THE SOUTH OF THE CITY WAS FACILITATED, IT WAS DISCLOSED, BY THICK ICE ON LAKE ILMEN WHICH PERMITTED THE RUSSIANS TO MAKE CROSSINGS.

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RED STAR SAID THE CITY'S BUILDINGS WERE BURNED OR IN FLAMES, THE WOODS DESTROYED, PARKS CUT INTO TRENCHES AND "EVERY INHABITANT" FORCIBLY REMOVED BY THE GERMANS.

NORTH OF THE CITY THE RUSSIANS WERE ABOUT 27 MILES EAST OF THE TRUNK LINE RUNNING SOUTHWARD FROM LENINGRAD THROUGH DNO, NEVEL AND VITEBSK.

(THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID LAST NIGHT THAT WARSHIPS OF THE SOVIET BALTIC FLEET HAD SHELLED GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT TO HELP OPEN THE OFFENSIVE. COASTAL BATTERIES JOINED IN THE BOMBARDMENT, SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.)

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY AND A SKY FULL OF STORMOVIK BOMBERS BLASTED A PATH FOR GOVOROV'S TANKS AND INFANTRY AS THEY DROVE DEEP INTO THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES SOUTHWEST OF LENINGRAD AND CLAMPED A STRANGLEHOLD ON THE NUMEROUS RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS IN THE KRASNOYE SELO SECTOR, ESPECIALLY THE LENINGRAD-WARSAW TRUNK LINE.

TROOPS ON THE VOLKHOV FRONT UNDER GEN. K.A. MERETSKOV, FORMER CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN GENERAL STAFF, MADE EQUALLY SWIFT PROGRESS THROUGH SOME

OF THE ENEMY'S STRONGEST FORTIFICATIONS. CLOSELY COORDINATED WITH THE LENINGRAD THRUST. THIS DRIVE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ADVANCED MORE THAN 19 MILES THROUGH A 30-MILE-WIDE GAP NORTH OF NOVGOROD.

IT STRADDLED THREE STRATEGIC RAILWAY LINES, ONE RUNNING FROM NOVGOROD NORTH TO LENINGRAD, ANOTHER CONNECTING NOVGOROD CHUDOVO AND LENINGRAD TO THE EAST, AND A THIRD RUNNING SOUTHWEST FROM NOVGOROD TO SHIMSK. BY THIS SUCCESSFUL FLANKING MOVEMENT MERETSKOV LEFT BUT ONE ESCAPE RAILWAY OPEN TO THE BELEAGUERED GERMAN GARRISON IN NOVGOROD, A BRANCH LINE RUNNING WEST TO LUGA, JUNCTION POINT ON THE LENINGRAD-WARSAW RAILWAY.

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DESCRIBING THE MASSIVE GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS BREACHED BY THE HARD-DRIVING RUSSIAN TROOPS, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID THEY WERE "MADE UP OF REINFORCED CONCRETE PILL-BOXES, ARMORED DOMES, BLOCKHOUSES AND INTER-COMMUNICATION TRENCHES COVERED BY MINE-FIELDS, BARBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AND ANTI-TANK OBSTACLES. BUILT IN THE MOST UP-TO-DATE MANNER, THESE FORTIFICATIONS WERE INTERSPERSED BY FIRING POSITIONS."

THREE HUNDRED MILES BELOW LENINGRAD, THE SOVIET

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STOCLHOLM, JAN 20-(AP)-THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN FORCES WERE BEING LANDED AT A NUMBER OF POINTS ALONG THE GULF OF GAETA, BEHIND THE GERMAN LINE ON THE WEST COAST OF ITALY.

THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION, AND AS A SIMILAR UNCONFIRMED REPORT EMANATED FROM ENEMY SOURCES TUESDAY THE AFTONBLADET CORRESPONDENT'S DISPATCH MAY HAVE BEEN A DELAYED VERSION OF THAT REPORT.

ADD ALLIED H-Q, ALGIERS (KENNEDY) 1ST IT

THE RAPIDO RIVER JUST NORTH OF CASSINO IS ONLY ABOUT 20 FEET WIDE AND HAS BEEN FORDED BY AMERICAN PATROLS SEVERAL TIMES IN RECENT DAYS. BUT THE STREAM HAS STEEP BANKS AND WILL HAVE TO BE BRIDGED UNDER FIRE BEFORE GENERAL CLARK CAN BRING HIS TANKS INTO ACTION AGAINST THE GUSTAV LINE ON THE FAR SIDE.

FRONT DISPATCHES CONFIRMED REPORTS THAT AN ATTACK LAUNCHED MONDAY BY CANADIAN TROOPS NEAR THE ADRIATIC END OF THE BATTLE LINE WAS KNOCKED BACK BY STRONG GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT AMONG BRITISH REGIMENTS FIGHTING IN ITALY IS THE KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHETHER IT WAS ENGAGED IN THE CURRENT OFFENSIVE OF THE FIFTH ARMY.

AMONG NAZI AIRFIELDS ATTACKED YESTERDAY WERE THE CIAMPINO AND CENTOCELLE FIELDS NEAR ROME.

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(A GERMAN NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST FROM BERLIN REPORTED THAT ALLIED PLANES AGAIN HAD RAIDED THE OUTER SUBURBS OF ROME TODAY.)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN. 20-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBERS, IN A SUCCESSION OF HEAVY RAIDS INTO NORTHERN ITALY, HAVE CUT ALL RAILWAYS CARRYING SUPPLIES SOUTH THROUGH ROME TO GERMAN FORCES RESISTING THE ADVANCING FIFTH ARMY.

A DISPATCH LAST NIGHT FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT LYNN HEINZERLING AT A U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION IN ITALY SAID ONLY ONE OF THREE MAJOR LINES DOWN THE ITALIAN PENINSULA IS OPEN AT PRESENT--THE EAST COAST ROUTE SUPPLYING NAZI FORCES BRACED AGAINST THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY.

ON THE BASIS OF RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS, AIR FORCE EXPERTS

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DECLARED THE OTHER TWO MAIN LINES TOTALLY OUT OF SERVICE FOR THE TIME BEING.

BOTH LEAD DIRECTLY INTO ROME, ONE DOWN THE BACKBONE OF THE PENINSULA AND THE OTHER ON THE WEST COAST. FROM THE CAPITAL OTHER BRANCHES FEED SUPPLIES TO ENEMY TROOPS MANNING THE SO-CALLED GUSTAV LINE.

ALTHOUGH TRUCK TRANSPORT STILL CAN BRING IN SOME MATERIALS OF WAR OVER BOMB-SCARRED HIGHWAYS, INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AT THE AIR FORCE STATION WERE QUOTED AS PREDICTING THE DISRUPTION OF RAIL TRAFFIC MAY HAVE A DIRECT EFFECT ON THE GROUND FIGHTING WHEN AVAILABLE GERMAN STORES AREEXHAUSTED.

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY NOW ON THE MOVE ON A FRONT RUNNING FROM THE SEA SOME 30 MILES INLAND, THESE DEPOTS COULD BE EXPECTED TO DECLINE AT A STEADY PACE.

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HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAD OPENED A STRONG NEW OFFENSIVE ALONG THE WEST COAST BY SMASHING ACROSS THE LOWER GARIGLIANO RIVER AND ESTABLISHING BRIDGEHEADS AT THREE POINTS WHILE AMERICAN ARTILLERY POUNDED CASSINO AND FRENCH FORCES ADVANCED ON THE FIFTH'S RIGHT FLANK.

BOTH HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS HAVE OPERATED IN THE CAMPAIGN TO BLOCK THE RAIL SUPPLY ARTIERS TO ROME FROM THE NORTH.

IN RECENT RAIDS, FLYING FORTRESSES ATTACKED RAIL TARGETS AT PISTOIA, PRATO AND PONTASSIEV, ALL NEAR FLORENCE, PUTTING THE CENTRAL LINE OUT OF COMMISSION. ON THE WEST COAST LINE, THE BRIDGE AT CECINA, JUST SOUTH OF PISA, HAS BEEN DOWN FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AND, MAKING THE TRAFFIC INTERRUPTION EVEN MORE CERTAIN, WELLINGTONS AND LIBERATORS ATTACKED THE RAILROAD YARDS AT PISA THIS WEEK.

THE RAILROAD IN CENTRAL TUSCANY, SOUTH OF FLORENCE, WHICH SERVES AS AN ALTERNATE TO THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN ROUTES, ALSO IS UNUSEABLE.

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

A 15TH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE, ITALY, JAN. 19-(DELAYED-(AP)-THE 15TH AIR FORCE, HAVING TEMPORARILY CUT OFF ROME FROM RAIL COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE NORTH, HAMMERED THE MOST IMPORTANT GERMAN AIRFIELDS IN THE ROME AREA TODAY.

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HEAVY ATTACKS WERE DIRECTED AGAINST THE NORTH AND SOUTH CIAMPINO AIRDROME JUST OUTSIDE THE ROME CITY LIMITS AND ALSO AGAINST THE NEARBY CINTOCELLE AIRFIELD.

LIBERATORS WITH FIGHTER ESCORTS ALSO DROPPED A DOZEN BOMBS ON THE RUNWAY AT PERUGIA AIRFIELD, 85 MILES NORTH OF ROME, AND DESPITE A HEAVY FLAK BARRAGE SCORED MANY HITS IN THE LANDING AREA.

FLYING FORTRESS CREWS WHICH TOOK PART IN THE RAIDS ON THE CIAMPINO AIRFIELDS 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ROME REPORTED A PARTICULARLY EFFICIENT JOB THERE. THEY SAID THEY HAD MET NO RESISTANCE FROM ENEMY PLANES AND VERY LITTLE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

SERGT. CHESTER HATFIELD, OF MEDFIELD, OKLA., A TOP URRET GUNNER, SAID:

"IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT. ALL I COULD SEE WAS WAVE AFTER WAVE OF FLYING FORTRESSES BEHIND US. A PIECE OF FLAK HIT ONE OF OUR ENGINES ON THE BOMB RUN BUT DIDN'T CAUSE ANY TROUBLE. THE AIRDROMES SEEMED

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TO BE PRETTY WELL PLASTERED."

SERGT. LEONARD F. DYERN, 521 EAST GEORGE ST., HAZEL PARK, MICH., WAS EQUALLY ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE ATTACK ON THE CENTOCELLE AIRDROME.

"WE SHOULD HAVE MORE LIKE THE ONE TODAY," HE SAID. "IT WAS JUST LIKE A SIGHTSEEING TOUR. OUR BOMBS COVERED THE FIELD LIKE BEANS COVERS A MESS KIT.

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CENTOCELLE AIRDROME IS THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF ROME AND IS AN IMPORTANT GERMAN AIR ANCHOR. THERE WAS A SLIGHT GROUND HAZE VER THE AIRPORT AS THE FORTRESSES WENT OVER, BUT LT.ERNEST D.BRYANT, A BOMBARDIER FROM SOCIETY HILL, S.C., SAID HE WAS "ABLE TO SEE THE TARGET --AND PLANTED MY BOMBS RIGHT IN THE HEART OF THE AIRFIELD."

TWO HANGARS AT NORTH CIAMPINO AIRDROME WERE DAMAGED AND OBSERVERS SAID THREE MORE IN THE SOUTH FIELD WERE ALSO AFFECTED. THE TWO LANDING AREAS AT CIAMPINO ARE DIVIDED BY A COMMON HOUSING SECTION WHERE A NUMBER OF BUILDINGS RECEIVED DIRECT HITS. BOMBING CREWS SAID THE SOUTH FIELD WAS "CRISS-CROSSED WITH STRINGS OF HITS."

A FIGHTER GROUP THAT MADE A CHECK SWEEP OVER THE CAPITAL AREA MET NEITHER FIGHTERS NOR FLAK. LT.COL.JOHN BASELER, OF 28 CLEARWAY ST., BOSTON, MASS., LED THE SWEEP.

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TWO FIGHTER PILOTS ESCORTING THE FORTRESSES TO THE CIAMPINO AND CENTOCELLE AIRFIELDS SHOT DOWN TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109S. BOTH FROM TEXAS, THEY WERE MAJ.LEWIS CHICK, OF TWIN SISTERS, BLANCO COUNTY, AND FLIGHT OFFICER EDSEL PAULK OF VERNON. IT WAS THE FIRST VICTORY FOR EACH PILOT.

TWO FORMATIONS OF B-25 MITCHELLS OF THE 12TH AIR FORCE JOINED IN THE ATTACK ON THE AIRFIELDS AROUND ROME WITH A SWEEP OVER THE RIETI AIRDROME, 40 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE CAPITAL. THE AIRDROME WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN MADE TEMPORARILY USELESS. LT.F.RYHERZ OF WINDSOR, ILL., SAID: "THE LANDING GROUND WAS PITTED FROM END TO END," AND LT.M.CHEETHAM OF DES MOINES, IOWA, SAID IT WAS "A PERFECT RAID--NO FLAK, NO FIGHTERS AND EXCELLENT BOMB COVERAGE." THE AIRDROME'S HANGAR WAS LEFT ON FIRE.

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WARHAWKS OF THE 12TH AIR FORCE ATTACKED THREE ENEMY SCHOONERS IN THE HARBOR AT MAKARSKA, YUGOSLAVIA, AND LEFT ONE ON FIRE. A NEARBY TUGBOAT WAS ALSO HIT AND WAS SMOKING AS THE FIGHTERS LEFT.

CAPT.FRED R.LICENCE OF 190 WALLACE ST., FREEPORT, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, COMPLETED HIS 44TH COMBAT MISSION ON THE CIAMPINO FLIGHT.

"I HAD BEEN IN THE ROME AREA BEFORE," HE SAID. "WE HAD JUST ABOUT THE SAME NUMBER OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN THAT AREA TODAY. NO FIGHTERS CAME UP TO TANGLE WITH US. BUT ITS JUST AS WELL THEY DIDN'T BECAUSE OUR ESCORTS AND ALL THE BOMBERS WERE FLYING LIKE A CHARM."

LIBERATORS STRUCK AT GERMAN FIGHTER POWER FARTHER NORTH WITH AN ATTACK ON PERUGIA AIRDROME, 85 MILES NORTH OF ROME, BETWEEN FLORENCE AND ALEZZO.

ALTHOUGH NO ENEMY FIGHTERS ROSE TO CHALLENGE THEM THEY MET HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGES.

WEST OF ANCONA, JUST A BIT NORTH OF THE 8TH ARMY FRONT, ANOTHER LIBERATOR FORMATION ATTACKED THE IESI AIRDROME AND THE RETURNING CREW SAID TWO OF FIVE LARGE HANGARS WERE POSSIBLY DESTROYED DESPITE THE FLAK BARRAGE SET UP. THE RAILROAD LINE LEADING INTO THE AIRDROME ALSO WAS HIT.

BZ836AEW

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ADD ADVANCE ALLIED H-Q., N. GUINEA-(LUNSON)X RESPECT-LY

WHILE THE JAPANESE HAVE MADE BUT WEAK ATTEMPTS RECENTLY TO ATTACK ALLIED POSITIONS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, THEY ARE SHOWING VIGOR IN THEIR DEFENSE OF THEIR OWN STRONG POINTS, AS INDICATED IN THE WEWAK RAID ANNOUNCED TODAY AND THE ASSAULT ON RABAUL HARBOR MONDAY.

THREE LARGE CARGO SHIPS IN THE HARBOR WERE SUNK AND FIVE OTHERS DAMAGED BY THE RAIDING FORCE BASED IN THE SOLOMONS. EIGHTEEN ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN COMBAT AND PROBABLY 15 MORE. TWELVE ALLIED PLANES DID NOT RETURN, THE HEAVIEST LOSS OF THE YEAR OVER RABAUL.

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ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES WHICH ESCORTED THE BOMBERS WERE HEAVILY OUT-NUMBERED BY THE LARGEST SHOW OF ENEMY INTERCEPTORS ENCOUNTERED RECENTLY AT RABAUL. GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S THURSDAY COMMUNIQUE, REPORTING THE RAID, PLACED THE JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS AT MORE THAN 100.

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THE ALLIED FIGHTERS WERE ATTACKED BY "A TREMENDOUSLY SUPERIOR NUMBER OF ZEROS," LT.COL.W.H.COUNCILL, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY FIGHTER GROUP, SAID AT GUADALCANAL. EIGHT P-38'S WERE SHOT DOWN. THAT, COUNCILL ADDED, WAS THE BIGGEST SINGLE DAY'S LOSS OF LIGHTNINGS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. A NAVY HELLCAT FIGHTER, A MARINE CORSAIR AND TWO BOMBERS ALSO WERE LOST.

THE RAIDING FORCE CONSISTED OF MORE THAN 40 LOW LEVEL DIVE AND TORPEDO BOMBERS ESCORTED BY MORE THAN 60 FIGHTER PLANES. THEY BATTLED THROUGH INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE TO REACH THEIR TARGETS. WEATHER CONDITIONS FORCED THE RAIDERS TO TAKE A ROUTE PROTECTED BY A PARTICULARLY HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF JAPANESE ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES. AN ENEMY ANTIAIRCRAFT BOAT AT THE HARBOR ENTRANCE GAVE OUR PLANES A FINAL BLAST AS THEY TURNED FOR THEIR BASE.

FRED HAMPSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED FROM GUADALCANAL THAT THE RAID WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST DISPLAYS OF LOW LEVEL ATTACK YET SEEN IN THIS AREA. THE DIVE BOMBERS SWOOPED DOWN FROM ALTITUDES OF AROUND 11,000 FEET WHILE THE TORPEDO BOMBERS STRUCK FROM ABOUT 7,000 FEET, LOOSING 1,000 AND 2,000 POUND BOMBS AS THEY GLIDED IN.

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THE ONLY GROUND ACTION REPORTED BY THURSDAY'S COMMUNIQUE WAS THE REPULSE OF A JAPANESE COUNTER ATTACK ON HILL 660 IN THE CAPE GLOUCESTER SECTOR OF WESTERN NEW BRITAIN AND ALLIED CROSSING OF THE TOROKINA RIVER IN THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY AREA OF BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

ADD NEW DELHI XXX ENGINEER

THEY BAILED OUT ON NOV. 30 AND SEVERAL WERE SLIGHTLY INJURED WHEN THEIR PARACHUTES LANDED THEM ON STEEP HILLSIDES.

TIBETANS BROUGHT THEM INTO LHASA, THE CAPITAL OF TIBET.

ON THEIR TRIP BACK THEY LIVED ON MUTTON, BREAD, MILK AND TEA MIXED WITH RANCID BUTTER--A REGULAR TIBETAN DIET. ON THIS JOURNEY THEY PASSED THROUGH MOUNTAIN RANGES WHOSE PEAKS RISE OVER 25,000 FEET AND WHERE WINTER IS PERPETUAL.

UPON THEIR ARRIVAL IN INDIA THEY CONSUMED HUGE STEAKS, RECEIVED MEDICAL TREATMENT AND WERE FINALLY RETURNED TO A BASE IN EASTERN INDIA.

~~Cont. 11953~~

ADD ADV- ALLIED H-Q N. GUINEA XX HARBOR

ALLIED AIR RAIDS ON RABAUL HARBOR AND AIRFIELDS SINCE JAN. 1 HAVE COST THE JAPANESE 152 PLANES SHOT DOWN WITH 42 MORE PROBABLES, AND 11 MERCHANT VESSELS SUNK OR LEFT IN A SINKING CONDITION.

AGAINST THE LOSS OF 32 ALLIED PLANES.

BUT THE VIGOR OF ENEMY INTERCEPTION MONDAY DREW A HEADQUARTERS' SPOKESMAN'S COMMENT THAT "WE CAN'T BE LULLED INTO THE FALSE SENSE OF SECURITY THAT THE JAP IS DETERIORATING."

AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, ON THE NORTHWESTERN COAST OF NEW BRITAIN, AMERICAN MARINES WHO CAPTURED STRATEGIC HILL 660 FRIDAY HURLED BACK AN ENEMY COUNTERATTACK BEFORE DAWN MONDAY, ADDING 126 MORE JAPANESE DEAD TO THE APPROXIMATELY 3,000 COUNTED THERE SINCE THE INVASION DEC. 26.

AMERICAN ARMY TROOPS AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, WHERE NEW ALLIED AIRFIELDS IN THE SOLOMONS ARE LOCATED, CROSSED TOROKINA RIVER TO THENORTH OF THE BAY UNDER ARTILLERY SUPPOR AND SEIZEDNEW POSITIONS NEAR EAST LAGOON.

LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBERS POUNDED ENEMY SUPPLY POINTS AND AIRFIELDS IN THE HANSA BAY AND MADANG AREAS ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUIN WHILE MEDIUM BOMBERS STRUCK JAPANESE POSITIONS INLAND ALONG THE UPPER FARIA RIVER AND ON BOGADJIM ROAD, DROPPING 45 TONS OF BOMBS.

NW1244APW NM

BY JOHN F.CHESTER (300)

SOMEWHERE IN EGYPT, JAN 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A 17-YEAR-OLD DELMATIAN GIRL WHO SAYS SHE KILLED 72 GERMANS AND SHE DOESN'T KNOW HOW MANY ITALIANS IN TWO YEARS OF FIGHTING NEAR HER HOME, HAS BEEN QUICKLY NICKNAMED "ANNIE OAKLEY OF SPLIT" BY ALLIED SOLDIERS STATIONED AT A CAMP OF YUGOSLAV REFUGEES HERE.

HER REAL NAME IS ANKA, WHICH TRANSLATED MEANS ANNIE, AND SHE IS ONE OF THE MOST COLORFUL PERSONALITIES IN THIS TENTED DESERT CAMP SET UP AS THE FIRST HAVEN IN THE MIDDLE EAST FOR WAR-STRICKEN YUGOSLAVS.

A SHORT, STOCKY YOUNGSTER WITH CURLY DARK HAIR, ANKA HAD FOUGHT CONTINUOUSLY WITH THE GUERRILLAS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF SPLIT SINCE SHE WAS 15 YEARS OLD, THE AGE ALL ELIGIBLE PARTISAN CHILDREN JOIN THE ARMY.

MOST OF THE OTHER REFUGEES ALSO ARE FROM THE DALMATIAN REGION AND THEIR TATTERED CLOTHING AND PALE FACES BESPOKE THE HARDSHIPS OF CONTINUALLY FIGHTING AND DODGING THE GERMANS SINCE 1941.

THEY HAVE EARNED THE PRAISE OF RELIEF OFFICIALS AS THE BEST DISCIPLINED AND MOST EASILY HANDLED GROUP OF REFUGEES EVER TO ARRIVE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE MOST STRIKING POINT ABOUT THEM IS THEIR HIGHLY DEVELOPED POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS, ESPECIALLY AMONG THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE MEN WHO CAME ALONG TO GOVERN THE GROUP. THE COMMITTEEMEN, WHOSE AGES RANGE BETWEEN 23 AND 47 YEARS, WERE ALLOWED TO LEAVE YUGOSLAVIA BECAUSE THEY NO LONGER ARE FIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

ASKED WHETHER THEY WERE COMMUNISTS, THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS ANSWERED ALMOST IN UNISON THAT THEY DEFINITELY WERE NOT. THEY PREDICTED A POST-WAR YUGOSLAV FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MADE UP OF AT LEAST FIVE STATES: SERBIA, CROATIA, SLOVENIA, MACEDONIA AND MONTENEGRO. cont. 1153

BY ASAHEL BUSH

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT (370)

AN ADVANCED NEW GUINEA AIR BASE, JAN 18-(DELAYED)-SCORES OF AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES OF ALL TYPES LURED AND TAUNTED THE RECENTLY

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TIMID JAPANESE AIRFORCE INTO COMBAT OVER WEWAK TODAY. IN A 40 MINUTE MELEE, THEY DESTROYED AT LEAST 20 PER CENT OF THE PLANES THE ENEMY SENT UP TO ANSWER THE CHALLENGE.

IN POINT OF PARTICIPATING PLANES, IT WAS THE BIGGEST FIFTH AIR-FORCE FIGHTER SWEEP YET MADE AGAINST THE CHAIN OF JAPANESE AIR BASES ON THE NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA COAST. RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED CONSIDER-ABLE STRENGTHENING OF ENEMY AIR POWER THERE IN RECENT DAYS.

TODAY'S MANEUVER SUCCEEDED IN FORCING THE HAND OF THE JAPANESE, WHO, DESPITE A LARGE RESERVE OF FIGHTERS AVAILABLE AT WEWAK, CONSISTENTLY HAD REFUSED IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS TO INTERFERE WITH A SERIES OF HEAVY AMERICAN BOMBING RAIDS AGAINST OTHER POSITIONS FARTHER DOWN THE COAST.

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TO FLUSH THE ENEMY FROM THE GROUND TODAY, THE AMERICANS FIRST SENT IN A SMALL NUMBER OF THUNDERBOLTS AT LOW ALTITUDE. THE JAPANESE FELL FOR THE RUSE AND RUSHED 60 FIGHTERS ALOFT. WAITING FOR THEM AMONG CLOUDS WERE LIGHTNINGS STACKED IN FORMATIONS FROM 15,000 TO 25,000 FEET.

ONCE FORCED INTO ACTION, THE JAPANESE FLIERS DISCARDED ALL PREVIOUSLY HESITANCY AND WAGED A "SMART AND AGGRESSIVE" FIGHT IN THE WORDS OF ONE LIGHTNING PILOT, LT.HOWARD A.HEDRICK, OF 206 CAMP MCELROY, ATLANTA, GA.

THEIR FIRST ELEMENT OF 15 TO 20 PLANES TANGLED WITH THE LOWER FORMATION OF AMERICAN FIGHTERS. NO SOONER HAD THIS BATTLE BEEN JOINED THAN A SECOND GROUP OF ENEMY CRAFT OF EQUAL SIZE TO THE FIRST SWEPT IN FROM THE SEA, FOLLOWED BY A THIRD.

THERE WAS A GREAT REVOLVING WHEELER OF FIGHTER PLANES WHIRLING THROUGH THE SKY FROM 10,000 FEET TO TREE TOP LEVEL. BOTH SIDES VIRTUALLY DISREGARDED THE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM THE GROUND. JAPANESE PILOTS RECKLESSLY HALF-ROLLED STRAIGHT INTO CLUSTERS OF AMERICAN FIGHTERS, SHOOTING FROM ALL ANGLES.

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SOON ENEMY PLANES BEGAN TO FALL, TIDDLED AND BURNING. AS THE BATTLE PROGRESSED, FRESH FLIGHTS OF KITTYHAWKS AND THUNDERBOLTS SWEPT INTO SUPPORT THE LIGHTNINGS. THE LIGHTNINGS ALONE DOWNED 12 JAPANESE FOR CERTAIN AND PROBABLY GOT TWO MORE AGAINST THE LOSS OF AT LEAST TWO AND POSSIBLE THREE OF THEIR PLANES. ONE OF THE PLANES LOST WAS STRUCK AND SHATTERED BY THE FALLING WRECKAGE OF A JAPANESE FIGHTER WHICH IT HAD DESTROYED THE INSTANT BEFORE.

LT.CORNELIUS M.SMITH, JR., OF 10-79TH STREET,BROOKLYN, N.Y., ONE OF THE FAMED "HEAD HUNTER" PILOTS, TOPPED THE SCORE AMONG THE LIGHTNING FLIERS WITH TWO ZEROS. THAT BROUGHT HIS PERSONAL CHECK LIST TO NINE KILLS.

SINGLE ENEMY FIGHTER-OSCARS, HAMPS AND TONYS AS WELL AS ZEROS--FELL TOO: LT. COL.CHARLES H. MACDONALD, OF 15404 SECOND STREET, EAST REDINGTON, ST.PETERSBURG, FLA.; LIEUTENANTS BILLY M.GRESHAM, 1714 MADISON ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA.; ALLEN E.HILL, 705 1/2 SIXTH AVE., STERLING, ILL.; LOUIS SCHRIBER, 409 WASHINGTON BLVD., OSHKOSH, WIS.; AND LIEUTENANT HEDRICK.

ONE JAPANESE PLANE WAS CREDITED TO A LIGHTNING PILOT WHOSE OWN LOSS

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FOLLOWED IN A COLLISION.

WITH TODAY'S VICTORIES, MCDONALD NOW HAS 10 PLANES TO HIS CREDIT, HILL SEVEN, GRESHAM SIX, SCHRIBER FIVE AND HEDRICK FOUR.

FR-NN937PCW NM

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE IS 39-YEAR-OLD PETER IVICHEVICH, WHO HAS A SISTER, MRS. MEDA ROSICH, LIVING IN SAN PEDRO, CALIF.

ONE COMMITTEEMAN NAMED ALAC SHOWED MACHINEGUN WOUNDS ON BOTH ARMS AND REPORTED HE FOUGHT NEAR MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ (TITO) IN THE GREEN MOUNTAINS BATTLE LAST JUNE WHEN TITO'S FORCES WERE ENCIRCLED BY SEVEN GERMAN DIVISIONS. IN THIS FIGHT TITO HIMSELF WAS REPORTED WOUNDED ON THE UPPER LEFT ARM.

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>ADD -NEW DELHI DA950PEW

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, FRIDAY, JAN.21-(AP)-NAVY CATALINA BOMBERS HAVE SUNK AN ENEMY AMMUNITION VESSEL AND CARGO SHIP OFF THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, NORTH OF NEW BRITAIN, WHILE TWENTY-ONE ENEMY PLANES WERE DOWNED IN THE RABAUL RAID, WHILE THE ALLIES LOST TWO, GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN A RAID ON THE JAPANESE SUPPLY AND TROOP CENTER AT WEWAK AND CAPE BORAM, ON THE NORTHEASTERN COAST OF NEW GUINEA. MORE THAN 150 PLANES PARTICIPATED IN THE RAID.

OTHER ALLIED PLANES AGAIN RAIDED RABAUL, ON THE NORTHEASTERN COAST OF NEW BRITAIN.

BY MURLIN SPENCER (400)

JAN 21 1944

WITH U.S.MARINES, CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN, JAN.18--(DELAYED)-(AP)-THERE IS A GROUP OF HARDY YOUNG MARINES ON THE CAPE GLOUCESTER BATTLEFRONT WHO DAILY PATROL NOT ONLY BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND JAPANESE LINES, BUT ALSO BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES. THEIR JOB WOULD RANK NUMBER ONE ON ANYBODY'S LIST OF UNWANTED HAZARDOUS TASKS.

THEY ARE SCOUTS, HEAVILY ARMED AND TRAINED TO SKILL IN THE WOODS, AS WERE INDIAN SCOUTS 70 YEARS AGO. THEY ARE THE BEST SHOTS IN THE MARINES AND THEY SHOOT FROM THE HIP. THEY ARE THE EYES OF THE INFANTRY.

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FIRST ORGANIZED AS MOTORCYCLE PATROLS, THEY FOUND THAT IN JUNGLE WARFARE THEY WOULD BE UNABLE TO USE MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT SO THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER, 1ST LT. HASS HOWARD TAYLOR, JR., 2925 SCARBOROUGH RD, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, O., TOOK THEM IN HAND AND GAVE THEM INTENSE TRAINING IN FOOT SCOUTING.

HE EMPHASIZED THROUGHOUT THAT THEIR JOB WASN'T TO FIGHT BUT TO GET INFORMATION, AND TAUGHT THEM TO LIE STILL FOR HOURS TO WAIT UNTIL THE ENEMY HAD PASSED BY. BUT AT THE SAME TIME, HE TAUGHT THEM TO SHOOT -- JUST IN CASE.

"WE ARE PURELY A RECONNAISSANCE UNIT AND FIGHT ONLY IF WE HAVE TO," SAID TAYLOR, WHO FORMERLY WAS A REPORTER ON THE BUTLER, PA., EAGLE. "IF WE ARE ON PATROL AND RUN INTO SOME JAPS WE'LL WAIT UNTIL THEY PASS OR WE'LL BY-PASS THEM."

BUT THEY CAN'T ALWAYS ESCAPE A FIGHT AND SOMETIMES IT IS NECESSARY

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TO CUT THROUGH THE JAPANESE TO CARRY BACK IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

DURING ONE SUCH TRIP JOHN LIEBENSPERGER OF READING,PA., WIPED OUT A PILLBOX WITH GRENADE AND RIFLE. ON ANOTHER MISSION A SCOUT WAS WOUNDED AND SGT.WARREN TRACY OF ANN ARBOR,MICH., WENT UP TO THE PILLBOX AND THREW IN EIGHT GRENADES AND DRAGGED THE WOUNDED MAN BACK.

THE SCOUTS CAN TELL WHETHER THE TERRAIN IS SUITABLE FOR TANKS. THEY CAN TELL WHETHER TROOPS HAVE PASSED ALONG A TRAIL WITHIN THE HOU OR SEVERAL DAYS. THEY LEARN THE DETAIL OF RIVER OR HILL COUNTRY TO SUPPLEMENT FRAGMENTARY MAPS CARRIED BY GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

PROBABLY A DANGEROUS SITUATION WAS OVERCOME WHEN CORP.WILLIAM MILLER OF WILKES BARRE,PA., LED A PLATOON OF TROOPS TO BRIDGE A GAP IN THE FRONT LINES. HE WAS THE ONLY ONE WHO KNEW WHERE IT WAS AN IT WAS FILLED BEFORE THE JAPS COULD FIND THE WEAK SPOT.

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THE SCOUTS ARE DIVIDED ABOUT EQUALLY BETWEEN CITY AND COUNTRY MEN.

"IT'S PRETTY SAFE BETWEEN THE LINES IF YOU DON'T MAKE TOO MUCH NOISE," TAYLOR SAID. "WE ALWAYS FIGURE IT'S SAFER IN FRONT OF THE LINES BECAUSE IF THE JAPS THROW OVER ARTILLERY OR MORTAR FIRE IT GOES OVER OUR HEADS."

BY MURLIN SPENCER

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ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

WITH THE MARINE AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN,JAN.18-(DELAYED) RAIN-DRENCHED CAPE GLOUCESTER IS PRESENTING TERRIFIC PROBLEMS TO THE MARINES AND ARMY ATTEMPTING TO KEEP ROADS IN WORKING CONDITION. THE UNLOADING OF VAST STORES OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FROM SHIPS OFFERS OTHER DIFFICULTIES.

IT IS AFTER THE LSTS (TANK LANDING SHIPS) HIT THE BEACH THAT THE WORK REALLY STARTS. IN A MATTER OF HOURS, MEN STRIPPED TO THE WAIST AND SWEATING DESPITE DRENCHING RAINS COMPLETE THE JOB. BIG CATERPILLAR TRACTORS, CEMENT MIXERS, TRUCKS, FOOD, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, TENTS AND AMMUNITION ARE SENT TO VARIOUS BASES.

LT.COL.ROBERT G.BALLANCE, OF (508 WEST WILLIAMS) CHAMPAIGN,ILL., HAS BEEN COMMENDED FOR UNLOADING LSTS IN RECORD TIME. CAPT.JAMES M.JOYNER OF (202 SUMMIT AVENUE) KINSTON,N.C., HAS BEEN COMMENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF INLAND COASTAL ROADS IN THE FRONT LINES UNDER ENEMY FIRE.

YESTERDAY I WATCHED ENGINEERS UNLOADING SHIPS. THEY WERE A CHEERY GROUP DESPITE THE FACT THEY WERE SOAKING WET.

HERE ARE SOME OF THEM:

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CLAUDE GILBERT, BLACK MOUNTAIN, N.C; EMANUEL RICHMOND, (2018 NORTH SMALLWOOD) BALTIMORE,MD; JOHN WILSON, STAMFORD, CONN; WALTER STANLEY, SHENANDOAH,VA; ALLEN BRYANT, LESSVILLE, LA; CLYDE BRELAND, VARNVILLE,S.C., RAYFORD EAGLE, PORT HURON, MICH; OTHA ROWE, SOUTH BEND, IND; JOHN T.PLUTA (103 CLARK STREET) BUFFALO, N.Y.

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BY MURLIN SPENCER

WITH U.S.MARINES AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN, JAN.19-(AP)-SGT.CLAUDE A.CARROLL OF NASHVILLE,TENN., IS PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT MAN AT BRIG.GEN.LEMUEL SHEPHERD'S HEADQUARTERS.

IT ISN'T ONLY THAT HE IS ONE OF SEVERAL COOKS; HE ALSO MAKES DOUGHNUTS.

THEY ARE CRISP, SUGARY DOUGHNUTS SERVED HOT, AND THEY ARE THE ENVY OF EVERY OTHER OUTFIT ON CAPE GLOUCESTER. CARROLL, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT JACKSONVILLE,N.C., COOKS THE DOUGNUTS IN LARGE NUMBERS FOR 100 MEN, ENOUGH FOR TWO APIECE.

CARROLL HAS BEEN IN THE MARINES FOUR YEARS AND HAS BEEN COOKING THREE AND A HALF YEARS.

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SHEPHERD HAS A GOOD KITCHEN STAFF. THE CHIEF COOK IS SGT. CHARLES LESTON OF ELMHURST, ILL., SGT. ROY BRUBAKER, 752 BALLARD CT., LOUISVILLE,KY., IS IN CHARGE OF THE KITCHEN WITH FIELD COOKS CORPS. ROBERT EMANE, 1820 WILDWOOD RD., TOLEDO, O.; ELMER BRAVYAK, AVOCA,PA.; RAYMOND HODGINNEY, 22 DEL AVE., WORCESTER,MASS.; RUSSEL PELTUS, BELLEROSE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., AND AUSTIN CATSON, 140 NORTH 25TH ST., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BY FRED HAMPSON (200)

ADVANCED ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JAN 11-(AP)-(DELAYED)-USE OF LOW-FLYING PLANES AS MOVABLE ARTILLERY FOR INFANTRY FORCES REACHED NEW EFFECTIVENESS DURING THE BOUGAINVILLE CAMPAIGN, A SPOKESMAN FOR LT. GEN. MILLARD F.HARMON, ARMY COMMANDER, SAID TODAY.

JUNGLE-SKIMMING AIRACOBRAS AND WARHAWKS ARE USED TO DESTROY BRIDGES AND AMMUNITION DUMPS AND KNOCK OUT ARTILLERY POINTS.

ALTHOUGH THEY DO NOT REPLACE ARTILLERY, THESE HARRASSING PLANES ARE CALLED ON TO NEUTRALIZE ENEMY STRONG POINTS BEFORE THE SOLDIERS MOVE IN.

NEW TACTICS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED.

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ON DEC. 22, TWELVE P-39S DEVASTATED NUMA NUMA VILLAGE, A JAPANESE COMMAND POST ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF BOUGAINVILLE. FOUR LONG-NOSED FIGHTERS SWOOPED DOWN AT 2,500 FEET OVER THE VILLAGE AND DROPPED 500-POUND BOMBS.

BEFORE THE STARTLED JAPANESE COULD RECOVER THEIR WITS FOUR MORE AIRACOBRAS ROARED IN AT TREE-TOP LEVEL AND DROPPED BELLY TANKS FULL OF GASOLINE AMONG THE WOOD THATCHED BUILDINGS.

ANOTHER FOUR, APPEARING FROM YET ANOTHER DIRECTION, RAKED THE VILLAGE WITH CANNON AND MACHINE GUN FIRE, SETTING THE GASOLINE AFIRE AND COMPLETELY DESTROYING THE JAPANESE INSTALLATION.

BY ASAHEL BUSH (370)

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ABOARD A LIBERATOR BOMBER OVER WEWAK, JAN 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN AIR POWER CALLED THE BLUFF OF JAPANESE FIGHTER STRENGTH BASED ON WEWAK, NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA, TODAY AND AN ENEMY MEEKLY THREW IN HIS HAND.

RECENT RECONNAISSANCE HAD DISCLOSED SCORES OF JAPANESE FIGHTING PLANES OF ALL TYPES CONGREGATED ON THE CHAIN OF FOUR AIRDROMES WHICH TOGETHER MAKE WEWAK ONE OF THE ENEMY'S CHIEF AIR CENTERS ALONG

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THE NEW GUINEA COAST. YESTERDAY THUNDERBOLT, LIGHTNING AND WAR-HAWK FIGHTERS MANAGED TO SCARE UP ABOUT 60 OF THESE PLANES AND DESTROY AT LEAST 12.

BUT THAT STILL LEFT A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF JAPANESE FIGHTERS AROUND, SO TODAY THE FIFTH ARMY AIR FORCE HELD OUT REAL BAIT TO THE ENEMY BY SENDING MORE THAN TWO SCORE HEAVY BOMBERS INTO THIS HORNETS' NEST.

THESE MASSIVE LIBERATORS ANTICIPATED TROUBLE. THREE SIMILAR PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND MANY OTHERS WERE SHOT UP THE LAST TIME THEY VENTURED OVER WEWAK, EARLY LAST DECEMBER.

BUT THEY CAME PREPARED, BRINGING ALONG 133 TONS OF BOMBS TO DEAL WITH GROUND TARGETS AND CLOUDS OF FIGHTER PLANES TO MEET ANY AIR CHALLENGE.

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AS FLIGHT AFTER FLIGHT OF LIBERATORS HEADED IN ON WEWAK FROM THE SEA IT LOOKED AS THOUGH THEY MIGHT GET WHAT THEY ASKED FOR. FROM THE HIGH ALTITUDE THE CREWMEN COULD SEE SUCCESSIVE STREAMS OF DUST RISING IN DIAGONAL TORNADOES BOTH FROM THE BORAM STRIP AT THE EASTERN EXTREMITY OF THE CHAIN OF AIRDROMES AND FROM THE WEWAK FIELD ADJOINING IT ON THE WEST--ENEMY PLANES TAKING OFF.

BUT THERE WAS NO FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THEM. INSTEAD OF TRYING TO BREAK UP THE AMERICAN ATTACK THE JAPANESE SCURRIED OUT TO SEA AND HID IN A CLOUD COVER, SAVING THEIR NECKS. LIGHTNINGS PATROLLED THE SKIES FOR SCORES OF MILES WITHOUT LOCATING A FUGITIVE JAP.

THAT LEFT ONLY WEWAK'S CONCENTRATED ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AS HINDRANCE TO THE BOMBING, AND THE GREAT FLEET OF LIBERATORS SAILED DISDAINFULLY INTO IT IN A BEAUTIFUL CLOSE FORMATION.

THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF THE HAVOC CAUSED BY THE MASS OF LIBERATORS AS THEY SPILLED 1,000-POUND DEMOLITION BOMBS LIKE BEANS FROM ABROKEN BAG. THE ENTIRE EASTERN HALF OF THE 4,500-FOOT BORAM STRIP, TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT REVETMENTS, WAS COVERED BY BILLOWS OF SMOKE RISING TO 4,000 FEET.

THE OPPOSITION WAS SO SURPRISINGLY LIGHT WE DECIDED THAT EITHER A LARGE PORTION OF THE ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS WERE KNOCKED OUT OR THAT THE GROUND GUNNERS, FORSAKEN BY THEIR FIGHTER SUPPORT AND CAUGHT UNDER A RAIN OF BOMBS, HAD ABANDONED THEIR POSITIONS AND TAKEN COVER.

OUR PLANE, PILOTED BY CAPT. ARTHUR F.MULLIGAN, 77 MAIN ST., RAVENA, N.Y., BROUGHT UP THE REAR SO WE HAD A GOOD VIEW AS WE APPROACHED WEWAK. THE NAVIGATOR, LT. SIGMUND C.HARTMAN, 3316 157TH ST., FLUSHING, N.Y., POINTED OUT THE TARGET. IT WAS AN AREA SCARCELY LARGER THAN A FOOTBALL FIELD AT THE SOUTHEAST TIP OF THE BORAM STRIP, BELIEVED TO CONTAIN REVETMENTS AND GUN POSITIONS.

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IT SEEMED A MIRACLE THAT THE BOMBARDIER, SECOND LT. ALVIN C. LARSON, LOS ANGELES, COULD SPOT THIS PINPOINT FROM OUR CHILLY ALTITUDE, BUT AFTER THE RUN WAS MADE STAFF SGT. MILTON A. ZELLS, 3472 BRIGHTWOOD AVE., CHICAGO, REPORTED GLEEFULLY FROM HIS VANTAGE POINT AT THE TAIL GUN THAT SQUARE HITS WERE SCORED.

TECH. SGT. ROBERT S.CRAWFORD, ROUTE 1, KIRKWOOD, PA., RADIOMAN AND BELLYGUNNER, SAW TWO SHELLS EXPLODE A HUNDRED FEET

OFF THE LEFT WING AND THE NOSE GUNNER, STAFF. SGT. JOHN L. MYLES, 1143 STOWE AVE., MCKEES ROCKS, PA., REPORTED ANOTHER SHELL EXPLODED 50 FEET BELOW HIM.

BUT FOR THE MOST PART THE BURSTS WERE EITHER TOO HIGH OR TOO LOW, AND EVEN THE CLOSE ONES FAILED TO CAUSE ANY DAMAGE.

AS WE SWEPT OVER WEWAK STAFF SGT.NICHOLAS MALOUTA, 9516 WALTHAM ST., JAMAICA,N.Y., ASSISTANT RADIOMAN AND PHOTOGRAPHER, SNAPPED A HALF-DOZEN PICTURES OF THE DAMAGE WITH HIS BIG CAMERA.

STAFF SGT.ROBERT R.DUFFY OF CREST HOTEL, DENVER, A WAIST GUNNER, INDULGED IN HIS OWN PARTICULAR WHIMSY AND ONE RESERVED FOR THE FINAL PLANE IN THE FORCE. HE HAD BROUGHT ALONG THREE LARGE, HEAVY ROCKS AND THESE HE ROLLED THROUGH A FLOOR OPENING AS A PARTING GIFT TO THE JAPANESE.

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BY VERN HAUGLAND

MUNDA,NEW GEORGIA,SOLOMONS,JAN.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-INCLEMENT WEATHER--EXCEPT OVER THE TARGET--CAUSED ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES TO BATTLE SUPERIOR NUMBERS OF ZEROS AT MUCH LOWER THAN USUAL ALTITUDES IN TODAY'S DEVASTATING BLOW AT ENEMY SHIPPING AT RABAUL.

MARINE AND NAVY TORPEDO BOMBERS AND DIVEBOMBERS SANK THREE LARGE JAPANESE CARGO SHIPS AND LEFT TWO SINKING--PLUS THREE OTHERS WREATHED IN SMOKE. SINCE THE BOMBERS WERE FORCED TO APPROACH THEIR TARGETS AT LOWER THAN USUAL LEVELS, ESCORTING FIGHTER PLANES DROPPED DOWN A CORRESPONDING DISTANCE.

EIGHTEEN OF THE 100 OR MORE ATTACKING JAPANESE FIGHTERS WERE DOWNED, WITH A LOSS OF 10 AMERICAN FIGHTERS.

CAPT.C.B.MEAD, CHICAGO, WHO DOWNED A JAPANESE TORPEDO PLANE JAN. 14, ACCOUNTED FOR THREE TODAY. ARMY FLIERS CREDITED WITH PROBABLES INCLUDED LT.HENRY MEIGS, (1145 FIFTH AVE.) NEW YORK CITY, AND SECOND LT.JOHN SHANK,JR., (4621 EWING AVE.) MINNEAPOLIS.

THE ZEROS COULDN'T GET THROUGH THE ALLIED FIGHTER SCREEN; NOT ONE OF OUR BOMBERS WAS SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT. ONE WAS HIT BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AND ONE EVIDENTLY GRAZED A SHIP.

OUR FIGHTERS KEPT MOST OF THE ZEROS OFF SO WELL THAT OUR BOMBERS SAW THEM ONLY AT A DISTANCE, ALTHOUGH ENSIGN EDWARD CHAMBERLAIN SOMERVILLE,MASS., SAID TWO OF THE JAPANESE FIGHTERS PUT A .20 MILLIMETER SHELL AND 25 HOLES IN HIS PLANE.

GUNNER RALPH SHERIDAN, PORTSMOUTH,O., FIRED UNTIL HIS GUNS JAMMED, AND DROVE OFF THE ATTACKERS. HE SUFFERED ONLY A SLIGHT SCRATCH.

NAVY DIVEBOMBER FLIERS CREDITED WITH HITS ON CARGOSHIPS WERE LT.ELMER WILLIAMSON, EL PASO,TEX.; LTS. (JG) JOHN KANE, LANSING, MICH., AND ELLIS LITTLEJOHN, WAUKEGAN,ILL.

MARINE DIVEBOMBER FLIERS GETTING HITS WERE LTS.GORDON RASMUSSON, DE WITT,NEB., AND HERBERT COLE, MOBILE,ALA., AND SECOND LT.JOE SPARLING, WASHINGTON,D.C.

30.24—11959

BY VERN HAUGLAND

MUNDA,NEW GEORGIA,JAN.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MARINE TORPEDO BOMBED RABAUL HARBOR AT MASTHEAD WITH 2,000 POUND BOMBS SHORTLY AFTER NOON TODAY, PROBABLY SINKING OR BADLY DAMAGING SIX TO EIGHT CARGO SHIPS RANGING FROM 4,000 TO 12,000 TONS.

MORE THAN 40 NAVY AND MARINE DIVEBOMBERS, SUPPORTED BY ABOUT 60 FIGHTERS MADE THE SECOND RAID IN FOUR DAYS ON RABAUL SHIPPING.

MARINE PILOT FIRST LT.FRANCIS KELLY, 13 POPLAR AVE., NEW YORK CITY, WHO DROPPED A BOMB A HUNDRED FEET AHEAD OF A 7,000-TONNER, SAID HE SAW SIX SHIPS IN THE HARBOR AND ANOTHER IN A SMALL ADJOINING HARBOR AND A DESTROYER ON THE EAST SIDE. OUTSIDE THE HARBOR HE SAW A CRUISER AND DESTROYER.

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ONE OF THE TORPEDO BOMBERS STRUCK THE MAST OF A SHIP JUST BEFORE ITS TON OF BOMBS EXPLODED AND SANK THE SHIP. THE DAMAGED PLANE CRASHED INTO THE WATER. THIS WAS THE ONLY TORPEDO BOMBER LOST.

MAJOR ROLLAND SMITH, BOLAN,S.D., SKIPPER OF THE SQUADRON SAID THE RAID DEMONSTRATED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MASTHEAD ATTACK BY TORPEDO PLANES.

THE LAST MEMBER OF MAJOR SMITH'S "RED DEVIL" SQUADRON OVER THE HARBOR WAS FIRST LT.PETER CARILLI, MONROE,LA., WHO SAID HE SAW "FIVE BIG PILLARS OF SMOKE WHEN I GOT TO THE TARGET. NEARLY EVERY SHIP IN THE HARBOR SEEMED AFIRE OR IN TROUBLE AND I COULD SEE MEN JUMPING OVERBOARD. THERE MUST HAVE BEEN 300 BARGES HUGGING THE SHORES.

"I SAW TWO TORPEDO BOMBERS GET HITS ON TWO SHIPS AND BLOW THEM UP. WE GOT A HIT ON ONE OF ABOUT 10,000 TONS AND MY TURRET GUNNER, PFC.CHANCEL HALL, MORRO BAY,CALIF., SAID SHE WAS STRUCK IN THE BOW AND STERN AND WAS ABOUT TO ROLL OVER WHEN WE LEFT."

CAPT.GERALD RAY OF LAFAYETTE,IND., LED THE TORPEDO BOMBER FLIGHT. THE FIRST AVENGER PILOT OVER THE HARBOR WAS FIRST LT. MARIO JAMES WHITE, III, NEWPORT NEWS,VA., WHO SAID HIS BOMBS LANDED ON ONE SHIP OF ABOUT 12,000 TONS AND BY THE TIME THE LAST P

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ANE OF THE FORMATION WAS OVER THE SHIP HAD SUNK.

CAPTAIN WARREN GOODMAN, 1010 31ST, BROOKLYN,N.Y., DIVED FOR THE BIGGEST SHIP IN THE MIDDLE OF THE HARBOR UPON WHICH SOMEONE ELSE HAD JUST SCORED AN EFFECTIVE MISS BUT SAID HE HAD TROUBLE RELEASING HIS BOMBS. HE WENT OUT INTO THE HARBOR SEEKING ANOTHER TARGET.

"I FOUND 150 FOOT FUEL BARGE," HE SAID. "MY BOMBS LANDED WITHIN 50 FEET AND MUST HAVE BEEN PRETTY DAMAGING."

FIRST LIEUTENANTS ROBERT N.JACKSON OF TACOMA, WASH., AND FRANK STUHLMAN, 12 NEPAUG STREET, HARTFORD, CONN., CLAIMED HITS ON TWO LARGE CARGO SHIPS LYING SIDE BY SIDE. LT.CARILLI SAID HE SAW BOTH SHIPS EXPLODE.

THE JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT CREWS BROUGHT THEIR HEAVY GUNS DOWN TO GIVE A CROSSFIRE FROM BOTH SHORES 10 TO 20 FEET OFF THE WATER TO CATCH THE LOW FLYING BOMBERS.

JACKSON'S TURRET GUNNER, CORP.EDWARD J.HEALY, MILWAUKEE, WIS., SET AN ATTACKING ZERO AFIRE AND SAW IT SPLASH.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS KENDALL EVERSON, INGLEWOOD, CALIF., AND JAMES NAUSS, ALBANY, N.Y., WHO HIT A SHIP TOGETHER IN THE DEC.14 RAID,

AGAIN DROPPED BOMBS SIMULTANEOUSLY ON AN 8,000-TON CRAFT, TEARING IT IN TWO.

EVERSON'S GUNNERS, CORP.HERMAN PELL, 259 ORANGE ST., MACON, GA., PFC.ROBERT MARKED (CABLE COPY), 510 HAMILTON BLVD., PEORIA, ILL., AND NAUSS' GUNNERS, SGTS.JACK MENKE, CINCINNATI, AND J.GUENEY, OF BROOKLYN, FOUGHT OFF ZEROS FROM GROUPS OF THIRTY WHICH MADE 10 OR 15 PASSES.

LT.NAUSS SAID THE ZEROS WERE NOT VERY DETERMINED AND WERE POOR SHOTS.

FIRST LT.PETER PRIESTER, DAVENPORT, IOWA, REPORTED SEEING A BLACK ZERO.

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FIRST LIEUTENANTS HERBERT ATKINSON, 595 ASHBY ST., ATLANTA, GA., AND JAMES STONE JR., DALLAS, TEX., SPLIT AN 8,000-TON SHIP OPEN WITH THEIR BOMBS.

FIRST LT.TRACY GENTRY, CARROLLTON, GA., HAD BOMB RELEASE TROUBLE AND MADE A FUTILE RUN ACROSS THE HARBOR.

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FR1050ACW NM

BOUGAINVILLE,NORTHERN SOLOMONS,JAN.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MARINE PILOTS NOMINATED SGT.LLOYD REED,JR., 531 BELLEVUE AVE., LANG,PENN., AS ONE OF THE BRAVEST MEN IN TODAY'S BOMBING RAID ON ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE RABAUL HARBOR.

REED, RADIO-GUNNER ON A TORPEDO BOMBER PILOTED BY 1ST LT. PAUL FULLOP, CHRISTOPHER,ILL., SUFFERED A BROKEN LEG WHEN THE PLANE FLEW THROUGH A 2000-POUND BOMB BURST. HE QUICKLY FASHINED A SPLINT FOR HIS OWN LEG AND RETURNED TO HIS GUN TO HELP FIGHT OFF JAPANESE ZEROS.

FULLOP SAID HIS AVENGER, MAKING A BOMBING RUN ON A SHIP AT 50 FEET, FLEW THROUGH THE BOMB BURST OF THE PLANE AHEAD. THE CONCUSSION FILLED THE COCKPIT WITH WATER AND TOSSED THE PLANE AROUND.

REED TOOK A HAND-CRANK USED TO START THE PLANE'S MOTORS IN EMERGENCIES, STRAPPED IT WITH WEBBING ON HIS FRACTURED LEG AS A BRACE, THEN RETURNED TO HIS GUN. HE WAS PLACED IN THE BOUGAVILLE HOSPITAL.

BOUGAINVILLE,SOLOMON ISLANDS,--(AP)-A DOZEN JAPANESE WHO HAD SENSE ENOUGH TO GET OUT OF THE RAIN WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED BY A PATROL OF MARINES WHO WENT WALKING IN A CLOUDBURST.

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CAPT.DOUGLAS WHIPPLE, (4933 THIRD AVE. SOUTH) MINNEAPOLIS, SAID HIS 26-MAN PATROL PENETRATED INTO THE MIDDLE OF AN ENEMY COMMAND POST DURING A TORRENTIAL RAIN.

"THE GUARDS WERE TAKING SHELTER UNDER THATCHED ROOFS," THE CAPTAIN SAID. "WE ADVANCED PAST EMPTY FOXHOLES AND THOUGHT THE AREA UNOCCUPIED UNTIL SCOUTS REPORTED JAPS ON BOTH FLANKS AND IN FRONT."

THREE JAPANESE PEERED OUT OF A FOXHOLE AND CORP. DAVID REED, 19, OF (1413 EAST JACSON ST.) EVANSVILLE,IND., KILLED THEM. PFC THOMAS ROBERTSON, 21, PIKEVILLE,TENN., SHOT ANOTHER. THEY WERE "PRETTY SURE" THEY KILLED THREE MORE.

OTHER JAPANESE STUCK THEIR HEADS UP FOR A LOOK AROUND AND SECOND LIEUT. GEORGE DREHER, (30 SHEFIELD ROAD) WAKEFIELD, MASS.,

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ACCOUNTED FOR A PAIR. ON THE WAY BACK TO THEIR OWN LINES, SGT. ELMER LAUCK, 24, (4603 OAKWOOD AVE.) PINE LAWN, MO., PICKED OFF ONE WITH HIS TOMMY GUN AT TEN YARDS.

KDY LIEUT.M.M.JACKS, OF TUCSON, ARIZ. JAN 22 1944

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS 440)

SECENTH ARMY AIRFORCE ADVANCE BASE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, JAN 15-(DELAYED)-THE ORDERS FOR THE DAWN STRIKE AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPPING AT WOTJE LAGOON IN THE MARSHALLS DIRECTED THAT THE ATTACK BE MADE AT MASTHEAD LEVEL.

LT.JAMES S.BROWN, OF 427 CEDAR AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA., RIPPED THE RISING SUN BANNER FROM THE MAST OF A JAPANESE FREIGHTER AND IT WAS BROUGHT BACK, WRAPPED AROUND THE LEFT ENGINE NACELLE OF THE MITCHELL BOMBER AS PROOF OF HOW LOW THE PLANE WENT IN.

LIEUTENANT BROWN AND HIS CREW WERE CREDITED WITH SINKING THE FREIGHTER AND STRAFING AND SHELLING THE WOTJE AIRFIELD RUNWAYS DURING THE RAID YESTERDAY.

AFTER HIS FIRST SLEEP IN 36 HOURS, BROWN RELATED:

"WE WERE IN A FLIGHT OF THREE CANNON-CARRYING B-25S ORDERED TO MAKE A HURRYUP ATTACK ON JAP SHIPPING IN THE LAGOON AT WOTJE. AN EARLIER ATTACK DISCOVERED SEVERAL FREIGHTERS THERE AND WE WERE GOING IN TO GET THEM.

"WE WERE GOING IN LOW -- WE ALWAYS DO -- AND THAT MEANS 50 FEET OR LESS. IT WASN'T ANYTHING NEW." JAN 22 1944

THE TRIP OUT WAS UNEVENTFUL. MOST OF THE CREW RELAXED AT THE GUNS EXCEPT CO-PILOT SECOND LT.W.E.CARLTON, 2155 MAIN AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF., AND NAVIGATOR LT.WILLIAM A.SHAGNER, 21 48TH STREET, WEEHAWKEN, N.J.

AT THE TOP TURRET GUN IS STAFF SGT.LAWRENCE W.ROBERTS, 320 MAIN, HEMSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N.Y. THE FLIGHT ENGINEER, STAFF SGT.RICHARD SIMMONS, OF SARGENTVILLE, ME., IS AT THE WAIST GUN. THE RADIO OPERATOR AND TAIL GUNNER IS SGT.RED THORNTON, 78 CHELSEA, NEWARK, N.J.

"WE WENT IN FROM THE NORTH AND SAW THREE FREIGHTERS TIED UP NEAR THE SHORE," BROWN SAID. "THEY THREW EVERYTHING AT US. WE WERE HARD TO HIT COMING IN LOW AND FAST. I PULLED UP THE NOSE TO BRING OUR CANNON TO BEAR ON THE FREIGHTER AND I GOT OFF FOUR ROUNDS. I'M AFRAID I DIDN'T GET ANY HITS. JAN 22 1944

"BUT OUR BOMBS HIT! WE SMACKED ONE 500 POUNDER RIGHT INTO IT. THE SHIP BLEW UP IN THORNTON'S FACE BACK THERE IN THE TAIL POSITION.

"WE WERE TOO LOW. I'D PULLED UP TO CLEAR THE MASTS BUT JUST THEN THE LEFT WING HIT THE TOP FOREMAST AND TORE THROUGH THE CABLES SUPPORTING IT.

"THAT DAMNED NEAR FINISHED US. THE BOMB EXPLOSION TORE OFF ONE OF THE BOMB BAY DOORS AND BLEW OUT WOOD SPLINTERS, A FIVE-FOOT PIECE OF PIPE AND CABLES INTO THE BOMB BAY. ANOTHER PIECE OF CABLE (TURNED OUT TO BE NEARLY 12 FEET LONG) NEARLY SEVERED THE LEFT HORIZONTAL STABILIZER AND HUNG THERE."

BROWN BROUGHT THE PLANE HOME AND FOUND THE JAP FLAG, RIPPED AND TORN, LODGED IN THE LOWER COVERING NACELLE.

THE CREW AWARDED THE EMBLEM TO BROWN SINCE HE'D CUT IT LOOSE.

SJ1055PPW NM

BY NORMAN BELL

ATTU, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, JAN.14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIGHTS FLASHING OUT OF THE WINTRY NIGHT ON A SLOPE ABOVE MASSACRE VALLEY CAUSED AN ALERT HERE LAST NIGHT. JAN 22 1944

IT TURNED OUT TO BE A FALSE ALARM, BUT DEMONSTRATED THAT AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS GARRISONING THIS OUTERMOST OF THE ALEUTIANS TAKE NOTHING FOR GRANTED.

NO CHANCES WERE TAKEN SINCE THE JAPANESE WHO SLIPPED AWAY FROM KISKA SO SECRETLY, UNDER COVER OF FOG, LAST SUMMER MIGHT USE WINTER STORM FRONTS AS SHIELDS FOR A RETURN VISIT HERE.

ACTUALLY, THE LAST JAPANESE SEEN ON ATTU, WHERE THEIR GARRISON WAS WIPED OUT IN 20 DAYS OF BITTER FIGHTING LAST MAY, WAS A HUNGRY, RAGGED STRAGGLER ROUNDED UP LAST SEPTEMBER.

SINCE THEN, AMERICANS HAVE DEVELOPED THE ISLAND INTO A STRONG BASE, WITH RECREATIONAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES.

A NEW THEATER AND A BASKETBALL COURT, BUILT BY THE SEABEES, WAS OPENED AT THE NAVAL AIR STATION LAST NIGHT. THE VAUDEVILLE AND MOVIE PERFORMANCE WAS NOT INTERRUPTED BY THE FALSE ALARM ALERT.

HEALTH FACILITIES INCLUDE STEAM BATHS AND SOLARIUMS, WHERE, IN ADDITION TO SUPERVISING THE ARTIFICIAL "RAY" LIGHT TREATMENTS, ATTENDANTS PROVIDE MASSAGES FOR STIFF BACKS OR SORE ARMS.

NAVAL PHARMACISTS'S MATE 1CL E.C.PETERSON OF COVINA, CALIF., IS IN CHARGE OF ONE SUCH PLACE. ONE OF HIS ASSISTANTS IS PHARMACIST'S MATE 3CL W.H.LARSON OF BALTIC, S.D.

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA, JAN 20-(AP)-SIR MALCOLM BARCLAY HARVEY, GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, ANNOUNCED TODAY THE KING HAD APPROVED HIS RESIGNATION FOR HEALTH REASONS. JAN 22 1944

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JAN 20-(AP)-THE BOLIVIAN REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT HEADED BY MAJOR GAULBERTO VILLARROEL CELEBRATED THE COMPLETION OF ITS FIRST MONTH IN OFFICE TODAY WITH A HALF HOLIDAY IN LA PAZ, WHERE STREETS WERE DECORATED WITH BANNERS.

PRESIDENT VILLARROEL ASSERTED HIS REGIME HAD WON "SUPPORT OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY." "OUR DECISION TO CONTINUE LOYAL COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS REFLECTS THE SENTIMENTS OF THE COUNTRY," HE ADDED.

SAN JUAN,PUERTO RICO,JAN.20-(AP)-PFC.CLARENCE E.ARMSTRONG OF KNOXVILLE,TENN., HAS A PLAYFUL CHUM AND THE KNOXVILLE NEWS-SENTINEL TO THANK FOR A BARRAGE OF MAIL FROM GIRLS ALL OVER HIS HOME STATE WHICH HAS EXCITED THE ENVY OF HIS FELLOW SOLDIERS.

CLARENCE, A STOCKY, BLACK-HAIRED CHAP WITH A FIRM CHIN WHICH GIVES HIM A LOOK OF AUTHORITY AS HE SWINGS HIS MILITARY POLICEMAN'S STICK, KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE GAG WHICH HAS MADE HIM PUERTO RICO'S "KING OF CORRESPONDENTS." NEITHER DID THE EDITORS OF THE NEWS-SENTINEL.

THUS WHEN THE PAPER RECEIVED CLARENCE'S PICTURE FROM ANOTHER SOLDIER AND A LETTER TELLING HOW LONELY HE WAS, IT PRINTED BOTH. LAST WEEK THE LETTERS BEGAN PILING IN. JAN 22 1944

NO ONE IN CLARENCE'S COMPANY WAS MORE SURPRISED THAN HE WHEN ONE MAIL CALL PRODUCED 324 LETTERS. IN THREE DAYS THE TOTAL REACHED 414, ALL FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS IN 67 DIFFERENT TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY AND OHIO CITIES. ONE GIRL FROM COALWOOD,KY., WROTE: "I HAVE BROWN EYES, AM 16 YEARS OLD AND WOULD LIKE TO MAKE

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FRIENDS." ONE LASSIE FROM FORT RIDGE,TENN., TOLD CLARENCE: "I AM LONESOME, TOO." ANOTHER FROM CHEVROLET, KY., PROMISED: "I'LL BE WAITING FOR YOU AT 7 P.M. ON MAY 15, 1945, AT MAIN AND LAWRENCE STREETS, AND I'LL BE WEARING A RED AND WHITE DRESS."

FROM COLUMBUS,OHIO, ANOTHER LETTER SAID: "I LIKE YOUR PICTURE AND I AM SENDING YOU MINE," AND SHE DID.

CLARENCE, WHO IS THE SON OF MR.AND MRS.CLYDE S.ARMSTRONG OF HOLSTON RIVER ROAD, KNOXVILLE, WAILED: "THAT SURELY MESSED THINGS UP. WHAT WILL MY GIRL FRIEND THINK NOW?"

HE'S SURE OF ONE THING THOUGH--AMERICAN GIRLS ARE TOPS.

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BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS, JAN.19-(AP)-- GOVERNOR REXFORD GUY TUGWELL OF PUERTO RICO HAS ARRIVED HERE TO CONFER WITH SIR FRANK STOCKDALE, BRITISH CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN COMMISSION.

TUGWELL, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, WAS WELCOMED AT A GOVERNMENT HOUSE RECEPTION, WHERE HE MET MEMBERS OF THE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

NEW YORK,JAN.20-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN B-25 MEDIUM BOMBERS HAD RAIDED MILI ATOLL IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS YESTERDAY FOR THE SECOND DAY IN SUCCESSION.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, REPORTED THAT ONE OF THE 12 PLANES PARTICIPATING IN YESTERDAY'S RAID HAD BEEN DOWNED AND AS USUAL SAID THE DAMAGE WAS NEGLIGIBLE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT MILI HAD BEEN RAIDED MONDAY.

OTTAWA, JAN 20-(AP)-THE WARTIME INFORMATION BOARD SAID TODAY A START HAS BEEN MADE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW AIR ROUTE TO ALASKA, NORTH AND EAST OF THE PRESENT NORTHWEST STAGING ROUTE FROM EDMONTON TO WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY.

SURVEY PARTIES OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE AND THE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT NOW ARE IN THE FIELD ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE SITES, THE BOARD SAID.

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THE NEW ROUTE, THE REPORT SAID, WILL BE ALTERNATIVE TO THE EDMONTON-WHITEHORSE COURSE, AND MAY BE USED WHEN WEATHER CONDITIONS FURTHER WEST ARE BAD.

THE REPORT SAID THE NEW ROUTE WILL FOLLOW THE OLD CANADIAN AIR TRAIL DOWN THE MACKENZIE RIVER VALLEY AND BRANCH NORTHWESTWARDS FROM MCPHERSON VIA BILL-PORCUPINE AND BLUE FISH-PORCUPINE IN THE NORTHERN YUKON TO ALASKA.

JAN 21 1944

NEW YORK, JAN 20-(AP)-LT.GEN.SANSHICHIRO MIYAMOTO, 52, COMMANDER OF A JAPANESE VETERINARY CORPS, HAS DIED IN A JAPANESE HOSPITAL AFTER A LONG ILLNESS CONTRACTED ON THE NORTH CHINA FRONT, DOMEI SAID IN A WIRELESS BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

NEW YORK, JAN 20-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE VATICAN HAS RECOGNIZED THE "GOVERNMENT OF THE INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC." THIS PRESUMABLY REFERS TO THE GOVERNMENT SET UP UNDER JAPANESE AEGIS AND HEADED BY JOSE P.LAUREL.

CBS HEARD THE BERLIN BROADCAST. NO ALLIED LISTENING POST HAD RECORDED ANY SUCH ANNOUNCEMENT DIRECT FROM THE VATICAN.

NEW YORK, JAN 20-(AP)-GEORGE BERNARD SHAW SAID IT WAS "COWARDLY RUBBISH."

LORD VANSITTART SAID "I AM IN AGREEMENT . . . THOUGH IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO GO FURTHER IN SOME RESPECTS. . ."

EMANUEL SHINWELL, LABORITE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, SAID "I PLEAD WITH ALL UPON WHOSE SHOULDERS RESTS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CREATING POST-WAR FOREIGN RELATIONS NOT TO FORCE THE PACE."

THESE WERE THE REACTIONS OF THREE BRITISH THINKERS TO A RECENT PROPOSAL THAT GERMANY BE TOTALLY DISARMED, STRIPPED OF HER WAR FACTORIES AND OTHERWISE PREVENTED FROM ORGANIZING FOR ANOTHER WAR.

THE PROPOSAL WAS ONE POINT OF A THREE-POINT PROGRAM FOR DEALING WITH THE DEFEATED REICH WHICH WAS WRITTEN BY A POLITICAL OBSERVER UNDER THE PSEUDONYM "VICTORY" RECENTLY AND PUBLISHED BY THE LONDON DAILY MAIL.

THE DAILY MAIL LIKEWISE PUBLISHED THE REACTIONS.

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THE "VICTORY" PLAN AND THE VIEWS OF SHAW, SHINWELL AND LORD VANSITTART WERE PUBLISHED IN THE TRANSATLANTIC EDITION OF THE DAILY MAIL, A WEEKLY DIGEST OF THE NEWSPAPER'S ARTICLES FOR AMERICAN READERS.

THE THREE-POINT PROGRAM WAS THIS:

1--GERMANY SHALL BE PREVENTED FROM WAGING ANOTHER WAR.

2--GERMANY WILL ASSUME A PLACE IN THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF EUROPE IN JUST PROPORTION TO HER SIZE AND POPULATION. SHE WILL BE ENCOURAGED IN SUCH FIELDS AS INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, SCHOLARSHIP AND ART TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE WORLD.

3--GERMANS CONVICTED OF INDIVIDUAL CRIMES AND GERMANS IN RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS WHO INFLUENCED AND ENCOURAGED THE INITIATION OF THE WAR WILL BE PUNISHED.

SHAW WAS CRITICAL OF ALL THREE PARTS OF THE PROGRAM.

"WE HAVE A CASE, AND IN MY OPINION A SMASHING CASE, AGAINST HITLERIZED GERMANY," HE SAID, BUT THE PROGRAM AS SET FORTH WOULD FORCE "EVEN THE FRIENDLIEST GERMANS TO SET THEIR TEETH AND RESOLVE TO DIE IN THEIR LAST DITCH RATHER THAN SURRENDER."

SHINWELL AND LORD VANSITTART WERE LESS CRITICAL.

UNDER THE FIRST ARTICLE OF THE PLAN THE AUTHOR WROTE:

"CLAUSE 1

JAN 21 1944

"GERMANY SHALL BE TOTALLY DISARMED. THE GERMAN ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE WILL BE DISSOLVED.

"ALL FACTORIES PRODUCING EXPLOSIVES, GAS, AIRCRAFT, OR MATERIALS AND WEAPONS OF WAR OF ANY NATURE WILL BE DISMANTLED OR DESTROYED.

"CLAUSE 2

"ALLIED TROOPS WILL OCCUPY GERMANY FOR ONE YEAR AFTER HER SURRENDER. X X X."

JAN 21 1944

IN EVENT GERMANY IS FOUND TO BE MANUFACTURING WAR WEAPONS, THE PROGRAM SAID, A EUROPEAN CONTROL COMMISSION WILL GIVE GERMAN AUTHORITIES SEVEN DAYS TO DESTROY THE CONTRABAND OR "THEIR DESTRUCTION WILL BE EFFECTED BY BOMBING."

UNDER THE SECOND ARTICLE WHICH SAID "GERMANY WILL ASSUME A PLACE IN THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF EUROPE IN JUST PROPORTION TO HER SIZE AND POPULATION," THE PROGRAM URGED THAT SHE BE "ENCOURAGED IN SUCH FIELDS AS INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, SCHOLARSHIP AND ART TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE

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PROSPERITY OF THE WORLD."

THE SECOND ARTICLE PROPOSES THAT THE ALLIED NATIONS SET UP GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY AT THE END OF THE ONE-YEAR MILITARY OCCUPATION WHICH WILL GOVERN THE NATION FOR THREE YEARS, AT WHICH TIME THE "GERMAN PEOPLE MAY ELECT WHATEVER GOVERNMENT THEY WISH."

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THE ALLIED-INSTITUTED GOVERNMENT "WILL GUARANTEE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF RELIGION, AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

ANOTHER POINT UNDER THIS SECTION WAS THAT GERMANY WILL RETAIN ALL TERRITORY HELD BY IT IN 1937 "WITH THE EXCEPTION OF EAST PRUSSIA," TO GO TO POLAND WITHIN FOUR YEARS OF THE ARMISTICE."

OTHER CLAUSES OF THE ECONOMIC PART OF THE PLAN WOULD PERMIT GERMANY TO RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS; ARM HER CIVIL POLICE; MAINTAIN A MERCHANT NAVY AND CIVIL AIR PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE, AND MAINTAIN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCES.

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THE FINAL SECTION SAID THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH "THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT REACHED AT TEHERAN BY STALIN, CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT, ALL GERMANS WHO HAVE COMMITTEED ATROCITIES IN COUNTRIES OCCUPIED BY THEM WILL BE 'BROUGHT BACK TO THE SCENE OF THEIR CRIMES AND JUDGED ON THE SPOT BY THE PEOPLES WHOM THEY HAVE OUTRAGED.'"

OTHER RESPONSIBLE GERMANS "WHOSE INFLUENCE, WHETHER IN POLITICAL, MILITARY OR CIVILIAN CAPACITY, ENCOURAGED THE WAR," WILL BE "EXILED TO SIBERIA FOR THE DURATION OF THEIR LIVES UNDER ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE SOVIET UNION."

SHAW DESCRIBED THE FIRST ARTICLE OF THE PLAN CALLING FOR TOTAL DISABLEMENT OF GERMANY AS "COWARDLY RUBBISH, IMPUDENT, PRETENTIOUS, AND SO DELIBERATELY WICKED THAT IF IT WERE NOT, FORTUNATELY, QUITE IMPOSSIBLE TO PUT INTO PRACTICE IT WOULD JUSTIFY A HOLY ALLIANCE AGAINST ANY POWER GIVING THE SLIGHTEST COUNTENANCE TO IT. X X X

"WHEN THIS WAR IS OVER, WE MUST EITHER ADMIT THAT IT HAS REDUCED WAR AS AN INSTITUTION TO ABSURDITY, FOLLY AND UNBEARABLE MISCHIEF AND ABOLISH IT, OR ELSE BE PREPARED TO FIGHT GERMANY AGAIN NOT ONLY ONCE EVERY 20 YEARS BUT 'ANY DAY IN THE WEEK.'

"IF THERE IS TO BE DISARMAMENT, ALL MUST DISARM. AND NOBODY WILL."

SHAW SAID THE SECOND SECTION DEALING WITH THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF POST-WAR GERMANY WAS "SUPERFLUOUS, AS GERMANY HAS ALREADY ASSUMED A PLACE IN THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF EUROPE AND LED THE MODERN WORLD IN INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, SCHOLARSHIP, AND ART."

ARTICLE 111, HE SAID, "IS JUST AS THOUGHTLESS AS THE PRECEDING TWO."

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"GERMANS CONVICTED OF INDIVIDUAL CRIMES," HE CONTINUED, "WILL, OF COURSE, BE PUNISHED; AS THEY ALWAYS ARE. SO ARE ENGLISHMEN, RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS.

"BUT IF, IN ADDITION TO THIS, GERMANS IN RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS WHO INFLUENCED AND ENCOURAGED THE INITIATION OF WAR ARE TO BE EXILED TO SIBERIA, WHY ARE OUR OWN MILITARIST IMPERIALISTS TO BE LEFT AT HOME? X X X

"AS TO ATROCITIES, WE HAVE RAINED 200,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON GERMAN

CITIES."

SHINWELL IN COMMENTING ON THE PLAN SAID THE ALLIES WERE FIGHTING "TO DESTROY NAZI TYRANNY, NOT TO ENSLAVE THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

"THIS DOES NOT MEAN," HE ADDED," THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE SHOULD ESCAPE RESPONSIBILITY FOR NAZI CRIMES. BUT TO CONTROL PERMANENTLY THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF GERMANY AND REMOULD THE LIVES OF HER PEOPLE IS A TASK BEYOND THE POWERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS--EVEN IF THEY REMAIN UNITED."

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VANSITTART SAID HE WAS IN AGREEMENT WITH THE DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS, BUT FAVORED A 20-YEAR MILITARY OCCUPATION OF GERMANY. HE URGED THAT THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY BE ALLOWED TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN FORM OF GOVERNMENT AT ONCE. HE ALSO URGED THE EXECUTION OF GERMAN WAR LEADERS.

"I AM NOT SATISFIED WITH ARTICLE 111, DEALING WITH THE WAR CRIMINALS," VANSITTART SAID. "ALL ALLIED POWERS MUST DRAW UP THEIR OWN LISTS." EXILE TO SIBERIA WOULD NOT SUFFICE; THE WORST OFFENDERS MUST BE EXECUTED REGARDLESS OF GRADE."

(EDITORS: PLEASE SLUG THE ABOVE FORE AND AFT "ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, JAN 21" AND MAKE THE DATE NEW YORK, JAN 21 ETC--NOT JAN 20).

BY JAMES DEVLIN

NEW YORK, JAN 20-(AP)-A SWEDISH Y. M. C. A. OFFICIAL WHO RECENTLY VISITED GERMANY SAID TODAY THE GERMANS APPEARED TO BE UPHOLDING THE GENEVA CONVENTION WITH RESPECT TO TREATMENT OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE MEN RECEIVE ADEQUATE FOOD AND HAVE AMPLE OPPORTUNITY FOR SPORTS, STUDY, RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND ENTERTAINMENTS, HUGO CEDERGREN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE WORLD ASSOCIATION OF THE Y. M. C. A., TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE.

CEDERGREN SAID THAT AT OFFICERS' CAMPS RED CROSS FOOD PACKAGES ARE RECEIVED IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY SO THAT THE PRISONERS HAVE ASKED THEIR CAPTORS TO SUPPLY THEM ONLY WITH BREAD, POTATOES AND HOT WATER.

THE VISITOR DESCRIBED LIFE IN STALAG LUFT 3 AT SAGAN, IN NORTH SILESIA, AN OFFICERS' CAMP, AND STALAG 3B, A NON-COMMISSIONED MEN'S CAMP WHICH HE DID NOT LOCATE GEOGRAPHICALLY.

HE SAID THE PRIMARY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO WAS THAT THE ENLISTED MEN WORKED AND THE OFFICERS DIDN'T, ALTHOUGH HE EXPRESSED BELIEF ALMOST ALL OF THE OFFICERS WOULD WORK IF THEY WERE PERMITTED.

AT THE NON-COMMISSIONED MEN'S CAMP, HE SAID, THERE WERE 70,000 PRISONERS, INCLUDING 3,000 AMERICANS IN THE CHARGE OF A 23-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN SERGEANT. THE PRISONERS, COMPOSED OF SOME MEN TAKEN IN TUNISIA, ENGAGED IN ROAD WORK, FARM WORK, BUILDING ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS AND A WIDE VARIETY OF OTHER PROJECTS, HE ADDED.

CEDERGREN SAID THERE WERE NO RESTRICTIONS CONCERNING SPORTS AT THE CAMPS, EXCEPT THAT ONE COMMANDANT REJECTED A REQUEST FOR 100 PAIRS OF SKIS.

THE PRISONERS HAVE ENROLLED IN COURSES IN ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTING, DESPITE DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING BOOKS AND PAPER, HE SAID, ADDING THAT THE STOCKHOLM Y.M.C.A. OFFICE WAS SENDING 200,000 NOTEBOOKS TO THE CAMPS.

CAMP ORCHESTRAS RANGE FROM MOUTH-ORGAN GROUPS TO 16-PIECE SYMPHONIES, ACCORDING TO CEDERGREN.

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NEW YORK, JAN.20-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL EMORY S.LAND, CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S.MARITIME COMMISSION, TODAY PROPOSED AN INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING CONFERENCE WITH LABOR REPRESENTATION TO FORMULATE A UNIVERSAL MARITIMI POLICY BEFORE FINAL PEACE TERMS ARE DECIDED. JAN 21 1944

ADDRESSING A NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION, ADMIRAL LAND SAID: "WE WANT A STRONG AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE AFTER THE WAR. I DON'T WANT TO SEE MERCHANT MARINE STANDARDS LOWERED."

"I THINK WE NEED ONE UNION IN THIS COUNTRY--NOT THREE OR FOUR," HE ADDED. "I DEAL WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES, NOT WITH ANY PARTICULAR SECTION IF IT. THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE MEANS WHAT IT SAYS."

HE CONGRATULATED THE MARITIME UNION FOR "DOING A SWELL JOB IN LIVING UP TO YOUR MOTTO: 'KEEP 'EM SAILING.' I AM PROUD OF YOU. YOU HAVE HAD NO STRIKES OR LOCKOUTS."

"IF YOU WILL SUBMIT YOUR IDEAS TO US IN WASHINGTON, AND GET A SOLID FRONT, WE MAY BE ABLE TO ADEQUATELY ADVISE OUR PEOPLE AT THE PEACE TABLE," LAND SAID. "YOU HAVE A LOT TO CONTRIBUTE."

Russians Take Mga, Railway Hub 30 Miles Southeast of Leningrad; Biggest Bomber Force Hit Berlin

JAN 22 1944

RAIL LINE CLEARED BY RUSSIAN ARMY IN NORTHERN DRIVE

Mga Railroad Junction Captured 30 Miles Southeast of Leningrad

JAN 22 1944

ENEMY ROLLED BACK

Thousands of Nazi Troops Slain in Battle, Moscow Reports.

JAMES LONG

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 22—(AP) The Russians are rolling back the German line from Leningrad through one fortified place after another, Moscow announced early today, after the Red army yesterday captured the rail junction of Mga, 30 miles southeast of the great northern city, and thus freed a roundabout rail line to Moscow.

The Red army was in full offensive tide south, southwest and southeast of Leningrad, killing thousands of Germans as it battered through defensive areas the Nazis had carefully fortified for two years.

"Under continuous blows of Soviet troops the enemy is rolling back in a southerly direction and abandoning one fortified place after another," said the midnight Moscow communique recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Rail Line Opened

A late dispatch from Moscow by Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent, said that the capture of Mga, announced last night in a special order of the day by Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin, had given Leningrad its first rail communication with Moscow and the rest of the Soviet Union in two years.

By taking Mga the Russians also opened a permanent rail line to tap Lease-Lend supplies flowing down the railroad from Murmansk through Volkhov. Leningrad has been getting these Allied supplies only by makeshifts—a railroad built on the ice across Lake Ladoga and a truck road freed of Germans a year ago.

The capture was part of a new breakthrough on a 30-mile front from the Narva river southeast to the town of Vinyagolovo.

Still occupied by the Germans, but under heavy pressure from advancing Russians, was a portion of the main Leningrad-Moscow railroad through Kolpino and Tosno south to Kalinin and the capital.

Germans in Peril

Another Russian force was smashing south and southwest of Leningrad toward the major rail junction of Krasnogvardeisk where they threatened to trap Germans fleeing from the east. The entire southward push was hammering the Germans down toward an anvil of Red army troops pushing west from Novgorod, less than 100 miles south of Leningrad.

In the Krasnogvardeisk area, 30 miles below Leningrad, one Russian force took Skvoritsy, nine miles north of the rail junction.

The fighting for Leningrad and its huge rail and highway network centered on three main fronts:

Southwest and south of Leningrad—Here 2,000 Germans were killed as the Red army "completely liquidated and dispersed groups of routed German troops which had been encircled in previous engagements," the communique said. In addition an enemy regiment was smashed in this area as the Russians captured 29 big guns, prisoners and war material, fourteen towns were taken.

Southeast of Leningrad—In a new thrust linking the Leningrad front of Gen. Leonid A. Govorov and the Volkhov river front of Gen. Kyril A. Meretskov, the Russians struck to capture Mga and 14 more towns, from Petrushino on the Narva river southeast to Vinyagolovo. JAN 22 1944

Here the Germans were reported retreating and abandoning their arms. A considerable number of prisoners was taken as the Russians forged southwestward.

Volkhov river front — pushing west of Novgorod, Meretskov's forces captured several communities. "On some sectors the Germans are putting up stubborn resistance but they are not standing up under the blows of Soviet troops," the Moscow bulletin said. About 2,400 Germans were killed in this area as tanks, guns and material were captured.

Defense Center Seized

In addition to these fronts on the far north there was important activity in southern White Russia where troops under Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky struck out in the Kalinkovichi-Mozyr area and captured Ozarichi, an important defense center 25 miles northwest of Kalinkovichi. More than 1,000 German dead were counted after this battle and material and prisoners were taken.

But the northern offensive, where the Germans faced one of their great disasters of the war, was outstanding in yesterday's developments as the capture of Mga knocked off the tip of a salient long held by the Germans southeast of Leningrad. JAN 22 1944

Mga, 10 miles southeast of the Neva river and 17 miles south of Schluesselburg, is 15 miles east of the great Leningrad-Moscow trunk railway, long lost to the Russians but now once again within their grasp. Mga was at the top of a German salient reaching southeast of Leningrad to a few miles south of Kurishi.

From Mga three railways branch out, one going east to Volkhov and then north to Murmansk, one south to Kurishi, and another short line going southwest to join the Moscow-Leningrad trunk line south of Kolpino.

Stalin addressed his order of the day to both Gen. Leonid A. Govorov of the Leningrad front and Gen. Kyril A. Meretskov of the Volkhov front and said troops from both commands cooperated in the capture. He called Mga an important railway junction and "powerful strongpoint o' German defenses."

A salute of 12 salvos from 124 Moscow guns was ordered to celebrate the victory.

In the north the magnitude of the German defeat was mounting by the hour as the Russians closed in upon the communication keys to the entire Baltic front. The Germans were said to be retreating steadily, burning and pillaging as they withdrew.

The Russians pounding toward the Estonian border were aiming toward the Luga river from Novgorod. The German satellite radio in Paris suggested that the river was only a minor barrier. This broadcast hinted that the Germans might be unable to reform a line short of Lake Peipus on the Estonian border and the river Narva.

In the northern drives the Russians already have counted 40,000 Nazi troops slain and 4,000 captured.

REDS' BALTIC SEA FLEET IS FREED

JAN 22 1944

Army Closing In on Huge Rail and Road System.

GILMORE

Moscow, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The Red Army's great surge to the south from Leningrad has virtually freed Russia's Baltic fleet. Locked in port for two years or more, the Baltic fleet is now free to operate in the Bay of Kronstadt and possibly beyond.

To the south of the Baltic shore the Russians are driving deep into German positions, capturing thousands of Nazis cut off from their commands and communications lines, and are speedily closing in on the railway and highway junctions that are the key to the entire Baltic front.

A huge system of railways and highways is located within a radius of twenty-five miles south, southwest and southeast of Leningrad and through this web the Red Army today was driving steadily forward.

These great successes are coming to Leningrad on the 20th anniversary of Lenin's death.

Reds Get Uplift.

Liberation of the city which bears the beloved leader's name gave the Russians a big emotional uplift, especially as they read again today the details of his long and ardent labors on behalf of the country.

The army newspaper Red Star revealed that the Germans sacked Peterhof—the brilliant and elaborate summer residence of the Czars where two centuries of architectural tastes are reflected.

The great palace and Montplaisir Palace, where Peter the Great lived while building St. Petersburg (Leningrad) were in flames when the Russians entered the city. The dispatch said that the Germans had made public rest rooms and a comfort station of Peterhof Cathedral.

Red Star said the Russians were systematically exterminating or capturing the large German group surrounded near the Gulf of Finland when the two Soviet armies joined forces. Dispatches said that the thawing fields were covered with the corpses of Germans.

Big Force in Bad Plight.

About ninety miles south are large forces of Germans in a similarly bad plight west of captured Novogorod.

Izvestia said that the Soviet troops had broken into a great depth of Nazi defenses through here, and that the exhausted Germans were scattered over great snowy wastes.

Great damage was reported from Novogorod: Its cathedrals were burned and smashed and glass, furniture and books were strewn over the dirty, snowy earth.

Izvestia added that west of the town Germans were burning whole villages.

The British radio, in an English language broadcast to Europe today, stated that seaborne Russian troops had made a landing west of Leningrad, adding that further reports are awaited.

CBS recorded the broadcast.

Berlin Seriously Battered

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP).—The German capital was reported seriously battered by last night's R. A. F. attack. Swedish reports said first small bombs fell, then bigger ones, then incendiaries and, for the climax, the earth-shaking block-busters. Gigantic new fires started, sending smoke thousands of feet into the air. One unconfirmed report said the Friedrichstrasse railroad station, in central Berlin, was hit and the surrounding area devastated, dislocating traffic and reducing bus operations this morning to a skeleton service.

From Madrid came a Spanish correspondent's comment on the raid and its predecessors. He said: "Berlin is a city with the battle honor of being the most ruined war city of history."

The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper "Aftonbladet" said Berliners are gradually learning when to expect the raids—which have come on an average of one night out of every six since the present all-out offensive started Nov. 18—by various signs such as the weather. Last night's raid found the city's residents prepared, he said.

Berliners have become so accustomed to the pattern of the attacks that they know when to get set for the block-busters, other persons who have been through the raids said.

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Berlin's newest bomb shelters sway under the force of the larger bombs, eyewitnesses declared. One such reinforced concrete structure, on the Koethenerstrasse, between the Anhalter and Potsdamer railway stations, extends three stories underground and two stories above. It has room for 5,000 persons.

11 AIRCRAFT LOST IN DAYLIGHT RAIDS ACROSS CHANNEL

Six U. S. Heavy Bombers Among Planes Shot Down Over Pas-De-Calais.

R.A.F. IN ACTION AGAIN

British Air Fleet Flies at Night, Berlin May Be Target.

JAN 23 1944 HERCHER

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 22. — (AP)

The daylight operations against the Pas-de-Calais area cost the attacking force 11 planes, six of them U. S. heavy bombers, but 19 German fighters were shot out of the sky.

Get Late Start

The British sky giants departed on their latest foray two and a half hours later than their 5 p. m. start against Berlin Thursday when they delivered the largest aerial attack ever made against the German capital, dropping 2,300 long tons (2,576 U. S. tons).

On their way over the channel the R.A.F. night bombers met Allied planes returning from the day operation. Continental radio stations clicked off the air in the path of the new R.A.F. attack.

German long wave radio transmitters left the air last night, possibly indicating that the R.A.F. again was attacking the German capital for the second successive night.

Hundreds of American heavy and medium bombers and nearly all types of R.A.F. planes participated in the daylight assault on the Pas-de-Calais, the portion of France closest to England.

Describing the enemy fighter opposition as generally weak over France, a joint communique issued by the British Air ministry and the U. S. Army credited U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators with destroying seven Nazi planes while escorting American fighters got an equal number. R.A.F., Dominion and Allied fighters accounted for an additional five enemy planes.

The Allied attacking force lost two light bombers and three fighters in addition to the six U. S. heavy bombers.

Heavy Raid on London

Nazi planes struck back at London last night in the heaviest raid since October, setting off the thunder of Britain's powerful ring of anti-aircraft guns. At least eight German night raiders, including some attacking London, were shot down over England, it was learned authoritatively. Some Londoners were trapped amid ruins and the extent of the damage of the German raid was not immediately determined.

The Allied attack force dropped perhaps 2,000 tons of bombs as it raked mysterious Nazi forward defenses on the French coast. R.A.F. bombers hit Berlin Thursday night with more than 2,300 long tons (2,576 U. S. tons). The two operations carried forward the new attack cycle with reinforced strength.

Accurate Bombing Reported

While the Nazis generally did not offer stiff fighter opposition along the French coast, the bombers were forced to fly through thick flak. Generally accurate bombing results were reported with terrific explosions following some hits and smoke spiraling several thousand feet into the sky.

It is conservatively estimated that 7,500 sorties (individual plane flights) have been made against the Pas-de-Calais area in the last month. The specific nature of the targets along this important stretch of the French coast never has been made known although the area has been given the popular name of the "rocket gun coast."

The aerial bombardment of the Pas-de-Calais area began in earnest Dec. 24 when about 1,300 sorties were flown against it on Jan. 4. Approximately 750 planes bombed the area on Jan. 7 and it was officially announced that 1,100 planes battered the same region on Jan. 14.

All of the six U. S. heavy bombers lost in the French coast attack were from one group which at first was unable to find its target below the clouds but persisted and made five bombing runs before releasing its bombs. This group, commanded by Col. F. R. Dent, Jr., of Kerrville, Tex., encountered furious opposition from a pack of Focke-Wulf 190s.

In a combined announcement the British Air ministry and the U. S. Army gave an unusual play-by-play of the day's operations against the Pas-de-Calais area which now has been attacked on 22 of the past 31 days and which popularly is supposed to contain German rocket gun emplacements.

The announcement stated that when the first favorable weather in several days arrived the bombing was begun by R.A.F. Hurricane and Typhoon bombers.

Marauders Return Safely

These were quickly followed by U. S. Marauders braving flak fields without loss. Bombs from R.A.F., Bostons, Mitchells and Mosquitos then began to fall and two Mosquitos were lost in low level bombing and cannon attacks.

American heavy bombers delivered the final blow while throughout the attacks squadrons of Spitfires and Typhoons splattered enemy air fields to keep Nazi fighter planes on the ground.

A responsible informant in Stockholm said that 11 war factories in the German capital's east end were struck and the borough of Neukoelln to the southeast was badly damaged in the Berlin raid. Many Berliners with whom travelers talked said the raid was the worst yet on the Reich's heart. They reported there were at least 30 huge fires at one time, 11 of which still were blazing furiously today.

The eleventh of a series of obliteration raids on Berlin was delivered by an estimated 800 British heavy bombers which unloaded an average of 77 tons of bombs each minute during the half-hour attack. The load was greater than the 2,300 long tons dropped on Berlin on Nov. 22, the previous record.

Thirty-five bombers failed to come home as the Germans made frantic efforts to save their capital from threatened obliteration.

The big bomber fleet took off from England in the late afternoon 18 days after the last attack. First a group of swift, twin-engined Mosquito bombers laid down a feint bombardment of northwest Germany. Then the "heavies" came in, plowing through overcast weather that hampered Nazi fighters but failed to interfere with Allied aim.

Fires Rage in City

German fighters made flare paths in the sky and occasional rocketshells burst like big balls of fire. As the bombers ran in and unloaded, flames licked the sky from the burning city, and clouds flickered with light from the block-busters exploding below.

Flyers minimized the opposition they encountered. Some said "Jerry simply wasn't there. It wasn't like the Jerry we've run into before." Others called the anti-aircraft barrage "loose" and said the night-fighters were "late."

But the losses—second highest of the campaign against Berlin — made clear the Germans were fighting back and Swedish reports said the Germans had steadily augmented their anti-aircraft batteries in an attempt to save what was left of Berlin.

The capital, which has now absorbed nearly 17,000 tons of explosives, was reported grievously wounded by the attack.

Swedish reports said first small bombs fell, then bigger ones, then incendiaries and for the climax came the earth-shaking block-busters. Gigantic new fires started, belching smoke thousands of feet into the air. One unconfirmed report said the Friedrichstrasse station in central Berlin was hit and surrounding area devastated, dislocating traffic and reducing bus service this morning to skeleton service.

Tyrrhenian.

[In a communique broadcast by the Berlin radio, the German High Command said that the German positions were breached southwest of Castelforte.]

Adolf Hitler Line Is Next.

In weather which German prisoners described as worse than Leningrad, American patrols of the same Fifth Army slashed across the Rapido River below Cassino in testing expeditions and then retired back across the river, and patrols of the British Eighth Army—at the Adriatic end of the Allied line across Italy—likewise were active in weather that was growing colder.

Although the French push from captured Sant' Elia, north of Cassino, would allow them, if continued, to take Cassino from the rear, German prisoners said that there was another German line of fortifications called the Adolf Hitler line six miles behind the Gustav line which the Allies are now attacking.

For the first time in many weeks cruisers and destroyers of the British Navy engaged in heavy action against Nazi shore defenses along the western end of the line, throwing several hundred rounds of steel ahead of the Fifth Army attack last Tuesday and Wednesday. The heaviest shelling was concentrated on the Appian Way where the road runs close to the sea near the village of Terracina. Minturno was taken by the British after hard fighting, the communique said. The Germans had already announced its evacuation.

The British attack on Castelforte and Ventosa was in a sector approximately two miles beyond the Garigliano and six miles inland.

French Advance Above Cassino

JAN 23 1944

Cross Rapido and Capture High Ground on Nazi Stronghold's North Flank.

GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—French troops, crossing the Rapido River in the face of difficult mountain fighting in Italy, have captured the foot of Mount Il Lago, to the north of German-held Cassino, and are threatening to outflank the German Gustav Line, Allied Headquarters announced today.

British troops of the Allied Fifth Army, supported by gun fire of cruisers and destroyers, smashed forward along the Appian Way, capturing Minturno, seventy-six miles from Rome, and taking 300 prisoners. They are assaulting the twin Nazi defensive villages of Castelforte and Ventosa on the slopes of 1,000-foot Mount Santi Cosmo e Damiano, six miles inland from the

3024-11969

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DEADLOCK HOLDS IN BORDER DISPUTE

JAN 22 1944

LONDON, Jan. 21.—(AP) Efforts to settle the Russian-Polish border dispute apparently were deadlocked tonight at least until Moscow answers overtures made by Washington.

The Poles, insisting that the dispute was a matter for the whole United Nations, were waiting anxiously to see whether the Soviet government replies to the offer of mediation made by U. S. Secretary of State Hull.

It was generally believed that Prime Minister Churchill after conferring with Polish leaders yesterday may have communicated with Premier Stalin in an effort to bring the Russians and the Poles together.

The Poles steadfastly refuse to talk of a shake-up in their London coalition government to make it acceptable to Moscow.

The Soviet government has declined to deal directly with the London Polish government, with which it has severed relations.

LOWELL BENNETT PRISONER OF WAR

JAN 22 1944

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Lowell Bennett, International News Service correspondent who failed to return from the R. A. F.'s December 2 raid on Berlin, is safe and a prisoner of war in Germany.

Leo V. Dolan, manager of the News Service's London Bureau, received a letter from him today dated "somewhere in Germany," in which Mr. Bennett said in part:

"Dear Leo, that's a helluva dateline—but it could have been worse."

Mr. Bennett, 24 years old, of South Orange, N. J., was aboard one of the forty-one bombers lost in that heavy attack on the German capital.

The correspondent's letter ended with a sentence that made them wonder if Mr. Bennett was kidding or was attempting to get through a tip.

"Tell Turney I'm saving my expense accounts and watch out for that 'secret weapon,'" he wrote.

Associates here said that his wife, now living at 433 Vose street, South Orange, N. J., never gave up hope for him and often expressed her conviction that he still lived.

One U. S. Bomber Group Takes Day's Loss on Job

JAN 22 1944

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 22—The grim determination of the men of one United States bomber group to mash their targets in yesterday's assault on the Pas-de-Calais area of France cost them six planes—the only heavy bombers lost from the American forces.

Major Howard Gets Medals

JAN 22 1944

Flyer Who Tackled 30 Nazi Fighters Receives 3 Awards in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP).—James H. Howard, of St. Louis, who was decorated by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for his exploits while a member of the famous Flying Tigers in China, received today the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal and an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal for his feats over Europe.

Major Howard, who dived alone into a swarm of thirty Nazi fighters over Germany during the big American air raid on Nazi aircraft factories on Jan. 11, and bagged a probable total of six enemy planes, was among sixty-four pilots of the new long-range P-51B Mustang fighters to receive seventy-five decorations today. The Mustang pilots are credited with destroying thirty-three German planes without a loss in their last four missions.

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The Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal were awarded to Col. Kenneth R. Martin, 27, of Kansas City, Mo., who led all of the secret trial missions of the Mustangs before they were put into active duty on the European front.

YUGOSLAVS REGAIN JAJCE STRONGHOLD IN WESTERN BOSNIA

JAN 22 1944

A I GOLDBERG

LONDON, Jan. 21—(AP) Yugoslav Partisan troops have stormed back into the mountain stronghold of Jajce in western Bosnia, former headquarters for Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), the Partisans announced in their communique today.

In addition to the reoccupation of Jajce, which has changed hands half a dozen times in bitter struggles and last fell to the Germans on Jan. 12, the bulletin told of hard street fighting in the eastern Bosnian town of Tuzla.

Elsewhere in the river valleys and along rail lines new Yugoslav successes were reported as the far-flung guerrilla armies continued to lash at German occupation divisions.

In the Glamoc area, 30 miles southwest of Jajce, and around Prozor, 40 miles southwest, the liberation army claimed new setbacks for the foe.

Tuzla is the hinge of a 55-mile front stretching through the Spreca and Drina valleys from Doboj to Zvornik. Doboj is 30 miles east of Banjaluka. Tito's men swarmed into Modric on the Bosna river 20 miles northeast of Doboj, and into Gradacac.

Another 10 miles to the northeast at Modric a raid on the German garrison yielded booty for the lightly-equipped Partisan bands, the bulletin said.

In sorties against rail lines within the shadow of Belgrade and along the Dalmatian coast near Gospic, trains were derailed and German feeder lines to active battlegrounds were seriously impaired, the Partisans said.

COUNTESS CIANO IS HELD IN BERN

JAN 22 1944

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 21—(AP) Along with her three children, Countess Edda Ciano, daughter of Benito Mussolini and widow of Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian foreign minister, is interned in Switzerland under strict police guard, an official announcement said today.

Count Ciano recently was executed by a Verona firing squad after being convicted of "treason" in voting to oust his father-in-law as Italian premier. A court of the German-supported New Mussolini Fascist regime gave the death verdict.

(The Office of War Information quoted the Swiss newspaper Der Bund as saying that Cristoforo Astengo, anti-Fascist lawyer, was among seven hostages recently executed at Savona in northern Italy. The Swiss Telegraph agency, quoting the Milan Catholic newspaper, Italia, was reported as saying that Renato Wuillermin, founder of the Italian Christian Democratic party, also was executed at the same time as Astengo.

(The executions were reported to have been in retaliation for an explosion in a Savona restaurant in which several Germans were killed. Both Astengo and Wuillermin, it was reported, had been arrested several weeks before the explosion in a general round-up of anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi groups.)

The Countess took refuge in Switzerland on January 9, one day after Ciano's trial on charges of treason began at Verona. She was placed in internment immediately. Her children arrived three days later when it was announced that Ciano had been executed for voting, along with eighteen other members of the Fascist Grand Council, to oust Mussolini from the dictatorship last July.

The Swiss announced that Dino Alfieri, former Italian Ambassador to Germany and also condemned to death in absentia at the Verona trials, had crossed into Switzerland last October. Because of the death sentence against him, the Swiss revoked for the time being an order that he leave Switzerland as soon as his health is restored. He was placed in a hospital immediately upon his arrival in Switzerland and is now at a clinic.

Berne, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—Italian newspapers reported today that Partisans led by two Allied soldiers had escaped from a Nazi prison camp and killed eighteen officers and men of an anti-aircraft detachment in the vicinity of Genoa. A Genoa dispatch said that eight Italians had been executed by the Germans on charges of aiding the Allies.

Action by Vatican Doubted

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 21 (AP).—There is no confirmation here of reports that the Vatican has recognized the new government of the Phillippines established under Japanese control. Up to now the Vatican has refrained from recognizing the new Fascist government of Italy. (Recognition of the Philippine regime by the Vatican was reported Thursday by the Berlin radio.)

Narva Reported Crippled.

Stockholm, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The Stockholm newspaper Svenska Morgonbladet said today that Russian bombers had crippled Narva, key Nazi defense point on the Gulf of Finland southwest of Leningrad, and had badly damaged the rail line supplying German troops in the Leningrad sector.

DOENITZ SAYS ALLIES HOLD SUBMARINE EDGE

JAN 22 1944

COLBURN

German Admiral Claims Condition Temporary

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 21 (AP)—German propagandists admitted today that the Reich's war production had shrunk to a point at which fighting on the Eastern Front and submarine warfare has been affected, although they claimed such setbacks were temporary.

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Supreme Commander of the German Navy, told a meeting of navy and merchant marine representatives in Stettin that "for the moment" Allied submarines and submarine weapons "are better than ours," the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said.

"But our enemies soon will find out that ours are going to be better than theirs," Admiral Doenitz said. He asserted the German U-boat power "has not been broken in 1943. It's stronger than ever."

Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dietmar, Nazi military commentator, declared to foreign correspondents in Berlin that the strategy of Germany's defensive warfare against Russia was designed to conserve time so that the Reich's war industry might produce badly needed armaments.

'Good Night' in Berlin: Hope You're Left Over

JAN 22 1944

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 21 (AP).—Travelers from Germany say the progressive intensity of the Royal Air Force raids on Berlin is reflected now even in the way Berliners say good night.

Early in the war they wished one another "a bombless night." Now the expression commonly used is "Bleib uebrig," which means: "Hope you're left over."

TEN GUILLOTINED

JAN 23 1944

Barcelona, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The French press announced today that ten persons, which it described as communists had been guillotined at Angouleme January 17 in reprisal for the killing of a Vichy policeman.

Three other Frenchmen were said to have been condemned to death by German military courts and executed on January 13 for sniping at German troops.

NEW DEFENSE LINE BUILT BY GERMANS TO PROTECT ROME

JAN 22 1944

Italian Labors Forced to Construct Fortifications 65 Miles From Capital.

BRITISH TROOPS ADVANCE

Town of Minturno Seized Two Miles Above Garigliano River.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 21—(AP) Battalions of forced Italian labor are rushing to completion a powerful new "Adolph Hitler" defense line 65 miles below Rome. Nazi prisoners reported today, indicating that the enemy has scant hope of holding his present "Gustav" line much longer against the onslaught of American, British and French troops.

The British firmly held the town of Minturno, two miles northwest of the Garigliano river, after Allied planes and artillery smashed an incipient German counterattack on that west coast communications hub, and French forces north of Cassino captured the foot of Mt. Il Lago, a Nazi strongpoint across the Rapido river from the village of Sant' Elia. The Gustav fortifications thus were being shredded fast.

Nazis Build Defense Lines

Ever since their landing on the Salerno beaches in September, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army troops have been forced to batter their way through a succession of Nazi defense systems that extracted the last possible advantage from the rough Italian terrain. The name the enemy has bestowed upon his latest fortifications would indicate that he considered it the strongest of the lot.

According to German prisoners—some 300 of whom have been captured by the British since they opened their Garigliano offensive Monday night—the "Adolph Hitler" line extends from 1,700-foot Mt. Cairo, six miles northwest of Cassino, down across the Liri valley in the area of Pontecorvo to the Aurunci mountains near the coast. On an average, the line is about six miles nearer Rome than the enemy's present defenses.

Counter Attack Smashed

Allied headquarters announced today that British troops had seized Minturno after hard fighting, some 24 hours after the Germans reported they had abandoned the "totally destroyed" town. A German formation preparing an assault to regain the town was detected by Allied airmen and was torn to pieces by bombs and artillery shells.

After consolidating their hold on Minturno, the British pressed on against German positions north of the town and were engaged in steady, bitter fighting. Another British force, apparently the one that established a beachhead near Suio, seven miles up the Garigliano was reported assaulting the twin Nazi fortress villages of Castelforte and Ventosa, situated on steep slopes a mile from the river banks.

The Germans are strongly en-

trenched at this point and have concentrated important forces of infantry, tanks and artillery. Allied troops, armor and supplies continued to pour across the Garigliano as Gen. Clark prepared to throw overwhelming strength against the enemy.

The combined Allied Mediterranean air forces pursued their shattering attack on Nazi airdromes and railway communications in central Italy for the fourth straight day, again plastering the Ciampino and Centocelle air fields on Rome's southeastern outskirts and spraying fragmentation bombs on the Guidonia field, 14 miles northeast of the capital.

The concentrated assaults met little enemy fighter opposition, though five Nazi interceptors rose to meet the Flying Fortress formation that battered Centocelle. One was shot down. In all, five German craft were shot during the day for a loss of two Allied ships.

Hundreds of Allied fighter bombers and light bombers escorted by fighters supported the Fifth army attack with roaring attacks on German troops and gun positions, while British cruisers and destroyers ranged offshore and poured hundreds of rounds into the enemy along the Tyrrhenian coast. The heaviest shelling, spread over Tuesday and Wednesday, was concentrated on the Appian way where the historic road runs close to the sea near the village of Terracina at the foot of the Pontine marshes.

Algiers a Peace Rumor Factory

JAN 22 1944

Arrival of Captured Reich Generals Started a Tale That Evolved Into a Beauty.

ED KENNEDY

Algiers, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—One of this war's most persistent rumors—the absurd tale of a visit by a German mission headed by Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop to North Africa to discuss peace terms—has been in circulation here for the last two months. Investigation of the origin and development of this rumor disclosed the following facts:

About two months ago some captured German officers were brought to Algiers from Italy by plane and were seen at the airfield by a number of people. Within a few hours a report that two planeloads of high German officers had arrived was going through Algiers.

At that time Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt were en route to the Cairo conference. Their trip was officially a secret, but was known to virtually every one in North Africa.

How the Story Grew.

It took only slight imagination to link up the two stories and by nightfall rumor mongers were saying that a mission consisting of most of the German General Staff was going to Cairo and had already been received here by Messrs. Roosevelt, Churchill and Gen. De Gaulle. Ribbentrop was added to the group as the finishing touch.

Gossipers who claimed to have very inside information said the German proposition involved deposing Hitler.

Such rumors are common in North Africa, especially among the French population, and since the Ribbentrop story several newer canards have swept the continent from Morocco to Tripoli.

One reason for them is that the local press is so rigidly censored that the newspapers publish little except official statements. People having scant confidence that their newspapers are telling the whole truth about anything are only too ready to listen to any wild tale and pass it on, frequently adding a little to it.

Gen. Cannon New Chief Of U. S. 12th Air Force

JAN 22 1944

Also Will Head Units Aiding 5th and 8th Armies

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 21 (AP).—Lieutenant General Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Mediterranean theater, announced tonight the appointment of Major General John K. Cannon as commanding general of the United States 12th Air Force.

General Cannon also will serve as commander of the tactical air force which is composed of American and British units operating in close support of the 5th and 8th Armies. This command recently was left vacant by the departure from this war theater of Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham.

General Cannon has been in North Africa since November, 1942, when he was in charge of the western task force air force in Morocco. He later became commanding general of the 12th Bomber Command under Major General James H. Doolittle, then commanding general of the training command and finally deputy commander of the tactical air force under Coningham.

General Cannon's home is in Salt Lake City, where his wife and three daughters live.

GREEK LEADER ESCAPES NAZIS

JAN 22 1944

Cairo, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Alexander Argyropoulos, Director of Economic Affairs for the Greek Foreign Ministry, has escaped from Greece after a year of solitary confinement by German occupation authorities and has arrived safely in the Middle East.

With Argyropoulos were sixteen refugees, including two members of the Government—Raoul Rosetti, Minister to Belgrade, and Alexander Argyropoulos, nephew of the economic director, who served as secretary to the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The economic director's wife and 17-year-old daughter, who escaped in 1941, live at 65 East 93d street, New York city.

BURMA FOOTHOLD WIDENED BY ALLIES

JAN 22 1944

More Japanese Positions Fall — RAF Hits 15 Planes —Bangkok Bombed

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 21 (AP)—Allied ground forces, expanding their foothold on the Mayu Peninsula of southwestern Burma, have captured new Japanese positions near Buthedaung in slashing hand-to-hand battles, an Allied southeast India communiqué announced today.

Mopping-up operations following Thursday's attacks are still in progress.

The Japanese pressed counter-attacks on the Allied positions, but two Wednesday night attacks on Nyaunggaung and another on Razabil were beaten off.

[Royal Air Force fighters destroyed or damaged more than fifteen Japanese planes over western Burma Thursday, the communiqué said, according to The United Press. The British fliers broke up a large enemy formation over the Mayu Peninsula, shooting down at least six planes, probably destroying nine others and damaging several more. Another Japanese plane was brought down by anti-aircraft fire.]

Other Allied advances were reported near Leftwedet, three and a half miles west of Buthedaung, where steady progress had been reported against an enemy-held hill.

The announcement made no reference to the new land front in the upper Chindwin area of northwestern Burma, which yesterday's communiqué said had been opened with attacks on Japanese positions near Tamu.

It said, however, that Royal Air Force dive-bombers and fighter-bombers had attacked enemy-occupied villages and troop concentrations in the upper Chindwin area Wednesday and that Allied fighters had continued sweeps against Chindwin River traffic and communication lines north of Mandalay.

On the northern land front American-trained Chinese forces continued, with aerial support, their eastward drive to oust Japanese forces from the advance route of the new Ledo road to China, wiping out a strong enemy patrol.

Heavy American and RAF bombers teamed Wednesday night to deliver heavy assaults on Bangkok, capital and chief port of Thailand. The American heavy bombers concentrated on the railway station and the Don Maung airfield. Enemy armament factories were targets of the RAF.

Allies Gain Near Buthedaung

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (AP).—Allied ground forces expanding their bridgehead on the Mayu Peninsula of southwestern Burma have captured new Japanese positions near Buthedaung in slashing hand-to-hand battles, an Allied East India communique announced today. Mopping-up operations following the Thursday attacks are still in progress.

Two Japanese Ships Sunk

CHUNGKING, Jan. 21 (AP).—American Liberator bombers yesterday sank a 1,700-ton enemy passenger-freighter and a 1,500-ton tanker during a sweep over the China Sea, Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell announced today. The flyers of the 14th American Air Force saw crews of the burning vessels abandon ship as the craft settled beneath the waves. All the American aircraft returned.

PT Boats Sink 4 Enemy Barges In Madang Raid

JAN 22 1944

Kill 160 Japanese Troops Aboard; Flyers Destroy 40 More Craft Off Coast

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 22 (Saturday) (AP).—Speedy little American PT boats have sunk four more Japanese barges and killed 160 enemy soldiers in a raid on the Madang shipping base in northeastern New Guinea.

General Douglas MacArthur's communique today told how the small craft roared in on the Madang Harbor area, caught the four barges laden with forty soldiers each, and sank every one, machine-gunning and killing the floundering Japanese troops.

American medium bombers escorted by fighters bombed and strafed the enemy-held Hansa Bay sector northwest of Madang on the New Guinea coast.

Fires were started and twenty more enemy barges were sunk in this raid, the communique reported.

Liberator heavy bombers attacked the Japanese seaplane base at Amboina in the Dutch East Indies with forty-five tons of bombs and poured seventy-four tons of explosives on enemy forces attempting to stall the Australian drive up the Ramu Valley aimed at Madang.

PACIFIC FLIERS PRESS MARSHALLS ATTACKS

JAN 22 1944

Japanese Cargo Vessel Hit— Two U. S. Planes Lost

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 21 (AP)—A Japanese cargo-transport vessel was damaged and two American planes were lost in new raids in the invasion-marked Marshall Islands, Fleet Headquarters announced today.

The attacks, made Wednesday and Thursday, apparently did not stir up enemy interception, but ground fire was encountered. An Army Liberator bomber and a Navy Ventura search plane did not return from the forays, which kept up the daily air slashes in the atolls north of the American-held Gilbert Islands.

A Navy search Liberator of Fleet Air Wing 2 spotted the Japanese vessel near Maloelap Wednesday and left her in a damaged condition.

A Liberator bomber of the American Seventh Army Air Force was lost over Wotje yesterday afternoon, the brief announcement said.

Ventura search planes carried out a low-level bombing of Emidj and Tmiet Islands of Jaluit atoll Thursday morning. One of our planes was shot down by ground batteries.

Allies Step Up Air Attacks

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 22 (Saturday) (AP).—Aerial attacks on Japanese shipping in the southwest Pacific increased in tempo this week, emphasizing the strength being thrown against the enemy's vulnerable supply lines, which he seems determined to maintain regardless of cost.

Sinking or probable destruction of twelve Japanese cargo ships ranging up to 10,000 tons in size was announced in Allied headquarters communiques of the last four days. Six other cargo vessels were damaged. Virtually all of the losses were administered to the enemy's hard-pressed shipping in the vital Bismarck Sea area.

BIG U. S. PLANES BOMB WEWAK

JAN 22 1944

Blast 12 Aircraft and Drop 133 Tons of Explosives.

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 21 (A. P.). American heavy bomber and fighter plane raids on the Japanese air force nest at Wewak, New Guinea, destroyed at least twelve enemy planes and churned the area with 133 tons of bombs.

The Allied High Command reported today that more than 100 Lightning, Thunderbolt and Kittyhawk fighters swept over the coastal base Tuesday to flush out Nipponese planes which have been reluctant to fight far from home.

Returning pilots said that the Japanese flyers were smart and aggressive, but the Americans bagged twelve planes for sure and two more probables, against the loss of three raiders, Gen Douglas MacArthur's communique stated. Fifty Liberator heavy bombers struck there the next day, laying the 133 tons of explosives mostly on Boram Field.

Navy Catalina patrol planes prowling in the Admiralty Islands area northwest of New Britain Tuesday night blew up a 5,000-ton enemy ammunition ship and sank a 2,000-ton freighter.

The enemy plane and shipping base at Rabaul, New Britain, was attacked again Tuesday when Mitchell medium bombers with fighter escort hammered Tobera airdrome and knocked down twenty-one Japanese intercepting planes. The Allied planes were from the South Pacific Command

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bases in the Solomons, home fields of the bomber and fighter planes which sank or damaged eight ships and destroyed at least eighteen Japanese planes at Rabaul Monday.

Liberator heavies from the Solomons struck Tuesday night at Lakunai and Vunakanau airdromes, other fields in Rabaul's protective system.

Among those who took part in the raid were Lieut. Sigmund C. Hartman of 33-16 157th street, Flushing, L. I., and Staff Sergt. Nicholas Malouta, 9516 Waltham street, Jamaica, L. I.

12 JAP VESSELS SUNK BY U. S. SUBS IN PACIFIC WATERS

JAN 22 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. — (AP) Hard-punching American submarines engaged in a continuing battle to ruin Japan's shipping, have sent 12 more of the enemy's cargo vessels plunging to the bottom of the Pacific.

The blow, another long step toward cutting off men and materials from the enemy's ocean bases, was announced today by the Navy in a matter-of-fact communique which told only of the types of ships sunk. The 12 ran the total sunk by American Pacific submarines to 408.

The communique did not give any indication of the problems surmounted by the submarine crews on their many weeks of cruising beneath enemy waters, nor did it indicate where the Japanese ships were attacked and sunk.

Two ships of the transport classification were included in the latest bag. They could have been carrying troops as well as supplies.

A large tanker also was included and might be considered as a major loss to the enemy for ships that can carry fuel for planes and surface craft are badly needed by the Japanese.

The others were seven medium-sized freighters and two small freighters.

The score for American submarines now stands at 408 Japanese ships sunk, 36 probably sunk and 114 damaged. This total includes some warships, but for the most part is made up of merchant vessels.

BRITISH SUB SINKS JAPANESE CRUISER

ROGER GREENE

Royal Navy Units Operating Against Foe Off Malaya, Admiralty Reveals

JAN 22 1944

LONDON, Jan. 21. — (AP) The sinking of a Japanese cruiser by a British submarine in a daring attack off Malaya was announced today by the Admiralty, indicating that certain Royal naval units transferred from the Mediterranean after the surrender of the Italian fleet may now be in action in the Far East.

The Admiralty announcement did not identify the submarine — first British naval craft disclosed to be operating in the southern waters of the Indian ocean in some time—but noted that it was commanded by Lt. Com. L. W. A. Bennington, whose exploits as skipper of the submarine Porpoise in the Mediterranean contributed a stirring chapter to British naval history.

The cruiser, a 5,100-ton vessel of the Kuma class, was sighted in company with a destroyer in the northern approaches to the narrow Malacca strait which separates the island of Sumatra from the Malayan peninsula.

Although official comment was lacking, the locale of the attack suggested that Britain may be acting to block the flow of Japanese reinforcements and supplies to the rekindled Burma front. Also it might have been a preliminary blow in a new campaign to blockade Sumatra and Malaya, both potential targets for Allied assault.

The submarine rushed at full speed to within a mile of the cruiser and fired a salvo of torpedoes, scoring two hits which quickly sank the ship.

The escorting destroyer dropped depth charges in a counter-attack, but the submarine escaped through effective evasive action.

Three large Japanese supply ships also have been sunk by the same submarine, the Admiralty said.

The 31-year-old Bennington, when commanding the Porpoise in the Mediterranean, won fame by carrying supplies to Malta when that little island was holding out desperately against German air and naval might. In one of those missions the Porpoise survived more than 100 depth charges in a single attack. Besides getting supplies to Malta, the submarine sank a number of enemy ships.

Tojo Tells Diet Japan Can Win If 'Given Time'

JAN 22 1944

Declares U. S. 'Unrest' and British 'Exhaustion' Make Allies Want a Short War

N.Y. Mirror

By The Associated Press

Japan prefers a long war, Premier General Hideki Tojo told the Japanese Diet (parliament) yesterday in his annual speech on general policy, and he called upon the Diet to expand the national labor service and impose higher taxes.

Tojo's address, corresponding to the annual message on the "state of the union" by American Presidents, reopened the Diet after its long New Year's recess and was reported in detail by Tokio broadcasts recorded by United States government monitors.

According to the radio version, Tojo declared that "unrest" in the United States and "increasing exhaustion" in Great Britain had given both countries "a craving for a short war."

"The enemy is in a fit of impatience," he asserted, adding that the present Allied offensive in the Pacific was a "desperate" result of this desire for a short war.

On the other hand, he said, "if Japan is given time, her strategic position would become even stronger, war resources in the southern region would be converted into even more fighting power, the unity of the peoples of Greater East Asia would become more strengthened than it is now, and the position of Japan would be beyond their (the Allies') power."

"There is only a hair's breadth between final victory and defeat," he observed, and added, "In the present war we must be prepared for the most difficult (blows that) will become more and more severe. It is but natural that the agony and distress of the enemy caused by our smashing blows should result in his increasing the intensity of his own."

Tojo said expansion of the national labor service was necessary to speed the production of superior aircraft declaring air power "will decide the general trend in the present war situation and determine its outcome."

His discussion was followed by speeches by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Finance Minister Okinobu Kaya.

Shigemitsu, according to the broadcast, told the Diet, "Axis positions, east and west, remain as firm as a rock.

"As regards the fortress of Europe, the German Army, having completed the necessary readjustments of their front lines, are fully prepared in their impregnable positions to meet and destroy the enemy," he said. "It is a grand spectacle, rarely witnesssed in world history."

Nazi Letter Published

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 21 (AP).—A purported photograph of a letter signed by Ruppert Weilhermer, secretary of the political bureau of the German Embassy at Buenos Aires, instructing all Nazi agents in South America to do their utmost this year to break up the Pan-American bloc, was published today by the newspaper "La Razon."

JAN 22 1944

The letter, quoting instructions from Ehrich Otto Meynen, German Charge d'Affaires in Argentina, said its inspiration came from Adolf Hitler, and Iron Crosses were promised to faithful workers in the German political cause in South America.

"La Razon" declared the letter **definitely proved a connection between German agents and the Argentine revolution of last June, as well as a link with the Bolivian coup of last month.**

The newspaper said the letter was addressed to Robert Kellman, foremost Nazi agent in Brazil, and was dated Dec. 28, 1943. The letter stated that Meynen had received a personal message from Hitler "expressing his gratefulness and recognition to me and all my collaborators on account of services rendered this year in the American Continent."

"Besides," it continued, "the Fuehrer expressed his hope that next year (1944) each one of us, using all his ability and sacrificing his properties, even his life, contribute to a realization of what had been ordered—a break in the Pan-American front under Yankee and Brazilian sway through maximum help to all revolutionary, anti-Allied, anti-Semitic elements in South American countries, and hinder as much as possible the supply of materials to the principal enemies of the Third Reich."

"La Razon" said the Argentine June revolution was the work of a "patriotic junta" originally created in the Army Club at Buenos Aires in September, 1941, with General Pedro Pablo Ramirez, the present President of Argentina, and General Arturo Rawson, the leader of the coup, taking a prominent part. The junta kept in close touch with the German Embassy and with Bolivian and other South American nationalistic leaders, "La Razon" said, and used as a meeting place the house of Count Karl von Luxburg, former German Minister in Buenos Aires who was declared persona non grata in the first world war.

The newspaper declared that on the night of Aug. 15 a German submarine surfaced a few miles off La Plata, Argentina, and landed Willy Kohn, former Nazi party commissioner in South America and present director of the Latin-American section of the German Foreign Office, along with forty boxes. Kohn made contact with a number of Argentine and German notables, including Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Foreign Minister in the former Argentine administration of President Ramon Castillo, "La Razon" reported.

ARGENTINE CONSUL DETAINED AS SPY

JAN 22 1944

British Seize Official on Ship Off Trinidad, En-route to Spain.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 21.—(AP) The Argentine Foreign office announced tonight that British officials at Trinidad had removed and detained Osmar Alberto Hellmuth, an Argentine consul, from a vessel en route to Europe and "the British Foreign office informed this chancellery (foreign office) that detention was the result of information that proved Hellmuth was an 'enemy agent'."

The Foreign office communique said that Hellmuth "has been relieved of his functions because his conduct appears to have been compromising." The Foreign office did not specify where Hellmuth served as consul.

Later, however, it was learned that Hellmuth, one of the newest members of the consulate staff, was headed for Barcelona, Spain, after being named auxiliary consul for that post several months ago.

Trinidad is a British possession off the Venezuela coast.

The communique added that "as information supplied by the British Foreign office may imply the existence of an espionage organization in our country, of which Hellmuth was said to be a member, the government has ordered an ample investigation and has given all information to the Federal police.

"Due to the nature of an investigation of which a belligerent's interests are involved," the communique continued, "the procedure has been kept secret, but meanwhile several persons have been detained."

HULL OFFER NOT YET ACCEPTED

JAN 22 1944

Secretary Keeping in Touch With Envoy to Moscow.

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that the Soviet Government has not yet accepted this country's offer to act in a liaison capacity looking to a resumption of diplomatic relations between Poland and Russia.

Mr. Hull made that reply when asked at his press conference whether Moscow had responded to the offer. He added that he was keeping in close touch with Ambassador W. Averell Harriman on the matter.

Mr. Hull's carefully-worded answer left open the question whether any response might have come in and also left without any indicated answer the question whether he still hopes that the offer may be accepted.

The Secretary of State announced a week ago that the American Government had at the suggestion of the Polish Government offered to use its good offices in bringing about a resumption of diplomatic relations between the Polish and Soviet governments.

The offer did not extend in any sense to mediation on the question of territorial claims.

There seems to be tacit recognition in London and this country that the Poles and Russians, once they are on diplomatic speaking terms again, will be able to settle their boundary affairs.

Hull Firm on Butler Criticism

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull reaffirmed today his criticism of Senator Hugh A. Butler's attack on government spending in Latin America. Senator Butler, Republican, of Nebraska, presented to the Senate yesterday an accounting firm's report on the figures he made public three months ago. Mr. Hull said, "I am convinced that Senator Butler's latest remarks do not in any way change the opinion I expressed at the time of his earlier attack on the good neighbor policy." At that time, he said, Butler's report constituted "a most unfair and unfounded attack."

JAN 22 1944

Denies Recognition by Vatican

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The National Catholic Welfare Conference declared today that the Vatican has not recognized the puppet Philippine government set up under Japanese aegis, as reported by the Berlin radio yesterday.

JAN 22 1944

U-Boats Again Hold Merchant Officers

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—German U-boat commanders have resumed the practice of taking prisoner the senior officers of merchant vessels sunk, the War Shipping Administration reported today.

The WSA interprets the U-boat policy as a desperate at-

tempt to deprive the Allied merchant service of experienced officers.

The latest reported victim of the practice is Capt. Owen H. Reed of Jacksonville, Fla., whose ship, the William King, recently was torpedoed and sunk in the Indian Ocean while en route from Arabia to South Africa.

The U-boat surfaced after sinking the vessel and machine-gunned the area around two lifeboats until they halted. Captain Reed was taken aboard the raider. He is now in an internment camp in Java.

JAN 22 1944

Red Cross Supplement Offered

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Newspaper publishers who wish to distribute the American Red Cross War Fund drive supplement as a section of their papers need not include the paper used as part of their quota of newsprint, the War Production Board ruled today. Paper used in printing the four-page, tabloid-size rotogravure section has been deducted from the commercial printers' quota instead of the newspaper allotments. he Red Cross has asked some publishers to distribute the special supplement with their newspapers during the war fund drive in March.

NAVY EXPLAINS SHORE PROBLEMS

JAN 22 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP) The Navy frankly admits that loafing, inefficiency and over-manning exist among its 700,000 civilian workers in a report to the Senate Naval committee, but blames the situation on the rapid war-time expansion of its payrolls.

"The necessity for expanding the Navy's civilian personnel over 900 per cent in such a brief period, during a tight labor market, obviously created some inefficiencies," the department said.

"Frankly the obtaining of maximum utilization of all personnel is one of the Navy's most difficult problems," it continued.

The report was made at the request of Senator Walsh (R-Mass.), chairman of the Naval Affairs committee, who said he had received complaints of loafing and overmanning in the Navy's shore establishments.

The Navy said some idle time was unavoidable in the training of thousands of workers for repairing battle-damaged sea craft and doing other specialized jobs. Between June, 1938 and June, 1943 the Navy civilian payrolls skyrocketed from 76,943 employes to 706,857. More than 75 per cent work in Navy yards, air stations, ordnance stations and other shore installations.

The department said "occasional" instances of idleness and inefficiency "cannot be avoided."

Reporting that it had 40,000 trainees in Navy yards and 80,000 in shore establishments, the department said:

"The impression gained by an onlooker is that these men are loafing when as a matter of fact they are not qualified to do regular work and are being taught as trainees."

JAN 22 1944

Enemy Watching Bond Drive, Says OWI

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. — (AP) Terming war bond buying a form of psychological warfare, War Information Director Elmer Davis said tonight the enemy is watching to see how successfully the $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan is met.

"And we at OWI will see to it that the people of occupied countires and the people of the enemy countries know about it too," he declared in a radio message. He added that Nazi leaders apparently are unwilling to face the test of going to the German public for their war loans.

The coming attack he said, "is not merely an assault by soldiers and sailors and marines. It is the combined attack of the entire American nation. x x x

"As we prepare for the great attack in Europe and the attacks in the Pacific the things we all do as individuals or as a group assume great importance. One thing we can all do is to invest as much as we are able in war bonds."

POST-WAR RESERVE AMENDMENT LOSES

JAN 22 1944

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The Senate today rejected a proposed amendment to the $2,275,600,000 added tax bill which would have permitted corporations and individuals to lay aside up to 20 per cent of their taxes as a post-war reserve.

The amendment, offered by Senators Truman (D.-Mo.) and Hatch (D.-N. M.), was defeated by a standing vote. Under the plan, the taxpayer-beneficiary would have been required to invest the reserved moneys in non-negotiable, non-interest bearing Government bonds, redeemable after the war, and taxable as income at that time.

Chairman George and Senators Taft (R.-Ohio) and Danaher (R.-Conn.) expressed sympathy with the motive of the amendment, but declared it would cause actual tax collections in war years to drop too sharply.

Mr. George commented that present tax rates will have to be reduced materially after the war or "the country will be busted."

ROLL CALL SOUGHT BY HOUSE GROUP ON SOLDIER BALLOT

JAN 22 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP) A proposal to force a House roll call on a uniform Federal ballot for servicemen, thereby to show how each member votes on the issue, was rejected today by the Rules committee in a stormy hearing.

The roll call was asked by Chairman Worley (D-Tex) of the Elections committee who conceded that he had been "whipped in committee" on his demand for a uniform ballot for all 48 states "and frankly I expect to be whipped on the floor of the House."

The Rules committee held that Mr. Worley's bill to be offered next week as a substitute for a "states' rights" vote bill approved by the Elections committee, may be acted on in the House under the customary procedure, without a roll call.

Will Demand Record Vote

Rules Committee Chairman Sabath (D-Ill), favoring a roll call, told newspapermen that further efforts would be made to get the record vote, probably from the House floor next week.

House opponents of the uniform ballot, led by Representative Rankin, (D-Miss) retained the upper hand, notwithstanding Senate gestures toward a compromise. They pressed for passage of a bill to leave with the states the machinery for voting by men and women in the armed services.

Representative Michener (R-Mich) objected vigorously when Mr. Worley told the Rules committee that people were beginning to consider the vote matter a "party issue."

Mr. Rankin declared "I'm just as good a Democrat as the gentleman from Texas," and Representative Brown (R-Oh) asked why, if the army could haul "the first lady" around, it could not get regular state ballots to the service people.

Representative Monroney (D-Okla) told the Rules committee "the country is entitled to have a clear record of how the members vote."

Mr. Rankin argued that the Worley uniform measure was unconstitutional, that it "would shoot the bottom out of the ship of state" by violating states rights, and would result in election contests in many of the states.

The Worley bill would provide a ballot with spaces for a soldier to write in the candidate's name or party of his choice for President, vice-president, senators and representatives. The opponents insist on the usual state ballots being delivered to the service people, with the government aiding the delivery of these ballots.

House to Vote on Monday On Disputed UNRRA Funds

JAN 22 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. — (AP) The United Nations' plans for post-war relief and rebuilding of war-ravaged areas were praised as embodying the "spirit of America" and denounced as providing for "global bureaucracy" as the House wound up two days of debate today on legislation authorizing use of $1,250,000,000 for that purpose.

A vote is scheduled for Monday.

Representative Burgin (D-NC) said the agreement which established the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration carried out the tradition of American readiness to help distressed peoples anywhere. But Representative Smith (R-Ohio) contended that the agreement would put "no limit to the variety and scope of the functions that could be performed — from setting up a soup kitchen to the construction of a railroad."

Replies to Opponents

Representative Fulbright (D-Ark) devoted a lengthy address to replying to earlier contentions of opponents that the relief organization might help Russia's Premier Stalin become dictator of Europe.

He pointed to Russia's endorsement of UNRRA as proof that Stalin is "not primarily interested in imposing Communism upon the whole of Europe."

"If Stalin were primarily interested in promoting Communism throughout the world, rather than peace, he would have nothing to do with a plan to bring help to the starving and helpless people of Europe," Mr. Fulbright argued, but would "seek to further their misery" on the ground such a course would force them to turn to Communism.

Constitutionality of this nation's agreement to participate in the UNRRA without prior congressional approval was challenged by Mr. Smith and also by Representatives Gearhart (R-Calif) and Day (R-Ill).

Representative Mundt (R-SD) complained that the language of the agreement, limiting the use of funds to nations which have been occupied by the enemy, would preclude the extension of aid to India.

Amendments are expected to be offered Monday to reduce the financial authorization, to put a time limit on the program, to prohibit use of any of the funds for educational or religious purposes, and to broaden the scope of relief.

The legislation grew out of the agreement entered into last year at Atlantic City by 44 United and associate nations. Each nation's contribution to the UNRRA fund will be based on 1943 national income. This country's share will exceed half of the total to be contributed by all the signatory nations.

MERCHANT MARINE HEARING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP) The House Merchant Marine committee today called a public hearing for Jan. 25 to discuss the question of admitting shipping lines to the field of overseas aviation.

Representatives of the Civil Aeronautics board are expected to be heard at the session.

House Studies Camp Shanks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—The House Military Affairs Committee will open hearings next Thursday delving into the building and maintenance of Camp Shanks, Army base at Orangeburg, N. Y. Ralph O. Burton, counsel for the committee, told reporters today that evidence indicating irregularies has been gathered by committee investigators.

'Extravagance' Charged in 1941 Ship Purchases

JAN 22 1944

Warren Reports on Buying of 10 Morgan Line Craft, Says U.S. Paid Too Much

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—The government's purchase of ten cargo ships from the Southern Pacific Company (Morgan Line) in 1941 at a price of $4,733,952 "resulted in a wasteful and extravagant expenditure of public funds," Comptroller General Lindsay Warren has reported to Congress.

The report, made public today, said the vessels were bought outright by the United States Maritime Commission when they legally could have been requisitioned for immediate war use, pending a full investigation of their value.

"The fact that $3,580,000 had to be spent to recondition the vessels shortly after their purchase," Mr. Warren's report said, "suggests that at least this condition of the contract (taking the ships on an 'as is' basis) was unreasonable and not in the public interest."

Transmitted "for the information" of Congress, the report said the vessels ranged in age from seventeen to thirty years, that they aggregated 66,590 deadweight tons and that the purchase in June, 1941, was in compliance with a directive by President Roosevelt that the Maritime Commission immediately acquire 2,000,000 tons of cargo shipping for war shipping purposes.

"The commission purchased the vessels on an 'as is' basis without warranty as to physical condition," the report said. "Well might it be said that the government bought 'a pig in a poke'—in fact, ten of them."

"It is true, of course, that such determinations may be controlled in many cases by other than dollars-and-cents economy," it continued. "Also it is true that reasonable men using their best, honest judgment may differ as to the proper course of action in the same circumstances.

"However, in the purchase of these Morgan Line vessels there is evidence indicating that the commission utterly disregarded its responsibility to the Congress and to the taxpayers of the United States by pursuing a course of action which was unsound and improvident at the very outset and could lead only to waste and extravagance in the expenditure of public funds."

DEMOCRATS URGE ROOSEVELT TO RUN

JAN 22 1944

President Non-Committal on Resolution of Mid-Western Committeemen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP) Democratic leaders today presented a resolution to President Roosevelt favoring a fourth term nomination, but said they heard only a non-commital "oh" in reply.

The resolution was adopted by a group of Mid-Western Democrats and its presentation to the President capped a round of activities preliminary to the Democratic National committee meeting tomorrow to elect Robert E. Hannegan of St. Louis as the new party chairman to succeed Frank C. Walker, who is ready to resign to devote all his time to the postmaster generalship. The group is expected to decide to hold the national nominating convention in Chicago in July.

A copy of the resolution was given Mr. Roosevelt at a reception at the White House at which the political leaders and their wives shook hands with him and Mrs. Roosevelt, had tea and sandwiches, and talked briefly in small groups and individually with the Chief Executive.

Minnesotans, on leaving the reception, reported they had received the President's blessing on a proposed merger of the Farmer-Labor and Democratic parties in their state, and Wisconsin members said Mr. Roosevelt told them he favored a similar coalition of Democrats

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and Progressives there.

Elmer F. Kelm, Minnesota state chairman, and Elmer Benson, former Farmer-Labor governor and senator from that state, called on the President before the White House reception and told hi mof the plans to unite the Democrats and Farmer-Laborites in that state. Kelm later told reporters the President gave the step his blessing.

Only Comment "Oh"

Kelm also said he showed the President the fourth term resolution adopted by the western group and the President would not comment but said "Ch."

Thomas R. King, national committeeman and state chairman of Wisconsin, said he told the President of the Wisconsin situation with respect to Democrats and Progressives and that the President wanted to see a coalition of the two.

Edward J. Flynn, New York committeeman and predecessor to Walker as national chairman, laughed when reporters asked him whether there was any talk of a fourth term at the reception.

"You fellows have been trying to get that out of him for a long time," he replied. "Who am I?"

The Mid-Western group's adoption of the fourth term resolution removed virtually all possibility of any disharmony at tomorrow's meeting since it also endorsed Hannegan for national chairman.

National committeemen and state chairmen from 13 states attended the two-hour meeting of the Midwestern Democratic conference. Chairman James C. Quigley said the fourth term resolution was approved unanimously, and announced he will present it to the National committee tomorrow. It says:

"It is the consensus of opinion of this group that President Roosevelt be selected by our national convention as a candidate for reelection and that it is the consensus of opinion of this group that Robert Hannegan of Missouri be selected as chairman of the National committee."

Expect Fourth Term Bid

Most of the committeemen have sized up the campaign as certain to be a fourth-term effort. A few, however, expressed the private opinion that President Roosevelt would size up the situation at convention time in mid-summer before making a decision whether to run again. These leaders agreed that if the party prospects did not look promising at that time the Chief Executive would decline to run.

The vice-Presidential nomination appears to be the chief unanswered question in the minds of the committeemen—whether it will be Henry Wallace again or Sam Rayburn, or someone else. All agreed that the President, if he decides to be a candidate, will pick his running mate.

So confident are Chairman Walker and his assistants that things will move smoothly at tomorrow's committee meeting that they predicted all business will be cleaned up at one forenoon session without adjourning for lunch.

The committee is expected to set the opening of the national convention around July 24.

Party Dinner Tonight

Committee will attend a Jackson Day dinner tomorrow night to hear Speaker Rayburn and the Vice President call for party unity on a win-the-war program. President Roosevelt will not address the dinner by radio as he did last year, nor will he send a message, the White House announced.

James A. Farley, New York state chairman who managed the President's first two campaigns but balked and quit the chairmanship over the third term issue, visited the Mayflower hotel headquarters for the committee sessions during the day, but had no comment on the coming campaign. He received many committee members and friends in his room for brief chats.

Mayor Frank Hague, national committeeman for New Jersey, meanwhile announced in Jersey City that his state's delegation of 34 to the convention would be instructed to vote for Mr. Roosevelt, or for any candidate the President picked if he decided not to run himself. Hague will attend tomorrow's committee session here.

Offered as a sample of Western Democratic sentiment was a poll taken by David G. Kelly, North Dakota committeeman. He said he had asked 90 North Dakota state committee members and county chairmen about their presidential choice and that 78 replied and 73 were for Roosevelt.

WAC OFFICER TESTIFIES

JAN 22 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP) First Lt. Virginia Wight, WAC officer accused of insubordination and fraternizing with enlisted personnel was reported to have taken the stand in her own defense today at an Army reclassification board proceeding. The hearing is being held in secret. Her testimony was understood to have completed the case of the defense and it is expected that the hearing will end this weekend.

Two Major-Generals Listed for Promotion

JAN 22 1944

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Major-Gen. George Grunert, comanding the Eastern Defense Command, were nominated by President Roosevelt today for promotion to the temporary rank of lieutenant-general.

The Honor Roll

JAN 22 1944

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 511 United States Army casualties including these with next of kin:

MISSING

NEW YORK.

Asiatic Area.

BOYER, ROBERT E., pfc; mother, Mrs. Mamie Boyer, 220-15 97th avenue, Queens Village.

Central Pacific Area.

HUDMAN, JESSE H., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Florence L. Hudman, 10 Marble Place, Ossining.

European Area

CREUTZMANN, HARRY E., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Muriel B. Creutzmann, 130-58 115th street, Ozone Park 16.

DUDUS, PETER J., technical sergeant; father, John Dudus, 126 East Seventh street, New York.

FECHO, JOSEPH, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Fecho, 12 Mulberry street, Yonkers.

FOSTER, GERALD R., second lieutenant; father, Edwin H. Foster, 163 Hempstead avenue, Rockville Centre.

GUNTHER, FREDERICK W., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Lorraine H. Gunther, 132-24 Maple avenue, Flushing.

HAYDEN, JOHN H., colonel; wife, Mrs. Theresa B. Hayden, care New Rochelle Trust Company, New Rochelle.

HRAPSKY, WILLIAM W., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Josephine A. Hrapsky, 1738 Grove street, Brooklyn.

HUNTER, HOWARD D., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Margaret E. Hunter, South Country Road, Brookhaven.

JOHNSTON, JOHN B., second lieutenant; father-in-law, Harold V. Smith, 10 Gracie Square, New York.

MOLINARI, JOSEPH J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Rose M. Molinari, 1623 Edison avenue, New York.

PUE, ROBERT J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Agnes Pue, 759 Vincent avenue, Bronx.

SPANIER, DONALD G., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Charlotte A. Spanier, 826 Crown street, Brooklyn.

Mediterranean Area

CARPENTIERI, ANTHONY, first sergeant; mother, Mrs. Josephine Carpentieri, 157 Sand Lane, Staten Island.

CEBULSKI, MICHAEL J., private; wife, Mrs. Lillian Cebulski, 5825 69th avenue, Ridgewood.

COHEN, SIDNEY, private; wife, Mrs. Anne Cohen, 506 East 176th street, Bronx.

DELETTO, WILLIAM S., corporal; father, Thomas A. Deletto, 2037 Nereid avenue, New York.

DIBENEDETTO, JOSEPH A., pfc; wife, Mrs. Carmella Dibenedetto, Main street, Highland.

DIMAGGIO, DONATO, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Rose DiMaggio, 38-41 12th street, Long Island City.

DOYLE, EDWARD A., pfc., wife, Mrs Elizabeth M. Doyle, 650 61st street Brooklyn.

GRIFFEN, KARL K., pfc; wife, Mrs. Betty J. Griffen, 77 Bryan Road, Merrick.

GUARNERI, CHARLES, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lena Guarneri, 180 Knickerbocker avenue, New York.

HABIB, RUDOLPH, pfc.; wife, Mrs. Lillian Habib, 1330 Morris avenue, Bronx.

HEFFERNAN, ROBERT M., pfc; mother Mrs. Lydia A. Heffernan, 36-23 168th street, Flushing.

HERREILERS, FREDERICK H., staff sergeant; father, William H. Herreilers, 1445 East 53d street, Brooklyn.

HOROWITZ, NATHAN, private; father William Horowitz, 1997 Hughes avenue Bronx.

LANEVE, GILBERT, pfc; father, Peter Laneve, 703 West 178th street, New York.

LANGONE, JOHN F., pfc; father, Dominick Langone, 406 East 101st street, New York.

LAZAR, MORTON N., second lieutenant; father, Dave Lazar, 4808 17th avenue, Brooklyn.

LERNER, SEYMOUR, technician fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Rose Lerner, 1828 Longfellow avenue, Bronx.

LINDBERG, ARTHUR E., pfc; father, Karl J. Lindberg, 3320 Kingsland avenue, Bronx.

LITTMAN, ARTHUR, pfc; father, Isidore Littman, 270 South Third street, Brooklyn.

LOBALBO, CHARLES A., private; wife, Mrs. Tessie Lobalbo, 339 East 108th street, New York.

MANION, JOHN J., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Manion, 358 East 138th street, Bronx.

PATTON, ELLERY D., private; sister, Mrs. Mary David, 365 South Third street, Brooklyn.

POWERS, JOHN F. JR., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Loretta V. Powers, 914 76th street, Brooklyn.

ROBACK, NATHAN, pfc; mother, Mrs. Ray Roback, 1337 Clinton avenue, Bronx.

WOLFE HERBERT J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Wolfe, 223 Foster avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

European Area

COMPA, NEIL A., second lieutenant; father, Harry J. Compa, 168 Beechwood avenue, Bogota.

CRAMER, HENRY, JR., sergeant; father, Henry Cramer, 52 11th street, Hoboken.

DENMEAD DONALD R., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Caroline C. Denmead, 10 Ledgewood avenue, Netcong.

DORN, GENE C., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. William H. Dorn, 498 Merrill Court, Orange.

LEMPKA, DANIEL B., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Laura E. Lempka, 276 Hamilton Place, Hackensack.

LEVE, FRANKLIN, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Ruth Leve, 155 West 33d street, Bayonne.

TOTH, JOSEPH W., second lieutenant wife, Mrs. Lydia Inez Toth, 513 West Meadow avenue, Rahway.

Mediterranean Area

COMER, FREDERICK W., private; wife, Mrs. Gertrude Comer, 27 Princeton street, Nutley.

CONRAD, JOSEPH W., technician fourth grade; wife, Mrs. Joseph W Conrad, 1407 Central avenue, Union City.

CONROY, JOSEPH T., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Mary Conroy, 67 Talmage avenue, Bound Brook.

CUSACK, JOSEPH J., pfc; mother, Mrs. Viola Cusack, 242 Dixon avenue, Paterson.

DANESE, ANGELO P., pfc; mother, Mrs. Rose Danese, 6 Webster avnue, Jersey City.

GRAY, JOHN L., pfc; wife, Mrs. Jeanette Gray, 1521 Seventh av, Neptune.

GUASTELLA, JAMES V., corporal; mother, Mrs. Sadie Guastella, 34-06 Rosalie street, Warren Point.

HEWETT, WILLIAM H., corporal; grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Farrell, 7 East street, Jersey City.

RINKUS, VINCENT G., private; mother, Mrs. Ida R. Rinkus, 325 Robbins avenue, Trenton.

ROSSMELL, HENRY J., private; wife, Mrs. Josephine D. Rossmell, 537 Brunswick avenue, Trenton.

CONNECTICUT.

Mediterranean Area

KAHN, JACOB S., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Yetta B. Kahn, 989 Iranistan avenue, Bridgeport.

NAVY CASUALTIES

The Navy Department today nnounced 135 casualties, including these with next of kin:

NEW YORK.

WOUNDED

ERMATO, JOHN J., pfc, U. S. Marine Corp; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Armato, 75 East Second street, New York.

OWES, GEORGE E., pfc; U. S. Marine Corps; cousin, George Elliott, 541 Commonwealth avenue, Bronx.

MISSING

ORENZ, ROBERT, lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Eugenia Lorenz, 259 West 70th street, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

WOUNDED

INDHAM, SIDNEY R., first lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; wife, Mrs. Sidney R. Windham, 144 Avondale Road, Ridgewood.

MISSING

OGNACKI, JOHN CHARLES, coxswain, U. S. Naval Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius Frank Bognacki, 99 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

OKOSZAK, BERNARD WALTER, gunner's mate third class, U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Helen Rokoszak, 3219 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City; mother, Mrs. Caroline Rokoszak, 91 Larch avenue, Jersey City.

ASECK, WALTER WILLIAM, gunner's mate third class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Frances Waseck, 17 Perrine avenue, Jersey City.

WILSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, signalman third class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, George B. Wilson, 224 Main street, Flemington.

ARDANICO, DANIEL, seaman first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Catino Tardanico, 274 Chapel avenue, Jersey City.

CONNECTICUT.

MISSING

NOEL, JOSEPH HENRY, seaman first class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Wilber S. Noel, 428 Dewey street, Bridgeport.

CODE MESSAGE SENDER TRAPPED

JAN 22 1944

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—(AP) Kicking and clawing, Mrs. Velvalee Dickinson, 50, a dealer in antique dolls, was arrested by FBI agents in a downtown bank today and charged with sending coded messages to South America.

She was held in $25,000 bail. The FBI said the woman formerly had Japanese connections and that she had concealed code messages in what appeared to be ordinary letters addressed to South America.

Special FBI Agent E. E. Conroy said Mrs. Dickinson was arrested in the bank's vault for safety deposit boxes where, in one of the boxes she had about $18,000.

The FBI said she operates an exclusive doll shop on Madison avenue and was considered an authority on dolls. It added that her shop attracted a wealthy clientele, including members of the Hollywood motion picture colony.

The Federal bureau said Mrs. Dickinson had been a member of the Japanese-America society until 1937, and had handled brokerage accounts for Japanese residents in California's Imperial valley.

Mr. Conroy said she was well known to persons connected with the Japanese consulate and military attaches on the west coast prior to the war, and had been a frequent visitor to the Japan institute here.

She was charged specifically by U. S. Attorney James B. M. McNally with mailing a coded letter March 4, 1942 to Senora Inez Lopez de Molinali at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in violation of Federal censorship laws.

The law provides a maximum penalty of fines totaling $10,000 or ten years in prison or both, Mr. Conroy said.

Seabees Modernize Old Abe

JAN 22 1944

Parody on the Gettysburg Address Recites Woes of Unit on Pacific Isle.

Neenah, Wis., Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Mrs. Dorothy Sell, whose husband, Arvin, is a carpenter's mate, second class, with the Seabees somewhere in the South Pacific, received this parody on Lincoln's Gettysburg address, which Sell said, he and a companion had written:

"Two score and seven days ago our battalion brought forth upon this island a new project, conceived in a foxhole and dedicated to the proposition that all Japs are created evil.

"We are now ensnared in the heat, rain and mud of the island, testing whether this project or the Seabees will long endure.

"We are all together slipping and sliding as we do this, but in a larger sense we cannot cultivate, we cannot navigate, we cannot harrow this ground, for those great rains which make this mud here have made it impossible, far above the poor power of all but the "cats" (tractors).

"It is for us, the Seabees, rather to be enslaved here by this menial labor which they who are in charge have thus so freely advanced. It is rather for us to be here sickened by the dish of hash set before us, that from these cans we took our nourishment; nor no devotion to those cooks, for our stomachs gave an everlasting measure of commotion.

"The world will little note nor long remember what we build here, but we shall never forget the hash and beans we ate here. Let us resolve that we shall not have sweat in vain; that this battalion shall have thirty days of freedom in the United States by Easter; that this thought shall not perish from our hopes."

WOMAN SAYS MEN AIDED SPY EFFORTS

JAN 22 1944

Detroit, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Grace Buchanan-Dineen, self-styled countess, testified today in the Federal Court trial of Dr. Fred W. Thomas, Detroit physician, and Bertrand Stuart Hoffmann, merchant marine seaman, charged with espionage con-

spiracy, that she had contacted both Dr. Thomas and Hoffmann in her attempts to obtain information for Nazi Germany.

The Canadian-born woman, who has pleaded guilty to similar charges, told a jury she conferred with Dr. Thomas in his consulting room. She said she "told him I was to get details of troop movements and plans of military equipment. I asked him for a drug to be used in the making of invisible ink, and he gave me several capsules." Miss Buchanan-Dineen said Dr. Thomas called her later and told her he had learned from a patient that planes were being ferried to Sitka, Alaska.

The handsome 35-year-old woman recalled she was introduced to Hoffmann at a Detroit Y. W. C. A.

"He asked me whether a map of the Grosse Ile naval base would be of any value. He also asked whether we could arrange to get him back into Germany so he could serve in the Army."

UPHOLDS POWERS OVER OBJECTORS

JAN 22 1944

Buffalo, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Congress has full power to confine conscientious objectors in work camps under civilian direction during time of war, Federal Judge John Knight ruled today in an opinion denying a writ of habeas corpus requested by Jack Wolf Zucker of New York city.

"Counsel for the petitioner (Zucker) depicts the condition of the groups of conscientious objectors in the various camps as bordering on the lowest type of slavery," Judge Knight said. "Even so, it is not to be compared with the condition of the men on the battlefronts, coupled as it is with the immediate danger of loss of limb or life. The conscientious objector may well be pleased that he is secure from the danger of war if he can satisfy his own sense of loyalty in his attitude."

Zucker, detained at a work camp at Big Flats, near Elmira, sought the writ on the grounds that his assignment to the camp was unconstitutional; that Congress does not have the power to conscript individuals for non-military or non-defense purposes and that it amounted to involuntary servitude. Judge Knight rejected each argument.

Two Jehovah's Witnesses Guilty Of Ignoring Induction Summons

JAN 22 1944

HARTFORD, Jan. 21 — (AP) Charged with failure to report for induction under the selective service act, two Jehovah's witnesses were found guilty by jury in U. S. district court today, closing the trials of seven so accused who have been found guilty in the last three days.

They were Russell Graves, 27, of Stamford, and John Stankiewicz, 24, of East Haven, both claiming to be ministers of their religion. With the five presented previously, they will be sentenced by Judge J. Joseph Smith Feb. 1.

Graves was the only one of the seven who had chosen to be represented by counsel, his attorney being Joseph J. Rinaldi, of Stamford. He had never been classified as a minister by his local board.

In arguing the government's case, Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., special assistant to the attorney general, brought out as interesting to note, although not vital to the question before the jury, the fact that Graves had at one time filed a claim as a conscientious objector with his local draft board.

Such an action, he pointed out, automatically cuts off a man's call for service for a considerable period since hearings are held to determine the status of the conscientious objectors. It was only on the day of the hearing that Graves withdrew his claim, according to Mr. Dodd.

The government attorney also said Graves only became a full-time minister about seven days after he had received his order to report for induction and six days before he was to report. Attorney Rinaldi argued that Graves had been ordained a minister Dec. 24, 1938.

Judge Smith denied a notion by Stankiewicz for postponement of his case pending the final outcome of the case of Nick Falbo, of the district of Pennsylvania, which came before the U. S. Supreme court and on which a re-hearing is being sought.

Stankiewicz had originally been classified 1A by his local board, and then reclassified into 4D, grouping for ministers. A later reclassification had replaced him in 1A.

Mayors Want U. S. Post-War Program Now

JAN 22 1944

Ask Congress to Outline National Plans So Cities Can Map Own Projects

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP).—The United States Conference of Mayors asked Congress today to "formulate and announce at the earliest possible time a policy for a national post-war planning program."

A resolution adopted unanimously said such Congressional action would be "to the end that cities may go forward at once with the completion of plans for city post-war projects with full knowledge of the part the national government can be expected to take in this field."

Another resolution approved asked the Federal government to "establish a policy for disposal of surplus (war) property, and recognize and provide that units of government be afforded priority for purchase in order that the public services may be adequately protected and provided for."

Amid much post-war discussion the mayors were cautioned by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, that relaxation now of restrictions on civilian construction "would imperil our whole strategy," and by Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, that "the end of the war is not in sight."

Mr. Nelson also said, at the closing of the mayors' annual meeting, that "I would rather be two months late in reconversion than five minutes late in military production."

In other resolutions adopted the mayors:

"Condemn any strikes of public employees against duly constituted municipal governmental agencies or authorities."

"Disapprove" recommendations by the Civil Aeronautics Administration that Federal funds for any new airports be funneled through state aeronautical agencies because airports "have largely been developed by cities . . . while states own and operate few airports."

Recommended Congressional defeat of the Lea bill, which, the resolution said, provides that the Civil Aeronautics Administrator could close a municipal airpart "without notice" if the city did not remove approach obstructions and prevent new obstructions by zoning.

Urged legislation for payment to taxing units of amounts "equal to taxes paid by privately owned property" on present tax-free property acquired by the government for military purposes.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York City, conference president, who with all other officers was re-elected, appointed Mayor Walter C. Chandler of Memphis as chairman of a new standing committee on pending Federal legislation affecting municipalities.

JAN 23 1944

Again Proposes Bill To Lower Voting Age

Albany, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—A bill to lower the voting age from 21 to 18, through constitutional amendment, was introduced today by Assemblyman Irwin W. Davidson, New York Democrat.

A similar measure championed last year by Mr. Davidson died in the Senate.

DORIS DUKE'S USE OF 'GAS' EXPLAINED

JAN 22 1944

Reno, Nev., Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Tobacco-heiress Doris Duke Cromwell was merely going along for a ride with her secretary on properly authorized gasoline when she took an automobile trip to San Francisco, Santa Barbara and return to Reno, her attorney, William Woodburn, says.

Mrs. Cromwell's secretary, Marian Paschal, was granted a special allotment of seventy-five gallons of gasoline by the Reno Ration Board so that she might go to the bedside of her 70-year-old mother, Mrs. Howard Paschal, who had fallen and broken her wrist.

Ed Walker, chairman of the Reno Ration Board, confirmed the allotment and said it was granted because other transportation was not available over the holidays.

Mrs. Cromwell returned to Reno Wednesday and accepted service on a petition from New Jersey seeking to have her Reno divorce from James H. R. Cromwell nullified.

WOULD PROTECT UNIONS BY LAW

JAN 22 1944

Newburgh Grand Jury Aims at Grafting Leaders.

Newburgh, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Legislation to protect "labor union members who are the victims of illegal or arbitrary conduct within their own unions" was recommended today by an Extraordinary Grand Jury in the Orange county Supreme Court.

The recommendations were contained in a report covering an eighteen-months' investigation by the Grand Jury into charges of labor racketeering on the $300,000,000 Delaware aqueduct project in the Hudson Valley. The aqueduct supplies water for New York city.

The report asked the New York legislature to establish a State Labor Relations Board panel to deal with complaints of union members against allegedly corrupt officials.

"At present labor union members who are the victims of illegal or arbitrary conduct within their own unions are virtually without redress," the report said. "They may complain to the international union involved, but it has been our experience that in some unions such complaints are a mere waste of time."

The extraordinary term was convened by former Gov. Herbert Lehman to investigate charges of corruption among officials of Local 17, International Hodcarriers, Builders and Common Laborers' Union at Newburgh.

The inquiry, continued by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, resulted in a Sing Sing sentence for Samuel Nuzzo, former business agent of Local 17, on charges of looting the union treasury.

Five other labor leaders including Joseph S. Fay of Newark, vice-president of the International Union of Operating Engineers (A. F. of L.), are under indictment charging conspiracy to force "kickbacks" from non-union workmen employed on the Aqueduct project.

The Grand Jury report charged that from 1937 to 1942 workmen on the project were hired or fired at the whim of union officials and said that at least $260,000 was squandered or stolen from the Local 17 treasury by Nuzzo or others.

Asks Slavs to Back Roosevelt

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21 (AP)—Stephen Zeman, secretary of the American Slav Congress, appealed today to the Slavs of America "to see to it that the President be retained at the head of this Government until permanent peace is established." Addressing more than seventy-five State presidents, secretaries and delegates attending the conference, he said: "This is not a political organization, but we must do all in our power to uphold our Commander in Chief in keeping him at the helm of the United States Government so that he may successfully complete the gigantic struggle for the four freedoms as expressed in the Atlantic Charter."

Two Vessels Collide Off Delaware Capes

JAN 23 1944

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21. — (AP) One of two merchant ships involved in a collision off the Delaware capes this evening caught fire and was abandoned by her crew an hour later, the Fourth Naval district announced tonight.

Some time later the Navy said it had received no report of casualties.

The Navy, withholding identity and destination of the vessels involved in the collision, said Navy and Coast Guard ships were dispatched to the scene, about five miles off Cape Henlopen, Del., and stood by while men were taken off the burning ship.

Residents of Rehoboth Beach, Del., nearest town to the scene, said flames from the burning ship were clearly visible from the waterfront.

Nutley Marine Killed in Plane

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 21 (AP)—Sgt. Charles E. Haney, marine, of Nutley, N. J., was killed in a crash of a Navy plane at Cherry Point, N. C., Wednesday night. He was the son of Mrs. Irene Haney.

11975

30.24—11975

BY W.W.HERCHER

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN.22-(AP)-BRITAIN SENT ANOTHER MIGHTY FLEET OF HEAVY BOMBERS OVER GERMANY AND OCCUPIED TERRITORY LAST NIGHT IN THE WAKE OF YESTERDAY'S ALLIED ARMADA OF PERHAPS 1,000 AIRCRAFT WHICH HIT MYSTERY TARGETS ON THE FRENCH INVASION COAST, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY EARLY TODAY. JAN 22 1944

OBJECTIVES OF THE NIGHT BOMBERS WERE NOT DISCLOSED IMMEDIATELY, BUT THE FACT THAT THEY HAD GONE TO GERMANY SUGGESTED THAT BERLIN, STILL BLAZING FROM AN ASSAULT OF THE PREVIOUS NIGHT, MIGHT HAVE BEEN HIT AGAIN.

LONDON-HERCHER-ADD XXX 1905

A RESPONSIBLE INFORMANT IN STOCKHOLM SAID THAT 11 WAR FACTORIES IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL'S EAST END WERE STRUCK AND THE BOROUGH OF NEUKOELLN TO THE SOUTHEAST WAS BADLY DAMAGED. MANY BERLINERS WITH WHOM TRAVELERS TALKED SAID THE RAID WAS THE ROST YET ON THE REICH'S HEART. THEY REPORTED THERE WERE AT LEAST 30 HUGE FIRES AT ONE TIME, 11 OF WHICH STILL WERE BLAZING FURIOUSLY TODAY.

LONDON-HERCHER-ADD XXX GROUND

AS DAWN ROSE OVER ENGLAND WATCHERS SAW A DISPLAY OF AIR FORCE OVER THE CHANNEL UNEQUALLED IN A WEEK AS SPITFIRES, THEN RAF FIGHTER-BOMBERS, THEN MARAUDERS AND FINALLY LARGE FORMATIONS OF FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS UNDER ESCORT WHIPPED ACROSS THE WATER TOWARD MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN A 50-SQUARE-MILE FRENCH ZONE.

RETURNING AVIATORS DISCLOSED THAT THE GERMANS WERE HEAVILY REINFORCING THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES OF THE PAS-DE-CALAIS AREA, WHICH NOW HAS BEEN ATTACKED ON 22 OF THE PAST 31 DAYS. EIGHT TYPES OF BOMBERS PRESSED HOME THE ATTACK ALL DAY AGAINST UNDISCLOSED TARGETS POPULARLY SUPPOSED TO BE ROCKET GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

DESPITE THE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, FEW ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE REPORTD AS THE ATTACK FLEET, RETURNING AFTER A WEEK'S ABSENCE, SOWED WITH BOMBS THE BARRICADED, FOREST-DOTTED PROMONTORY 25 MILES ACROSS THE CHANNEL FROM ENGLAND.

PERHAPS 2,000 TONS OF BOMBS CRASHED DOWN ON THE FRENCH TARGETS, WHICH, WITH MORE THAN 2,300 LONG TONS (2,576 U.S.TONS) DROPPED BY THE RAF ON BERLIN, MADE AN UNUSUALLY HEAVY LOAD OF EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES DUMPED ON THE ENEMY IN LESS THAN 24 HOURS.

ONE SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN REPORTED THAT WHEN HE SCRAMBLED FROM HIS BOMB SHELTER HE SAW THE CITY'S OUTER INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS SENDING FLAMES BRIGHTLY INTO THE SKY.

OTHER SWEDISH REPORTS CALLED THE GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT CURTAIN "UNPRECEDENTED" AND GERMAN NEWSPAPERS HAVE ADMITTED THAT 14-AND 15-YEAR-OLD BOYS ARE NOW FIRING SOMEOF THE GUNS, WITH RUSSIAN PRISONERS PASSING AMMUNITION. JAN 22 1944

BUT MANY RETURNING PILOTS EXPRESSED THEMSELVES AS NOT IMPRESSED.

"SEARCHLIGHTS ILLUMINATED THE CLOUDS OVER BERLIN BUT WERE NOT PENETRATING," ONE RAF PILOT SAID. "WHAT REALLY SHOCKED ME WAS THE LACK OF FLAK. SOMETIMES WE SPOTTED A BARRAGE GOING UP WHEN WE WERE 80 MILES AWAY." HE ADDED THAT AT ONE POINT DURING THE NIGHT HE SAW ONLY ONE BURST IN THE SKY.

THE GERMANS ASSERTED THEY HAD "SWARMS" OF FIGHTERS IN THE AIR WITH ONE PILOT CAPTAIN SHOOTING DOWN FIVE ALLIED PLANES IN 31

MINUTES.

JAN 22 194

FROM MADRID, MEANWHILE, CAME A SPANISH CORRESPONDENT'S COMMENT ON THE RAID AND ITS PREDECESSORS:

"BERLIN," HE SAID, "IS A CITY WITH THE BATTLE HONOR OF BEING THE MOST RUINED WAR CITY OF HISTORY."

LONDON - GRGENE - ADD XXX SHIPS-

MANY OF THE CREW WHICH SERVED UNDER PENNINGTON ON THE PORPOISE WERE WITH HIM ON THE SUBMARINE WHICH SANK THE JAPANESE CRUISER.

LONDON-ADD XXX MISSIONS

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND AIR MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO COL. KENNETH R.MARTIN, 27, OF KANSAS CITY, MO., WHO LED ALL OF THE SECRET TRIAL MISSIONS OF THE MUSTANGS BEFORE THEY WERE PUT INTO ACTIVE DUTY ON THE EUROPEAN FRONT.

COL. MARTIN'S CITATION READ:

"THIS OFFICER BY PERSONAL LEADERSHIP IN THE AIR, SOUNDNESS OF JUDGMENT AND AGGRESSIVENESS HAS SET AN EXAMPLE FOR OTHER PILOTS X X X RESULTING IN THE FIGHTER GROUP UNDER HIS COMMAND REACHING THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS."

HOWARD, WHO WON HIS DECORATION FROM THE CHINESE FOR DESTROYING SIX AND A THIRD JAPANESE FIGHTERS IN BATTLES OVER CHINA AND BURMA, HAD SHOT DOWN A NAZI FIGHTER BEFORE HIS JAN.11 BAG. HIS PRESENT TOTAL SCORE OF CONFIRMED AND PROBABLES IS 13 1/3 PLANES. IN THE CHINESE FIGHTING HE SHARED ONE JAPANESE PLANE WITH TWO OTHER PILOTS.

HIS BATTLE AGAINST THE GERMANS TEN DAYS AGO WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST INDIVIDUAL AIR VICTORIES OF THE WAR. IT BEGAN JUST AS HIS GROUP WAS LEAVING THE TARGET.

WEAVING AND TWIRLING AT 400 MILES AN HOUR IN AND OUT OF THE CLOUDS AND OVER AND UNDER THE BIG AMERICAN BOMBERS, HOWARD BURNED OUT THREE OF HIS FOUR 50 CALIBRE MACHINE GUNS, BUT HIS OWN PLANE WAS UNSCRATCHED EXCEPT FOR A SINGLE HOLE IN A WING. NOT ONE OF THE BOMBERS HE WAS PROTECTING WAS LOST.

THE CITATION FOR THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR THE 20-YEAR-OLD MISSOURIAN SAID IN PART:

"ON TWO OCCASIONS DUE LARGELY TO HIS AGGRESSIVENESS IN COMBAT AND OUTSTANDING ABILITY AS AN AERIAL LEADER THE FIGHTER GROUP UNDER HIS LEADERSHIP WAS CREDITED WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF 33 ENEMY AIRCRAFT, THE PROBABLE DESTRUCTION OF NINE MORE AND THE DAMAGING OF 22."

BEFORE BECOMING AN ARMY PILOT HOWARD SERVED AS AN ENLISTED MAN IN THE NAVY FOR THREE YEARS.

LONDON - ADD XXX WROTE

HIS LETTER DID NOT EXPLAIN THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS CAPTURE--WHETHER THE PLANE HE WAS ABOARD MADE A FORCED LANDING IN GERMANY OR IF HE PARACHUTED.

ASSOCIATES HERE SAID THAT HIS WIFE, NOW LIVING AT 433 VOSE ST., SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., NEVER GAVE UP HOPE FOR HIM AND OFTEN EXPRESSED HER CONVICTION THAT HE STILL LIVED.

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TWO OTHER CORRESPONDENTS WHO FAILED ALSO TO RETURN FROM THE DEC.2 RAID, NORMAN STOCKTON OF THE SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA) SUN AND ANOTHER WHOSE NAME WAS WITHHELD, ARE STILL MISSING.

THEY MADE THE FLIGHT TO BERLIN ON DIFFERENT PLANES.

JAN 22 1944

LONDON - MOORE - ADD x xx FORCES

SELDOM IN SO LARGE AN OPERATION ARE CORRESPONDENTS ABLE TO FIND OUT HOW EVERY SHIP WENT DOWN BUT THIS IS ONE EXCEPTION. HERE ARE THE CIRCUMSTANCES:

JAN 22 19 4

WHEN THE GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.F.R.DENT, JR., OF KERRVILLE, TEX., RETURNED TO BASE, HE DESCRIBED HOW HIS BOMBARDIERS AT FIRST WERE UNABLE TO FIND THEIR TARGET BELOW THE CLOUDS.

AGAINST THE FURIOUS OPPOSITION FROM A PACK OF FOCKE-WULF 190S THE HEAVY BOMBERS MADE FIVE BOMBING RUNS BEFORE RELEASING THEIR BOMBS.

"THE FOCKE-WULF 190S WERE DOING A SYSTEMATIC JOB," DENT SAID. "TEN AND 12 WORKING TOGETHER WOULD CONCENTRATE ON ONE SHIP. WE MUST HAVE DONE PRETTY WELL THOUGH--ON THE LAST ATTACK ONLY THREE WERE LEFT."

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS STORY WAS NOT APPARENT UNTIL THE ISSUANCE EARLY TODAY OF THE JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE WHICH CONCLUDED, "FROM THESE OPERATIONS SIX HEAVY BOMBERS X X X ARE MISSING."

LONDON, JAN.21-(AP ARGE FORCE OF FOUR-ENGINE BOMBERS CROSSED THE SOUTHEAST COAST TODAY TO CONTINUE IN DAYLIGHT THE NEW AERIAL OFFENSIVE BEGUN WITH LAST NIGHT'S HEAVY ATTACK ON BERLIN.

THE BOMBERS (PRESUMABLY AMERICAN ALTHOUGH THE DISPATCH DID NOT SAY) WERE FLYING AT GREAT HEIGHT IN THE DIRECTION OF DIEPPE, AND WERE APPARENTLY UNESCORTED ALTHOUGH MANY SQUADRONS OF FIGHTERS WERE IN THE VICINITY.

11977 JAN 22 1944 30.24 —— 11977

LONDON, JAN. 21-(AP)-OF FIVE AIRCRAFT COMPANIES NAMED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO DESIGN NEW TRANSPORT PLANE TYPES TO CARRY THE NATION'S COLORS ON WORLD TRUNK ROUTES AFTER THE WAR, TWO NOW ARE ENGAGED IN PLANNING CRAFT WEIGHING MORE THAN 150 TONS, THE MAGAZINE "AEROPLANE" SAYS.

THE FIRMS PLANNING THESE LEVIATHANS, THE MAGAZINE SAID, ARE THE BRISTOL AEROPLANE COMPANY AND SHORT BROTHERS.

TWO OTHER COMPANIES WERE SAID TO HAVE OR TO BE PRODUCING "CIVIL VERSIONS OF THE LANCASTER AND HALIFAX (FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS) WHICH WILL MATCH THE DOUGLAS DC-4 AND THE LOCKHEED CONSTELLATION." THE FIFTH COMPANY IS PLANNING A SMALLER SHIP, THE ARTICLE DECLARED.

ON WEDNESDAY LORD BEAVERBROOK, LORD PRIVY SEAL, DISCLOSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT BRITAIN IS PROJECTING A 100-TON, 50-PASSENGER PLANE CAPABLE OF SPANNING THE ATLANTIC IN 15 HOURS TO HELP IN THE EXPECTED RACE FOR CIVIL AIR SUPREMACY AFTER THE WAR.

LONDON, JAN. 21-(AP)-LONDON'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ROARED OUT [illegible] JAN 22 19 4 [illegible] JAN. 15.

THE DRONE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF PLANES COULD BE HEARD ABOVE THE GUNFIRE. THE FLASH OF TRACER BULLETS ACROSS THE SKY AND THE GLOW OF ORANGE FLARES APPARENTLY DROPPED BY THE RAIDERS MADE A SPECTACULAR DISPLAY.

THE GUN-FIRE WAS SO LOUD THAT IT REMINDED LONDONERS OF THE DAYS OF 1940-41.

THE BARRAGE CAME IN SPURTS, FIRST OPENING WITH A TERRIFIC DIN,

FOLLOWED BY A QUIET SPELL, AND THEN ANOTHER BURST OF HEAVY FIRE.

THE RAID ON LONDON CAME SHORTLY AFTER A SHORT ALERT HAD SOUNDED IN THE SUBURBS WITHOUT INCIDENT.

THE RAIDERS APPEARED TO BE FLYING AT ABOUT 1,500 FEET AND COMING FROM SEVERAL DIRECTIONS.

THERE WERE FLASHES ALL OVER THE SKY.

LONDON, JAN.21-(AP)-ABOUT 100 YOUTHS OF THE RECENT CONSCRIPTS SENT INTO COAL MINES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE GONE ON STRIKE TODAY AT A DONCASTER COLLIERY.

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THEY CONTENDED THAT AFTER PAYING FOR MEALS AND LODGING THEY HAD ONLY ABOUT $1 LEFT FROM THEIR WEEKLY WAGE OF $6.50.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED ON OCT.12 THAT IT WOULD DRAFT MEN TO MINE COAL ON THE SAME BASIS AS THEY ARE CALLED UP FOR ARMED SERVICE BECAUSE VOLUNTARY RECRUITING HAD FAILED TO PRODUCE ENOUGH MEN TO KEEP THE MINES IN OPERATION.

THE CONSCRIPTS RETURNED TO THE MINE LATER, HOWEVER, WHEN INFORMED THAT LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN WOULD CONSIDER THEIR DEMAND FOR MORE PAY AND HAD AGREED TO ADVANCE THEM A PART OF THEIR PAY DUE NEXT WEEK.

BY JAMES F.KING

JAN 22 1944

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN.22-(AP)-AIR RAID SIRENS WAILED EARLY TODAY AND FLASHES OF GUN-FIRE LIGHTED THE PRE-DAWN SKY ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER NAZI RAIDERS HAD STRUCK AT LONDON AND THE SOUTHEAST COAST LAST NIGHT IN AN ATTACK WHICH COST THE ENEMY EIGHT PLANES.

ONLY A FEW OF A CONSIDERABLE FORCE OF GERMAN PLANES WHICH CROSSED THE CHANNEL LAST NIGHT WERE ABLE TO PENETRATE LONDON'S MIGHTY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE WHICH PUT UP A SPECTACULAR SHOW REMINDING LONDONERS OF THE DAYS OF 1940-41. THE BRITISH BAG OF ENEMY RAIDERS LAST NIGHT WAS THE LARGEST NUMBER SHOT DOWN IN A GERMAN NIGHT ATTACK IN 10 MONTHS.

A NUMBER OF CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED IN THE LONDON AREA, INCLUDING A MONTHER AND TWO BABIES WHO WERE INJURED WHEN A BOMB WRECKED THE REAR OF A HOUSE DIRECTLY OPPOSITE A WELL-FILLED SURFACE SHELTER. PERSONS TRAPPED IN THE SHELTER WERE QUICKLY EXTRICATED BY RESCUE WORKERS. THE MOTHER AND HER BABIES ALSO WERE DRAGGED FROM BENEATH THE DEBRIS OF THEIR HOME.

THERAID WAS THE LONGEST IN WEEKS AND SHELLS BURSTING OVER LONDON COULD BE SEEN FROM 20 MILES AWAY.

ONLY A FEW OF THE PLANES, WHICH CAME ACROSS THE COAST IN WAVES, WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE PENETRATED LONDON'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE WHICH WAS THE LOUDEST AND MOST SPECTACULAR HEARD IN WEEKS.

ONE OF THE NAZI PLANES DESTROYED WAS HIT AS IT FLEW OVER LONDON AND IT PLUMMETED TO THE EARTH SPOUTING SPARKS AND FLAMES. ANOTHER WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN OVER THE CITY.

ANOTHER ENEMY PLANE WAS SHOT INTO THE SEA OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST WILE ANOTHER WAS DESTROYED SHORTLY AFTER IT CROSSED THE CHANNEL.

IT WAS THE BIGGEST RAID ON THE LONDON AREA SINCE OCT. 7, 1943 WHEN IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT 60 GERMAN PLANES CROSSED THE CHANNEL AND DROPPED 30 LONG TONS OF BOMBS, AND LONDON'S BIG ANTIAIR-CRAFT GUNS ROARED OUT WITH A TREMENDOUS BARRAGE.

THE RAIDERSHJROPPED A GREAT NUMBER OF FLARES, MORE THAN AT ANY TIME

IN MANY MONTHS. A GREAT CLUSTER OF FLARES CAME DOWN TOGETHER IN ONE SPOT, SILHOUETTING THE DOME OF ST.PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

BOMBS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DROPPED IN WIDELY SCATTERED PLACES AND FALLING SHRAPNEL FROM THE BARRAGE GUNS BEAT THE EARTH LIKE A DRUM.

THE RAIDERS TWISTED, DIVED AND CIRCLED IN AN ATTEMPT TO GET OUT OF THE SEARCHLIGHT BEAMS CRISS-CROSSING THE SKY.

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

JAN 22 1944

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JAN 21-(AP)-FIGHTING OFF SWARMS OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT, FLYING FORTRESSES IN THE GROUP COMMANDED BY COL. MAURICE A.PRESTON, OF TULARE, CALIF., CIRCLED THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA OF THE FRENCH COAST FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS TODAY BEFORE THEY SIGHTED THEIR TARGET THROUGH THE CLOUDS.

EVENTUALLY, THEJ WERE ABLE TO PLASTER IT THOROUGHLY.

"THE ENTIRE GROUP WAS DETERMINED TO HIT THAT TARGET, SO WE HUNTED AROUND UNTIL WE FOUND IT," EXPLAINED MAJ. OTIS PARKS, OF 1225 N. CLIFTON ST., ATLANTA, GA., WHO LED THE BOMBERS.

OTGY GROUPS PARTICIPATING IN THE BIG BLOW AGAINST THE "ROCKET GUN COAST" ENCOUNTERED HEAVY FLAK BUT ONLY A FEW FIGHTERS.

COL. PRESTON'S BOYS, HOWEVER, AVOIDED MOST OF THE FLAK BUT SEEMED TO ATTRACT EVERY NAZI FIGHTER IN THE SKY.

CAPT. JOE WALL, OF 43 ROLLIN ST., LYNN, MASS., THE LEAD NAVIGATOR, SAID THE FIGHTERS CUT LOOSE WITH FIRE SO THICK THAT IT LOOKED LIKE FLAK.

"BUT WE WERE LUCKY," ADDED MAJOR PARKS. "EVERY TIME AN ENEMY PLANE SHOWED UP, A P47 OR P38 WAS AROUND TO TAKE CARE OF IT. WE HAD PICKED OUT SOME TRAINS AND AIRPORTS TO BOMB IF WE HADN'T FOUND THE TARGET."

STAFF SGT. WILLIAM J.MAGNER OF 3830 CASE STREET, HOUSTON, TEX., A BALL TURRET GUNNER SAID, "THERE WERE LOTS OF FIGHTERS--MORE THAN I COULD COUNT. THEY REALLY HAD ME ON THE GO."

LT. J.T.SIMPSON OF 809 EAST ELM STREET, PRESCOTT, ARIZ., A NAVIGATOR ABOARD "BLUES IN THE NITE," SAID HIS SHIP CAME BACK WITH ABOUT 50 BULLET HOGJS IN ITS WINGS AND TAIL.

TELLING OF THE "NEEDLE IN THE HAY STACK" MISSION, PARKS SAID THE GERMANS CAMOUFLAGED THE AREA BY BUILDING FALSE RAILROADS AND OTHER BUILDINGS IN AN ATTEMPT TO CONFUSE THE BOMBERS. HE ADDED THAT NOBODY WAS FOOLED WHEN THE CLOUDS OPENED UP.

BY JOHN MECKLIN

(REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS)

JAN 22 1944

(WX)..U.S.AMPHIBIOUS BASE,ENGLAND--DELAYED)-(AP)-

BELIEVING THEY HAD SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE, NAVY GUNNERS CHEERED WHEN THEY FIRST SAW A NAZI ROCKET GLIDER BOMB APPEAR IN THE MIDST OF A CONVOY, EXECUTE A PERFECT BANKING TURN, THEN PLUNGE INTO THE SEA WITH A VIOLENT EXPLOSION.

ENSIGN LUVERN H.RUSCH OF RAYMOND,S.D., WHO COMMANDED A GROUP OF SMALL LANDING CRAFT IN THE SALERNO BATTLE, TOLD OF THIS FIRST REACTION TO THE GLIDER BOMB ATTACK HE WITNESSED WHILE EN ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN IN MID-NOVEMBER.

"WHEN WE FIRST SAW THE THING EVERYBODY THOUGHT THAT A GERMAN

PLANE HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN--IT LOOKED EXACTLY LIKE A FIGHTER WITH ITS TAIL AFIRE," RUSCH REPORTED.

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ENSIGN JOHN J.HORAN, STATEN ISLAND,NN.Y., ALSO WITNESSED A GLIDER BOMB ATTACK ON A CONVOY EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND--POSSIBLY THE SAME ACTION--AND REPORTED THE BOMBS WERE RELEASED BY HENKEL FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS WHICH APPARENTLY CAN CARRY AT LEAST TWO AND PROBABLY MORE OF THE MISSLES.

RUSCH AND HORAN AND AGREED THAT THE GLIDER BOMBS PROVED HIGHLY INACCURATE BUT THAT THEY MIGHT BECOME A REAL MENACE IF FURTHER DEVELOPED. HORAN SAID ONE SHIP IN HIS CONVOY WAS SUNK AS THE RESULT OF A GLIDER BOMB HIT. IT IS UNDERSTOOD HITS ALSO WERE SCORED ON ALLIED WARSHIPS AT SALERNO.

RUSCH SAID THE GLIDER BOMB ATTACK ON HIS CONVOY CAME DURING OVERCAST WEATHER.

"ENEMY PLANES WERE DIVING THROUGH THE OVERCAST, ATTACKING, THEN RETURNING TO THE CLOUDS WHEN SUDDENLY A PLANE CAME OUT OF THE CLOUDS ON OUR STARBOARD QUARTER ON A COURSE PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONVOY'S COURSE AND OUT OF RANGE OF THE CONVOY'S GUNS," HE SAID.

"THEN IT LET GO A GLIDER WHICH DROPPED FROM ITS BELLY. THE GLIDER DID AN INHUMAN FREAKISH LOOP OVER THE TOP OF THE PLANE--IT SEEMED TO US--THEN HEADED TOWARD THE CONVOY, DID TWO OR THREE TURNS AND DIVED INTO THE SEA JUST MISSING THE STERN OF ONE VESSEL."

RUSCH SAID ANOTHER PLANE MAINTAINED A COURSE PARALLEL TO THE CONVOY WHILE DIRECTING ITS GLIDER. HORAN SAID THE ATTACK HE WITNESSED WAS MADE ENTIRELY BY ROCKET GLIDER BOMBS RELEASED FROM EIGHT TO 10 HENKELS AND LASTED FOR HOURS. THE SHIP IN THAT CONVOY WHICH WAS SUNK WAS A STRAGGLER FAR ASTERN.

HORAN SAID HE BELIEVED THE GLIDERS COULD BE RELEASED AND GUIDED TOWARD A CONVOY FROM ANY DIRECTION SO LONG AS THE MOTHER PLANE COULD KEEP IT IN SIGHT. HE SAID THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO MANEUVER THE ROCKETS INTO FLAT GLIDES TOWARD THE CONVOY FROM ASTERN DIRECTING THEM TOWARD THE STERN OF THE TARGET VESSEL THEN DIVING THEM ALMOST VERTICALLY AT THE TARGET. HE REPORTED ACCURACY WAS POOR WITH SOME ROCKETS MISSING THE TARGETS BY AS MUCH AS A MILE.

RUSCH AND HORAN AGREED THE GLIDER IS ABOUT THE SIZE OF A SMALL FIGHTER PLANE AND IS PROPELLED BY A ROCKET IN THE TAIL DIRECTED BY RADIO FROM THE MOTHER PLANE. BOTH MARVELLED AT ITS ABILITY TO TURN, BANK, AND MANEUVER INTO POSITION.

LONDON, JAN. 21-(AP)--AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY PREMIER MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN, BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, AND ADDRESSED TO GEN. LEONID A.GOVOROV AND GEN.K.A. MERETSKOV:

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OUR TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT WITH THE DIRECT COOPERATION OF THE TROOPS OF THE VOLKHOV FRONT, PASSING OVER TO THE OFFENSIVE IN THE MGA DIRECTION, BROKE THROUGH STRONGLY FORTIFIED GERMAN DEFENSES AND TODAY, JAN. 21, CAPTURED THE TOWN AND IMPORTANT RAILWAY JUNCTION OF MGA--A POWERFUL STRONGPOINT OF GERMAN DEFENSE.

IN THE BREAK-THROUGH OF GERMAN DEFENSES AND IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE TOWN OF MGA DISTINCTION WAS WON BY TROOPS UNDER LT.GEN.SVIRIDOV, LT.GEN.STARIKOV AND MAJ.GEN.FARANGIN, MAJ.GEN.OSOLAMOV, COL.

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FAKMENKO, COL.SOKELOV, ARTILLERY MEN UNDER MAJ.GEN. OF ARTILLERY KOROCHENKO, MAJ.GEN.BEZRUK AND TANK MEN UNDER COL.TEPLITIN.

UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES WILL BE RECOMMENDED TO BEAR THE NAME MGA AND FOR THE AWARD OF ORDERS.

TONIGHT AT 11:30 O'CLOCK OUR CAPITAL OF MOSCOW IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND WILL SALUTE THE VALIANT TROOPS WHO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN BREAKING THROUGH THE GERMAN DEFENSES AND CAPTURING MGA WITH A SALUTE OF 12 SALVOES FROM 124 GUNS.

I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL OF THE TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHO PARTICIPATED IN THIS OPERATION.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE MOTHERLAND.

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS.

JAN 22 1944

SIGNED

MARSHAL STALIN, SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

LONDON, JAN.21-(AP)-MAJ. ROBERT T.JONES, ONE-TIME GOLFING GREAT BUT NOW A MEMBER OF UNCLE SAM'S FLYING FORCES, BEGGED OFF TODAY FROM THE SUGGESTION THAT HE APPEAR IN A CHARITY MATCH "BECAUSE FROM THE WAY I HAVE BEEN PLAYING LATELY IT WOULD BE TAKING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES."

"I'D LIKE NOTHING BETTER THAN PLAY GOLF IN ENGLAND AGAIN BUT I DIDN'T BRING ANY CLUBS ALONG. THIS TIME I BROUGHT A MUSETTE (ARMY KNAPSACK) BAG INSTEAD OF GOLF BAG," HE ADDED.

JONES WON BOTH THE BRITISH AMATEUR AND OPEN TITLES IN 1930, THE YEAR HE WON FAME AS THE GRAND SLAM GOLF KING.

LONDON, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE U.S.ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE NAMES OF THREE AMERICAN FLIERS WHO WERE AMONG THE 10 PERSONS KILLED LAST SUNDAY WHEN A LONDON NORTHEASTERN PASSENGER TRAIN RAN INTO THE REAR OF ANOTHER TRAIN AT A SUBURBAN STATION.

THE THREE WERE LT. DAVID L. STAMPER, OF 18 S. CINCINNATI ST., TULSA, OKLA.; SGT. RICHARD P. MCGEE, JR., OF 474 N. HURON ST., WHEELING, W.VA.; AND CORP. VERNON L. GAFFRON, OF 2,900 ROOSEVELT AVE., KENOSHA, WIS.

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ELEVEN AMERICAN FLIERS WERE INJURED.

BEAN - ADD XXX [redacted] CLINIC

DISPATCHES REACHING HERE FROM ROME SAID CARLO SCORZA, LAST SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE OLD FASCIST PARTY, WHO IS CHARGED WITH TREASON, WOULD GO ON TRIAL SOON AND THE FASCIST PRESS, TAKING A CUE FROM THE VERONA TRIALS, DEMANDED THAT NO PITY BE SHOWN SCORZA AND OTHER FORMER FASCIST LEADERS SOON TO FACE TRIBUNALS IN NORTHERN ITALY.

A WITNESS TO THE RECENT VERONA EXECUTIONS SAID THAT AGED MARSHAL EMILIO DE BONO DIED OF A HEART ATTACK WHILE BEING TIED TO A POST BUT THAT NONETHELESS THE ORDER TO FIRE WAS EXECUTED.

COMMENTING ON THE INTERNMENT OF COUNTESS CIANO THE NEWSPAPER NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG SAID EDDA SUCCEEDED IN GAINING ENTRANCE INTO SWITZERLAND BY USING AN ASSUMED NAME AND THAT SHE AND HER CHILDREN WERE PRESENTLY STAYING AT A CATHOLIC INSTITUTION. THE NEWSPAPER SAID SHE WOULD BE PERMITTED TO REMAIN UNDER SWISS REGULATIONS.

STOCKHOLM - COLBURN - 1700xxx ARMAMENTS

HIS STATEMENT WAS AN EFFORT TO SHOW THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND STILL IS IN CONTROL OF THE SITUATION AND THAT GERMANY'S MANPOWER RESERVES ARE RELATIVELY GREATER THAN RUSSIA'S.

BUT BY INFERENCE IT WAS THE FIRST ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY ONE OF THE NAZIS' LEADING PROPAGANDA SPOKESMEN THAT GERMANY APPARENTLY NO LONGER HAS NEEDED RESERVES IN WAR SUPPLIES AND THAT ALLIED BOMBING HAS RETARDED PRODUCTION BEYOND PRESENT DEMANDS.

HIS COMMENT CAME AS A GERMAN UNDERGROUND RADIO STATION, HEARD BY THE GOETEBORG HANDELS-OCH SJOEFARTS-TIDNING, REPORTED THAT WAR PRODUCTION HAD BOGGED DOWN DUE TO THE PLANTS OF SUB-CONTRACTORS BEING CRIPPLED BY BOMBING AND ADDITIONALLY BECAUSE OF AN INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

THE SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU, WHICH REPORTED DOENITZ' SPEECH, IS GERMAN-CONTROLLED.

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STOCKHOLM, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE MOMENT THE DANISH POLICE ARE PUSHED OUT OF THE PICTURE BY THE GERMANS THE "GATES WILL BE OPENED TO CIVIL WAR" IN DENMARK, SAYS STAFFAN TJERNELD, STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER, WHO HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM COPENHAGEN.

THE FREE DANISH PRESS SERVICE EARLIER THIS WEEK REPORTED THE GERMANS HAD TAKEN OVER CONTROL OF THE POLICE SYSTEM AND INTERNED DANISH POLICEMEN, BUT TJERNELD SAID THEY ARE STILL ON DUTY GUARDING THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS SO FAR AS POSSIBLE.

THE DANISH POLICE FORCE, HE SAID, "IS THE SINGLE ELEMENT WHICH KEEPS THE DANES FROM OPEN CONFLICT."

THE DANES ARE WATCHING UNEASILY RECRUITING BY THE DANISH NAZI SCHARLBURG CORPS, WHICH IS NOW BETWEEN 5,000 AND 6,000 STRONG, TJERNELD ADDED.

THE SCHARLBURG CORPS HAS NO SPECIAL DUTIES AT PRESENT, BUT THE DANES FEAR IT WILL BE ASSIGNED TO TAKE OVER SOME OF THE DUTIES OF THE DANISH POLICE FORCE. THIS, TJERNELD DECLARED, WOULD MEAN CIVIL WAR.

HE ASSERTED THAT THERE IS AN UNEASY AIR IN COPENHAGEN, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS A DEAD CITY AFTER 8 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT BECAUSE OF THE CURFEW. STREETS ARE BARRICADED AND BLOCKED, HE SAID. BECAUSE OF FEAR OF GESTAPO RAIDS, RESIDENTS KEEP THEIRS DOORS TIGHTLY CLOSED TO CALLERS UNTIL THE LATTER HAVE IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES.

BY EDWIN SHANKE

JAN 22 1944

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 21-(AP)-DESPITE THE STRENGTHENING OF BERLIN'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES, RAF BOMBERS BLASTED THE GERMAN CAPITAL HEAVILY AGAIN LAST NIGHT, THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM AFTONBLADET SAID TODAY.

THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAVE BEEN INCREASING THEIR ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES STEADILY AROUND THE CITY IN AN EFFORT TO PROTECT IT FROM TOTAL DESTRUCTION, THE CORRESPONDENT WROTE AND HE DESCRIBED THE INTENSE DIN WHICH THEY SET UP AS STARTLING.

THE AIR RAID SIRENS SOUNDED THEIR WARNING AT 7 P.M., HE SAID, "AND WITHIN A FEW MINUTES THE WHOLE SHOW WAS IN FULL SWING."

WHEN HE EMERGED FROM A SHELTER, THE CORRESPONDENT DECLARED, MANY FIRES WERE VISIBLE--ESPECIALLY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BERLIN WHERE WAR INDUSTRIES ARE CONCENTRATED.

RESPONSIBLE QUARTERS IN BERLIN CHARACTERIZED THE RAID AS A

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the war.

bulgaria,perhaps,is an exception counting on her own abilities to make an agreement with the russians.

while there is propaganda intent behind these reports which are another phase of the mulitple efforts of the southeastern european nations to create a sympathetic atmosphere for themselves among the anglo-saxons--there also is some truth.

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this writer accepts as a probable fact information that a group of rumanian political leaders contemplated an approach to russia about three weeks ago but decided to wait until the polish question was clarified.

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"TERROR ATTACK," AFTERWARDS SAID, AND ADDED THAT IT COULD THEREFORE BE ASSUMED THAT DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES WERE "QUITE LARGE."

ONE REPORT REACHING BALKAN SAID THE AREA IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE FRIEDRICHSTRASSE RAILWAY STATION IN THE HEART OF BERLIN WAS HEAVILY BOMBED.

THE FOREIGN PRESS IN BERLIN NOW IS SUBJECT TO THE STRICTEST CENSORSHIP ON AIR RAID STORIES HOWEVER, AND DETAILS ON THE RESULTS OF THE ATTACK THEREFORE WERE SCANTY.

by thomas f.hawkins

JAN 22 1944

bern,switzerland,jan.18 (delayed)--(ap)--the balkans see in the fate ultimately to be handed to poland the reflection of their own future chances.

if poland obtains an agreement with russia through british and american assistance the balkans will be more inclined to take the plunge toward getting out of the war--this is the report through trustworthy sources of what balkan politicians are thinking.

if poland and soviet russia settle their differences only by uni-lateral action,which the balkans think would favor russia, then rumania and hungary especially feel that they must continue to stick with the axis in

rumanian and hungarian arguments and ideas, whether propaganda or otherwise, are these: the war began specifically over the fate of poland; britain is pledged to re-establish poland; if the poles do not obtain a satisfactory settlement then there is little chance for the balkan states at war with russia.

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the balkan states acknowledge that their geographical positions makes it necessary in any agreement for them to make concessions to russia. rumania expects to lose territory.

rumania and also hungary, however, are putting forth all their efforts toward fostering an atmosphere for an eventual multilateral conference. croatian and serbian onlookers similarly are interested.

their argument is that sin[illegible] they are closest to russia any approach for negotiations should be made to moscow with a request that the united states and britain be informed.

they hope that when the talking starts, if any, it will be in london through the interim an inter-allied commission. no attention is given to the prospects that the present day political leaders in the balkans may not be those concerned in any future talks.

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little likelihood appears here that these nations will do anything concrete in the near future but they eagerly are seeking a clue to the post-war world in the polish question, and the red army's approach daily intensifies their concern.

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BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

BE"N,SWITZE"LAND,JAN.19 (AP)--GE"MANY COUNTS ON THE EXPLOITATION OF ANY ALLIED "MISTAKE" AS HE" BEST "SEC"ET WEAPON" IN 1944.

MILITA"ILY,P"OPAGANDISTICALLY AND POLITICALLY MO"E THAN EVE" HITLE" AND HIS MEN A"E HOPING TO SEIZE EVE"Y OPPO"TUNITY THAT CAN BE LABELLED AS AN ALLIED "E""O"" AND TU"NED TO THEI" ADVANTAGE.

THIS STO"Y WAS TOLD EX TO F"IENDS BY AN IMPO"TANT GE"MAN INDUST"ALIST AND WHILE THE STATEMENTS PA"TLY MAY "EFLECT P"OPAGANDA HE HAD ABSO"BED THE"E IS NO APPA"ENT "EASON TO DOUBT HIS F"ANKNESS O" THAT HE WAS IN A POSITION TO HAVE FACTUAL INFO"MATION.

THE STO"Y; ~~WAS THIS~~ NONE SHOULD THINK THE WA" ~~WOULD~~ END SOON O" THAT IT CAN BE ENDED SPEEDILY BY INTE"NAL UPHEAVAL IN GE"MANY. GESTAPO CHIEFTAIN HEIN"ICH HIMMLE" ~~HAS~~ SEEING TO THAT.

ALLIED WA" ST"ENGTH HAS "EACHED ITS CLIMAX BUT THE JOB OF TH"OW-ING THE FULL WEIGHT ~~OF THE ARMIES~~ INTO BATTLE WILL "EQUI"E SEVE"AL MONTHS. IT WILL BE AT LEAST A YEA" BEFO"E GE"MANY COULD BE B"OUGHT TO THE ~~XXEXZXIXXXEXXXXXXXX~~ POINT OF MILITA"Y EXHAUSTION AND SHE CAN BE

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ONLY BY MILITA"Y MEANS.

HITLE" COUNTS ON THIS. HE PICTU"ES THE SITUATION COMPARABLE TO THAT BEFO"E HE CAME INTO POWE" WHEN THE NAZI PA"TY FADED ~~XXX~~ "UIN AND ONLY THE E""O"S OF THE LATE GEN.KU"T VON SCHLEICHE" AND HIS LEGIONE"

F"ANZ VON PAPEN,NOW GE"MAN AMBASSADO" TO TU"KEY,AND OTHE"S PE"MITTED HIM TO TU"N THE TIDE TO NAZISM.

HITLE" BELIEVES AND HOPES THAT DU"ING THE COMING MONTHS HIS OPPONENTS WILL MAKE SOME SO"T OF MISTAKE WHICH HE CAN EXPLOIT TO ALTE" THE SITUATION.

ONE POSSIBILITY OF ENDING THE WA" MO"E QUICKLY WOULD BE OCCUPATION OF THE PLOESTI OIL FIELDS TO CUT THIS VITAL ARTE"Y OF THE NAZI WA" MACHINE. BOMBA"DMENT CANNOT SUFFICIENTLY THE
IMPOTTLE THE EXPO"T OF OIL

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END THE WAR NOW. NO SUFFICIENTLY INDEPENDENT ARMY OR POLITOAL LEADER NOW EXISTS WHO IS WILLING OR ABLE TO ATTEMPT TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT. POLITICAL EXILES WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF HERMANN RAUSCHNING, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, OR PERHAPS HERMANN DUENING, FORMER CHANCELLOR, HARDLY CAN BE POST-WAR FACTORS. THE PEOPLE WHO ARE ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT HAS occurred WOULD NOT ACCEPT ANYONE WHO LIVED SECURELY IN EXILE ESCAPING THE HAIL OF BOMBS.

by wade werner

JAN 22 1944

lisbon, jan. 19 (ap)--information reaching here from rumania indicates the country, once called the "fat cat of the balkans" because of the balkan war, world war and early post-war territorial gains, has given up all hope of victory in world war II and today is concentrating

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FROM THERE.

HITLER'S SECRET WEAPON HAS LOST ITS PROPAGANDA EFFECT ON THE GERMAN PEOPLE BECAUSE NOTHING CAME OF IT FOR SO LONG A TIME. IT IS TRUE THAT A TYPE OF ROCKET-CANNON IS BEING BUILT "BUT ALL KNOW THAT EVEN IF A FOURTH OF LONDON COULD BE DESTROYED BY THIS WEAPON THE WAR SITUATION WOULD NOT BE CHANGED GREATLY."

GERMANS WITH MONEY LOOK FOR CHAOS IN THE EVENT OF DEFEAT WITH THE DEVALUATION OF THE MARK AND THE DIFFICULTIES OF PAYING SAVINGS DEPOSITS, PENSIONS AND SHATTERED SECURITIES. FEW MORTGAGES EXIST AND THEY ARE OFFERED AT UNBELIEVABLE PRICES. NEW INDUSTRIAL NOTES ARE RARE, INDUSTRIES HAVING PAID THEIR LOANS FROM THEIR HIGH EARNINGS.

CHARACTERISTIC WAS THE FLIGHT FROM GERMANY OF MONEY AFTER THE ALLIED DECLARATION THAT AUSTRIA WOULD BE RESTORED. HOUSES AND PROPERTY WERE PURCHASED IN VIENNA AT FANTASTIC PRICES. MANY PEOPLE BELIEVE THE SITUATION WILL BE FAVORABLE FOR INVESTING CAPITAL THERE. MANY INDUSTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO AUSTRIA HOPE TO REMAIN THERE.

SOME MIDDLE CLASS CIRCLES PERHAPS HAD HOPED A NEW REGIME MIGHT

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soviet forces. therefore these rumanians are praying hard for the entry of turkey into the war opening the balkan gate to british forces in the middle east.

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they point out that rumania has had a good harvest and actually possesses large reserves of foodstuffs which could be used for the relief of starving greece and other impoverished populations of southeastern europe,surpluses of wheat and other foodstuffs is explained to be due to transportation and exchange difficulties presently hampering their export--even to germany, whose urgent need of rumanian oil,cotton, flax and other war materials monopolises transportation facilities and allows wheat,corn,rye and other foodstuffs to pile up in the rumanian

on the problem of achieving the best possible defeat.

the information came from various sources and through various routes.

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the future,gloomy in any case, offers rumania the prospect of three possible fates--occupation by the westward driving red army, more concentrated german occupation as part of a last-ditch nazi fight for control of the country's rich resources which are indispensable to hitler's war effort, or surrender to american-british forces if these arrive soon enough at the frontiers of rumania.

the third alternative definitely is preferable among those rumanians able to communicate their hopes and fears to neutral lisbon. in their minds it gleams like daylight at the end of a long,black tunnel. but the actual deployment of american and british troops in the forth-coming grand assault on europe is a military secret. so also is any agreement which may have been reached concerning the regions to be occupied by

breadbasket.

the only foodstuff shortage in rumania, these sources say, is olive oil. the reserves or wheat as said to be so large, after the bumper crop, that the government requires millers, and bakers and others to keep at least a month's supply on hand in order to increase the aggregate storage space. an increased consumption of sweets is being encouraged as an outlet for a beet sugar surplus.

according to bucharest newspapers the rumanian public is not permitted to travel on trains or busses on routes running into bessarabia, bukovina and trans-dniester points. this is interpreted here as part of the preparations to evacuate bessarabia and bukovina in hope the russians will be satisfied with that much. also it is considered possible the germans already are clearing transportation lanes for a large-scale retreat out of southern russia into rumania.

the helplessness of the ion antonescu regime under the present circumstances was seen in the new years proclamation of the premier and king mihai. the strongest note in mihai's message was a prayer for "a just peace, founded on beneficient ideals of freedom, honor and tolerance." there was no talk of victory. the keynote of antonescu's proclamation was the insistence that the rumanians were not to blame for the tragic predicament they are in--that rumania involuntarily was enmeshed and tangled in the machinations of the great powers.

"unjustly we have been paying with our skins the price of the battle" of the great powers, he declared. he too offered a prayer for "the return of peace and justice among the peoples of the world." as a consolation he reminded rumanians that their present economic positions was ten times better than in others sections of europe.

meanwhile--possibly due to german pressure--restrictions

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against the ~~x~~ jews lately was increased. a recent report said jews ~~between~~ 18 and 19 years old were ordered to register with municipalities ~~for~~ to ~~winter~~ clean snow from the streets.

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BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN.21-(AP)-THE PEOPLE OF RUSSIA EXPERIENCED AN EMOTIONAL LIFT TODAY OVER THE HISTORICAL COINCIDENCE WHICH FINDS THE RED ARMY HERDING THE GERMANS FARTHER AWAY FROM LENINGRAD ON THIS, THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF NIKOLAI LENIN, THE FOUNDER OF THE SOVIET STATE.

TO COMMEMORATE THE OCCASION THE RUSSIAN PRESS WAS CHIEFLY DEVOTED TODAY TO EDITORIALS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF LENIN AND PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN. IN ONE ARTICLE IZVESTIA SAID:

"THE VALIANT BOLSHEVIK PARTY, THE PARTY OF LENIN-STALIN, HAS BEEN DIRECTING AND LEADING THE FORCE OF THE SOVIET STATE THROUGHOUT THE EXISTENCE OF SOVIET POWER. IT INSURED THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL FORCES INHERENT IN OUR SYSTEM AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF OUR STATE INTO THE MOST ADVANCED AND POWERFUL STATE IN THE WORLD."

IN AN EDITORIAL IZVESTIA SAID IN PART: "THE SOVIET SYSTEM WHICH WAS EVOLVED IN THEORY AND ESTABLISHED IN PRACTICE BY LENIN AS THE NEW MOST PERFECT FORM OF STATE ORGANIZATION OF HUMAN SOCIETY, OPENED UP SUCH SOURCES OF PEOPLES' STRENGTH WHICH NO OTHER STATE KNOWS. THE SOVIET UNION TRIUMPHS OVER THE ENEMY BECAUSE OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SOVIET SYSTEM, BECAUSE OF THE STRENGTH OF THE SOVIET STATE AND THE STABILITY OF FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES ENTERING IT. "THE SOVIET UNION TRIUMPHS OVER THE ENEMY THANKS TO THE LEADERSHIP OF THE BOLSHEVIK PARTY, THANKS TO THE POWER OF THE RED ARMY, THANKS TO THE UNITY AND SELF-DENIAL OF THE ENTIRE SOVIET PEOPLE.

"THIS IS LENIN'S PATH ALONG WHICH OUR GREAT STALIN LEADS US AND WILL BRING US TO FINAL VICTORY."

LENINGRAD, THE SECOND CITY OF RUSSIA, WAS GIVEN ITS PRESENT NAME FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF LENIN ON JAN.21, 1924. IT HAD BEEN KNOWN PREVIOUSLY AS ST.PETERSBURG AND FOR A TIME AS PETROGRAD.

NINETEEN MILLION PEOPLE HAVE SEEN LENIN'S EMBALMED BODY, IZVESTIA SAID, IN REPORTING THAT IT STILL WAS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION IN THE TOMB IN RED SQUARE.

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SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE MYSTERY AS TO WHETHER THE BODY WAS REMOVED FROM MOSCOW.

THE IMPRESSIVE RED MARBLE TOMB BENEATH THE KREMLIN WALL ALWAYS HAS HAD UNIFORMED GUARDS DURING THE WAR, BUT THE GATES WHICH LEAD TO THE DOOR ALWAYS ARE CLOSED.

IZVESTIA ALSO REVEALED THAT IN 1937 A COMMITTEE OF SCIENTISTS ADOPTED NEW MEASURES PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE TO CONTINUE THE PRESERVATION OF THE BODY. THE ARTICLE SAID THE SKIN TISSUES ARE IN SPLENDID CONDITION NOW AND THAT EVEN THE JOINTS ARE FLEXIBLE AFTER 20 YEARS. IT ADDED THAT DURING THE WAR OTHER INNOVATIONS IN PRESERVATION WERE CARRIED OUT.

IZVESTIA SAID SOVIET SCIENTISTS SHOULD DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO KEEP ON PRESERVING THE BODY FOR MANY YEARS AND "EVEN CENTURIES."

MOSCOW, JAN.21-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN PRESS PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED TODAY THE STATEMENT OF LEO T.CROWLEY, HEAD OF THE U.S. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, SHOWING THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD SHIPPED NEARLY FOUR BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF LEND-LEASE MATERIAL TO THE SOVIET UNION.

MOSCOW, JAN.21-(AP)-IZVESTIA SAID TODAY THAT 19,000,000 PERSONS HAD SEEN THE EMBALMED BODY OF LENIN, FOUNDER OF THE SOVIET UNION, AND THAT THE BODY IS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. THIS IS THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S DEATH.

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SINCE THE WAR, THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE MYSTERY ABOUT WHETHER THE BODY HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM MOSCOW. UNIFORMED GUARDS HAVE STOOD BEFORE THE IMPRESSIVE RED MARBLE TOMB BENEATH THE KREMLIN WALL THROUGHOUT THE WAR, BUT GATES LEADING TO THE TOMB HAVE ALWAYS BEEN CLOSED.

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

WITH 15TH U.S. AIRFORCE IN ITALY, JAN 21-(AP)-THE 15TH U.S. AIRFORCE'S HEAVY BOMBERS, HAVING TEMPORARILY ISOLATED ROME FROM NORTHERN RAILWAY CONNECTIONS, PLASTERED THE CIAMPINO AND CENTOCELLE AIRFIELDS SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY YESTERDAY AND SPRAYED FRAGMENTATION BOMBS ON THE GUIDONIA FIELD 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE CAPITAL.

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THE CONCENTRATED OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE ROME AIRFIELDS CONTINUED WITH VERY LITTLE OPOSITION FROM THE GERMANS, ALTHOUGH FIVE ENEMY INTERCEPTORS ROSE FROM THE CENTOCELLE AIRDROME AND ATTACKED THE BOMBERS ABOUT 10 MINUTES AFTER THEY HAD MADE THEIR BOMB RUN.

ONE OF THESE PLANES WAS SHOT DOWN AND TWO OTHERS DAMAGED.

"ONE CAME JUST A BIT TOO CLOSE, SO I GAVE HIM ABOUT 150 ROUNDS," SAID SGT. FLOYD A.KRESGE OF PALMERTON, PA.

IT WAS THE THIRD ATTACK ON CENTOCELLE WITHIN A WEEK AND THE FORTRESSES WITH AN ESCORT OF P-38 LIGHTNINGS ROARED ACROSS IN TWO WAVES. THEY BLANKETED LANDING AND DISPERSAL AREAS, AND MADE HITS ON STORES, SHEDS, HANGARS AND AN INTERURBAN RAILWAY LINE. MANY FIRES WERE STARTED AND ONE LARGE EXPLOSION WAS SEEN.

SGT. ORVAL H.ANDERSON, 1520 PARK AVE., RACINE, WIS., A WAIST GUNNER, COMMENTED, "I COULD SEE THE FIRST STRING OF BOMBS HIT AMONG THE MAIN HANGARS AND START TWO FIRES BIG ENOUGH TO WARM YOUR HANDS AT A DISTANCE OF FIVE MILES."

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SGT. JAMES L.DENIGHT, 3585 COLLIN AVE., MIAMI BEACH, FLA., A TOP TURRET GUNNER FLYING HIS 46TH MISSION, SAID, "IT WAS PRETTY HARD TO TELL JUST HOW MUCH DAMAGE WAS DONE, BUT THERE WAS A LOT OF SMOKE IN THE AREA AND ALL BUILDINGS SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN HIT HARD."

FORTRESSES ALSO MADE THE RAID ON CIAMPINO, DROPPING HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS ON BOTH THE NORTH AND SOUTH FIELDS. RETURNING CREWS SAID THAT THE RUNWAYS WERE POCKED WITH CRATERS AND THAT HANGARS, REPAIR SHEDS AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS WERE HEAVILY DAMAGED.

SECOND LT.DAVID F.ZUCKERMAN, 62 MCKIBBIN ST., BROOKLYN, A NAVIGATOR, SAID, "WE HAD NO ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION. I SAW A LOT OF BOMBS HIT WHERE THEY WOULD DO A HELLUVA LOT OF GOOD."

LIBERATORS MAKING THE ATTACK ON GUIDONIA ENCOUNTERED HEAVY FLAK AND WERE KEPT SO BUSY DODGING THAT THE CREWS REPORTED THEY HAD BEEN UNABLE TO OBSERVE EXACT RESULTS OF THE BOMBING, ALTHOUGH THEY NOTICED THICK DUST CLOUDS.

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NAPLES, JAN.21-(AP)-TWO 18-YEAR-OLD CONFESSED ITALIAN SPIES WHO ADMITTED SWORN ALLEGIANCE TO THE FASCIST YOUTH ORGANIZATION AND WHO WERE CONVICTED OF FURNISHING INFORMATION TO THE GERMANS CONCERNING ALLIED MOVEMENTS IN ITALY WERE EXECUTED TODAY BY A FIRING SQUAD.

THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID THE SPIES WERE LUIGI CANCELLIERI AND MAURO BERTOLI, BOTH OF BARI. LOCATION OF THE EXECUTION WAS NOT GIVEN.

ARRESTED EARLY IN DECEMBER ALONG THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT, THE TWO YOUTHS CONFESSED TO THE AMG GENERAL MILITARY COURT THAT THEY WENT ON SEVERAL MISSIONS INTO ALLIED LINES, RETURNING TO TELL THE GERMANS OF ALLIED TROOP MOVEMENTS, IDENTITY OF UNITS, VEHICLES AND SHIPPING.

THE TWO WERE TRIED AND CONVICTED ON CHARGES OF VIOLATING THE AMG PROCLAMATION FOR ALLIED OCCUPIED TERRITORIES WHICH SAYS IN PART THAT SERVING THE ENEMY AS A SPY OR COMMUNICATING WITH HIM IN ANY FORM IS PUNISHABLE BY DEATH.

THEIR CONVICTION WAS AFFIRMED ON APPEAL BY THE ALLIED COMMANDER IN ITALY, WHO ALSO SERVES AS THE MILITARY GOVERNOR.

ALLIED HQ -ALGIERS- GALLAGHER ADD xx INLAND

IT WAS AROUND CASTELFORTE THAT THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAD BUILT THEIR MOST FORMIDABLE DEFENSES IN THE COASTAL SECTOR. THEY LAUNCHED SEVERAL STRONG COUNTERATTACKS IN THIS SECTOR BUT ALL WERE REPULSED.

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID GERMAN POSITIONS WERE BREACHED SOUTHWEST OF CASTELFORTE.)

ONE POTENTIAL COUNTERATTACK, AFTER MINTURNO WAS CAPTURED, WAS CRUSHED BEFORE IT COULD GET STARTED WHEN ALLIED ARTILLERY AND PLANES POURED A DEVASTATING FIRE OF BOMBS AND SHELLS INTO THE ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS.

JAN 22 1944

HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS AGAIN CONCENTRATED THEIR FULL POWER ON GERMAN AIRFIELDS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN CENTRAL ITALY, FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS STRIKING DAMAGING BLOWS AT CIAMPINO AND CENTOCELLE AIRFIELDS NEAR ROME FOR THE SECOND DAY IN SUCCESSION, AND BLASTING GUIDONIA AIRFIELD, 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF ROME, AS WELL.

INVADER DIVE-BOMBERS AND MARAUDERS TEAMED UP TO ATTACK THE AIRFIELD AND RAILROAD YARDS AT VITERBO, 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF ROME, WHILE FIGHTER-BOMBERS AND LIGHT BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY HUNDREDS OF FIGHTERS SUPPORTED THE FIFTH ARMY ATTACK.

RAF WELLINGTONS BOMBED THE RAIL LINE AT LEGHORN HEAVILY AT NIGHT. AMERICAN MITCHELLS RAIDED THE RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY NEAR CARSOLI, 31 MILES EAST OF ROME.

OVER THE ADRIATIC RAF KITTYHAWKS LEFT TWO GERMAN SHIPS ABLAZE OFF THE YUGOSLAV COAST.

THE LACK OF ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS ILLUSTRATED BY THE FACT THAT CAPT. HAROLD L.BUSENBARGER OF OSBORN, O., OPERATIONS OFFICER FOR AN A-36 INVADER SQUADRON, WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN THE ONLY GERMAN PLANE SEEN DURING 90 MINUTES OF ATTACKS ON MILITARY TARGETS IN

THE ROME AREA.

TWO ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST YESTERDAY, COMPARED WITH FIVE OF THE ENEMY.

JAN 22 1944

THE NAVY COMMUNIQUE SAID LITTLE OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED IN THE SHELLING OF APPIAN WAY OBJECTIVES ALTHOUGH ONE OF THE WARSHIPS WAS DAMAGED SLIGHTLY.

ALLIED DESTROYERS ALSO SHELLED THE HARBOR OF KORCULA ON THE ISLAND OF THE SAME NAME OFF THE YUGOSLAV COAST ON THE NIGHT OF JAN. 18-19.

ALLIED HQ. ALGIERS - KENNEDY - INS AFTER ENEMY

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE HEARD HERE ADMITTED THE BRITISH HAD MADE BREACHES IN NAZI DEFENSES ACROSS THE RIVER, BUT DECLARED THAT ONE OF THESE HAD BEEN CLOSED BY AN ENERGETIC COUNTERATTACK.

JAN 22 1944

FRENCH FORCES THAT CROSSED THE RAPIDO RIVER FOUR MILES ABOVE CASSINO THREATENED TO FLANK GERMAN TROOPS DEFENDING THAT GUN-RINGED FORTRESS. GERMAN PRISONERS GRABBED BY THE FRENCH COMPLAINED THAT WEATHER CONDITIONS IN THAT MOUNTAINOUS SECTOR WERE WORSE THAN THEY EXPERIENCED ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT IN RUSSIA.

AMERICAN PATROLS PROBING FOR WEAK SPOTS IN CASSINO'S DEFENSES CROSSED THE RAPIDO BELOW THE TOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME, BUT WERE FORCED TO RETIRE. A GERMAN PATROL THAT FORDED THE STREAM ALSO WAS BEATEN BACK. PATROL ACTIVITY ALONE ENLIVENED THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT, STRETCHING FROM ITALY'S MOUNTAINOUS MIDDLE TO THE ADRIATIC SEA.

(editors note: the political officer of marshal josip broz's (tito) military

academy who is also a member of the anti-fascist assembly of the yugoslav

partisan parliament has written for the first time an authoritative article

on the activities of partisan civil ~~resistance~~ authorities in political,

judicial, educational and agricultural fields. he is milentije popovic a

peace-time civil engineer in belgrade and a member of a distinguished and

patriotic serbian family who was among the first fighters against germany

in serbia. he is one of 51 survivors of 71 original members of the anti-fascis

assembly.

JAN 22 1944

(twenty members of the assembly were killed in action in one year

and he himself suffered an almost fatal head wound at bihac. tito made

11993

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special arrangements to have him flown to ~~xaixa~~ the middle east for a ~~xxixxxx~~ brain operations which he barely survived. he is 30 years old, wears high jackboots and the traditional gray-green uniform of tito's army.)

by milentije popovic

written for the associated press

JAN 22 1944

cairo, jan.19 (ap)--one war criminal, a croat quisling, who took part in the murder of 1,500 serbs in bugnojo, bosnia, recently has been hanged in public. he was sentenced to death by a public court after witnesses had been heard i accordance with the decision taken by secretary of state hull, foreign secretary eden and foreign commissar molotov in moscow for the punishment of war criminals.

the committee of national liberation now is collecting and preparing evidence in order that no war criminal who is repsonsible in any way for ~~the terrible~~ atrocities committeed in yugoslavia shall escape the punishment. Already prepared is evidence dealing with acts committed by the regime of the croat quisling, dr. ante pavelic (chief of the puppet croat state) under Hitler's orders.

The committee's information is that more than 200,000 serb and croat patriots have been slain; that more than 50,000 jews and tens of thousands of gypsies have died in the jasenovac camp near the River Sava, considered the worst concentration camp in Nazi Europe.

JAN 22 1944

~~Information~~ The committee has evidence that every day all the inhabitants of the camp were lined up. The Ustachi (pavelic troopers)

from the camp

Members of the anti-fascist assembly who escaped/assert that the ustachi (pavelic troopers) would kill ~~xx~~ scores of them before the eyes of their comrades before throwing their bodies into especially prepared kilns.

Evidence is also being collected on the "gas van" executions in Belgrade in May and June, 1943. Our information

is that at that time the Gestapo, aided by native collaborationists, killed 2,000 serbian patriots, including Boda Ribar, wife of young ivan ribar, whose father is head of the government set up ~~in~~ by Tito (marshal Josip Broz), and also members of the supreme command as well as hundreds of Jews. Young Ribar was killed by a German bomb last year.

apart from the mass murders there also are huge tracts of territory which have been completely burned down and devastated by the germans. a high allied officer with our army who rode 120 kilometers (75 miles) from the town of mazin to otacac in croatia declared that throughout the journey he did not see a single house still standing.

JAN 22 1944

the local liberation committee at glamoc, one of the richest districts in yugoslavia where fighting again was reported taking place in the last german offensive 50,000 sheep, ~~5,000~~ and 5,000 cattle were driven off by the enemy. in kordun where 125,000 peasants lived before the war an official census taken by the local committee revealed only 40,000 persons now are living in the district. the ~~xxxx~~ rest either were dead, had been carried off into slave

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labor in germany or were in our army.

our authorities do not confine themselves simply to collecting such information and evidence but also do postive constructive work under hard conditions now prevailing toward helping the people.

when the anti-fascist assembly, our supreme legislative political body, erected the national liberation as the previsional goverment with tito at the head a special department was set up for the reconstruction of the country in collaboration with big regional committees and especially with smaller local committees.

these local committees are the highest authority in each town or village. they are responsible for the political education of the inhabitants

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in the aims and doings of the liberation movement. they also are the highest administrative authorities in charge of the partisan home-guard in each village and they are empowered to try minor offenses.

JAN 22 1944

the schools which are open all day for children and at night for parents' "alphabet courses2 are under their control. a profound change in the life of the country is being made by these "alphabet courses." before the war some 60 per cent of the population was illiterate and in parts of the country which have been liberated for two years illiteracy has been stamped out.

their greatest work,however, has been done in the economic field. food is a vital problem.food is life or death. the committees assisted by women's and youth organizations in liberated territories have cultivated more land there than at any time before the war despite the great shortage of manpower and agricultural implements. part of the crops are sent to the army. the rest put aside as a reserve stock carefully hidden in secret dugouts for

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the exigencies of war.

many things are lacking. lard is short and sugar is absent.worse still there is no salt. in some parts of the mainland the people have not seen salt for more than a year. since a stretch of the dalmatian coast was liberated last autumn,however,17,000 tons of salt have been distributed and still are being distributed by the liberation committees.

in certain towns moreover the committee has taken a hand in rebuilding the most essential public buildings such as cultural centers, bathe and public kitchens. one brigade of the women's anti-fascist organisatio

rebuilt part of a railway line between drvar andjajce.

i should like to point out exactly how these committees are elected. it is important to remember they are elected by universal suffrage. all men and women above 18 by secret ballot and men in the army under 18 are eligible to vote. they say "who can fight for his country can vote for it." JAN 22 1944

frequently there are a number of candidates but the election generally goes to the man who has done the most for the liberation of the country and who gives promise of the a useful career in the national cause.

for the first time women have the right to vote as well as soldiers however far from their homes they are. every man elected to the committee can be thrown out if he neglects his duty and once a month at least the committee must meet to present an accounting of its actions to the electors in the manner of the american town meetings.

these committees exist,although secretly,in villages,towns,districts and national regions all over occupied territory. at the head of each

national group of serbs,croats,macedonians,slovenes and montenegrins is a national committee which in turn sends representatives to the anti-fascist council of national liberation of yugoslavia. this is the highest legislative and political body in the country and responsible for the election of the national committee (provisional government) with marshal tito at the head.

JAN 22 1944

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by william king

JAN 22 1944

ankara, jan. 20-(ap)-turkish war plans have been developed to the point where the step from neutrality to belligerency need take only a few hours.

day and night work by the general staff has brought both offensive and defensive arrangements by turkey up to the minute.

younger, and modern-minded officers have been placed in command of key units as well as on the general staff.

the army is keyed up with expectancy.

talks with the allies have given the turks a clear idea of how anglo-turkish forces might best coordinate their efforts.

coastal forces have been rushed toward completion.

despite all this , however, turkey's entry into the war still is dependent upon a myriad of extraneous conditions.

turkey will not enter the war against the axis unless she has what she considers adequate arms from anglo-american arsenals.

turkey frankly hopes the war will come to a sudden end and obviate the necessity of her participation.

HEADQUARTERS 14TH U.S. AIRFORCE IN CHINA, JAN.19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAJ. VITOLD URBANOWICZ, POLISH AIRFORCE ACE WHO REFUSED TO BE CONSIGNED TO AN EMBASSY DESK IN WASHINGTON, RECEIVED TODAY THE AMERICAN AIR MEDAL FROM MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT FOR HIS "COURAGE AND FIGHTING SKILL" AS A VOLUNTEER FIGHTER PILOT WITH THE U.S. AIRFORCE IN CHINA. JAN 22 1944

IN A BRIEF CEREMONY AT HIS HEADQUARTERS CHENNAULT PINNED THE RIBBON BELOW THE POLISH AND BRITISH DECORATIONS WON BY URBANOVICZ, WHO LED POLAND'S FAMED 303 SQUADRON IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN AND WHO WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN 15 NAZI PLANES CONFIRMED AND TWO PROBABLES.

IN TWO MONTHS WITH THE 14TH AIRFORCE THE 39-YEAR-OLD, BLUE-EYED, SANDY-HAIRED MAJOR HAS SHOT DOWN TWO JAPANESE PLANES AND PARTICIPATED IN NUMEROUS LOW-LEVEL MISSIONS, MOSTLY IN SUPPORT OF THE CHINESE

GROUND FORCES WHEN THEY WERE HARDPRESSED IN THE TUNGTING LAKE AREA.

URBANOWICZ NOW HAS BEEN ORDERED BACK TO BRITAIN. HE CAME TO CHINA ON LEAVE IN ORDER TO GET INTO BATTLE AFTER HE HAD TIRED OF THE INACTIVITY OF HIS POST AS ASSISTANT AIR ATTACHE OF THE POLISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON.

"THE PEOPLE IN AMERICA DON'T REALIZE WHAT A TOUGH TIME BOTH THE FLIERS AND GROUND MEN HAVE IN THE CHINA THEA[illegible]R," URBANOWICZ COMMENTED.

JAN 22 1944

ADV ALLIED HQ-NEW GUINEA ADD XXXARGIT

(MEANWHILE THE NAVY ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON THAT U.S.SUBMARINES HAD SUNK 12 MORE NIPPONESE MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE PACIFIC. CHUNGKING REPORTED TWO WERE SUNK BY AIR ACTION IN THE CHINA SEA. LONDON DISCLOSED THAT A BRITISH SUBMARINE HAD DESTROYED AN ENEMY LIGHT CRUISER AND THREE LARGE SUPPLY SHIPS IN THE NORTHERN APPROACHES TO MALACCA STRAIT, WHICH SEPARATES MALAYA AND SUMATRA.)

JAN 22 1944

THE LATEST VICTORY AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE SOUTHWEST AREA WAS THE DESTRUCTION OF AN AMMUNITION-LADEN VESSEL AND A FREIGHTER AT THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS IN THE BISMARCK SEA AND ANOTHER FREIGHTER IN HANSA BAY, OFF THE COAST OF NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA. THIS WAS ANNOUNCED IN FRIDAY'S COMMUNIQUE.

WHILE ALLIED WARPLANES THUS HUNTED OUT ENEMY SHIPPING TARGETS, OTHER STRONG AERIAL FORCES HAMMERED AT JAPANESE AIR CONCENTRATIONS. HEAVY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS HIT ON SUCCESSIVE DAYS AT WEWAK, ON THE NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA COAST. TWELVE ENMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND

JAN 22 1944

PROBABLY TWO MORE ON TUESDAY AND THREE ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST.

MORE THAN TWO SCORE BOMBERS, WITH HEAVY FIGHTER COVER, MADE ANOTHER SLASH AT WEWAK THE FOLLOWING DAY. JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES STREAKED INTO THE AIR AT THEIR APPROACH, NOT TO FIGHT BUT TO SEEK REFUGE IN A CLOUD BANK. THE BOMBERS STRUCK 133 TONS OF BOMBS AMID IMPORTANT GROUND TARGETS WHILE THE FIGHTERS VAINLY ROAMED THE SKIES IN SEARCH OF AN ENEMY PLANE.

THERE WAS A LULL IN GROUND ACTION IN ALL SECTORS.

ADV ALLIED HQ - NEW GUINEA - ADD XXXLISLAND

A 3,000-TON JAPANESE CARGO VESSEL WAS SUNK EARLY WEDNESDAY MORNING OFF MANAM ISLAND, NEAR HANSA BAY, NORTHEAST NEW GUINEA, BY A NAVY CATALINA'S DIRECT BOMB HIT.

MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS PLANTED 70 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON JAPANESE POSITIONS ALONG THE UPPER FARIA RIVER IN THE RAMU VALLEY, INLAND NEW GUINEA, WHERE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ARE SLOWLY PENETRATING RUGGED JUNGLE COUNTRY TOWARD THE COASTAL ENEMY BASE AT BOGADJIM, ABOUT 25 MILES TO THE NORTH.

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BY FRED HAMPSON (300)

GUADALCANAL, JAN.21-(AP)-MORE THAN 30 B-25 MEDIUM BOMBERS SLUGGED AT RABAUL'S TOBERA AIRDROME FROM TREE TOP HEIGHT TUESDAY, DESTROYING ONE PLANE AND RIDDLING 12 OTHERS ON THE GROUND AND STARTING FOUR LARGE FIRES.

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THE BOMBERS RECEIVED ONLY LIGHT AUTOMATIC FIRE IN RETURN, A NAVAL SPOKESMAN SAID. DURING THEIR WITHDRAWAL, HOWEVER, THEY WERE JUMPED BY 45 TO 50 ZEROS, ATTACKING IN TWO WAVES. TWENTY-ONE9 OF THE ENEMY FIGHTERS DEFINITELY WERE SHOT DOWN WITH ANOTHER A PROBABLE.

ATTEMPTING NEW TACTICS, THE ZEROS ATTACKED FROM LOW LEVEL AND THE ENTIRE ACTION WAS FOUGHT DOWNSTAIRS. THE B-25S WERE CREDITED WITH FOUR ZEROS AND ONE PROBABLE, AND OUR FIGHTERS WITH SEVENTEEN.

WE LOST ONE B-25 WHICH MADE A CRASHING LANDING IN THE WATER, AND ONE P-38 FIGHTER.

(THIS RAID WAS REPORTED IN FRIDAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS.)

MARINE CAPT.HAROLD SPEARS OF NEWARK,OHIO, SHOT DOWN THREE OF THE 17 JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED BY OUR FIGHTER PLANES.

SPEARS, WHO THUS RAN HIS TOTAL TO SEVEN AND BECAME AN ACE, WAS COVERING MEDIUM BOMBERS IN A LOW LEVEL STRIKE.

FIRST LT.JAMES MIRVINCAVE OF SCRANTON,PA., TURNED IN THE HIGH SCORE OF THE DAY FOR LIGHTNING PILOTS, BY SHOOTING DOWN THREE.

FIRST LT.CREIGHTON CHANDLER OF WEST POINT,MISS., GOT AN

JAN 22 1944

IN-LINE FIGHTER AT 200 FEET AND A ZERO AT 100. HE
SAW BOTH EXPLODE AND CRASH INTO THE WATER.

THE SAME DAY MARINE SECOND LT.GERARD H.WILLIAMS, SUMMIT,
N.J., GOT HIS FIRST ZERO--THE FIRST HE EVER SAW.

CAPT.ARTHUR R.CONANT, MARIDETTE,WIS. ALSO SHOT DOWN A
PLANE, HIS FOURTH.

BETWEEN JAN.8 AND 14, INCLUSIVE, ALLIED PLANES BASED IN THE
SOLOMONS HAVE STRUCK RABAUL NINE TIMES, BESIDES MAKING NECKLING
MISSIONS. BOMBS FELL ON RABAUL'S AIRDROMES OR HARBOR DAILY EXCEPT
ON JAN.8 AND WE SHOT DOWN 67 ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND DESTROYED EIGHT
ON THE GROUND, PLUS FOUR PROBABLES. OUR LOSSES WERE 15
PLANES, OF WHICH FIVE PILOTS AND CREWS RESCUED.

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GUADALCANAL,SOLOMONS,SATURDAY,JAN.22-(AP)-THIS SCREWBALL WAR ----

THERE WERE SOME DRUMS OF OIL ON THE BEACH AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY. A STORM WASHED SOME OUT TO SEA.

TO PREVENT THEM FROM FALLING INTO JAPANESE HANDS, A UNITED STATES DIVE BOMBER WAS SENT OUT TO DESTROY THEM.

BEFORE THE BOMBER COULD FULFILL ITS MISSION, JAPANESE ON THE EDGE OF THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD SPOTTED THE OIL BARRELS.

THEY MISTOOK THEM FOR SUBMARINES. SO THEY OPENED UP WITH THEIR ARTILLERY AND SANK THEM.

CANBERRA,JAN 21 (AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN TODAY DESCRIBED TODAY THE AGREEMENT REACHED AT THE AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND CONFERENCE AS A LANDMARK IN INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION IN THE PACIFIC IN DEVELOPMENT OF A JOINT FOREIGN POLICY.

"IF ANY OR ALL OF OUR OTHER NEIGHBORS IN THE PACIFIC FIND THEMSELVES IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES AS PUBLICLY DECLARED," CURTIN SAID AND IF THEY ACCEPT THE METHOD BY WHICH WE ARE ATTEMPTING TO APPLY THESE PRINCIPLES, THEY MAY BE ASSURED WE ARE EAGER TO COLLABORATE WITH THEM IN ENTERING A MORE EXTENSIVE REGIONAL UNDERSTANDING."

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT V.EVATT OF AUSTRALIA VIEWED THE CONFERENCE, HELD THIS WEEK, AS OF THE GREATEST VALUE FOR THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

THE AGREEMENT PROVIDED THAT NO FINAL PEACE SETTLEMENT SHOULD BE MADE WITH ANY ENEMY UNTIL ALL HOSTILITIES ARE COMPLETED. NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA WILL SEEK AGREEMENT WITH EACH OTHER ON ANY ARMISTICE AND WILL PARTICIPATE IN ANY ARMISTICE COMMISSION.

THEY DECLARED THAT JAPANESE TERRITORIES IN THE PACIFIC SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF ONLY WITH THE AGREEMENT OF NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, AND THAT THE DISPOSAL SHOULD BE PART OF THE GENERAL PACIFIC SETTLEMENT.

THEY PROPOSED ESTABLISHING A POST-WAR SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH PACIFIC ZONE OF DEFENSE BASED ON AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AND STRETCHING THROUGH THE ARC OF ISLANDS ABOVE AUSTRALIA FROM THE NORTHEAST OF THE COMMONWEALTH TO WESTERN SAMOA AND THE COOK ISLANDS.

JAN 8 JAN 22 1944

ABOARD A CARRIER IN SOUTH PACIFIC,JAN.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE LEGION OF MERIT HAS BEEN AWARDED TO COMDR.CHARLES BALLANCE BROOKS,JR., MEMPHIS,TENN., WHO WAS STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER IN THE CORAL SEA BATTLE OF MAY 4-8, 1942.

BROOKS WAS TRANSFERRED TO ANNAPOLIS AFTER 33 (Co) MONTHS IN THE PACIFIC.

UNDATED BERLIN RAIDS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 22 1944

HERE IS A BLOW-BY-BLOW ACCOUNT OF THE RAF RAIDS ON BERLIN SINCE THE LAUNCHING OF THE OBLITERATION CAMPAIGN ON NOV.18:

NOV.18-- GREATEST FORCE OF BOMBERS EVER SENT OVER GERMANY DIVIDES 2,500 TONS OF BOMBS BETWEEN BERLIN AND LUDWIGSHAFEN. THIRTY-TWO BOMBERS LOST

NOV.22---APPROXIMATELY 1,000 PLANES DROPPED

2,300 LONG TONS ON BERLIN ALONE IN WAR'S HEAVIEST RAID. THE

COST: 26 BOMBERS.

NOV.29--BERLINERS DIVED INTO THEIR SHELTERS AGAIN UNDER HAIL OF AN ESTIMATED 1,400 LONG TONS. TWENTY BOMBERS MISSING.

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NOV.26--THE RAIDERS SPLIT THEIR FORCES BETWEEN BERLIN AND STUTTGART, BUT BERLIN ONCE AGAIN GOT SOME 1,000 TONS. THIRTY-TWO BOMBERS MISSING.

DEC.2--IN A 30 MINUTES, THE RAF LAID 1,500 TONS OVER THE CITY WITH A LOSS OF 41 PLANES.

DEC. 3--LEIPZIG HIT WITH 1,500 TONS AFTER A FEINT AT BERLIN. TWENTY-THREE BOMBERS LOST.

DEC. 16--BERLIN AGAIN TO THE TUNE OF 1,500 TONS WITH 30 BOMBERS MISSING.

DEC.29--BERLIN AND CENTRAL GERMANY WITH 1,000 TONS. SEVENTEEN LOST.

DEC.29--TWO THOUSAND TONS ELSEWHERE THIS TIME ALL ON BERLIN. TWENTY PLANES LOST IN THIS AND OTHER OPERATIONS.

JAN.1--THE NEW YEAR STARTS WITH ANOTHER 1,000 TONS ON BERLIN AND A SIDE BLOW AT HAMBURG. TWENTY-EIGHT LOST.

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JAN.2--ANOTHER THOUSAND TONS. TWENTY-SEVEN BOMBERS MISSING.

JAN.20--THE 11TH OF THE BIG RAIDS.

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER (330)

JAN 22 1944

WASHINGTON,JAN 21-(AP)-GERMAN PEACE FEELERS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE BRITISH ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS AND MORE ARE CERTAIN TO BE MADE IN THE FUTURE, DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HERE ARE CONVINCED.

BUT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, IN FULL AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS, HAS TAKEN AND WILL TAKE NONE OF THE PROPOSALS SERIOUSLY UNTIL THE GERMANS GET READY FOR UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

WHETHER OFFICIALLY INSPIRED OR NOT, THE GERMANS MADE THEIR FIRST PEACE MOVE IN MAY, 1941, WHEN RUDOLF HESS, THEN NO. 2, MAN IN THE NAZI PARTY, MADE HIS DRAMATIC FLIGHT TO THE BRITISH ISLES. HESS WOUND UP IN A HOSPITAL PRISON. A BROKEN MAN. THE BRITISH WERE

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NOT INTERESTED IN DOING BUSINESS WITH HIM.

SINCE THAT TIME, "PEACE TALK" HAS BEEN IN CIRCULATION ALMOST CONSTANTLY, ESPECIALLY IN THE WORLD'S NEUTRAL CAPITALS -- ANKARA, MADRID, STOCKHOLM AND OTHERS. WHAT AUTHORITY SUCH TALK CARRIES IS ALWAYS QUESTIONABLE.

JAN 22 1944

IT MAY SPRING FROM INQUIRIES MADE BY GERMAN DIPLOMATS OR UNAUTHORIZED BUSINESS MEN, OR BY ACTUAL BUT INFORMAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT. DIRECTED TO NEUTRALS, THE INQUIRIES ARE PASSED ON TO ONE OR MORE ALLIED PERSONS--OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL--AND THE REACTION REPORTED BACK TO THE GERMANS.

SOMETIMES, IT IS BELIEVED, THE GERMANS PUT OUT FEELERS MERELY TO GAIN GENERAL WAR INFORMATION; SOMETIMES THEY ACTUALLY HOPE THE WAY MAY BE OPENED FOR A DEAL -- PERHAPS A DEAL THAT WOULD SPLIT THE ALLIED CAMP.

IT IS NOT CONSIDERED BEYOND THE REALM OF POSSIBILITY THAT BRITISH OR AMERICAN INDIVIDUALS, OPERATING WITHOUT THE AUTHORITY OF THEIR GOVERNMENT, MIGHT ON OCCASION HAVE MADE DIRECT CONTACT WITH AN ENEMY CITIZEN. BUT SUCH A MEETING WOULD BE OF NO CONSEQUENCE EXCEPT TO LAY THE CONFEREES UPON TO GRAVE CHARGES OF DEALING WITH THE ENEMY.

WHETHER ANY SUCH OCCURRENCE LAY BEHIND MOSCOW'S RECENT PRAVDA STORY OF SEPARATE PEACE RUMORS IS PROBLEMATICAL, BUT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CATEGORICALLY DENIED THAT ANY OFFICIALS HAD ENGAGED IN SUCH ACTIVITY.

WASHINGTON,JAN 21-(AP)-HARRY HOPKINS, WHITE HOUSE CONFIDANTE WHO HAS CHARGED THAT HIS NAME WAS FORGED TO A LETTER RELATING TO WENDELL WILLKIE'S POSSIBLE RENOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY BY THE REPUBLICANS THIS YEAR, TODAY MADE A VOLUNTARY APPEARANCE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING THE LETTER.

RECENTLY ILL WITH INFLUENZA, HOPKINS LEFT HIS BED IN NAVAL HOSPITAL TO TESTIFY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MYSTERIOUS LETTER, CURRENTLY PROVIDING THE CAPITAL WITH A PRIME TOPIC OF CONVERSATION, AND SPECULATION. THE WITNESS LOOKED FAR FROM WELL, BUT TOLD REPORTERS HE FELT "SO-SO."

OFFICIALS IN CHARGE OF THE INVESTIGATION SAID HE HAD NOT BEEN SUBPOENAED.

JAN 22 1944

new york, jan. 21-(ap)-the polish telegraph agency said today that underground sources had reported chaos spreading through eastern poland as the result of the germans' retreat.

THE AGENCY GAVE THIS PICTURE:

russians and ukrainians evacuated from around berdichev and vapnitsa are being driven along on foot by the nazis, clogging the roads, and thousands are dying from hunger, cold and exhaustion, it was disclosed.

VILNA

milan and the surrounding neighborhood are

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overflowing with near0starving civilians, living in desperate conditions. the german authorities have undertaken to move the refugees farther west, but the transport system has broken down.

meanwhile the nazis are seizing all available stores of grain and shipping them to the reich and factories have been shut down and the machinery taken away.

JAN 22 1944

wolhynia has become the center of migration for hundreds of thousands of fugitives from every part of the front, with facilities inadequate for their care. pat jb 1030aew

NEW YORK, JAN.21-(AP)-A NEW CENTRALIZED CONTROL AGENCY HAS BEEN SET UP IN INDO-CHINA TO SUPERVISE XXX "ALL ASPECTS OF PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF RUBBER", XXXXXXXXXXXXXX THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX FOUR DAYS AGO THE CONTROLLED SAIGON RADIO ANNOUNCED A SHARP DECLINE IN BOTH PRODUCTION AND EXPORT.

JAN 22 1944

NEW YORK, JAN.21-(AP)-THE JAPANESE XXX HAVE FORMED AN OLD FOLKS CLUB WITH WHICH PERSONS LESS THAN 60 MAY AFFILIATE THEMSELVES ONLY AS "PROBATIONARY MEMBERS," THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION IS DESIGNED FOR "THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LONGEVITY" AND DEDICATED TO ACTIVITIES WHICH MIGHT "PROLONG THE AVERAGE LIFE OF THE JAPANESE TO 100 YEARS AND THEREBY INCREASE THE JAPANESE POPULATION TO 500,000,000," SAID THE PROPAGANDA BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

KENJI MURO, 74, A RETIRED LIEUTENANT GENERAL, WAS NAMED FIRST PRESIDENT.

BY-LAWS WERE SAID TO SPECIFY THAT PERSONS BETWEEN 60 AND 69 BECOME "ORDINARY" MEMBERS AND THOSE BETWEEN 70 AND 79 RANK AS

"REGULAR" MEMBERS WHILE HONEST-TO-GOODNESS OLDSTERS OF NOT LESS THAN 80 ARE ACCORDED "HONORARY" xRANK. STANDING.

NEW YORK, JAN.21-(AP)-DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS SOUGHT BY INCREASING NUMBERS OF SERVICEMEN ARE CAUSING A MAJOR LEGAL PROBLEM, WHICH NEEDS ATTENTION BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT, JACKSON A.DYKMAN TOLD THE NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION TODAY.

JAN 22 1944

"I AM GETTING ON AN AVERAGE OF A LETTER A DAY FROM MEN ON THE FIGHTING FRONTS AND IN CAMPS, TELLING ME SOMETHING ABOUT THEIR WIVES AND SAYING THEY WOULD LIKE ME TO GET DIVORCES OR ANNULMENTS," DYKMAN SAID. "THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS CREATED THE IMPRESSION AMONG THE SERVICEMEN THAT ALL A SERVICEMAN HAS TO DO IS JUST WRITE A LETTER TO A LAWYER AND GET A POSTCARD BACK DIVORCING HIM."

HE SAID THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAD BEEN ASKED TO SET UP MACHINERY TO SETTLE SUCH CASES BUT "REFUSES TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT."

DYKMAN, A BROOKLYN LAWYER, IS UNOPPOSED FOR ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION TOMORROW.

NEW YORK, JAN 21-(AP)-PLANS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, INVOLVING EXPENDITURE OF $1,000,000,000 FOR HIGHER EDUCATION OF QUALIFIED ARMED SERVICE VETERANS, AND OF THE NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF REGENTS, CALLING FOR AN $80,000,000 POST-WAR EDUCATION PROGRAM, HAD THE ENDORSEMENT TODAY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

JAN 22 1944

THE ASSOCIATION, CLOSING ITS ANNUAL TWO-DAY MEETING HERE YESTERDAY, ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS SUPPORTING THE PLANS AND OUTLINED PROCEDURES WHICH, IN THE OPINION OF THE COLLEGE PRESIDENTS PRESENT, WOULD ASSURE BEST RESULTS.

JAN 22 1944

THE REGENTS PROPOSAL TO INCREASE FACILITIES OF EXISTING STATE-SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS, ANNOUNCED BY THE BOARD LAST DECEMBER, MET WITH THE ASSOCIATION'S APPROVAL. THE PLAN PROVIDED FOR FOUR-YEAR SCHOLARSHIPS OD $350 A YEAR EACH FOR 48,000 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF 22 VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

WITH RESPECT TO CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION PROVIDING HIGHER EDUCATION FOR VETERANS, THE ASSOCIATION URGED THAT SUPERVISION BE ENTRUSTED PREDOMINANTLY TO EDUCATORS OF RECOGNIZED STANDING, APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND FUNCTIONING THROUGH THE U.S.OFFICE OF EDUCATION. USE OF EXISTING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING WHERE POSSIBLE WAS URGED, AS WELL AS ACTUAL ADMINISTRATION BY AGENCIES DESIGNATED OR CREATED BY THE SEPARATE STATES.

THE ASSOCIATION VOTED AGAINST ENDORSING A PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICS AT SYRACUSE, N.Y., AND DISAPPROVED "THE SPECIALIZING OF THE CURRICULUM OF ANY ONE VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE IN AN ATTEMPT TO MEET STATE-WIDE INTERESTS IN A GIVEN SPECIALTY." DISAPPROVED ALSO WAS A PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS ON LONG ISLAND BECAUSE "THERE IS NOW A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF STATE-SUPPORTED TEACHERS COLLEGES."

NEW YORK, JAN.21-(AP)-A PROTESTANT ORGANIZATION CLAIMING 25,000,000 MEMBERS ASSERTED TODAY THAT A POST-WAR WORLD ORGANIZATION MUST BE "CURATIVE AND CREATIVE, NOT MERELY REPRESSIVE" IF IT IS TO BE BACKED SOLIDLY BY CHRISTIAN FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE COMMISSION ON A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES MADE THE STATEMENT WHICH IT SAID WAS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL.

JAN 22 1944

"WITH RESPECT TO PARTICULAR SETTLEMENTS THERE ARE SOME PROPOSALS SO CLEARLY VIOLATIVE OF THE MORAL LAW THAT THE CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE COULD NEVER ACQUIESCE THEREIN," THE STATEMENT SAID.

"THE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE OF THIS NATION EXPECT THAT THEIR GOVERNMENT WILL REJECT THEM AND STRIVE EARNESTLY AND COMPETENTLY FOR PARTICULAR SETTLEMENTS WHICH WILL BE JUST AND CONDUCIVE TO PERMANENT CONCORD."

THE COMMISSION DID NOT NAME THE PROPOSALS IT OPPOSED.

IT SAID AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE DESIGNED, NOT TO MAINTAIN A FAULTY WORLD STATUS, BUT TO SEEK INVENTIVELY TO ERADICATE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC MALADJUSTMENTS, SPIRITUAL AND INTELLECTUAL DEFICIENCIES, AND INADEQUACIES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, "WHICH BASICALLY CAUSE WAR."

"WE URGE," THE STATEMENT CONTINUED, "OUR PUBLIC LEADERS TO TAKE STEPS TO ENDOW THE PROJECTED WORLD ORGANIZATION WITH RESPONSIBILITIES THAT ARE CURATIVE AND CREATIVE AND NOT MERELY REPRESSIVE. THAT IS THE ONLY TYPE OF WORLD ORGANIZATION WHICH, IN OUR JUDGMENT, THE CHRISTIAN FORCES OF OUR NATION WILL SOLIDLY SUPPORT.

"WE URGE OUR PEOPLE TO REMAIN UNITED AND VIGOROUS TO ACHIEVE SUCH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND AMERICAN PARTICIPATION THEREIN."

NEW YORK, JAN. 21-(AP)-CHAIRMAN WILLIAM H. DAVIS OF THE WAR LABOR BOARD FORESEES A NEED FOR A POSTWAR LABOR BOARD TO FOSTER INDUSTRIAL PEACE AND FOR A CONTINUANCE OF FINAL AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT IN MANAGEMENT-EMPLOYE DISPUTES.

JAN 22 1944

SUCH A BOARD, OUTLINED BRIEFLY LAST NIGHT IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, A RESEARCH ORGANIZATION WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF BUSINESS EXECUTIVES, WOULD BE EMPOWERED TO MAKE "FINAL AND BINDING DECISIONS."

TRIPARTITE--REPRESENTING LABOR, MANAGEMENT AND THE PUBLIC AS DOES THE PRESENT WLB--THE POSTWAR AGENCY WOULD CONSIDER DISPUTES TAKEN TO IT, AND ALSO WOULD ACT AS AN ADVISORY AGENCY TO PREVENT STRIKES, DAVIS SAID.

MANAGEMENT AND LABOR SPEAKERS AT THE FORUM ON POSTWAR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AGREED THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD ACT AS FINAL ARBITER, EACH REFERRING TO DESIRABILITY OF IT AS "UMPIRE" AND THE DANGER OF IT AS "CZAR."

H.W. PRENTIS, JR., PRESIDENT OF ARMSTRONG CORK CO. AND FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, CALLED FOR DRASTIC REVISION OF PRESENT LAWS AFFECTING MANAGEMENT AND LABOR RELATIONSHIPS TO GRANT EMPLOYERS MORE FREEDOM OF ACTION.

HE SPECIFICALLY OPPOSED "COMPULSORY ARBITRATION, INDUSTRY-WIDE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND THE CLOSED SHOP," ASSERTING THE FIRST "WILL LEAD

30.24 — 12005

JAN 22 1944

STRAIGHT TO SOME FORM OF THE CORPORATIVE STATE -- FASCISM."

ROBERT J. WATT, INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, SAID COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SHOULD BE "FAIR DEALING UNHAMPERED BY ONE-MAN CZARS, ANONYMOUS SPOKESMEN AND BUREAUCRATIC PREACHERS WHO KNOW ALL THE PRICES AND NONE OF THE VALUES."

"I DON'T FEEL TOO COMFORTABLE AS TO WHAT THE COMPLEXION OF THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE IN THE POSTWAR YEARS," WATT DECLARED.

HE SAID HE REGRETTED "THAT THE PATERNALISTIC INSTINCTS OF THE PRESENT LEADERS SEEM TO, PARTICULARLY IN RECENT MONTHS, HAVE LED THEM INTO THE MISTAKE OF LETTING THE PALACE GUARDS TRY TO MANIPULATE AND RESTRAIN THE FULL FUNCTIONING OF INDEPENDENT TRADE UNIONS."
HE SUGGESTED INSTEAD THAT IMPARTIAL ARBITRATION "IS JUST ABOUT AS FAR AS GOVERNMENT SHOULD GO."

AS TYPICAL OF THE AREAS IN WHICH HE FELT MANAGEMENT AND LABOR SHO LD WORK WITHOUT GOVERNMENT, WATT PROPOSED MUTUAL STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, OF COMPETITIVE EFFICIENCY AND OF GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES.

NEW YORK, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICAL SCIENCES TONIGHT ANNOUNCED LT.COL.JOSEPH J.GEORGE, CHIEF OF THE SPECIAL STUDIES DIVISION, WEATHER DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES, AS THE WINNER OF THE ROBERT M.LOSEY AWARD FOR 1943. JAN 22 1944

THE AWARD, IN RECOGNITION OF HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE SCIENCE OF METEOROLOGY AS APPLIED TO AERONAUTICS, WILL BE PRESENTED TO GEORGE BY COMMANDER F.W.REICHELDERFER, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU, AT A DINNER IN NEW YORK ON JAN. 24.

GEORGE, WHO ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES AND THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, IS AT PRESENT ON LEAVE FROM EASTERN AIR LINES, OF WHICH HE IS CHIEF METEOROLOGIST.

THE AWARD, IN THE FORM OF A CERTIFICATE, HONORS THE MEMORY OF CAPT. ROBERT MOFFAT LOSEY, THE FIRST UNITED STATES OFFICER KILLED IN WORLD WAR II. LOSEY, A METEOROLOGICAL OFFICER, MET DEATH AT DOMBAS, NORWAY, ON APRIL 21, 1940, WHILE SERVING AS AN OFFICIAL OBSERVER.

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JERSEY CITY,N.J.,JAN.21-(AP)-MAYOR FRANK HAGUE SAID TODAY THE NEW JERSEY DELEGATION TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVETION WOULD BE INSTRUCTED TO VOTE FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SHOULD THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE SEEK A FOURTH TERM. JAN 22 1944

IF THE PRESIDENT DECIDES AGAINST RUNNING AGAIN, HAGUE SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, THE NEW JERSEY DELEGATES WOULD FAVOR ANY CANDIDATE SELECTED BY MR. ROOSEVELT FOR THE NOMINATION.

HAGUE, NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN FROM NEW JERSEY, PLANNED TO LEAVE TONIGHT FOR WASHINGTON TO ATTEND A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN CONVENTION COMMITTEE WHICH WILL SELECT THE SITE AND DATE OF THE 1944 NATIONAL MEETING.

THE JERSEY CITY MAYOR PREDICTED THAT IF THE PRESIDENT CHOSE TO RUN AGAIN MR. ROOSEVELT WOULD SWEEP NEW JERSEY.

30.24 — 12007

RARITAN,N.J.,JAN.21-(AP)-MARINE SGT. JOHN BASILONE, WHO WON THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR FOR KILLING 38 JAPANESE ON GUADALCANAL, IS ON THE FIRST LEG OF A RETURN TO ACTION OVERSEAS.

BASILONE, WHO IS NOW EN ROUTE TO CAMP PENDELTON, CALIF. JAN 1944 REQUESTED TRANSFER TO A FIGHTING FRONT FROM AN ASSIGNMENT AS A MACHINE GUN INSTRUCTOR, A POST HE HAS HELD SINCE HIS RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY.

"THERE'S STILL A BIG JOB TO BE DONE OVER THERE AND I WANT TO BE IN AT THE FINISH," SGT. BASILONE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD HIS SUPERIORS. DURING A RECENT LEAVE AT HOME HE COMPLAINED TO FRIENDS HE WAS TIRED OF BEING PLACED ON EXHIBIT AS A HERO.

Allies Land Behind Nazi Lines Near Rome, Outflank Five Divisions on Cassino Front

JAN 23 1944

TROOPS GO ASHORE TO OUTFLANK FOE IN DARING ATTACK

Germans Taken by Surprise As Powerful American, British Army Strikes.

ALLIES SEIZE HARBOR

WES GALLAGHER

'Satisfactory Progress' Reported as Hold on Beachhead Becomes Secure.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 22.—(AP) American and British troops by the thousands landed practically without opposition on the beaches south of Rome and moved inland today in a daring, successful seaborne blow that completely surprised the Germans and deeply outflanked the powerful "Gustav" and "Adolf Hitler" defense lines.

The Germans placed the scene 16 to 28 miles south of Rome on a 30-mile flat coast between the Tiber river mouth and the resort town of Nettuno, and they admitted loss of Nettuno harbor.

Allied headquarters merely said it was south of Rome but officially described the assault as "another phase in our objective to take Rome." The landings caught the Nazis by "complete surprise" and "constitute a grave menace" to enemy communications, headquarters said.

Meet Slight Resistance

Troops who splashed ashore met "slight" resistance and are making "satisfactory progress" in their drive inland, it was announced hours after the pre-dawn onslaught.

Admittedly a hazardous gamble, the great amphibious stroke that ended the Italian deadlock was timed perfectly with a new general Fifth army offensive on the land front which fully occupied the stubborn German Tenth army.

(The NBC correspondent in Naples reported that the Germans facing the old front in the Liri valley "have started to break, and enemy vehicles now are reported moving northward).

Kenneth Dixon, Associated Press correspondent who flew over the beaches south of Rome said German anti-aircraft fire at a road junction town was so slight that the Nazis either were dispersing their weapons or retreating.

Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent who accompanied the amphibious force as representative of the combined American press, wrote that the 2 a. m. landing "was so easy and simply done and caught the Germans so completely by surprise that as I write this dispatch six hours after the landing, American troops are literally standing with their mouths open and shaking their heads in utter amazement."

"I still don't believe it," a Fifth army infantryman, veteran of other amphibious operations, told him.

While landing craft swarmed onto the beaches of Rome's one-time bathing resorts, Allied airmen said German air activity was practically non-existent.

Troops Drive Inland

The battle-wise British and American troops lost no time in taking advantage of the situation by smashing straight inland toward the Appian way and the roads leading to Rome. Severing of these routes, 12 and 22 miles from the coast, would trap the bulk of the German Tenth army, 13 divisions strong, and leave the path to Rome itself virtually undefended.

There appeared to be little chance that the enemy could bring other divisions southward from the Po valley to protect Rome over the bomb-blasted roads and railways. However, a violent German counterattack was expected to develop in a desperate effort to stave off what might become a Nazi catastrophe.

To assure this, Allied heavy bombers today attacked railroad yards at Arezzo, Peruggia, Terni and Pontevorvo. The first three are 100, 80 and 50 miles north of Rome, while Pontecorvo is one of the points on the "Adolf Hitler" line six miles behind the "Gustav line" fighting front. Still further to seal off the Tenth army from the scene of the Rome coast landings, heavy bombers also attacked the road defile at Terracina on the coast below the landings.

Firm establishment of the beachheads below Rome was apparently far easier than at Salerno last September, and allowed a quick drive inland.

The secret of the success apparently was close coordination with the new ground offensive and the uninterrupted Allied air onslaught.

Fifth Army Attacks

While the big fleet of landing craft, escorted by American, British, Greek, Dutch and French warships, moved in toward the beaches before dawn this morning, the Fifth army erupted all along its front to the southeast in a furious all-out assault from French positions in the mountains above Sant' Elia to British lines along the coast.

This assault, with the air offensive that already had knocked out all but one of Rome's airfields and smashed German communications, was successfully designed to pin the Nazis in their defensive lines and insure the triumph of the great amphibious operation.

At the first peep of dawn Allied planes began continuous cover over the new beachheads and the Tyrrhenian sea route for reinforcements and supplies.

From the German acknowledgements it was apparent that the Allies had side-stepped the easily-defended Pontine marshes and driven onto the solid beaches farther north. Only a few scattered hills bar the route to Rome, in contrast with mile after mile of towering sable-toothed mountains on the cross-Italy fronts of the Fifth and Eighth armies.

The landings threaten to close the only escape roads left to the German Tenth army at the Rome bottleneck if the Nazis should try to pull out of the mountain defense system. These roads are 12 and 22 miles from Rome at Guidonia."

Railways Blocked

The spokesman said railway blocks in the Rome area were "for the most part still effective" and that all railways in the Florence area had been severed except for one. Thus, he said, "it is impossible for the German air force to undertake sustained activity."

For good measure Allied bombers attacked air fiedls in the Marseille area where the Germans are known to have based planes that use their radio-controlled glider bombs. The objective of the air forces was to isolate the battle-front both from reinforcements and supplies and from German air power.

Success of this broad program was confirmed by pilots returning from missions covering the landing miles from Nettuno harbor and may be much nearer present Allied positions, as field reports said the landing forces were driving swiftly and steadily inland.

It has been estimated there are 12 to 13 German divisions engaging the Allies below the scene of the landings.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander of Allied forces on the central Mediterranean front, thus used the Allies' best developed technique of warfare—the amphibious landing—to break the Italian stalemate and threaten close to 200,000 Germans with entrapment.

A special communique late today named American Rear Admiral Frank J. Lowry, of New York as commander of the entire naval phase of the operation, with Rear Admiral Thomas Troubridge of the British navy directing British naval forces under him.

For more than a week Allied bombers and fighters of every description have been concentrating on German airdromes and communications in preparation for the landing, and late today an air force spokesman said photographs showed "all fighter bases of any consequence in the Rome area are inoperative except for one three forces. They said they had found no enemy aircraft and that there was little or no enemy artillery fire from the shore, although several Allied warships were firing continuous broadsides into targets several miles inland.

The Germans may repair some rail lines for varying periods but the present almost total dislocation was of extreme importance to the Tiber landings. Experts said the transportation blocking by the Fifteenth air force was one of the most complete jobs ever done, and while that force was working 150 miles north of Rome the Twelfth air force operated directly north of the city against both transport and airfields.

Large Force Used

The landing forces were British and American and numbered in the thousands, but details were not disclosed.

In the integrated attacks by the Fifth army along the land front American troops forced their way across the Rapido river while French forces wrested two mountains from the enemy and the British captured additional villages on the north bank of the Garigliano river.

The Germans, preoccupied with

this onset, launched several fierce counterattacks supported by tanks, only to be taken by surprise by the amphibious flanking attack.

The crossing of the Rapido river by the Americans was accomplished near San Angelo where the stream is 120 feet wide. With boats and field bridges they crossed the river only to run into a mine field and withering fire from well-entrenched Nazis. At latest reports they were battling the Germans in the area about three miles south of Cassino. American patrols which had crossed the Rapido earlier had predicted the fierce opposition that the main body met today.

This forward movement was pressed along a 20-mile front. On the north shore of the Garigliano, where the British established a bridgehead early in the week, they gained more ground, taking Trimonsueli and Vandra and fighting stiff German opposition in the Castelforte area. One German counterattack forming at Castelforte was broken up by Allied artillery.

There was no word from the Eighth army front but the German-controlled Vichy radio said a regrouping of Allied forces around Ortona indicated preparations for a large scale offensive there.

headquarters reported.

The landing was a complete surprise and "constitutes a grave menace" to German lines of communication, it was stated officially.

The official statement said only that it had been "south of Rome."

A German broadcast heard here said the Allies went ashore between the mouth of the Tiber river, 16 miles southwest of Rome, and Nettuno, 30 miles to the southeast, and the same distance from Rome, and had occupied Nettuno harbor.

(This would imply the Allies were somewhere between 16 and 30 miles from Rome, depending upon where they actually went ashore.)

Marshes Sidestepped

From the German announcement it was apparent the Fifth Army had sidestepped the easily-defended Pontine Marshes protecting Rome, and that only a few scattered hills stood between the landing forces and the Eternal City—in contrast to the towering mountains on the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts to the south.

The plunge threatens to close the escape roads of the German Tenth Army at the Rome bottleneck if the Nazis try to withdraw. These roads are 12 and 22 miles from Nettuno

British forces captured more villages on the north bank of the Garigliano.

The Nazis launched several fierce counter-attacks on this front.

Supplies Sped Ashore

American Rangers and British Commandos of the Fifth Army spearheaded the new leapfrog landing, the biggest sea-borne attack in Italy since the invasion at Salerno in September.

All the experience of Italian and Sicilian invasion jumps strengthened the new sea-borne plunge. The first wave spread over the beachhead, and the invading fleet sped supplies ashore.

Whole Picture Changed

The invasion changed the entire picture in Italy, placing Allied troops behind as well as in front of the enemy in that area, and the next 24 hours will probably make the Germans decide whether to stay in the pocket and fight it out or withdraw northward.

Apparently they had no great force in place to oppose the landings.

Moon, wind and light were considered in picking the hour of the attack. The troops had several hours of night in which to get into good positions ashore.

Reinforcements Rushed

An Allied officer said that stiffer resistance could be expected as soon as the Germans recovered from their surprise.

As soon as the first troops swept ashore, the whole invasion machinery began moving at top speed. Reinforcements waded to the shore and the task of getting guns, ammunition and supplies to the beach started.

The Allies were in the rear of the "Gustav Line" along the Garigliano and Rapido rivers, against which the Fifth Army has been battering for ten days, and the "Adolf Hitler" line thrown up some six miles behind this.

New Invasion Perils Nazis' Two Lines Of Defense

JAN 23 1944 KENNEDY

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 22 (AP)—A mighty American-British invasion force, vaulting up the Italian west coast, landed successfully before dawn today deep behind the Nazi lines—Berlin said less than than 30 miles below Rome—and tonight an official announcement said enemy resistance had been slight.

"Satisfactory progress" has been made by the troops since landing on the beaches, the statement said, an indication that the Alies were pushing inland toward the lifelines of the Germans' winter fortifications in the Gustav and Adolf Hitler lines to the south.

American, British, Greek, French and Dutch naval guns thundered broadsides and Allied planes threw in a powerful aerial cover to protect the beachhead, several miles long.

The naval forces were under the command of a United States admiral, Frank Jacob Lowry, while a British admiral, Thomas Hops Troubridge, was in charge of ships landing British troops.

Rail Lines Blocked

The air blows knocked out "all airfields in the Rome area except one" and blocked enemy lines supplying the capital from the north,

harbor.

Yanks Cross Rapido

The thrust was commanded by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark under the direction of the new commander of central Mediterranean forces in Italy, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander.

It was coupled with a general assault from General Clark's Fifth Army front farther south along a 15-mile line. American troops forced their way across the Rapido river near Cassino against "withering fire," French troops seized two mountains in the same area, and

Hardly a Shot Fired in Landing, Colonel Wonders if War's Over

JAN 23 1944

By Don Whitehead

An Associated Press Correspondent

For the combined American press.

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Jan. 22.—We walked in behind the German lines with hardly a shot being fired, in a most sensational amphibious operation. It was so easy and simply done and caught the Germans so completely by surprise that as I write this dispatch six hours after the landing American troops are literally standing with their mouths open and shaking their heads in amazement.

without even simulated opposition. And Army men praised the manner in which the Navy got them ashore right on schedule.

"Maybe," said Lieutenant Colonel Edgar C. Doleman, "the war is over and we don't know it."

"I still don't believe it," said a 5th Army infantryman who had made other amphibious landings.

The doughboys swarmed ashore at 2 a. m. expecting to have to fight their way in over the beach through barbed wire and mine fields. I landed with the second wave at 2:10 a. m. Then we began walking, expecting each moment that the enemy would open fire. But we just walked. Nothing happened in my sector. There were only a few scattered shots fired and most of them came from our own tense troops.

To our north there was a sound of gunfire, but it was very light and at this early stage there was every indication that Lieutenant General Mark Clark's 5th Army had pulled a brilliant maneuver to hit the enemy from the side and open the road to Rome.

The next few hours will decide that, when the expected German counter-attack develops.

Moving swiftly in from the beach, troops in this sector reached their objectives without even making contact with the enemy except for opposition from two or three Germans.

At dawn a swarm of fighter planes swept over to give protection to the invasion fleet. Even

before dawn the artillery, armor and advanced guns were ashore and rolling into position. The whole thing was like a perfectly co-ordinated practice maneuver

ADVANCE OF ALLIES VIEWED BY FLYERS

Writer In Bombing Plane Sees Only Troops Pushing Ahead

JAN 23 1944

By KENNETH L. DIXON

An Advanced Air Base in Italy, Jan. 22 (AP)—From the air the Allied troops who started the surprise landing far behind the German line on the western coast of central Italy appeared to be still moving steadily forward late this afternoon and as yet meeting no major enemy opposition.

I flew over the beachhead shortly before 4 o'clock, riding the plexiglass nose of a Boston glide-bomber on a mission to crumble the buildings of the town of Frosinone into the streets to block Highway 6—the road to Rome—so that German supplies and reinforcements from the Cassino front couldn't reach the area.

No Shells Falling

As a hitchhiker on the successful mission of these Havocs of the 12th Air Support Command I noted these things:

Landing craft were streaming in to the shore in the American sector of the beachhead.

No shells were falling in their area as they approached.

There were no artillery flashes visible from the inland areas still occupied by the enemy.

The only major movement I could see—with fieldglasses from 10,000 feet—was friendly forces pushing forward.

Allies Dominate Skies

The skies still were dominated by our planes; the only questionable aircraft we encountered were four unidentified planes which were believed to be ME-109s. They did not attack us.

The road junction town we attacked, which only this morning was such a hot flak alley that it shot up several strafing Invaders who were clearing the way for the landing troops, troubled us with only scattered ineffective ack-ack as we passed over, indicating that the Germans were either dispersing their anti-aircraft fire or retreating.

As a matter of fact our formations led by Lieut. Karl Block, of San Francisco, was not even shot at up to the time Staff Sergeant John H. Baker, one of our gunners from Youngstown, Ohio, yelled: "On the way! On the way! Everything okay! Everything okay!"

All Return Safely

The same was true of the formation in front of us. The third flight just behind us caught only scattered flak and all the aircraft returned safely after at least temporarily blocking the road junction about 30 miles from the beachhead.

Lieut. John V. Budekiewicz, of Dorchester, Mass., our pilot, and Staff Sergeant Floran Laone, of Zwolle, La., our other gunner, both were amazed. Previous missions over the area had resulted in "flak so thick you could walk on it."

Expected Plenty Of Flak

But we went in free of flak and I watched the old 47th Bomb Group boys, the same gang which was credited with finally stopping the Kasserine Pass rout, lay their eggs right on Frosinone, knocking the buildings down.

Col. Malcolm Green, San Francisco, the group commanding officer who flew as gunner in the lead ship this afternoon, and Major Marion J. Akers, 23-year-old Iowan, told the airmen at the pre-mission briefing the importance of their target—and the likelihood we would fly into plenty of ack-ack.

But we didn't, although we "sweated out" all the way from the beachhead point where we roared in from the sea to the town itself.

At the beachhead I saw several landing craft up on the shore. Due to thin clouds about 4,000 feet high which served as protective cover for the warships I only saw half a dozen or so warships out from under the clouds.

From then on until we went weaving and twisting up to the bombrun, dodging the flak that wasn't there, the only activity visible was that of American troops and equipment moving forward.

Thick With Allied Planes

The skies were thick with Allied planes. We were escorted by Spitfires of the 12th Air Support Command. En route to the target we encountered other Spitfires as well as Invaders, Warhawks, Marauders, Flying Fortresses and countless other friendly aircraft which I could not immediately identify.

Lieut. Maurice Nordlund, 20-year-old photo reconnaissance pilot from Tacoma, Wash., told of seeing two Focke-Wulfs bomb the beach and strafe the landing craft. Spitfires and Warhawks whipped down and drove them off and believed they knocked down one German plane.

In addition, the Warhawks were reported to have shot down at least six enemy planes.

ADD Dixon's

Maj Bruce Biddlecome of Phoenix, Ariz said, "I could see boats on the shore & some vehicles on the beach. There were fires or explosions inland --possible from our naval guns"

Lt.Col. Leonard C. Lydon of Stuart, Ia., who led a flight at 6:30 am said he could see boats sweeping in from sea& several Allied warships were firing continuous broadsides into targets inland.

"It was an uneventful flight, actually nothing at all like the Sicily show. I didn't see a single German plane and there was no ack-ack," Lydon recounted.

"Our landing boats seemed to be moving into the beaches all right. A lot of our warships were shuttling back and forth past the beaches and I saw some of them firing," he added

Continuous Coverage

Major Robert Worley, of Riverside, Cal., who led the first mission, reported that the landing craft were operating from ships about three miles off shore. He said that there was a cloud layer at about 4,000 feet.

P-40s, as well as Spitfires and Marauders of the 12th Air Support Command, are providing continuous coverage during the day, and Beaufighters are taking over at night, a spokesman said. In addition, dive bombers and light and medium bombers are joining in the supporting air operations.

30.24 – 12009

All classes of bombers and fighters have been blasting and strafing communications, troop movements and transportation in the central Italian sector for some time, setting the stage for today's amphibious attack.

Massed Landing Fleet Undetected By Nazis

JAN 23 1944

By Richard G. Massock

With the Fifth Army In Italy, Jan. 22 (AP)—American and British amphibious forces lunged ashore on the west coast of Italy before daybreak today and planted a beachhead wedge between the German armies to the south and their bases in the north.

The amphibious assault has been in preparation for weeks. For days the waters off the Italian coast along the Fifth Army front have been black with huge concentrations of ships which gave the bays a busier appearance even than New York harbor in peace times.

Germans Unaware

It seemed the Germans were unaware of these preparations. As far as is known here, no attempt was made by Nazi planes, submarines or mosquito boats to attack the shipping at anchor waiting for the night when it would carry the assault to the enemy.

Ten German divisions have been identified on the Fifth and Eighth army fronts in recent weeks, with at least three more in the rear.

Defending Road To Rome

The greater number of these forces presumably has been defending the roads to Rome on the Fifth Army side of the peninsula, where the fighting has been the heaviest.

The communique, with its report of simultaneous attacks by the Fifth Army on these German forces, indicated that Gen. Sir Harold Alexander recognized the necessity of wiping them out or driving them out of the area west of the Apennines south of Rome.

Allied Headquarters Astonished

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 22 (AP)—Military minds at Allied headquarters were pleasingly astonished that the big amphibious drive today by American-British forces which vaulted up the Italian west coast south of Rome "achieved a complete tactical surprise" over the enemy.

Preparations for the sea sweep have been under way for weeks. It was impossible to keep them hidden. Italian harbors have been crowded with landing craft where hundreds of thousands of Italians could see them.

That a big sea operation was in prospect was common talk for at least two weeks among the Italians who are notoriously loose-tongued. Even the French, hundreds of miles away in Africa, heard about it several days ago.

If one stray German reconnaissance plane had come over the harbors it could not have helped discover the "secret," and the best the Allied commanders hoped for was an element of surprise as to when and exactly where the blow would be struck.

Seemingly every one knew about it except the Germans. This fact gave Allied intelligence officers, who often have been criticized for what they did not know, hearty laughs at the expense of their highly touted rivals.

Landing "No Surprise" To Surprised Germans

New York, Jan. 22 (AP)—Obviously caught by surprise by the Fifth Army amphibious operation south of Rome, the Germans contended tonight in a DNB dispatch to European papers outside Germany that "the landing is no surprise to the German military command" which had been convinced "it would be necessary."

The wireless dispatch, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said the landing was "one of those enemy operations that—as it were—have been in the air for many weeks" and that German reserves "appeared on the scene as soon as the enemy operation had been carried out" and now were engaged in "heavy fighting."

Five Nations' Navies Back New Landing

JAN 23 1944

By The Associated Press.

ALGIERS, Jan. 22—American, British and Greek naval units carried out the "successful landing of British and American troops" on the west coast of Italy today.

French and Netherland vessels joined in providing support for the troops.

The naval forces were under the command of an American, Admiral Frank Jacob Lowry. A Briton, Admiral Thomas Hope Troubridge, was in charge of the ships landing British troops.

CLARK VISITS LANDING AREAS

Fifth Army Chief "Delighted" With Thrust Toward Rome

JAN 23 1944

By HAIG NICHOLSON

(Distributed by Associated Press)

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Jan. 22—Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark today made a dawn-and-dusk visit to the new Fifth Army landing areas south of Rome, where he saw American and British forces pressing forward against a so-far almost invisible enemy.

Upon returning from there, General Clark smilingly told me he was delighted with the progress being made.

The position tonight is that the landing forces, which include American Rangers and British Commandos, are steadily progressing inland to their first objectives.

Like Drill "In California"

Allied naval and military losses and casualties have been unbelievably light considering the size of the forces employed. Casualties among troops were caused principally by mines.

One officer newly returned from the beaches described the operation as "like a military exercise in California."

Some opposition had been expected; there was almost none. There was no opposition from coastal batteries.

British Run Afoul Mines

American troops landed without trouble. Not even the slender coastal garrison seemed to be in position, and among the early prisoners taken were four drunken Germans.

British troops on landing had to contend with mines and wire, which caused a few casualties.

Immediately on getting ashore, Allied forces started inland, meeting only small detachments of the enemy.

Occasionally long-range enemy guns fired, but with little effect.

Success of the bold plan had exceeded even the expectations of high Allied officers who planned it.

R. A. F. BOMBERS HIT MAGDEBURG A HEAVY BLOW

2000 Tons of Explosives Dumped on Important Industrial City.

MARBROOK H

NAZIS HAMMER AT LONDON

JAN 23 1944

52 British Planes Missing—15th Air Force Blasts Southern France.

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The R. A. F.'s campaign to flatten German industrial targets crushed the city of Magdeburg in Saxony last night under more than 2,000 long tons of bombs as the major phase of a great aerial operation which included a smaller attack on Berlin.

The new blows against Germany, following up a heavy 2,200 long ton assault on the capital the previous night, cost the R. A. F. fifty-two bombers, one of the heaviest losses suffered in a year. They came while the Germans themselves were stabbing at London and southeast England with two sharp raids by a force of approximately ninety bombers.

Probably 1,000 planes took part in the operations of the R. A. F. during the night, striking also into northern France and laying mines. This made it the second 1,000-plane Allied offensive within fourteen hours. Approximately that number of American and British aircraft attacked the Pas de Calais area in daylight yesterday.

The night's losses were the heaviest since 58 bombers went down during a great assault on Berlin last August 23. Fourteen of the missing bombers were Canadian.

Magdeburg, a city of 300,000 on the Elbe river, about 83 miles southwest of Berlin, is a junction point for the main railways to Leipzig, Kassel and Hamburg—all previously hit heavily.

Heavily Bombed Area.

Magdeburg, a city of 300,000 on the left bank of the Elbe River, about eighty-three miles southwest of Berlin, is a junction point for the main railways to Leipzig, Kassel and Hamburg—all previously hit heavily.

The Air Ministry described last night's blast at Madgeburg as a very heavy attack and said great fires were left burning.

The R. A. F. which returned to Berlin, where fires still blazed from the 2,300 long ton bombing of the night before, included both four-engined Lancasters and the swift little Mosquitoes. At the same time other bombers struck unidentified targets in France, following up yesterday's 1,000-plane daylight assault on the so-called "rocket gun coast" in the neighborhood of Pas de Calais.

Ancient City Of Magdeburg Rocked In Record RAF Raid

BEALMEAR JAN 30 1944

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—The central German industrial city of Magdeburg, twice destroyed by fire centuries ago, once more was ablaze tonight after a terrific hammering by the RAF, which brought to a climax a mighty 26-hour aerial battle involving perhaps 3,000 Allied planes.

Large sections of the city, a rail junction harboring a wide variety of war industries, were left in flames by a deluge of more than 2,000 long tons of explosives and incendiaries dropped with saturating effect in 34 minutes by planes which flew more than 500 miles to reach their targets.

The assault brought to at least 6,300 tons the total weight of bombs hurled on Europe by Allied air armadas in two nights and a day. An RAF assault on Berlin Thursday night and an American heavy bomber pounding of the "rocket-gun coast" of France Friday were the other principal raids.

New Nazi Night Raider

While the RAF was pulverizing Magdeburg, capital of the Prussian province of Saxony, lying on the left bank of the Elbe 83 miles southwest of Berlin, smaller fleets of four-engined Lancasters and plywood Mosquitos again visited bomb-scarred Berlin, and the Germans unwrapped a new type of night raider to make their heaviest assault in a year against London.

The widespread night operations cost the British 52 bombers, one of the heaviest losses suffered by the RAF, although a total of around 1,000 planes were believed to have been involved so that the losses probably were kept down to five per cent.

In an effort puny by comparison, Hitler sent 90 planes against Britain in two waves, but only 30 reached London and at least ten were shot down by British night fighters and ground defenses. They dropped 90 tons of bombs on Britain.

"Blocks Outlined In Fire"

A German military spokesman quoted by the Berlin radio said that the planes used by the Germans were of a type "so far unknown to the enemy." He added that "nothing further can be said for the time being about the strategic and tactical purpose of this new attack."

An American in the RAF, Lieut. Chuck Hayden, of Los Angeles, a bombardier on a Halifax, said of the Magdeburg raid that "you could see the city blocks outlined in fire."

Lieut. Harry Hudson, Tampa, Fla., another American with the RAF, said that Magdeburg "looked like it was really fixed up."

Defenses Overwhelmed

The Air Ministry said that the German high command was fooled into thinking that the bombers were headed for Berlin, and that the Germans threw up every available squadron of their air force to break up the attackers. The battle between the bombers and fighters raged from the coast to the target and back to the coast again.

The ground defenses at Magdeburg were not so strong as those at Berlin, the Air Ministry said, and the city's guns and searchlights appeared to have been overwhelmed by the weight and speed of the attack.

Reliable Danish sources reported that the Germans had requisitioned 10,000 tons of meat from Denmark to be sent immediately to Berlin, where a food shortage was adding to the hardships of bombing.

ENEMY POST RAZED NEAR POPE'S VILLA

German Air Headquarters at Frascati Destroyed by Our Fighter-Bombers

JAN 23 1944

By The Associated Press.

AN ADVANCED AIR BASE, in Italy, Jan. 21 (Delayed)—A German front-line air corps headquarters, carefully hidden in what was previously considered "neutral" territory because of its proximity to the summer residence of Pope Pius XII, was reported today by dive-bombing Invaders from the Twelfth United States Air Support Command.

Returning pilots, who had been painstakingly briefed for the special mission, said that the Pope's summer home and surrounding areas of Castel Gandolfo, south of Rome, had "never felt a thing."

The German Flieger Corps headquarters was housed in a villa near Frascati, south of Rome and only about five miles from Castel Gandolfo. The entire area had been voluntarily restricted by the Allies and our planes had been forbidden to fly over it. Apparently the Germans learned of the restrictions and slipped in a headquarters to take advantage of it.

Two flights of eight Invaders each peeled out of a formation ten minutes apart shortly after noon and scored twenty-six direct hits on the headquarters villa. Two bombs landed on the west wing of the building, causing a tremendous explosion that, the pilots said, enveloped the entire villa, sending up clouds of black smoke.

"Most of our bombs hit the target and I'm sure we knocked out the whole building," said Lieut. Marin J. Snider of Elkton, Mich., leader of one of the flights. "There was no activity around the villa and no flak. It looked like we surprised them."

"The Germans thought they'd

pull a fast one when they put their headquarters so near the Pope's home," said Lieut. William M. Fox of Washington, the other flight leader. "But our bombs were right on the target and Castel Gandolfo never felt a thing."

Lieut. Col. Harold E. Kofahl of Fellows, Calif., the Invader group commander, said that the pilots had been carefully briefed for the mission and that they had carried photographs of the German headquarters villa to make doubly sure that their bombs hit the right target. The special mission was timed and planned in advance by Maj. Gen. Edwin J. House and his staff officers of the Twelfth Air Support Command.

AIR CONTROL SOON IS SEEN BY SPAATZ

JAN 23 1944

Says German Fliers May Be Out of War Next Summer if Bombing Weather Is Good

STRESSES SIZE OF FORCE

HILL

Head of U. S. Unit Reveals He Is Now Able to Attack on Every Fine Day

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz said today that, weather permitting, the German air force was likely to be knocked out during the Summer and disclosed that American bombing operations were limited only by weather, with no limitation because of a shortage of planes, crews or facilities.

The newly named commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces for the heavy bombardment campaign against Germany revealed that the United States Army Air Forces was large enough to it could bomb every day, flying conditions permitted.

In his first press conference since assuming his new command General Spaatz also revealed that shuttle bombing between Britain and recently captured bases in Italy might play an important part in the campaign.

The destruction of the German air force often has been stressed by Allied air leaders as a prime objective preliminary to the destruction of German war resources and to the Allied invasion from the west.

"Given the same sort of weather we had in the Mediterranean, I do not think the German air force would last very long," General Spaatz said today.

"Do you anticipate that in the summer, presuming we have reasonable weather, that the German air force likely will be knocked out?" he was asked.

"That is what we expect to do," he replied. "The German air force can be pretty well knocked out, given reasonable weather."

In connection with his disclosure that only weather limited the missions of the American air force, it was learned reliably that there were nearly two crews for every bomber here.

Commenting on his shift from his former Mediterranean air post to his new command, General Spaatz said:

"It is essential that an interchange of experience be provided for air forces from Italy and the United Kingdom."

This interchange of personnel, he added, is particularly necessary when conditions may require crews taking off from one area to land in the other.

General Spaatz said the maintenance of facilities in Italy—a key factor in shuttle bombing—was being carried out with a completeness comparable to that done in England, and added that the job was keeping well ahead of the arrival of additional forces.

Regarding the possibility of American bombing attacks against Berlin, he said:

"No part of Germany is beyond the range of our planes. Any part can be expected to be attacked."

He reiterated the recent announcement by United States Eighth Air Force chiefs that bombing raids on the Schweinfurt ball bearing works and Nazi airplane plants had reduced planned German fighter plane production by 40 per cent.

General Spaatz did not clarify the position of the United States Strategic Air Forces in the Allied "invasion" organization. Although presumably coordinated with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Supreme Allied Command, the relationship of General Spaatz's command never has been defined with the Supreme Command, the RAF Bomber Command or the Allied Tactical Air Forces headed by Air Chief Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory.

Direction of the RAF heavy bombardment of Germany, which logically would be coordinated with the American air campaign and the over-all western front set up by the designation of someone responsible for both, apparently is continuing the same as it did with the old United States Eighth Bomber Command, the liaison being by mutual consultation. This has aroused considerable speculation here.

Yanks In London See First Raid

JAN 23 1944

HERCHER

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—Hundreds of American soldiers newly arrived in Britain experienced their first air-raid last night as the biggest German bombing force in months struck at London and southeast England.

Ninety enemy planes roared across the Channel in two separate attacks, one before midnight and the other in the early hours this morning, to bring a painful reminder of the 1940-41 *Blitz*, even though their attack was comparatively puny.

About 30 of the planes reached the London area, touching off a full-throated anti-aircraft barrage, the loudest and most spectacular in a long time.

Raiders' Drone Audible

The first alert sounded at 9.10 P. M., and almost immediately guns began booming, searchlights wove fantastic patterns across the sky and the raiders rushed in so low that their drone could be heard through the thunder of the guns. Fire trucks and ambulances, rushing through the darkened streets with their sirens screaming and bells ringing, added to the racket.

People crowded into shelters by the thousands, but doughboys could be seen clustered in little groups in West End doorways, absorbed by the excitement of their first air attack, and many veterans of the *Blitz* remained in their homes watching the show from windows.

Former Dread Absent

The old dread was gone; Londoners found they could go back to sleep. And today in busses and subways they talked of "the noise."

Although it was a show for most of the observers, the raids caused considerable property damage, a number of casualties and grim aerial battles. Eight Nazi planes were shot down in the first attack, two of them by a rook pilot of a Mosquito.

Hospital Hit Directly

An old London hospital was virtually demolished by a direct hit which killed a number of patients and injured many others.

Twelve firemen were buried in the debris when their station was hit, but they were rescued by two women air-raid wardens working by flashlight.

Another high-explosive bomb trapped a mother and two children in the ruins of their house and blocked a shelter, but all were extricated.

Dig By Lamplight

Similar incidents were repeated elsewhere and rescuers were forced to dig for victims by lamplight when electric circuits were knocked out temporarily.

The last raid of comparable size on London and its environs was October 7, 1943, when 60 Nazi planes dropped 30 long tons of bombs. There have been intermittent attacks of smaller size and a few enemy planes were over the capital last Saturday night.

Raid Toll Exceeds 152 Nazi Planes

JAN 23 1944

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Germans are believed to have thrown up at least 600 fighters against the 1,200-plane American attack against central Germany January 11, and the United States airmen bagged considerably more thar the 152 planes officially claimed, it was stated reliably today.

Although 600 planes were all that the Germans could muster at the point of attack, that number is thought to be less than half of the Nazis' presumed current front-line fighter strength.

More than 700 of the American planes were heavy bombers, the rest fighters. Sixty bombers and five fighters were lost in the raids striking Oschersleben, Halberstadt, Brunswick, Bielefeld and Meppen.

British Coal Miners Are Granted Increase

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—A national minimum weekly wage for Britain's 700,000 coal miners—$20 for experienced underground workers and $18 for surface workers—was announced tonight by the National Tribunal for Industry.

Whether the new scale, which is effective immediately, would quiet the unrest in the industry with the worst strike record in Britain remained to be seen.

It marks an increase of up to $3.40 over the old minimum set in 1942, but falls below the demands of the Miners' Federation for minimums of $24 for the men in the pits and $22 for those doing surface work.

The first comment came from Will Lawther, president of the Miners' Federation, who said:

"The federation is bound to accept the decision . . . whether we agree with the findings is another matter."

The new scale makes special provisions for trainees—youths drafted for the mines under the labor-conscription law—and awards double rates for week-end work and bonuses for overtime.

President's Son Elliott May Serve Under Spaatz

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—Col. Elliott Roosevelt, United States air force photo-reconnaissance officer, first stationed in Britain and then sent to the Mediterranean theater, has returned to London.

It was understood that the President's son will be assigned an important photographic post under Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of United States strategic air forces.

Hoboken Man on Lost Fortress

AN AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS STATION IN BRITAIN, Jan. 22 (AP).—Staff Sergeant Henry Cramer jr., of Hoboken, N. J., was ball turret gunner on the Flying Fortress Tinker Toy which went down in a raid over Bremen. In the hope that some of the crew may have been saved, they are listed officially only as missing in action.

NAZIS BATTLE CONVOY 4 DAYS

JAN 3 1944

Allies Beat Off Swarms Of U-Boats And Glider-Bombs

HERCHER

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—German planes using new radio-controlled glider bombs and a great swarm of U-boats attacked an important Atlantic convoy in another "battle of the Bay of Biscay" recently, but were decisively defeated with damage to only two of the convoy's ships, an Admiralty-Air Ministry communique disclosed tonight.

The battle in all its phases lasted four days and three nights. At least one submarine was sunk, two probably were sunk, and several others were damaged, and a number of big enemy bombers were shot down.

Ships, Planes Rush To Scene

To protect the convoy, the first attacked by long-range German bombers in more than a year, British and Canadian warships were rushed to the scene from all directions and United States and British planes were flown into the area from Gibraltar, the newly obtained bases on the Azores and from England itself.

The action took place "some weeks ago," the communique said, starting as the convoy was proceeding northward about midway between the Azores and the coast of Portugal.

Battle With U-Boats

A U-boat was illuminated on the surface shortly before dawn and throughout that day and the following night the convoy's escorts waged a desperate battle with enemy submarines, dropping patterns of depth charges. Oil patches appeared on the surface several times.

Once a U-boat's periscope broke water within 400 yards of a frigate. During the second night of the attack one submarine was forced to the surface and sunk with shells. Seventeen survivors were picked up.

Hostile Planes Chased Away

During this time hostile aircraft had been observed shadowing the convoy from cloud cover and out of range of ships' guns. Allied planes chased them away and damaged one Junkers.

For about 15 hours on the second day the attacks relented, when the convoy entered the range of British-based bombers, but on the third night it was estimated about ten U-boats were clustering near in an effort to waylay the convoy anew and the battle continued again until daylight, with the probable destruction of another U-boat.

Finally the U-boats were warded off without having caused any damage, but the enemy then changed his tactics and made repeated air attacks with bombers based in France.

Fifteen Nazi planes, attacking 600 miles from the Ile d'Ouessant off the westernmost tip of France, converged on the convoy and pressed home determined attacks for two and a half hours, damaging two ships.

Enemy planes returned again the following day, but caused no further damage and all the ships reached port safely.

Glider And Ordinary Bombs Used

Both glider bombs and ordinary bombs were used during the aerial attacks.

One British flying officer said the glider bomb "looked just like a small monoplane." It did "the most unusual acrobatics," he added, "went all over the place and it seemed the Germans were trying to guide it into a vessel. It fell into the sea, however, exploded and burned on the surface."

NEW ROMMEL JOB REPORTED

JAN 23 1944

GREENE

Marshal Said To Be Inspector-General Of Defenses

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—Hitler was reported today by the *Daily Express* to have appointed his twice-beaten former "Desert Fox," Marshal Erwin Rommel, as inspector-general for defense of Europe.

Rommel theoretically becomes Germany's supreme anti-invasion chief.

Actually, however, an inspector-general in the German army seldom gives orders to a field commander, and it is believed Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt will remain in active charge.

Quotes Neutral Reports

The *Express* quoted neutral reports saying von Rundstedt, who more than once has shown open scorn for Naziism and has been quoted as referring to Hitler as "an inflated lance corporal," has been moved to southeastern Europe, where he will be in charge of the areas at the rear of Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein retreating from Russia.

According to the best information available in London, this is likely to prove a temporary shift. It is believed von Rundstedt has been assigned to a special task to prepare the ground for von Mannstein's retreating armies and then will return to his post as anti-invasion field commander in the west.

Viewed As Party Move

Rommel's appointment as inspector-general was interpreted here as a new move by Hitler to tighten the Nazi hold on the German army against a possible revolt by generals of the high command.

Von Rundstedt, known as the "high priest" of German strategy, never has been entirely trusted by Hitler, but the dictator never has been able to find a substitute for his genius in the ranks of dyed-in-the-wool Nazis. For this reason it is understood here that Hitler ordered Rommel to treat von Rund-

30.24 —12011

stedt with kid gloves for fear von Rundstedt would resign again as he did in 1941, or exploit his influence among German army officers to stage a revolt.

Outranks Rommel

In his role as inspector-general Rommel would be able to keep an eye on von Rundstedt, who outranks him both in age and seniority of service, and officiate rather as Hitler's right-hand man than as commander in the field.

Among other reshuffles of the German high command reported by the *Express*, the recall of Col. Gen. Edouard Dietl from Finland was believed here to have been prompted by Hitler's alarm over the new Russian offensive on the Leningrad front. with Dietl assigned a job similar to von Rundstedt's in the south—that of preparing the defenses of the Baltic states in the event of a Red-army break-through into Estonia, Latvia or Lithuania.

Rommel's new post corresponds to that of Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, inspector-general of tank forces, and Maj. Gen. Adolf Galland, inspector-general of the general air force. Each will be in supreme control of their respective services but none will be a field commander.

Apparently Dropped

The *Express* said Field Marshal Maximilian von Weichs, last reported in charge of German forces in the Balkans, apparently has been dropped from the German defense setup and Hitler has confirmed the commands of Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst in Norway and Gen. Hermann von Hannecken in Denmark.

The *Express* added General Christensen of the German air force had been named to prepare the defense of the Netherlands and General Doolman, the best heavy artillery expert in Germany, had been put in charge of all coastal batteries along the western invasion coast.

Coincident with these reported moves, the Copenhagen newspaper *Social Demokraten* reported that German authorities had completed plans for the evacuation of Copenhagen and 38 other Danish cities in case of an Allied invasion.

JAN 23 1944

RED TROOPS NEAR GREAT RAIL CENTER BELOW LENINGRAD

Russians Close in Within Six Miles of Krasnogvardeisk.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Second Railroad Cleared Between Baltic and Moscow.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 23—(AP) The Russians, pursuing the beaten German besiegers of Leningrad, have closed to within six miles of the great rail hub of Krasnogvardeisk controlling the trunk railways to Estonia and Poland while other forces to the east have cleared a second Leningrad-Moscow rail route and are advancing to free the third.

The Moscow midnight bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said 70 towns and hamlets were retaken and over 2,500 Germans were killed in the Leningrad area. In one sector a group of Germans fled in panic when a Soviet advance surprised them and on all sectors many prisoners and much booty were captured.

Many Nazis Surrender

Many Germans laid down their arms and surrendered in the forests west of Novgorod, less than 100 miles south of Leningrad as the Russians cleaned out the last pockets of surrounded Nazis. The railway station of Tatino, 20 miles north of Novgorod, and two other unnamed stations were captured after a fierce battle, the communique said.

Gains were also made in southern White Russia where seven communities were taken as the forces of Gen. Konstantine Rokossovsky reached out from captured Kalinkovichi through the Pripet marshes.

The Leningrad fighting saw the day's greatest advances as Gen. Leon I. A. Govorov's forces captured Komolovo and Zaitsevo, both six miles northwest of Krasnogvardeisk.

In the north, after capturing Mga Friday, the Russians opened the railway from Leningrad to Moscow via Mga, Volkhov, Vologda and Yaroslavl. By yesterday's gains the Russians cleared the Leningrad to Moscow via Mga, Kurishi and Ovinishche, which is shorter.

Drive Toward Main Line

However, the Russians were now driving for the double-tracked mainline through Kolpino-Tosno and Kalinin, the most efficient route between the Soviet Union's two largest cities. Swinging in from the east, where Mga was captured, Red army troops were only 12 miles northeast of Tosno with the capture of Voskresenskoye.

With the fall of the long-held Nazi strongpoint of Mga the Red army seized the key to the German fortifications southeast of Leningrad and raced ahead to wipe out Nazi troops still holding a 60-mile stretch of the rail line linking the old Czarist and new Soviet capitals.

This Nazi-held portion runs from the vicinity of Kolpino, 15 miles southeast of Leningrad, to Volkhovo. Liberation of the railway would provide a powerful supply backbone for the Russians, and once again unite the efforts of the two greatest cities of the Soviet Union.

From the southern shores of Lake Ilmen, below Novgorod, northward to the Baltic coast, the German army was trying to avert a major military disaster.

In many sectors their dead were being counted by the thousands and in liberated Leningrad long lines of prisoners already were moving through the streets, it was disclosed in Soviet dispatches to Moscow.

It appeared certain that the Germans could not escape losing many more than the 40,000 killed and 4,000 captured already tallied by the Russians, for the Red army had taken a strangle hold on too many chunks of the vital rail network below Leningrad and was swiftly closing in on the remainder.

Photographs reaching Moscow from Leningrad showed German captives in special winter equipment. An Associated Press correspondent observed that this was the first such equipment that had been used by the Germans in three winters in Russia. The soldiers, furthermore, were tall, strapping men, totally unlike the typical shivering "Winter Fritz" frequently the subject of Russian cartoons.

This indicated that the Soviet drive was smashing through the best defense the Germans could offer.

The army newspaper "Red Star" said that the Russians were in great strength in the area of Mga, and reported that the town was evacuated by the Germans because of this, and despite the fact the garrison was large and in strong defensive positions.

Soviet dispatches said the Germans were falling back into strongly fortified basic points along the east-west railway between Mga and Ulyanovka, where it crosses the Moscow-Leningrad line.

Southwest of Leningrad, below Krasnoye Selo, Red Army units dealt a smashing defeat to a strong German group, and those not killed were captured or fleeing, abandoning all heavy equipment, according to a dispatch from the front to the government newspaper "Izvestia."

"Red Star" observed that the capture of Mga, which Marshal Josef V. Stalin announced with a special order of the day on Friday, had lifted the last gate in the siege of Leningrad. The paper described the town as the key to the lock which for thirty-one months had made life something just short of hell for the people of the city.

The fortifications of Mga, said "Red Star," were three times as strong as the Mannerheim line. There were fifteen lines of barbed wire and thick minefields.

Ilmen Landing Reported

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—The German high command said today that Russian forces had landed on the southern shores of Lake Ilmen, but that Nazi counter-attacks had smashed the bridgehead.

This assault, perhaps over the ice of the lake, apparently was aimed at flanking Staraya Russa, Nazi stronghold and railway terminal south of the lake.

(Reports from Stockholm said the Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau, a German-controlled agency, quoted a Berlin military spokesman as saying today that the Russians are regrouping their forces in the Dnieper river-bend front for a great new offensive soon.)

Best Nazi Soldiers in Use

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Photographs reaching Moscow from Leningrad showed German captives in special winter equipment. The soldiers, furthermore, were tall, strapping men, totally unlike the typical shivering "winter Fritz" frequently the subject of Russian cartoons.

This was taken to indicate that the Soviet power drive was smashing through the best defenses the Germans could offer.

Leningrad Nazis Victim Of Feint At Vitebsk

By Eddy Gilmore

Moscow, Jan. 22 (AP) — Premier Stalin's grand strategy of the north began to take shape today as the German army commanders discovered they had fallen victims to the old boxing trick – the sucker's punch.

As the Red army attack commenced to unfold at the far end of the long front it became apparent that Stalin—who personally designs most of the Red army's supreme strategy—had feinted strongly in one direction, then added another feint which deceived the Germans into believing this was the real blow and, as the Nazis hurried to cover up, he struck them at Leningrad, the very head of their line.

First Feint At Vitebsk

Now it can be seen that his attacks at Vitebsk last month which drew large numbers of German troops to this sector, 400 miles south of Leningrad, was the first feint. The second feint, designed to fool the Nazis into thinking that this might be the real blow, came in the direction of Novosokolniki, 90 miles northwest of Vitebsk.

The Germans poured troops and tanks and mobile guns into these areas, seeking to prevent a breakthrough toward Riga, which might cut off scores of Nazi divisions to the north. When they were properly transferred the Red army launched its Leningrad and Volkhov offensives.

Nazis In Desperate Flight

The Germans today are in a desperate plight, trying to hold their line together from Lake Ilmen to the Gulf of Finland.

There are indications that the current offensive may prove to be one of the most decisive of the war.

'Internationale' Communist Hymn

Moscow, Jan. 22 (AP)—The "Internationale" has become the hymn of the Communist party.

It was sung for the first time as "party hymn" at the end of a solemn meeting on the anniversary of Lenin's death. The song had been the national anthem of the Soviet Union, but is being replaced by the "Hymn of the Soviet Union."

RedSpokesman Sees Improved 3-Power Unity

Information Director Tells LeninMemorial Nazi Plot to Split Allies Has Failed

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP).—Foreign diplomats read with pleasure today an assertion by Alexander Shcherbakov, director of the Soviet Information Bureau and one of the rising young men in the Communist party, who said that unity and confidence among the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States had increased rather than diminished.

Any hopes that Adolf Hitler and his henchmen might have had that they had driven a political wedge between the Soviet Union and her allies have been dispelled, Shcherbakov said.

[The assurance came after "Pravda," Communist party newspaper, had attacked Wendell L. Willkie as a "political gambler" for the tone of an article on Russia and had printed a Cairo report that some British officials had negotiated with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.]

Addressing a gathering of Russia's leaders on the anniversary of Lenin's death, including Premier Marshal Josef V. Stalin, Shcherbakov said: "The Hitlerites' plans are based upon splitting the democratic countries, but they have failed. The confidence and unity among the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalitions have increased."

The statement was taken in Moscow diplomatic circles as an official answer to skeptics who might have asked if Russia and her allies are drifting apart politically despite the Teheran and Moscow conferences.

Shcherbakov's statement was taken as official since he is a member of the Communist Party Politburo, executive committee of the party.

He also told how the Germans have "straightened" their line in the Soviet Union and added: "Our army and our people are sure that the Hitlerites are going to straighten it to the shortest line yet—the line of the River Spree at Berlin."

Reds to Reject U. S. Offer, Rumor Says

Bern, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Geneva newspaper *La Suisse* today quoted a roundabout report from Turkey that Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov had notified the American Ambassador in Moscow that Russia had decided to decline the United States offer to mediate the Polish border question.

(The report had no confirmation from either Washington or Moscow.)

La Suisse carried the report in a dispatch from Basel, which said it had reached Berlin diplomats from Ankara.

No Conflict Involved

The dispatch quoted Molotov as saying there was no Russian-Polish conflict, but merely a refusal by Moscow to deal with an illegal Government, a condition in which American mediation appeared to him to be completely useless.

It said Molotov expressed a desire to collaborate in the future with a true Polish Government, but said the exiled Polish Government in London could not be considered as such.

One-Dish Meals in Sofia

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 22 (AP).—The Hungarian radio, quoting a report from Sofia, said today that henceforth only one-dish meals would be served in restaurants of the Bulgarian capital.

Troop Withdrawal Asked

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 22 (AP).—The Bucharest radio reported today a member of the Hungarian Drszaggyules (Parliament) had proposed that the last Hungarian soldiers be withdrawn from the Russian front. The broadcast declared the Hungarians were used only as occupation troops and not as combat forces.

Nazis Reinforcing Bulgaria, Report Says

Stockholm, Jan. 22 (AP)—A Budapest dispatch to the newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* reported today that German troop reinforcements "in great strength" had arrived in Bulgaria.

JAN 23 1944

Reserves Are Ready, Nazi Spokesman Says

Stockholm, Jan. 22 (AP)—A German military spokesman tonight admitted the Allies had established a beachhead south of Rome and captured the town of Nattuno with "gigantic air-force support," but contended German reserves were ready to meet this threat to the Nazi rear.

The spokesman said the action still was developing, but stressed the seriousness of the situation for the Germans by noting that "if the operation succeeds it is calculated to roll up the German front in southern Italy and capture Rome within a short time."

Nazis Fear New Blow.

Stockholm, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau, a German-controlled agency, quoted a Berlin military spokesman as saying today that the Russians are regrouping their forces in the Dnieper River Bend for a great new offensive soon, a report from Stockholm said.

French Airfields Hit

United States Air Force Base, Italy, Jan. 22 (AP)—A large force of Flying Fortresses attacked two important German air bases in France north of Marseille yesterday and gave the creaking rail system in northern Italy another stiff jolt.

These and other widespread air operations helped to soften up enemy defenses for this morning's new amphibious landing on the west coast of Italy.

Twenty German fighters were knocked from the sky during the day, fighter planes of the 15th Air Force accounting for seven.

Five American planes were lost during the operations.

Liberators attacked railroad targets at Pisa, Pontedera and Prato—all in northern Italy.

The French airdromes hit by the Fortresses were those at Istres le Tube, 31 miles northwest of Marseille, and Salon de Provence, in the same area.

The Germans threw up a heavy flak barrage over both fields and approximately a dozen Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs came up to battle.

Installations Smashed

The Fortresses shot down five ME-109s and three FW-190s, while escorting P-38 Lightnings got three more Messerschmitts.

The airmen said they put many holes in the two airfields and hangars, barracks and other installations were smashed.

"Salon was completely covered with bombs and a large number of fires," said Sergt. Bernard Conlon, of Woodside, Long Island, N. Y., a Fortress gunner. "One great explosion could be seen among the installations."

FRANCO RULE SEEN IN PERIL

JAN 23 1944

Allied Successes Believed To Spur Opposition Groups

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Allied military successes and political unrest inside Spain are making the position of Generalissimo Francisco Franco increasingly difficult, in the opinion of diplomatic quarters here.

One foreign source informed on Spanish developments said today some Spaniards fear for Spain's position in the post-war world if Franco remains in power when Germany collapses.

Mounting Allied successes are encouraging anti-Franco Spaniards, and Anthony Eden's blunt warning to Spain to cease assisting Germany added to this feeling, it was said.

Concessions Expected

As a countercheck to this growing movement, it is expected that Franco will continue announcing concessions designed to placate the Allies on one hand and domestic opposition on the other.

The recent announcement that the Blue Division had been completely withdrawn from the Russian front and the granting of an amnesty to a number of political prisoners were interpreted as gestures in this direction.

Report Party Unpopular

Diplomatic sources gave this view of the Spanish developments:

The official Falange party is highly unpopular among the people and has caused international embarrassment to Spain on two occasions when Falangistas created incidents in British and American consulates.

Franco sent deep apologies to both countries, and abolished the separate Falange militia, absorbing it in the army.

However, if he greatly weakens the Falange to satisfy critics, he would be cutting away his main support.

List Opposition Groups

Opposition to Franco appear to consist of remaining republicans, anarchists and the army, industrialists and former nobility who are pulling for restoration of the monarchy.

Don Juan, the recognized pretender to the throne, is now in Switzerland. It is not believed that he could be brought across German-controlled territory to Spain against Franco's wishes but monarchists have been privately supporting the plan of a proclamation of his reign and formation of a regency.

Not Likely To Enter War

Should Franco be ousted, it is not considered likely that Spain would promptly enter the war but many Spaniards are eager to offset the disfavor Spain incurred through her aid to the Nazis.

Spain still is sending considerable amounts of supplies to Germany and it is common knowledge that German agents in Spanish Morocco and in Spain obtain information on Allied movements at Gibraltar.

THREE FATES FACE RUMANIA

JAN 23 1944

"Fat Cat Of Balkans" Pictured Preparing For Defeat

By WADE WERNER

Lisbon, Jan. 22 (AP)—Information from Rumania indicates that she, once called the "fat cat of the Balkans" because of Balkan War, World War and other territorial gains, has given up all hope of victory in World War II and is concentrating on the problem of achieving the best possible defeat.

The information came from various sources by various routes.

The near future, gloomy in any case, offers Rumania the prospect of three possible fates—occupation by the westward driving Red army, more concentrated German occupation as part of a last-ditch Nazi fight for control of the country's rich resources which are indispensible to Hitler's war effort, or surrender to American-British forces if they arrive soon enough at her frontiers.

Third Appears Preferable

The third alternative definitely is preferable among those Rumanians able to communicate their hopes and fears to neutral Lisbon. In their minds it gleams like daylight at the end of a long, black tunnel.

But the actual deployment of American and British troops in the forthcoming grand assault on Europe is a military secret. So also is any agreement which may have been reached concerning the regions to be occupied by Soviet forces. Therefore, these Rumanians are praying hard for the entry of Turkey into the war, opening the Balkan gate to British forces in the Middle East.

They point out that Rumania has had a good harvest and actually possesses large reserves of foodstuffs which could be used for the relief of starving Greece and other impoverished populations of southeastern Europe.

Cause Of Food Surpluses

Surpluses of wheat and other foodstuffs are due to transportation and exchange difficulties presently hampering their export—even to Germany, whose urgent need of Rumanian oil, cotton, flax and other war materials monopolizes transportation facilities and allows wheat, corn, rye and other foodstuffs to pile up in the Rumanian breadbasket.

The wheat reserve is so large, after the bumper crop, that the Government requires millers, bakers and others to keep at least a month's supply on hand in order to increase the aggregate storage space. An increased consumption of sweets is being encouraged as an outlet for a beet-sugar surplus.

Mihai's Prayer "For Just Peace"

According to Bucharest newspapers, the public is not permitted to travel on trains or busses on routes running into Bessarabia, Bucovina and Trans-Dniester points. This is part of the plan for evacuation of these areas in the hope that the Russians will be satisfied with that much. Also it is considered possible the Germans already are clearing transportation lanes for a large-scale retreat out of southern Russia.

The helplessness of the Ion Antonescu regime was seen in the New Year's proclamations of the Premier and King Mihai. The strongest note in Mihai's message was a prayer for "a just peace founded on beneficent ideals of freedom, honor and tolerance." There was no talk of victory.

PARTISANS PUSH AGAINST RAILWAY

JAN 23 1944

Go Over To Offensive In Croatian Mountains, Tito Says

OUINN

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—Yugoslav Partisans have pressed their attack against the main rail line running from Budapest down through Zagreb to the port of Split on the Adriatic and have gone over to the offensive in bitter fighting in the mountains of Croatia, the Yugoslav Liberation Army communique said today.

The Algiers radio declared the Partisans are battering the equivalent of 40 German divisions needed on other fronts, but this figure probably is too high. An officer of the Partisans recently fixed German strength in Yugoslavia at 36 divisions while previous London estimates have been that the forces under Tito are engaging 15 or 20 German divisions.

Keeping Enemy Busy

Whatever the Germans have in Yugoslavia, it appears the Partisans are keeping them so busy that they will be unable to get to the Italian or Russian front or the west coast invasion district.

The Algiers radio said Tito's present strength is 300,000, with new youthful volunteers joining daily.

About 120 miles of the main Budapest-Split railway from Karlovac to Gracac has been rendered useless to German communications by bitter fighting, the Partisans said.

Counterattack At 2 Points

The Partisans lost Perusic, seven miles north of Gospic, but in the area of Ogulin, which is on the branch line to Fiume, and Karlovac, on the main line 30 miles southwest of Zagreb, Tito's forces counterattacked after beating down German thrusts on a stretch of railway from Gospic down to Gracac.

Western Bosnian areas which have been freed from the invader are being mopped by the Partisans, the communique disclosed, and street fighting is still going on in the German-occupied Tuzla which the Partisans attacked yesterday.

All Airfields In Rome Area Except 1 Knocked Out

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 22 (AP)—A spokesman for the Allied Mediteranean Air Force announced this afternoon that an Allied air campaign had knocked out all "airfields in the Rome area except one."

The bombings also blocked all railroads in the Leghorn area except one, while "rail blocks in the Rome area are for the most part effective," the spokesman added.

ALGIERS HAS TALE ABOUT PEACE TALK

Algiers, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The sight of some captured German officers brought to Algiers from Italy by plane about two months ago has given rise to one of the most persistent and absurd tales of the war—that a German mission headed by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had come to North Africa to talk peace.

That was about the time that Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt were en route to the Cairo conference—officially a secret, but widely known in North Africa. It took only a little imagination to link up the two stories. Ribbentrop was added to the German group as a finishing touch.

Polish Troops in Egypt Are Reviewed by Patton

General Receives Eagle From Anders, Polish Commander

CAIRO, Jan. 22 (AP).—Lieutenant George S. Patton jr., the commander of the American 7th Army in its victorious Sicilian campaign, today reviewed Polish troops in Egypt whose armored columns stretched for several miles across the desert.

The Polish commander, General Wladyslaw Anders, presented to Patton an eagle from his own collar "as a token of the relations between the Polish and American armies."

The review was held just as strong veteran British forces completed the largest armored maneuvers ever held in the Middle East, covering the entire desert between Cairo and Suez. Approximately 5,000 vehicles, including many American Sherman tanks, took part in the war show, which began Jan. 16.

Jap Base at Paramushiro Raided by Aleutian Planes

Marshall Isles Bombed, Aussies Open Drive on New Guinea.

JAN 23 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—(AP) A new series of bombing attacks on Paramushiro apparently signalled today the revival of a campaign to cripple this strong Japanese navy base in the north Pacific.

Bombers which the Navy frankly asserted were based in the Aleutians struck twice at the strongly fortified enemy position at the northern tip of the Kurile island chain in which the mainland of Japan lies. The raids were reported today in a communique.

Meantime, in the south, other Allied forces driving north and westward are aiming their ultimate blows at conquest of the enemy homeland.

Use Aleutian Bases

The Navy's disclosure that the starting point was in the Aleutians—720 miles from Paramushiro—indicated confidence that American forces have complete control of the air and sea in the north Pacific, as they do in the south.

Also, the fact that the first raid was carried out at midnight and the second three hours later Friday morning, Paramushiro time, shows that latest and best equipment is available to the fliers in the Aleutians enabling them to reach their targets regardless of visibility.

The new assaults—second and third on Paramushiro in less than a month—emphasize statements by American military leaders that new

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and hard blows may be launched across the comparatively narrow waters of the north Pacific. Also, they are in line with Japanese radio predictions that attacks might be expected from the north.

First of the daring blows at Paramushiro was struck last July while the Japanese still occupied positions in the Aleutian chain.

The Navy report today contained no mention of the results of the two latest raids possibly because they were made at night when it was impossible to observe effect of bomb hits.

In the first of the two raids bombers encountered only ineffective anti-aircraft fire and one enemy fighter plane over the southern part of Paramushiro. The second group of raiders, striking at the northern shores, met no opposition. All the planes returned safely.

Allied Airmen Attack Rabaul, Fell 15 Planes

JAN 23 1944

MacArthur's Flyers Lose Six Aircraft in Raid on New Britain Base

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 23 (Sunday) (AP).—Destruction of fifteen Japanese planes during a raid on Rabaul, New Britain, was announced today by General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. The attackers lost six planes.

In the Bismarck Sea north of New Britain Allied night patrol planes have sunk a 3,000-ton enemy freighter near the Admiralty Islands, in the same area where earlier in the week an ammunition ship and a small cargo vessel were destroyed.

In northeastern New Guinea Australian troops in the Ramu Valley, less than fifty miles from the enemy coastal base of Madang, advanced along the Faria River, thus resuming a drive which had been dormant since October. Resumption of the move against Madang followed several days of aerial attacks aimed at softening Japanese positions.

Northwest of Madang, night air patrols sank a 7,000-ton Japanese tanker.

On Bougainville in the northern Solomons, a ground clash was reported in the vicinity of the Empress Augusta Bay beachhead during which fifty-one of the enemy were killed.

MARSHALLS BOMBED FOR 16TH DAY IN ROW

Five Islands Hit With Loss of an American Plane

JAN 23 1944

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 22 (AP)—Five of the Japanese-held Marshall Islands were pounded—without enemy interception—by American bombers Friday, the sixteenth consecutive day of aerial blows at this group of central Pacific bases.

Low-flying Mitchell bombers gave Mili atoll its twelfth raid of the month, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported today, and Dauntless dive bombers attacked shore facilities and damaged three small vessels at Tmiet and Emidj Islands of Jaluit atoll. Mili and Jaluit are nearest to the American-held Gilbert Islands to the south.

Mili's airfield, gun emplacements and living quarters were bombed and strafed at midday. Heavy bombers earlier in the day pounded Roi and Kwajalein Islands of Kwajalein atoll.

No American planes were lost.

AUSTRALIANS BEGIN DRIVE ON MADANG

JAN 23 1944

Troops in Ramu Valley Strike Toward Outpost 40 Miles South of Japanese Base

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Sunday, Jan. 23 (AP)—A jungle drive by Australians in the Ramu Valley against the shipping base of Madang, a costly retreat of trapped Japanese under fire of strafing planes on the near-by New Guinea coast, and a 15-to-6 air victory over Rabaul, New Britain, were reported today by headquarters.

The Australians, veterans of the African desert campaign, are pushing along the Faria River towaru Kankaryo in an inland jungle area about forty miles south of Madang. Kittyhawks and Thunderbolts supported them by dive-bombing Japanese positions.

These Australians thus resumed a drive which began last September after the fall of Lae, 140 miles southeast of Madang, and carried from the Markham into the Ramu Valley to a point beyond Dumpu in October before it resolved itself into patrol activity. Dumpu, near the Ramu River, is forty-five miles from Madang.

On the northeast New Guinea coast Japanese trapped below Madang between American invasion forces at Saidor and Australian captors of Sio were reported to have been spotted by Airacobras Friday fleeing the twenty-five miles from Reiss Point to Gali.

The retreating columns were strafed, "causing numerous casualties," and Boston attack planes bombed and strafed other trapped elements in the villages of Gali and Roanji.

The American ground forces which have fanned out north of Saidor are less than fifty miles from Madang, posing with the Ramu Australians a two-pointed menace to that enemy base.

Today, the second anniversary of the Japanese landing at Rabaul, headquarters announced that Thursday low-flying Mitchell medium bombers from the Solomons attacked Vunakanau airdrome, destroying three grounded fighters and silencing gun positions.

The Japanese sent up fifty-five interceptors which were engaged by a large force of fighters escorting the Mitchells. Fifteen of the Japanese were shot down and three others were listed as probables. Six of the raiders were lost.

Before dawn the next morning Liberator heavy bombers attacked the Rabaul town area and started fires.

On the south central coast of New Britain the enemy air base of Gasmata was attacked five times Friday by Beaufighters, Kittyhawks, Spitfires and Beauforts. Gasmata is 200 miles southwest of Rabaul and 85 miles east of the American beachhead at Arawe.

Northwest of New Britain Liberators in a pre-dawn attack Friday sank a 3,000-ton Japanese freighter, seventy miles southeast of Lorengau, the same area where an ammunition ship and a small cargo boat were sunk earlier in the week.

Off Bougainville's west coast, near the Empress Augusta beachhead, headquarters reported that United States destroyers Thursday night and early Friday shelled enemy positions. Near the Torokina River end of the beachhead a ground patrol clash resulted in the killing of fifty-one Japanese.

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Sunday*, Jan. 23 (AP)—Allied ground forces today began the second year of their struggle to clear Japanese from New Guinea's northeast coast—and marked a gain of 275 miles across that rugged terrain in the last 12 months.

Last January 23, forces which had fought their way across the Owen Stanley Mountains from Port Moseby completed occupation of Sanananda Point near Buna.

From that point began the drive inland, aided by invasion wedges at intervals along the coast, which now is threatening the big Japanese base at Madang, 300 airline miles to the northwest.

A landing last June 30 on the south shore of the Huon Gulf, about 185 miles up from Buna, speeded the capture of Salamaua September 12, Lae September 16, and Finschhafen October 2.

Advances From Lae

From Lae, in the Huon Gulf, Australian troops moved around as well as across Huon peninsula, and Americans poured ashore January 2 to seize and expand a new coastal wedge at Saidor, roughly midway between the peninsula and Madang.

Aussies rounding the Huon peninsula swept through Sio January 15, pushing on toward the Saidor area. Other forces have fought their way slowly up the Ramu River valley toward Bogadjim, 20 miles south of Madang. Increased air battering of Japanese positions in the Ramu river area may indicate a renewed Allied offensive there.

Capture of Bogadjim would give the Allies access to Japan's excellent surfaced highway north to Madang.

Up River Valleys From Gulf

Dumpu, less than 30 miles south of Bogadjim, was captured by Aussies last October 6 after an inland drive up the Markham and Ramu river valleys from the Huon Gulf. Transport planes dropped paratroopers to nail down the Markham valley.

Lack of air interception of the Allies' latest air blows in New Guinea may indicate enemy losses have proved crippling—and that all available strength i being saved to counter the final Allied thrusts at Madang and other major Japanese bases beyond.

While the Japanese have been evacuating by sea from the pincered northeast coast between Saidor and the Huon peninsula, there has been no indication of anything less than a last-man fight for Madang.

MADANG DRIVE EXPECTED SOON

Allied Planes Resume Their Heavy Bombing.

JAN 23 1944

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The growing Allied bid for Madang, whose pre-war wharf facilities were the best on the northeastern New Guinea coast, was emphasized in today's reports from the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

South of that Japanese base, the second sizable air assault in as many days possibly presaged a resumption by Australian soldiers of the drive which has been in abeyance in the Ramu Valley since they got beyond Dumpu, less than fifty miles away, last October. In two days, nearly 150 tons of bombs have hit the enemy positions.

For more than a week, the Bogadjim sector, about half way between Dumpu and Madang, has been raided time after time by planes attacking bridges, supplies and the fine road which the Japanese built with Chinese coolie labor.

More Barges Destroyed.

In addition to the inland menace, the Japanese also are confronted with American forces fifty miles along the coast southeast of Madang in the vicinity of invaded Saidor.

North of Madang, American PT boats operating well beyond their bases were reported in today's communique to have destroyed four barges with the resultant death of 160 reinforcement troops.

This was the latest in a series of weakening blows affecting the Madang operations. During the past week, Allied planes have tended to isolate Madang by striking at the nearby air base of Alexishafen, on beyond at Hansa Bay and yet farther northwest at Wewak. These attacks have spread destruction with more than 600 tons of explosives and have cost the Japanese some forty planes.

Headquarters announced today that a new raid at Hansa Bay by low-flying Mitchells and strafing fighters resulted in destruction of twenty barges, supply dumps and anti-aircraft batteries.

In the whole New Guinea range of air activity—from the Ramu Valley to Aitape, beyond Wewak, where a 1,000-ton Japanese freighter was damaged—no mention was made of any enemy air opposition nor of any Allied losses.

Destroyers Shell Coast

Elsewhere in the Pacific, American destroyers shelled the Japanese in the northern Solomons along the coast between Bougainville and Buka, and Liberators twice raided Amboina, northwest of Australia, downing five interceptors but losing two bombers.

Army and navy bombers kept up the daily attacks on the Japanese-held Marshall islands with raids Thursday on Wotje atoll and Emidj and Tmiet islands of Jaluit atoll. A navy Liberator damaged an enemy cargo transport vessel near Maloelap Wednesday. Two planes were lost in these bombing missions.

Allies Occupy Sinohbyin In Southwestern Burma

Halt Counter-Blows as Chinese Gain on Ledo Road Route

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 22 (AP).—Allied ground forces, in fresh successes against Japanese positions on the Mayu Peninsula of southwestern Burma, occupied Sinohbyin yesterday, two miles north of Buthedaung, and fought off two subsequent Japanese counter-attacks.

Today's Allied Southeast Asia Headquarters communique said also that American-trained Chinese forces were still advancing eastward across northern Burma.

Advanced elements of the Chinese forces, which are clearing the route the new Ledo Road will follow to China, have crossed the Brangbram Hka River and are advancing on the village of Taipha.

American and Royal Air Force planes continued their widespread sweeps against Japanese shipping and communications Thursday and Thursday night, raiding Sagaing, Irrawaddy Port City, the Chin Hills, upped Chindwin and South Burma areas.

DOWNED 21 JAPS

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Col. Neel Kearby of San Antonio, Tex., fighter pilot, who shot down six Japanese planes in one fight, was awarded the Medal of Honor today.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in the first such ceremony in his Southwest Pacific command, pinned America's highest military award on Kearby's tunic before a small group of witnesses.

Col. Kearby, who now has twenty-one enemy planes to his credit, was the first Thunderbolt pilot to down a Japanese plane in the Southwest Pacific. Recently he has been serving as chief of staff of the Fifth Fighter Command.

The Texan shot down his six planes over Wewak, New Guinea, October 11, 1943. He is the leading fighter pilot in the Southwest Pacific. He is tied with Capt. Richard I. Bong, Poplar, Wis., ace now home on leave.

Marine Flyer Bags First Zero He Ever Saw

Guadalcanal, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Marine Second Lieut. Gerard H. Williams of Summit, N. J., shot down his first Zero—the first one he ever saw—when United States planes bombed Rabaul's Tobera Airdrome from tree-top height on Tuesday.

JAN 23 1944

Screwball War

Guadalcanal, Solomons, Jan. 22 (AP)—This screwball war—

There were some drums of oil on the beach at Empress Augusta Bay. A storm washed some out to sea.

To prevent them from falling into Japanese hands, a United States dive bomber was sent out to destroy them.

Before the bomber could fulfill its mission, Japanese on the edge of the American beachhead spotted the oil drums.

They mistook them for submarines. So they opened up with their artillery and sank them.

JAN 23 1944

Quiet In Aleutians May Furnish Excuse

An Aleutians Base, Jan. 22 (AP)—The "hiss-s-s po-o-o-or-r" bird, supposed to emit some such a mournful sound, is becoming fabled in verse along the Aleutian chain. One version starts: "On the tundra sits a birdie, noisy as a hurdy-gurdy." And includes:

"Not a tree for birdie's nesting.
"Soldiers, better stop your jesting;
"Soon you, too, will sing while resting—
"Hiss-s-s-s Poo-o-o-o-r-r!"

Like such soldier lore, the bird promises to produce hundreds of verses, some with very frank (when uncensored) sentiments.

Aleutian Chocolate Snow

An Aleutians Base, Jan. 22 (AP)—One Adak blizzard, driving in over Bering Sea beaches, was filled with stinging sand. "It's the only time I've ever seen chocolate snow," was one comment heard at a navy staff office.

Tokio Budget's Non-War Total Hits New High

$3,545,000,000 Is Asked Outside Military Items; Big Bond Issue Planned

By The Associated Press

The 1944 Japanese budget, exclusive of military expenditures, calls for a record outlay of 15,415,000,000 yen (about $3,545,000,000 at the pre-war exchange rate of approximately 23 cents to the yen), the Tokio radio said yesterday in a broadcast recorded by United States government monitors.

The broadcast gave no indication of how large the Cabinet is planning to make the "supplementary military budget," which in 1943 was more than two and one-half times the size of the ordinary budget of 9,994,000,000 yen.

Minister of Finance Okinobu Kaya discussed details of the new budget, which includes appropriations for ten new items, at sessions of both houses of the Japanese Diet (Parliament) yesterday, the broadcast said.

Kaya was quoted as saying that the government hoped to balance increased expenditures by floating a new 4,360,000,000-yen bond issue as well as by increasing income taxes and virtually all other taxes.

Among the ten "new expenditure items" listed in the broadcast were: 604,000,000 yen for bolstering diplomatic measures aiming at "the consummation of the present war"; 959,000,000 yen for boosting production, as well as maintaining the prices of staple commodities, including iron and coal; 903,000,000 yen for strengthening land, sea and air transportation capacity, and 764,000,000 yen for increasing food production, including rice and wheat, as well as maintaining prices of necessary commodities.

Plans Pacific Powers' Parley

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 22 (AP)—Australia may sponsor a mid-year conference of the Pacific powers, including the United States, to discuss the security and post-war development of native populations. Officials planning the meeting expressed hope that representatives of Britain, the Netherlands, the French National Committee and the United States would attend.

Iceland and Russia Open Diplomatic Relations

Reykeavik, Iceland, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The Foreign Ministry announced today that Iceland has initiated diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

Russia has recognized Pjetur Beneditksson as the first Icelandic Minister to Moscow and Icelandic authorities are according recognition to Alexei Krassilnikov as the first Soviet Minister here, the Foreign Ministry said.

JAN 23 1944

Cuba And Uruguay Refuse To Recognize Bolivia Regime

Montevideo, Jan. 22 (AP)—Uruguay and Cuba announced today they would not recognize the month-old revolutionary regime in Bolivia, topping off a series of widely separated developments in connection with allegations of Nazi activities in South America.

These developments included a report from authoritative persons in London that Osmar Alberto Hellmuth, Argentine consular agent under arrest in British Trinidad, had confessed to being a Nazi agent; a statement from the Argentine Foreign Office that evidence had been uncovered compromising a number of persons held in a spy investigation in Argentina; arguments over a purported letter instructing Nazi agents to try to break up the Pan-American solidarity, and a statement by a United States admiral that he personally felt Argentina was acting as the black sheep of the inter-American group of nations.

Argentina is the only American republic to recognize the Bolivian regime and, with Bolivia, is the only one which did not participate in recent exchanges of information concerning the Bolivian coup last month.

Outside Influences Seen

Uruguay's announcement said Bolivia would not be recognized "while present circumstances persist." It did not state these circumstances, but informants said they included information that the Bolivian revolution was subject to outside influences, and that one of the revolutionaries, Victor Paz Estenssoro, had met beforehand with Argentine Nationalists at the Buenos Aires home of Count Karl von Luxburg, Germany's former Minister to Argentina.

In La Paz, Bolivian capital, Foreign Minister Jose Tomayo said non-recognition "finds us serene, because we have expected the news."

The Argentine Government itself was, meanwhile, in the midst of an inquiry into a possible spy ring as a result of Hellmuth's arrest by the British. Oscar Ibarra Garcia, Under Secretary of the Argentine Foreign Office, announced that police had uncovered compromising evidence, but that nothing could be disclosed at present. Hellmuth has been discharged.

Sabotage Letter Reported

Montevideo police at the same time announced that a letter of purported instructions to Nazi agents in South America to sabotage Pan-American unity had been delivered to a Montevideo newspaper by a German who was kicked out of Argentina for forging anti-German evidence.

The paper which published the letter as an expose retorted that police apparently did not doubt the authenticity of the letter.

Montevideo police said all material in the case would be given to a special court which investigates national defense matters.

Authorities Remain Silent

In Argentina authorities remained silent on the affair, but the German Embassy in Buenos Aires issued a statement denying knowledge of the persons mentioned.

On top of all this, Vice-Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, of the United States Navy, commander of the Allied forces in the South Atlantic, held a press conference here today and said that in his personal capacity he felt the Argentine leaders should change their policy and bring Argentina into the Pan-American bloc.

Havana, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Cuban Minister of State Emeterio Santovenia announced today that his Government had decided not to recognize the new revolutionary government of Bolivia.

ARGENTINE CONSUL SEIZED BY BRITISH

JAN 23 1944

Buenos Aires, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The British have seized an Argentine consul as an enemy agent, the Argentine Foreign Office has announced, and an investigation is now under way to determine whether a spy ring is operating within Argentina.

Several persons already have been detained in connection with the inquiry, the announcement said. The investigation was launched by the Argentine Government after Osmar Alberto Hellmuth, recently named as auxiliary consul at Barcelona, Spain, was taken by British officials from a vessel at Trinidad while en route to his post.

Trinidad is a British possession off the Venezuela coast.

"The British Foreign Office informed this chancellory (Foreign Office) that detention was the result of information that proved Hellmuth was an enemy agent," the communique declared, and Hellmuth "has been relieved of his functions because his conduct appears to have been compromising."

Hellmuth was one of the newest members of the consulate staff.

Butler Report Brings Mexican Probe Demand

Mexico City, Jan. 22 (AP) — A statement by United States Senator Hugh Butler (R., Neb.) that the United States is spending unnecessary sums of money in Mexico provoked a demand today for a Mexican Senate investigation.

Senator Heliodoro Charis Castro announced that he will demand a thorough check of Butler's figures.

Bridgeport Soldier Is Prisoner.

Ottawa, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Sergt. Joseph C. Arsenault, whose wife lives at 1170 East Main street, Bridgeport, Conn., is reported a prisoner of war in Germany in an R. C. A. F. casualty list released today. He previously had been listed as missing.

Does Jungle Suit Make Yank A Spy?

JAN 23 1944

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—The *Army and Navy Register* said today that there are "rumors" that American snipers in the jungle war, wearing camouflage suits, are "summarily executed as spies" when caught by the Japanese.

The unofficial service publication said this raises a question of definition under international law. The *Register* quoted international law as saying that a person can be considered a spy only when "acting clandestinely or on false pretenses, he obtains or endeavors to obtain" information and that "thus soldiers not wearing a disguise" are not spies.

In One Sense "A Disguise"

The *Register* then said the jungle fighter, in his camouflage suit "intends not to look like a soldier, but rather like an inanimate quantity of green leaves."

"In one sense of the meaning of the word disguise," the *Register* said, "the jungle suit is a disguise and the wearer thereof may be said to be acting clandestinely for the purpose of killing more Japs while at the same time he acquires all possible information of the enemy."

While the Japanese, so far as known, the *Register* said, have not raised a question of what constitutes military spying in war, "it is a fact that they have summarily made new definitions which they claim justify their execution of certain of the Doolittle raiders over Tokyo and by parallel 'reasoning' it may be that they will decide that an American jungle suit does in fact conform to the old definition of a disguise as worn by one who clandestinely seeks military information in the zone of operations."

WAR PRISONERS' DATA

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Government agencies concerned with enemy information announced today that 1,650 telegrams have been sent to the next of kin during the first month of a system devised to provide accurate, speedy notification concerning service men whose names are mentioned in enemy propaganda broadcasts as prisoners of war.

At the same time agency officials asserted that letters from the families involved showed a sharp drop in the number of reports of such broadcasts received from outside listeners.

Until the OWI, the FCC, the Office of Censorship and the Army and Navy instituted the immediate notification by telegram with a follow-up check by the military on the accuracy of the enemy's report, the number of outside listeners telling the families ran from forty to more than 100 in each case. Now, the agencies say, letters from the families mention only two or three such communications.

WAR REFUGEE BOARD SET UP

JAN 23 1944

F. D. R. Acts To Rescue 'Civilian Victims Of Savagery'

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt created a war refugee board tonight and directed it to attempt the rescue of "the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death."

The board consists of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War, who are empowered to appoint a full-time executive director to administer the refugee-assistance program.

A White House statement said the President's action was designed to bring about immediate rescue from the Nazis of "as many as possible of the persecuted minorities of Europe—racial, religious or political—all civilian victims of enemy savagery."

Would Forestall Nazi Plan

The White House said that Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that it was urgent for action to be taken at once "to forestall the plan of the Nazis to exterminate all the Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe."

Decision as to how the goal could be accomplished was left to the board. It could, perhaps, make use of the International Red Cross, neutral diplomatic missions, or even underground movements in occupied lands.

Expects Foreign Cooperation

In his executive order setting up the board, Mr. Roosevelt declared it to be "the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war."

Mr. Roosevelt stated, the White House said, that he expected to get the cooperation of all the United Nations and other foreign governments in the program.

The State Department was directed to appoint special attaches with diplomatic status, on recommendation of the board, to be stationed at spots where help might be rendered to war refugees.

Scope Of Board's Duties

The board will be charged not only with developing plans for the rescue of oppressed peoples, but also with working out measures for their transportation, maintenance and relief and for setting up "havens of temporary refuge."

The executive order did not specify what Government funds would be used for operations of the refugee agency, but Mr. Roosevelt empowered the board and the State, Treasury and War departments to accept contributions, or service, of any private persons or organizations, State agencies, or agencies of foreign governments.

Reynolds 'for America' First

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Chairman Reynolds of the Senate Military Committee, discussing the mustering-out pay bill, asserted today that before the United States paid $1,500,000,000 toward European relief and rehabilitation, "we ought to rehabilitate our own." "Stalin is standing up for Russia," the North Carolina Senator said, 'Churchill for Britain. "Reynolds is for America."

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BIDDLE'S STATUS BECOMES MILITARY

Ambassador To Governments In Exile Joins Eisenhower

JAN 23 1944

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., American Ambassador-Minister to Allied governments in London, has resigned to accept an army commission as a lieutenant colonel and serve on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff as liaison officer with the exiled governments.

President Roosevelt accepted the resignation today. Biddle was the American envoy to the governments of Poland, Norway, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia and Luxembourg.

In accepting the resignation, Mr. Roosevelt wrote Biddle that the period is approaching "when these governments must look forward to the reestablishment of their countries." He said he considered it wise, therefore, "for us to take up the military side of the restoration problems" and thus it is "right and proper" that Biddle serve as liaison officer between them and our own armies.

Nothing But Praise

"From members of the different governments to which you were accredited as well as from their chiefs of staff," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, "I have had nothing but the highest praise for your work. Your position has been one which is unique in all history to serve as Ambassador and Minister with so many different governments simultaneously.

Biddle told the President:

"I want to express my deep appreciation also for the assistance and advice which you generously provided me during the years of my service abroad. Your close touch with foreign affairs and your clear grasp of the trend of world developments have been for me a constant source of inspiration and encouragement."

SWIFT AIR MAPPING VITAL AT KULA GULF

JAN 23 1944

Data on Submerged Reefs Gained at Last Moment— Fairchild Award Made

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Aerial photography and mapping accurately accomplished under trying conditions and at record speeds, contributed materially to allied victories at Kula Gulf in the Pacific and in Tunisia, two military map experts said today.

Lieut. Col. E. E. Pollock of the Marine Corps reported that in a matter of hours instead of a minimum of three days expectable for such a mission, aerial map makers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps completed composite pictures of the reef-pocked and hitherto uncharted Kula Gulf delivering the pictures to our task force even as it steamed against the Japanese.

"We feel that we contributed materially to the success of that operation," declared Colonel Pollock. "At least 20 per cent of the Kula Gulf was unfit for navigation and the existence of submerged reefs was of tremendous concern to the ships' captains entering this body of water.

Departure in Sea Mapping

"We accomplished what had never been done before—doing hydrographic mapping with nothing but photographs in the interests of finding submerged menaces."

Col. James G. Hall of the Army Air Forces said that aerial photographs made in a single morning over a 4,500-square-mile area of the final Tunisian front were so accurate that our artillery, firing only from photographs, scored direct hits on enemy guns in many instances "and in no case was a position missed by more than five yards."

The officers spoke at a meeting of the American Society of Photogrammetry. Photogrammetry is the science of converting aerial photographs into detailed contour maps.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, in an address read for him by another officer, said that fissures in Japan's defensive network are becoming more and more apparent and "one of these days we will be able to hit Japan where it hurts most, within the Honshu citadel itself."

Receives Fairchild Award

Lieut. Col. Gerald FitzGerald of the Army received the Sherman Mills Fairchild Award for his outstanding achievements in the aerial photography field during 1943. He was chiefly responsible for the development of a revolutionary technique of aerial photography known as the tri-metrogon method.

The technique involves the use of three wide-angle cameras so placed in an airplane as to obtain aerial photographs of the landscape from horizon to horizon.

Up to the time of Pearl Harbor only 750,000 square miles of the United States and its territories had been mapped. Chiefly through use of the tri-metrogon method 6,000,000 square miles have now been mapped.

Cited for 83-Day Raft Ordeal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—The Navy announced today award of the Navy and Marine Corps Medal to Seaman Basil Dominic Izzi, twenty-one years old, son of Dominic Izzi, Barre, Mass., who survived eighty-three days on a life raft. The citation said that Izzi boarded the life raft after his ship was torpedoed in the Atlantic Nov. 2, 1942.

WAC Hearing Ends; No Decision

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Hearings by a special army reclassification board into unfitness charges against Lieut. Virginia Wight, 24-year-old Philadelphia WAC, ended today, with no decision announced by the board.

DEMOCRATS URGE FDR TO 'CONTINUE' AS 'WORLD LEADER'

JAN 23 1944

Plea of National Committee Viewed as Move for Fourth Term.

HANNEGAN IS CHAIRMAN

To Meet in Chicago; Wallace Tells Party New Deal Is 'Marching On.'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. — (AP) The Democratic National committee, turning its meeting into virtually a fourth term rally, called on President Roosevelt today to "continue as the great world humanitarian leader" in both war and peace.

After selecting Chicago as the national convention site and installing youthful Robert E. Hannegan, hailed as a "second Jim Farley," as new national chairman, the committee members roared approval for a resolution declaring the "liberal spirit and far-sighted idealism" of Franklin D. Roosevelt "must be imprinted in the peace."

"We, assembled here, realizing his world leadership and knowing that our Allies are praying with us for the continuation of his services both in war and peace," the resolution concluded, "do now earnestly solicit him to continue as the great world humanitarian leader."

Thus, the resolution stopped short of calling for a fourth term in so many words but there was no mistaking that the committee members regarded it as a plea for the President to run again.

Rayburn, Wallace Speak

House Speaker Rayburn and Vice President Wallace, praising the leadership of President Roosevelt, told a Jackson Day dinner tonight the same kind of leadership must be maintained in the post-war period if this country is to win the peace.

Neither called directly for a fourth term for the President, but the thread of this possibility ran clearly through both addresses to the $100 a plate banquet at the Mayflower hotel to raise funds for the Democratic party's 1944 campaign. Both men have been mentioned as possible running mates for Mr. Roosevelt.

"Roosevelt, God willing, will in the future give the New Deal a firmer foundation that it has ever had before," said Wallace.

Rayburn said there were "two heroic figures" on the American scene—Franklin D. Roosevelt and Cordell Hull. "We have gone to war under a caliber of leadership that has proved, by actual results, that it is worthy of the high trust we placed in it," he continued. "That leadership is still proving its worth. May we never make the fatal error of thinking we can win the peace, under a leadership of any smaller caliber, or under no leadership at all."

In their immediate audiences were members of the Democratic National committee and other high party figures. President Roosevelt in the past has sent messages to or addressed these annual gatherings, but this time he held strictly aloof.

Wallace, hammering hard on the theme that the New Deal marches on, did not refer directly to reports that the White House would like to replace the term with some new slogan, such as "Win the War."

He referred to Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln as "the founding fathers of the New Deal."

Convention In Chicago

At the National committee meeting earlier, Chicago won the convention without making any specific offer as to money, and over a surprise bid from Detroit. Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago simply promised on behalf of a non-partisan citizens committee that Chicago would meet expenses of the convention.

The Republicans, who will meet in Chicago in June, were guaranteed $75,000. It is understood, however, that civic leaders have given assurance more money will be forthcoming if this does not cover convention costs.

The Democratic committee left the date of the convention up to Hannegan, 40-year-old Missouri Irishman who succeeds Postmaster General Frank C. Walker as national chairman. He is expected to select a date in July.

Rivers Stirs Row

The committee meeting moved along in complete harmony until all the scheduled business was concluded. Then, former Gov. E. D. Rivers, national committeeman for Georgia, provoked a heated discussion by proposing that the committee instruct a group, yet to be set up by Chairman Hannegan, to recommend restoration of the two-thirds nominating rule for future national conventions after the 1944 convention. His move was defeated but he promised to carry the fight to the convention.

Rivers said it was the greatest mistake the party ever made when it abolished the two-thirds rule at the 1936 convention. He said there is a "great difference in enthusiastic cooperation and indifferent acquiescence" in convention actions and that if the rule requiring a two-thirds vote to nominate is restored the party will be sure of nominating men the people want.

He urged, too, that former National Chairman James A. Farley, who resigned in a break with the President over the third term issue, be brought back into party councils.

"No other Democrat, except the President," Rivers said, "has such a place in the hearts of the rank and file of party workers."

Rivers went on to say that President Roosevelt will receive the unanimous endorsement of the next convention if he is a candidate. But he added that any two men nominated and supported by all members of the party, including Farley, can defeat any Republican ticket.

Senator Green, national committeeman for Rhode Island, who headed the last convention's Rules committee, contended Rivers was not consistent in that he praised Farley and advocated the two-thirds rule because, Green said, Farley had opposed the two-thirds rule as undemocratic.

Rivers replied that he realized Farley was chairman when the two-thirds rule was abolished, but that he had heard Farley say several times, as late as this week in the Mayflower hotel here, that the party made its "greatest mistake" in abolishing the rule and urged that this mistake be corrected.

When the argument began to grow and everyone was fidgeting for an adjournment the controversy was abruptly terminated with a move by Edmund C. Shields, Michigan committeeman, that Rivers' motion be tabled. This was carried by a voice vote and a few minutes later the committee session was over.

Farley Not Present

Farley was here for several days earlier this week talking with Democratic leaders, but left last night. He is not a member of the National committee.

Hannegan, talking with newspapermen after the meeting, was asked whether he would act on Rivers' suggestion that Farley be brought officially into party councils.

"I'll exert every effort to get not only Jim Farley but every other Democrat back into the party," he replied.

In addition to the Roosevelt resolution, the committee adopted one other out of the routine class. This called on Congress to enact a soldiers' voting law providing for a Federal ballot but leaving to the states the question of passing on the validity of individual ballots.

Edwin W. Pauley, party treasurer, presented to the committeemen quotas for each state in a drive to raise a $3,000,000 campaign fund. He told them $3,000,000 was the limit allowed by the Hatch law and was little enough on which to run a national campaign.

Pauley also advised that the committee was "financially solvent" for the first time in history, so far as he knew. It entered 1943 with a deficit, he said, but income of $243,275 put it out of the red during the year.

He also got through a resolution directing that no hotel or travel expenses of delegates to the 1944 convention be paid from committee funds.

Roll set at 1,176

The committee ratified a report setting the number of votes in the convention at 1,176 and providing that votes may not be divided into fractions of less than one-half. The latter provision is aimed at cutting down the number of persons seated on the convention floor. In 1940 when there were 1,100 full votes, some of those seated had only 1-32 of a vote.

In resigning, Walker emphasized that his action had no connection with the fourth term question. He gave as his reason the war-swollen business of the Post Office department which he said required his full attention and energy.

Hannegan, who has been commissioner of Internal Revenue, resigned that position as soon as he was elected chairman and President Roosevelt immediately accepted the resignation.

In an exchange of letters, the President said he had been impressed by the "vigorous and competent" way Hannegan undertook the duties of commissioner and expressed "my continuing good wishes and confidence."

REPUBLICANS LEAN TO FREE DELEGATES

JAN 23 1944

Chicago Convention Expected to Follow 1940 Model, When Only a Third Were Pledged

'FAVORITE SONS' A FACTOR

Critics of Party's Practice Say It Often Causes Deadlocks and Produces Weak Nominees

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Present indications are that a big majority of the 1,059 delegates who will make up the Republican National Convention starting June 26 at Chicago will be uninstructed as to a Presidential nominee.

In 1940 at Philadelphia, only 365 were pledged or half-way bound to candidates for the nomination, and not a single one was instructed for Wendell Willkie.

Eight States already have indicated they would send uninstructed delegations to Chicago. Four years ago thirty-seven States sent uninstructed delegations to the Republican convention. This practice has been frowned on by various party leaders on the ground that it turns the convention into a horse-trading affair, creates deadlocks and results in dark-horse choices who may turn out to be weak Presidents.

Borah Opposed Practice

Senator Borah of Idaho rapped the custom years ago when he was

being mentioned for the Presidency. Willkie aides are discouraging it this year, along with the idea of sending "favorite son" delegations. The latter device, they say, is only one of several methods used to block candidates with greater support, and frequently is resorted to with the hope of trading for the Vice Presidential nomination.

The Republicans will pick 470 of their delegates this year by primaries in thirteen States, 545 by conventions in thirty-three States and Territories and forty-four by State party committees. In a few of the primary States voters also have an opportunity to express their direct preference for a Presidential candidate, but in no instances are these ballots binding on the delegates.

Few of the State conventions coming up appear headed toward selection of pledged delegations. Rivalry between delegate slates is centering chiefly in the primary States of Wisconsin and Nebraska, with a third possibly in the making in California.

In the April 4 primary in Wisconsin, a slate is being lined up for Mr. Willkie, two are in the field for Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, with negotiations under way to consolidate them, and others may be entered for Lieut. Comdr. Harold E. Stassen and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Speaker Vernon Thomson of the Wisconsin Assembly, bolted one Dewey slate this week and became a Willkie-pledged candidate for convention delegate. He said he was a Dewey delegate in 1940 and still favored him for the nomination, but that repeated visits and telephone calls had caused him to believe the New Yorker was "not a candidate."

"Favorite Son" Prospects

Two slates are entered or in the making for the April 11 primary in Nebraska, and aonther is likely. One already entered will be for Commander Stassen, another for Governor Dwight Griswold of that State, and a third may be entered if Willkie supporters decide to make it a battle royal.

California's Governor, Earl Warren, has consented to head a slate in his State primary May 2, with the Willkie backers considering whether to do battle there, too.

In Ohio's primary May 9, the only slate so far under consideration is that for Governor John W. Bricker. In South Dakota, where a primary will be held on May 2, another three-way contest may come off between Willkie, Dewey and Stassen supporters.

Kentucky's delegation of twenty-two may be pledged to Governor Simeon S. Willis, while Minnesota's State convention is indicated for Commander Stassen, former Governor.

ONE TAX PUZZLE YOU NEEDN'T SOLVE

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.). You may not have to tell Uncle Sam on March 15 how much you expect to make in 1944, the present date for the information. Delay in passing the new tax bill is expected to result in postponement of the preliminary return date until about April 15, revenue officials said today.

The postponement, however, does not mean a delay in filing returns for 1943 taxes and the unforgiven part of 1942 taxes.

Until the new bill is passed, it will be impossible for the Internal Revenue Bureau to prepare the necessary forms for estimating 1944 income. Since the bill is not expected to be passed and signed until about February 1, officials said it would be impossible to have the forms printed, mailed, and in the hands of the taxpayers by March 15.

JAN 23 1944

FUTURE PRODUCTION

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—A production volume 35 to 50 per cent higher than the best pre-war year will be needed quickly after the war to maintain an accepted level of employment, says Leon Henderson, former head of the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Henderson, addressing a joint dinner meeting of the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association and the American Society for Public Administration, last night said that existing fiscal and monetary policies of the Government are inadequate for handling an unprecedented debt level.

"The military machine," he said, "may require a 2,000,000-man Army and a Navy of the same size with attendant drafts on production and the possibility of universal service."

'BIG INCH' OIL FLOW ACCLAIMED BY ICKES

70,680,000 Barrels Since Start Reported for Refineries in East

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes, as Petroleum Administrator, reported today that 70,680,000 barrels of crude oil were delivered to terminals through the "Big Inch" pipeline during the first partial year of its operation.

At its designed pumping rate of 300,000 barrels a day, Mr. Ickes said, the big line "ought to deliver more than 100,000,000 barrels" in the next twelve months.

"This will aid materially in keeping the essential East Coast refineries operating and in reducing the amount which must be brought to the East Coast by tank cars, barges and tankers, he added. "It has been the biggest single factor making possible the large increase in refinery production on the East Coast."

The big steel tube, 1,362 miles long, began delivering oil over its western leg, from Longview, Tex., to Norris City, Ill., on Feb. 10, 1943. Seven months later, in August, oil was flowing through its entire length to the Atlantic coast.

In a review of the status of the pipeline program, Mr. Ickes reported that fourteen of the twenty projects authorized twenty months ago were finished and most of them in operation at the end of last year, while five of the six incompleted lines would be finished by the end of spring and that the remaining one would be in use by late summer.

3,678 Citizens Added In Naturalization Tour

New York, Jan. 22 (AP)—Dr. Henry B. Hazard, research and educational head of the Justice Department immigration and naturalization service, said today he naturalized 3,678 persons in a recent 42,000-mile trip to war fronts and army posts and declared that the new citizens would be "just as loyal as anyone born in the United States."

Describing his 11-month journey, which ended last month, Hazard told a meeting of the National Institute of Immigrant Welfare that he naturalized, among others, 1,002 Canadians, 437 Germans, 433 Italians, 369 Mexicans, 227 Poles and 125 Russians in trips that took him to Italy, Sicily, North Africa, Britain, the Middle East and Iceland. Eighteen were service women.

CIO To Plan Political Stand

New York, Jan. 22 (AP)—The CIO Political Action Committee's directors have scheduled a meeting in Chicago next Monday and Tuesday, Chairman Sidney Hillman said the purpose would be "to mobilize 14,000,000 organized trade unionists and representatives from small business, farm, liberal and progressive groups for political action in 1944."

Nazi War Prisoners Taken to Fort Dix

Fort Dix., N. J., Jan. 22 (A. P.).—An undisclosed number of German prisoners of war have been brought here, the Army Public Relations Office revealed today. They are confined in an isolated section of the Division Cantonment, behind high wire fences. The Army did not disclose what kind of work the Germans would do, or how long they would remain here.

WANTS TO FIGHT AGAIN

Raritan, N. J., Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Marine Sergt. John Basilone, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for killing thirty-eight Japanese on Guadalcanal, is on the first leg of a return to action overseas.

Basilone, who is now en route to Camp Pendelton, Cal., requested transfer to a fighting front from an assignment as a machine-gun instructor, a post he has held since his return to this country.

"There's still a big job to be done over there and I want to be in at the finish," Sergt. Basilone was reported to have told his superiors.

JAN 23 1944

Ambassador Winant's Son Joins Marines

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Rivington Russell Winant, 18-year-old son of John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to England, chose the Marine Corps today after his induction at the Grenier Field station.

A freshman at Princeton, he was sworn in by Capt. John Harvie. His brother, First Lieut. John G. Winant Jr., was taken prisoner by the Nazis last October when his bomber was forced down over Germany. The Red Cross has notified the family that the flyer is all right, his brother said.

Oldest G. I. Promoted

Santa Ana, Cal., Jan. 22 (AP)—John Westervelt, who at 75 years is said by the army to be its oldest G. I., was promoted today from staff sergeant to technical sergeant.

Calls Army Good for Musicians

SANTA ANA, Calif., Jan. 21 (AP)—The Army, according to Dimitri Tiomkin, composer-conductor, is good for musicians. Russian-born, he holds the civilian post of musical director for the Army Special Services Command. After proclaiming the Santa Ana Air Base Symphony Orchestra one of the best Army musical aggregations in the country, Tiomkin said that he attributes "the brilliance of this orchestra largely to the physical training and regular hours of Army life."

USO Chairman Foresees Benefits For Workers

Richmond, Jan. 22 (AP)—Being "demobilized" when peace comes isn't going to make frustrated females out of the 950,000 USO women volunteers whom she heads, in the opinion of Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, national USO chairman of State activities committees.

Mrs. Moore, who is the wife of a New York banker, sister of Publisher Henry Luce and sister-in-law of Representative Clare Booth Luce (R., Conn.), the playwright said when she stopped here on a swing tour of USO clubs on the Virginia peninsula, that she has given a "lot of thought" to what will happen to the myriad war volunteers when there is no more war work to be done.

"They're going to go back to their homes and be much better citizens in their communities," she predicted. "They will be more conscious of their community obligations, I believe. They'll have a broader outlook toward their fellow-man because of the three faiths represented in USO agencies—Jewish, Catholic and Protestant."

M'CORMICK REPEATS HIS INVASION STORY

JAN 23 1944

Tells Cleveland City Club Our General Staff Feared British After First World War

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22 (AP)—Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of The Chicago Tribune, elaborated today on his assertion, made a month ago, that the American general staff feared a British invasion of the United States after the first World War.

In an address to members of the Detroit Athletic Club on Dec. 15 Colonel McCormick declared "the idea appears fantastic, but it did not appear fantastic to our general staff at that time," and added:

"I know, because I worked with the general staff on plans of defense—for the defense of Detroit.

"When I spoke of this in Detroit," he said today in an address prepared for the City Club of Cleveland, "it aroused so much interest among certain foreign newspapers and foreign-controlled newspapers in this country that it seems appropriate to be specific.

"The plan was to establish a line about forty miles long across the isthmus between Lakes Huron and Erie which would protect Detroit and keep the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers open to the ore ships and keep possession of all the tunnels under them."

Colonel McCormick further related a "tremendous tension" had arisen between Great Britain and the United States over American naval building plans before the treaty limiting our Navy was adopted.

"Both countries," he said, "regret the treaty now, but Great Britain's insistence forced it. At that time the tension was so great that our general staff feared an army of 300,000 regulars, then in England, would be landed in Canada and marched against this country, which had completely demobilized."

The colonel said that more than forty wars had taken place between the two world wars and that the United States had interfered in but one, the Spanish revolution, "where our State Department followed Great Britain in siding with the Fascist rebel Franco, while a good many American individuals fought for the Spanish Communist Government." He continued:

"We did not interfere in the revolutions in Mexico and Cuba. If they break out again do we want British, Russian and Chinese armies occupying those countries? For my part I stand on the Monroe Doctrine—no European or Asiatic interference in America."

Urges Labor Have Seat At All Post-War Tables

Miami, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—An American Federation of Labor committee today urged labor representation on all national delegations with a voice in shaping the post-war world and said that to limit such bodies to Government officials seems "wholly undemocratic."

The AFL's post-war planning committee, headed by Vice-President Matthew Woll, made public the first section of a report on which the Federation's executive council will act next week.

Asserting that this is a war against despotism, which gains initial control by destroying free unions, the report said that "wage earners, therefore, have a very fundamental reason for asking for representation on the various agencies deciding post-war issues and policiese. . . ."

Surgeon's Name Borne By New Liberty Ship

South Portland, Me., Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The Liberty ship Renald Fernald, named for New Hampshire's first surgeon and one of the founders of the city of Portsmouth, N. H., was launched today from the ways at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation plant here. Sponsor of the one-hundred and forty-second cargo vessel built at the yards was Miss Mary Alison Ulsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ulsh of New York. Her father is president of the North Atlantic & Gulf Steamship Company of New York.

LAUNCHINGS HONOR 3 NAVAL WAR DEAD

JAN 23 1944

Destroyer Escorts Are Named for Ensigns and a Marine—Liberty Ship Quits Ways

BOSTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Two ensigns of the Naval Reserve and a Marine Corps private killed in action in 1942 were honored today at launchings of destroyer escort ships.

Ships named for Ensign John Cady Lough of Genesee, Ill., and Pvt. Thomas F. Nickel of Lansing, Mich., were launched at the Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard and one bearing the name of Ensign John O'Toole of the Dorchester section of Boston was launched at the Boston Navy Yard.

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Ship for French Launched

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 22 (AP).—The destroyer escort Hova, built for the French, was launched at the Dravo Corporation shipyards today. The sponsor was Mrs. Henri Etienne Hoppenot, wife of the United States delegate of the French Committee for National Liberation.

BRIG. GEN. C. C. MEYERS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22 (AP).—Brigadier General Charles Calvin Meyers, acting regimental commander of the 111th Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, died yesterday at the United States Naval Hospital. He was seventy-nine years old. General Meyers retired from active duty in 1937 after forty-four years of service, but took over the armory command here recently.

ONE SEAMAN LOST IN COASTAL CRASH

JAN 23 1944

Lewes, Del., Jan. 22 (A. P.).—A small coastwise tanker caught fire in a collision with the Liberty ship Charles Henderson in the Atlantic Ocean five miles off the Delaware Capes last night and a Navy officer reported today that one tanker seaman was missing.

Fifteen of the craft's crew of sixteen were landed at the Fort Miles, Del., Army dock after abandoning ship. The tanker was last reported under tow into the Delaware Breakwater, its flames under control. The cargo ship was not badly damaged.

7 Killed In Collision Of 2 Army Bombers

Langley Field, Va., Jan. 22 (AP)—Seven army flyers were killed and eight others escaped with minor injuries this morning when two four-motored bombers collided near Langley Field.

Langley Field officers said that the two ships were approaching the field for a landing after a training mission when the accident occurred. One of the planes crashed and burned near Fox Hill resulting in the death of all members of its crew.

The other aircraft made a crash landing in a swamp near Messick and, although the plane was virtually demolished, none of its crew suffered serious injury.

Seven Army Men Said To Have Died in Crash

Riverside, Cal., Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Coroner Ben F. White of Riverside county said he had been notified by Army authorities that seven men were killed in the crash of a bomber near Blythe today. Names of the victims were not immediately announced by officials at the Blythe Army airfield, where the coroner said the plane was based.

Propeller Kills Flyer At Richmond Airport

Richmond, Jan. 22 (AP)—An army pilot attached to Maxton Field, N. C., was killed today at Central Airport when a propeller sheared off the twin-engined plane he was taxiing to a hangar and crashed into the pilot's compartment.

The name of the flyer was withheld by air base officials pending notification of next of kin.

Five persons were in the plane at the time of the accident but only one other occupant, Sergt. Louis A. Baubenspeck, 23, of Maxton Field, North Carolina, was slightly injured. He was treated for minor lacerations at the Medical College Hospital.

LONDON - ADD XXX MEPPEN JAN 23 1944

IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE WILL ISSUE A REVISED CLAIM OF THE NUMBER OF GERMANS DOWNED. IT WAS STATED OFFICIALLY THAT THE FIGURE OF 152 WAS ONLY AN APPROXIMATION BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF DIFFERENTIATING PRECISELY THE CLAIMS OF POSSIBLY A DOZEN GUNNERS ALL FIRING AT THE SAME PLANE AT THE SAME TIME. BUT THE ERROR WAS KEPT ON THE CONSERVATIVE SIDE. NO GERMAN VICTIMS WERE CREDITED TO THE 60 BOMBERS THAT FAILED TO RETURN, ALTHOUGH THEY UNDOUBTEDLY ACCOUNTED FOR SOME.

LONDON - LONG - ADD XXX MINEFIELDS

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF LENINGRAD THE ROADS WERE ENDLESS LINES OF SOVIET MACHINES AND GUNS PURSUING THE GERMANS, RED STAR SAID. EVERY TOWN THE RUSSIANS MOVED THROUGH WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING THE SAME -- A PLACE OF SMOKING RUINS WHERE THE GERMANS HAD EITHER SET AFIRE OR BLOWN UP NEARLY EVERY BUILDING AND DWELLING.

EVEN VILLAGES DID NOT ESCAPE. JAN 23 1944

THE GERMANS, REELING IN THE NORTH UNDER THE BIG SOVIET OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED HARD UPON THE GREAT DRIVES IN THE UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIA, WERE ANTICIPATING STILL OTHER LARGE-SCALE ASSAULTS. SWEDISH DISPATCHES QUOTED A GERMAN MILITARY SPOKESMAN IN BERLIN AS SAYING THAT THE RED ARMY WAS REGROUPING ITS FORCES IN THE DNIEPER BEND FOR A NEW OFFENSIVE TO BE LAUNCHED SOON.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF INCREASING SOVIET ATTACKS IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE PRIPET AND BEREZINA RIVERS -- THE REGION WEST OF RECHITSA -- AND SAID THAT "IN THE DIFFICULT FOREST DISTRICT OF NORTHERN FINLAND" STRONG RUSSIAN ATTACKS HAD BEEN LAUNCHED. THESE LATTER WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN REPULSED BY HESSIAN AND THURINGIAN GRENADIERS.1238PEW

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LONDON - ARCHER ADD XXX SUMMARY

GLIDER BOMBS NOW USED ON A SMALLER SCALE WITH SIMILAR LACK OF

BOMBER ASSAULTS ON AIR BASES AT TOURS AND BORDEAUX-MERIGNAC IN FRANCE

SUCCESS ON MEDITERRANEAN CONVOYS, ALTHOUGH SOME NIGHT HAVE SUNK THE

LAST JAN. 5. THEY ARE NESTS OF THE GERMANS' FAR-FLYING BOMBERS.

ITALIAN BATTLESHIP ROMA AS IT FLED TOWARD ALLIED HAVEN AFTER ITALY'S

CAPITULATION.

GERMAN USE OF LONG-RANGE AIRCRAFT THROWS

OTHER FOUR-ENGINED PLANES, FOCKE-WULF 200'S, ALSO ATTACKED THE CONVOY.

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USING ORDINARY BOMBS.

THE CONVOY WAS PROTECTED BY SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY, BY CATALINAS AND VENTURAS OF THE U.S.NAVY, HUDSONS AND FLYING FORTRESSES OF THE COASTAL COMMAND OPERATING FROM GIBRALTAR AND THE AZORES, AND BY LIBERATORS AND SUNDERLANDS FROM BRITISH BASES. COASTAL COMMAND PLANES PROBABLY SANK ONE OF THE U-BOATS.

LONDON-YARBROUGH- ADD XXX PAS-DE CALAIS

LONDON, JAN.22-(AP)-GOADED BY THE WAR'S BIGGEST RAID ON BERLIN, THE GERMAN AIR FORCE SLASHED BACK LAST NIGHT AT BRITAIN WITH TWO SHARP RAIDS INVOLVING A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 90 BOMBERS--THE HEAVIEST FORCE THEY HAVE SENT OVER IN A YEAR.

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EVEN AS THEY ATTACKED, HOWEVER, ANOTHER RAF FORCE WAS HITTING GERMANY AND OCCUPIED EUROPE.

A BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID THE NEW RAF NIGHT ATTACK WAS CENTERED OVER CENTRAL GERMANY IN A FOLLOW-UP TO THE HEAVY BLAST THE PREVIOUS NIGHT AT BERLIN, WHERE FIRES STILL BURNED.

A TRANSOCEAN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 44 OF THE BRITISH PLANES WERE DOWNED INDICATED A MAJOR FORCE WAS INVOLVED. THE AGENCY SAID THE GERMAN OPPOSITION PREVENTED A CONCENTRATED ATTACK.

THE RAF'S BIG BOMBERS CARRIED INTO THE SECOND DAY ONE OF THE MOST TEMPESTUOUS AERIAL SLUGGING MATCHES IN HISTORY.

THE NAZI RETALIATION, ALTHOUGH PUNY BY PRESENT-DAY ALLIED BOMBING STANDARDS, WAS THE HEAVIEST IN MONTHS AND SPECTACULAR ENOUGH TO REMIND MANY LONDONERS OF THE "OLD DAYS." GUNS THUNDERED, THE SKIES WERE ALIGHT, AND INCENDIARIES AS WELL AS HIGH EXPLOSIVES WERE DROPPED IN THE LONDON AREA AND OTHER PARTS OF SOUTHEAST ENGLAND.

DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES WERE HEAVIER THAN USUAL, AND THROUGHOUT THE EARLY MORNING HOURS RESCUERS DUG FOR VICTIMS BY THE LIGHT OF LAMPS ALONG THE THAMES ESTUARY. THE FIRST RAID, BEFORE MIDNIGHT, COST THE GERMANS EIGHT PLANES, THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NIGHT RAIDERS DOWNED OVER BRITAIN IN 10 MONTHS.

WITH THE CANADIANS PARTICIPATING IN HEAVY STRENGTH, THE RAF NIGHT BOMBERS CROSSED THE CHANNEL IN A 45-MINUTE AFTER-DARK PROCESSION EVEN AS TAIL-ENDERS OF YESTERDAY'S AMERICAN-BRITISH ARMADA, ESTIMATED AT 1,000 PLANES, WERE RETURNING FROM THE WINDUP OF THE DAWN-TO-DUSK BLASTING OF THE FRENCH INVASION COAST IN THE PAS-DE-CALAIS AREA.

AN INDICATION THAT MEDITERRANEAN-BASED ALLIED BOMBERS ALSO WERE ACTIVE AGAINST THE CONTINENT CAME FROM THE VICHY RADIO. A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID A BRITISH-AMERICAN FORCE HAD ATTACKED THE MARSEILLE AREA.

JAN 23 1944

FOR THE RAF, IT WAS THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT OF HEAVY OPERATIONS. ON THE PREVIOUS NIGHT THEY HAD POUNDED BERLIN WITH 2,300 LONG TONS (2,576 U.S.TONS) OF BOMBS IN THE 11TH MASSIVE ATTACK ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL IN TWO MONTHS. THIS WAS THE HEAVIEST OF THEM ALL.

YESTERDAY'S DAYLIGHT OPERATIONS AGAINST THE PAS-DE-CALAIS REGION COST THE ATTACKING FORCE 11 PLANES, SIX OF THEM U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS. NINETEEN GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE SHOT FROM THE SKY. THE ALLIED ATTACKERS DROPPED PERHAPS 2,000 TONS OF BOMBS.

A POST-MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED JOINTLY BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIR COMMANDS ONCE AGAIN SHED NO OFFICIAL LIGHT ON WHAT THE

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RAIDING FORCES HAVE BEEN HITTING SO FREQUENTLY AND WITH SUCH WEIGHT IN THIS COASTAL AREA OF FRANCE. THE TARGETS WERE DESCRIBED SIMPLY AS MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN THE PORTION OF FRANCE CLOSEST TO ENGLAND.

THE DAYLIGHT FORCES CONSISTED OF HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS AND NEARLY ALL TYPES OF BRITISH PLANES.

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ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS DESCRIBED AS WEAK. GUNNERS OF FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WERE CREDITED WITH DESTROYING SEVEN OF THE 19 SHOT DOWN. ESCORTING AMERICAN FIGHTERS GOT AN EQUAL NUMBER, WHILE RAF, DOMINION AND ALLIED FIGHTERS KNOCKED DOWN FIVE.

IN ADDITION TO THE SIX U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS, THE ALLIED ATTACKING FORCE LOST TWO LIGHT BOMBERS AND THREE FIGHTERS.

THE ASSAULT ON THE PAS-DE-CALAIS AREA BEGAN IN EARNEST DEC.24. ON THAT DAY ABOUT 1,300 SORTIES (INDIVIDUAL FLIGHTS) WERE FLOWN AGAINST IT. AGAIN ON JAN. 4 THERE WAS AN ATTACK OF APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE.

THESE WERE FOLLOWED BY OTHER LARGE SCALE ATTACKS ON JAN.7 AND JAN.14. AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID 1,100 PLANES TOOK PART IN THE LATTER ASSAULT.

INTERSPERSED WITH MAJOR ATTACKS HAVE BEEN MANY SMALLER ONES, AND THE COASTAL REGION, POPULARLY SUPPOSED TO CONTAIN GERMAN ROCKET GUN EMPLACEMENTS, HAS NOW BEEN HIT ON 22 OF THE PAST 31 DAYS.

FLIERS WHO MADE THE TRIP YESTERDAY SAID THE GERMANS HAD STRONGLY REINFORCED THEIR ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES IN THE REGION.

STOCKHOLM, JAN.22-(AP)-THE MORGON TIDNINGE SAID TODAY THAT THE RAF RAID ON MAGDEBURG FRIDAY NIGHT RUINED A SYNTHETIC GASOLINE FACTORY AND A SUGAR FACTORY IN THE GERMAN CITY. FOUR THOUSAND TONS OF SUGAR WERE DESTROYED AND THE CITY STILL IS COVERED WITH HEAVY CLOUDS TO SMOKE, THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER ADDED.

BY RUTH COWAN

JAN 23 1944

LONDON, JAN.22-(AP)-FOUR WAC OFFICERS AND SIX ENLISTED WOMEN, ALL VETERANS FROM NORTH AFRICA, HAVE ARRIVED IN BRITAIN FOR DUTY AT THE SUPREME ALLIED INVASION HEADQUARTERS OF GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AMONG THEM WAS CAPT.MATTIE A.PINNETTE OF FORT KENT, MAINE, WHO WILL BE GEN.EISENHOWER'S PERSONAL SECRETARY. SHE WENT TO AFRICA FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN DECEMBER, 1942, AND THE SHIP ON WHICH SHE WAS TRAVELLING WITH FOUR OTHER WAC OFFICERS WAS TORPEDOED. HER MOTHER, MRS.JOSEPH E.PINNETTE, LIVES AT GUILFORD, MAINE.

THE OTHER OFFICERS ARE CAPTS.RUTH L.BRIGGS OF WESTERLY, R.I., MARTHA E.ROGERS OF JACKSON, MISS., AND LOUISE ANDERSON OF DENVER, COLO.

CORP. PEARLIE MHARGRAVE, 25, OF 2740 HUMBOLDT AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., A CHAUFFEUR FOR EISENHOWER'S STAFF, IS AMONG THE GROUP OF ENLISTED WOMEN.

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FORMERLY A GRADE SCHOOL TEACHER WHO "NEVER TRAVELED MUCH," SHE HAS CHATTED WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND DRIVEN FOR GEN. GEORGE C.MARSHALL, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND OTHER HIGH RANKING

OFFICERS SINCE SHE BECAME A WAC.

"I USED TO TEACH HISTORY," SHE SAID. "NOW I'M LIVING IT."

SHE WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN WOMAN IN BIZERTE AFTER IT FELL AND RODE IN THE TUNIS VICTORY PARADE. HER MOTHER IS MRS.WILLIAM HARGRAVE OF PILLAGER, MINN.

ALSO HERE ARE A SCOTTISH-BORN STAFF SGT., NANA M.RAE OF 125 WEST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, AND SGTS.MARGUERITE J.COLLINS OF ST.LOUIS, MO.; RHODAM LAIRD OF HOUSTON, TEX.; MARGARET G.CHICK OF TOLEDO, O., AND SUE SARAFAIN OF 1700 FORD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH., ALL OF WHOM ARE SECRETARIES OR STENOGRAPHERS.

BY LEWIS HAWKINS JAN 23 1944

LONDON, JAN 22-(AP)-THE GERMANS' HARD-WON AND PRECIOUS ITALIAN STALEMATE APPARENTLY WAS SMASHED TODAY BY THE AMERICAN-BRITISH LANDING DEEP IN THEIR REAR, AND ADOLF HITLER WAS FORCED TOWARD ANOTHER BITTER DECISION AS THE ALLIES TOOK A BIG STEP FORWARD IN THEIR GRAND CONTINENTAL STRATEGY.

BERLIN HAD BROUGHT THE DEADLOCK BY SWIFTLY THROWING ABOUT 25 FIRST-RATE DIVISIONS INTO ITALY AFTER THE ALLIED INVASION OF THE PENINSULA AND THE FALL OF BENITO MUSSOLINI. AS BADLY AS THEY NEEDED TROOPS, IT WAS A GOOD BARGAIN FOR THE GERMANS IN PRESTIGE AND MILITARY RETURNS AS LONG AS THEY WERE ABLE TO HOLD THE ALLIES AND RETAIN ROME.

BUT IF THE NEW ALLIED LODGEMENT STICKS--AND FIRST REPORTS INDICATED IT WOULD--HITLER WILL BE FORCED TO DECIDE QUICKLY WHETHER TO WITHDRAW IN HASTE FROM THE SOUTHERN LINE TO SAVE HIS TROOPS FROM POSSIBLE ENTRAPMENT, TO FIGHT IT OUT TO THE END WITH WHAT HE HAS IN THE BATTLE AREA, OR TO SEND IN FRESH STRENGTH AND TRY TO RECTIFY THE DISADVANTAGE THRUST UPON HIM.

ANY OF THESE MOVES WOULD PLAY INTO THE ALLIES' HANDS IN SOME DEGREE, ESPECIALLY THE LATTER SINCE THE PROGRAM OF STRETCHING GERMAN RESOURCES ALREADY HAS PROGRESSED FAR ENOUGH SO THAT HITLER NO LONGER HAS A SECTOR FROM WHICH HE CAN SHIFT SAFELY ANY GREAT STRENGTH.

THE BIG RUSSIAN OFFENSIVES ON THE EASTERN FRONT, THE PERSISTENT WAR OF ATTRITION BEING FOUGHT IN YUGOSLAVIA BY THE FORCES UNDER MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ (TITO) AND THE EVER-PRESENT THREAT OF INVASION FROM THE WEST HAVE ALL CONTRIBUTED TO SPREADING THIN THE NAZI WAR STRENGTH.

THE FRESH EURPTION OF THE ITALIAN FRONT BY LAND, SEA AND AIR ALSO WAS PARTICULARLY HEARTENING HERE AS A STRONG ANTIDOTE TO RECENT INTERNAL FRICTIONS AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS AND AS AMPLE EVIDENCE THAT THE TEHERAN PLANS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF NAZIDOM WERE GOING FORWARD ON THE AGREED SCHEDULE REGARDLESS OF ANY BACKSWIRLS OF DISPUTE AT POLITICAL OR DIPLOMATIC LEVELS.

by eddy gilmore JAN 23 1944

moscow, jan.00-(ap)-the red army automatically makes a sniper out of every former yakutsk hunter, and when you see how well they see, you will see why.

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i met a man monday who knows this subject firsthand.

he is milton solow, a brooklyn boy who has been buying furs in the soviet union for seven years and who is considered one of

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the best experts on siberian furs alive.

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solow has lived in all parts of the soviet union and fingered and bought more furs than walk down new york's fifth avenue every day for five years. he and four other american fur buyers here do a $20,000,000 business annually from this end.

"i can not only tell you why they put yakutsk hunters in sniper units," said solow, "but i can testify to it -- they're such excellent marksmen."

solow ran his fingers through his own pel hich is not half as thick as those he buys, and began recalling his days in omsk.

"i have looked at many a squirrel's skin," he said, "and i can tell you that 90 per cent of those animals have been shot through the eye. that's the kind of marksmen these hunters are."

milton pointed out that this is one of the requirements for this skin -- the squirrel must be plugged through the eye so the rest of the pelt won't be damaged.

"ninety per cent," he reiterated. "ninety percent, just think of it."

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yakutsk has furnished the bulk of the snipers to the red army. virtually every man who goes into the army from there is rated a sharpshooter.

the yakutsk region, in bleak northeastern siberia, yakutsk has about 400,000 people. it's bigger than alaska and producing furs and skin is its principal business.

ADV AIRBASE IN ITALY - DIXON - ADD XX COMMAND

BOSTON CREWMEMBERS WHO BLOCKED AN IMPORTANT ROAD INTERSECTION AT ATINA AND P40 PILOTS WHO SUPPORTED GROUND TROOPS IN THE CASSINO AREA ENCOUNTERED HEAVY FLAK IN THEIR DAY'S OPERATIONS.

BESIDES THE HEADQUARTERS MISSION, INVADERS FLEW SEVERAL DIVE-BOMBING AND STRAFING MISSIONS BETWEEN COLLEFERRO AND ROME, WHILE BRITISH-FLOWN SPITFIRES ATTACKED GROUND POSITIONS AND TROOP CONCENTRATIONS IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE FRONT.

JAN 23 1944

US 15TH AIRFORCE BASE IN ITALY - HEINZERLING ADD XINSTALLATIONS

SGT. JOHN GALLARETO, 19-YEAR-OLD TAIL GUNNER FROM LOMITA, CALIF., AGREED WITH CONLON AND ADDED: "ONE ME-109 CAME IN SO CLOSE TO MY TAIL GUN BEFORE HE BROKE AWAY I COULD ACTUALLY SEE THE PILOT'S

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FACE."

ANOTHER FORMATION OF FORTRESSES ATTACKED IMPORTANT ADRIATIC COAST RAILROAD CENTERS AT RIMINI AND PORTO CIVITANOVA, THROWING STILL MORE OBSTACLES ON THE ROUTE USED TO SUPPLY GERMAN FORCES FACING THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY.

JAN 23 1944

FORTRESSES GUNNERS SHOT DOWN ONE FOCKE-WULF 190 OVER RIMINI.

THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE RIMINI RAILROAD YARDS WAS PLASTERED, STARTING FIRES IN THE YARDS. FIGHTER PILOTS SAID THE WHOLE RAIL AREA WAS ON FIRE.

PERHAPS THE MOST SPECTACULAR FIGHT OF THE DAY CAME WHEN FOUR AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS RAN INTO SIX ENEMY PLANES OVER THE FLORENCE AREA. IN THE BATTLE WHICH RAGED ALL OVER THE SKY THEY SHOT DOWN FOUR WITHOUT DAMAGE TO THEMSELVES.

LT.WILLIAM R.ELLIOT, BOX 449, EUNICE,N.M., WHO GOT ONE OF THE PLANES, FLEW IN SO CLOSE TO HIS VICTIM THAT A PIECE OF THE EXPLODING GERMAN PLANE HIT HIS WING.

"I SAW SIX FW-190'S AND DIVED ON THEM," ELLIOT SAID. "WHEN I WAS CLOSE ENOUGH TO FIRE I REALIZED ONLY ONE OF MY GUNS WAS WORKING AND MY GUN SIGHT WAS BURNED OUT. I KEPT FIRING MY ONE GUN, GETTING CLOSER TO ONE PLANE TO BE CERTAIN THE BULLETS DIDN'T GO WILD.

JAN 23 1944

"WHEN THE FOCKE-WULF EXPLODED I WAS SO CLOSE A PIECE HIT MY WING AND BENT THE PROTRUDING SHIELD ON MY GUN."

THE OTHER THREE PILOTS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES WERE LT.RAYMOND E.HARTLEY JR., 5633 OAK STREET, KANSAS CITY,MO.; 2ND LT.FIELDER B. SMITH JR., IDLEWILDE AVE., CATONSVILLE,MD., AND FLIGHT OFFICER HARRY S.CAROLL, 922 EAST MAIN STREET, CHATTANOOGA,TENN.

"THERE WERE SIX OF THE ENEMY PLANES FLYING IN LINE," SMITH SAID. "WHEN WE DIVED ON THEM WE EACH PICKED ONE. I STAYED BEHIND MINE UNTIL I HAD A CHANCE TO GET TWO GOOD BURSTS INTO HIS WINGS AND FUSELAGE. I SAW THE PILOT BAIL OUT.

"ALL FOUR OF US HAD A PLANE BY THAT TIME, BUT BEFORE WE HAD TIME TO BUILDE UP THE OTHER TWO WE FOUND THEY HAD FLED."

SGT.WILLIAM SIMMERMON, OF RADIZ ROAD, WILLIAMSTOWN,N.J., A LIBERATOR GUNNER WHO WAS OVER PONTEDERA, SAID THE BOMBS THERE SEEMED "TO BE FALLING THROUGH THE WHOLE TARGET AREA."

FIRST LT.RICHARD C.NOLE JR., OF SCARSDALE,N.Y., WAS THE LEAD BOMBARDIER OF ONE FORMATION OVER PONTEDERA.

LT.JAMES B.HEIKLE, OF SOLON,OHIO, A P-38 PILOT ON HIS 38TH MISSION, REPORTED THAT TWO ENGINES OF HIS PLANE CUT OUT JUST AS HE WAS AIMING AT ME-109.

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"I HAD A MESSERSCHMITT IN MY SIGHTS," HE SAID, "AND STARTED BLAZING AWAY WHEN BOTH ENGINES BEGAN TO CUT OUT. IT WAS HARD TO TEAR MYSELF AWAY WHEN I HAD SUCH A GOOD SHOT, BUT I DIVED DOWN TO A LOWER ALTITUDE TO GET AWAY."

SECOND LT.FRANCIS R.LAWSON, 20-YEAR-OLD FIGHTER PILOT OF MATHEWS,ALA., ALSO HAD A CLOSE CALL.

"WE WERE BREAKING INTO THE ENEMY WHEN THIS 109 STARTED STRAIGHT

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FOR ME," LAWSON SAID. "I HUNCHED DOWN INTO THE COCKPIT, PRESSED THE GUNS. HE KEPT COMING BUT JUST AS HE GOT INTO RANGE HE STOPPED FIRING, BEGAN TO SMOKE AND PASSED UNDER ME SO CLOSE I COULD ALMOST READ HIS AIR SPEED."

ALLIED HQ ATPS - AUCHINLECK - KENNEDY ADDED THIS

THE SMASH INTO THE LIRO VALLEY CAME FROM THE CASSINO AREA, WHERE AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS HAVE BEEN PRESSING AGAINST THE GERMAN GUSTAV LINE. AMERICAN TROOPS CROSSED THE RAPIDO RIVER "UNDER WITHERING FIRE," A COMMUNIQUE SAID. JAN 23 1944

BRITISH TROOPS, WHO CROSSED THE LOWER GARIGLIANO RIVER EARLY MONDAY, SEIZED TREMENSUOLI, ABOUT A MILE NORTH OF CAPTURED MINTURNO, AND FARTHER INLAND OCCUPIED VANDRA, ABOUT A HALF MILE NORTH OF THE GARIGLIANO. THE BRITISH TOOK 450 PRISONERS.

FRENCH TROOPS CONVERGING ON CASSINO FROM THE NORTHEAST SEIZED AN IMPORTANT HEIGHT.

A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THE NEW THRUSTS BUT DID NOT GIVE THE LOCATION OF THE LANDING. THE BULLETIN SAID MERELY AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS WENT ASHORE "ALONG A BEACH FRONT EXTENDING SEVERAL MILES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH."

THE FORCE WHICH SEIZED THE BEACHHEAD WAS AMERICAN AND BRITISH. SMASHING AT THE GERMANS ON THE LAND FRONT ARE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS. JAN 23 1944

THE ATTACK WAS PLANNED BY GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, WHO COMMANDS THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN FORCES, AS THE ARMIES IN ITALY ARE NOW CALLED. LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK COMMANDS THE FIFTH ARMY UNDER HIM.

THE REGULAR COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED AFTER THE SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT, SAID THAT FRENCH TROOPS CONVERGING ON CASSINO HAD SEIZED AN IMPORTANT HEIGHT, WHILE AMERICAN TROOPS CROSSED THE RAPIDO RIVER.

BRITISH TROOPS THRUSTING FORWARD FROM CAPTURED MINTURNO ABOVE THE GARIGLIANO RIVER HAVE SEIZED TREMENSUOLI, ABOUT A MILE NORTH OF MINTURNO, AND TAKEN MANY PRISONERS, BEATING OFF COUNTERATTACKS AT MANY POINTS.

THE COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED THE NEW OFFENSIVE AS "A GENERAL ATTACK" ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT.

AMERICAN TROOPS CROSSED THE RAPIDO RIVER "UNDER WITHERING ENEMY FIRE," THE BULLETIN SAID.

SO THOROUGH HAS BEEN THE AIRFORCES' SEALING OFF OF THE ROME AREA FROM THE NORTH, THAT GERMAN TROOPS UNDER ATTACK HAVE BEEN LEFT WITH "WHAT THEY STAND UP IN"--THEIR IMMEDIATE RESOURCES ON THE SPOT--, AIRFORCE OFFICIALS SAID.

TWENTY NAZI PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN YESTERDAY'S INTENSIVE AIR PREPARATION FOR THE OFFENSIVE. FIVE ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST. SHIPPING OFF THE YUGOSLAV COAST WAS ATTACKED AND A MERCHANT VESSEL WAS SUNK IN THE GULF OF GENOA.

THE TROOPS DELIVERED THE NEW THRUST AGAINST THE FLANK OF THE GERMANS IN ITALY IN THE FIRST BIG SCALE LANDING OPERATION SINCE THE INVASION OF THE SALERNO BEACHES IN SEPTEMBER.

THE ASSAULT BROKE THE DEADLOCK OF THE PAST TWO MONTHS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT AND FOLLOWED A DAY OF THE HEAVIEST AIR ATTACKS SINCE THE SALERNO LANDINGS. JAN 23 1944

"NAVAL AND AIR FORCES ARE SUPPORTING THE GROUND TROOPS," SAID THE COMMUNIQUE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN ITALY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE INVASION TROOPS, INCLUDING BRITISH

Blank

30.24 - 12025

COMMANDOS AND AMERICAN RANGERS, STORMED ASHORE FROM LANDING CRAFT "ALONG A BEACHFRONT EXTENDING SEVERAL MILES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH."

THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT GIVE THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE LANDING.

JAN 23 1944

ALLIED BOMBERS SMASHED UP GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE NORTH OF ITALY, TO BLOCK THE NAZIS FROM SENDING REINFORCEMENTS TO THEIR TROOPS NOW BESIEGED FROM THE FLANK AS WELL AS FRONTALLY.

THE NEW LANDINGS CAME AS THE GERMANS WERE RUSHING COMPLETION OF A POWERFUL NEW "ADOLF HITLER" DEFENSE LINE 65 MILES BELOW ROME, ACCORDING TO PRISONERS' REPORTS. THIS INDICATED THAT THE ENEMY HAD HELD SCANT HOPE OF HOLDING HIS PRESENT GUSTAV LINE MUCH LONGER AGAINST THE ALLIED ONSLAUGHT.

BEFORE THE NEW INVASION WAS LUANCHED, THE GUSTAV FORTIFICATIONS WERE BEING SHREDDED FAST, WITH THE BRITISH ADVANCING FROM MINTURNO, TWO MILES NORTHWEST OF THE GARIGLIANO RIVER, AND FRENCH FORCES THAT CROSSED THE RAPIDO RIVER FOUR MILES ABOVE CASSINO THREATENING TO FLANK GERMAN TROOPS DEFENDING THAT HEAVILY FORTIFIED TOWN.

THE LANDING WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE:

"BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS OF GENERAL CLARK'S 5TH ARMY LANDED EARLY THIS MORNING ON THE WEST COAST OF ITALY DEEP IN THE REAR OF THE PRESENT ENEMY FRONT LINE POSITIONS.

"NAVAL AND AIR FORCES ARE SUPPORTING GROUND TROOPS.

"THE LANDING WAS COORDINATED WITH STRONG ATTACKS BY OTHER UNITS OF THE FIFTH ARMY, INCLUDING BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN, IN THE LIRI VALLEY.

"THE AMPHIBIOUS ATTACK BEGAN BEFORE DAWN WITH ALLIED TROOPS OF THE FIFTH ARMY GOING ASHORE FROM LANDING CRAFT ALONG A BEACHFRONT EXTENDING SEVERAL MILES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH.

"BRITISH COMMANDOS AND AMERICAN RANGERS ARE PARTICIPATING IN THIS ASSAULT. OPERATIONS IN ITALY ARE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GENERAL ALEXANDER, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN FORCE, FORMERLY 15TH ARMY GROUP."

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. CANNON HAS BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE U.S. 12TH AIRFORCE, COMPOSED OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH UNITS OPERATING IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

JAN 23 1944

GEN. CANNON HAS BEEN IN NORTH AFRICA SINCE 1942, WHEN HE WAS IN CHARGE OF THE WESTERN TASK AIR FORCE IN MOROCCO. HE LATER BECAME COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 12TH BOMBER COMMAND UNDER MAJ. GEN. JAMES H.DOOLITTLE.

HIS NEW POST WAS LEFT VACANT BY THE DEPARTURE FROM THIS THEATER OF AIR MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR CONINGHAM. HIS HOME IS IN SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

JAN 23 1944

ITALIAN WAR CHRONOLOGY (130)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 23 1944

HERE IS THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN:

SEPT. 3--MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, INCLUDING CANADIANS, INVADES TOE OF ITALY ACROSS MESSINA STRAIT FROM SICILY.

SEPT. 9--CLARK'S FIFTH ARMY, INCLUDING BOTH AMERICANS AND BRITISH, LANDS AT SALERNO BELOW NAPLES AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT OF ITALY'S SURRENDER.

SEPT. 10--GERMANS SEIZE ROME.

SEPT. 12--EIGHTH ARMY CAPTURES TARANTO.

SEPT. 14--FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES ESTABLISH CONTACT AFTER BLOODY

FIGHTING AT SALERNO.

OCT. 1--NAPLES CAPTURED.

OCT. 3--FIFTH ARMY WINS BENEVENTO; EIGHTH CAPTURES TERMOLI ON ADRIATIC NEXT DAY.

OCT. 10--GERMANS DIG IN IN STRONG MOUNTAIN POSITIONS.

OCT. 14--FIFTH ARMY CROSSES VOLTURNO RIVER; ADVANCES THEREAFTER MEASURED IN YARDS AS ALLIES CRACK POWERFUL ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS IN HILLS.

NOV. 25--EIGHTH ARMY CROSSES SANGRO RIVER.

DEC. 21--EIGHTH ARMY TAKES ORTONA ON ADRIATIC.

DEC. 21--JAN. 21--SLOW, BITTER FIGHTING PUSHES DEEPER INTO GERMAN DEFENSES; BRITISH UNITS CROSS LOWER GARIGLIANO RIVER, AMERICANS AND FRENCH TROOPS CLOSE IN UPON CASSINO ON MAIN ROAD TO ROME.

JAN 23 1944

By J. Reilley O'Sullivan

JAN 23 1944

An American Air Base in China, Jan. 17-(delayed)-(AP)-With half the tail and one wheel torn off in a brush with a mountain-top in a night flight over the Himalayas from India to China, Lieutenants Roy Thomas of Buffalo, Ky., and Cecil Gibson of Columbus, Ga., made a successful belly landing of their transport plane at its destination today and saved more than 5,000 pounds of ~~xx~~ army mail.

"We were flying through scudding clouds when we saw what we thought was another cloud ahead," said Thomas. Then we saw it was the rough edge of a mountain peak and pulled up sharply.

"I felt a jolt and discovered the hydraulic system was out and the left wheel gone. I had trouble controlling the ship but gained altitude and ordered the crew chief, Sgt. Edward Clarke, Jr., of Dalton, Ga., and Radio Operator Singleton of Red Springs, N.C., to bail out.

"Gibson and I first thought of dumping the mail and jumping too but decided to fight her down. After our belly landing on the airdrome we found the left half of the tail had been left on the mountain."

JAN 23 1944

Later Clarke and Singleton walked in safely.

30 24 - 12027

NORMAN BELL, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, WHO HAS BEEN COVERING THE PACIFIC WAR SINCE ITS START, NOW HAS THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE FIRST UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENT TO FLY WITH RAIDERS OVER THE JAPANESE HOMELAND. HIS EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE PARAMUSHIRO RAID ANNOUNCED TODAY IN WASHINGTON, D.C., FOLLOWS:

BY NORMAN BELL

JAN 23 1944

AN ALEUTIAN BASE,JAN.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-I BECAME THE FIRST WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO FLY OVER JAPANESE SOIL TODAY AS I WATCHED BOMBS DROP FROM AMERICAN NAVY PLANES ON A MISSION THAT TOOK THEM FURTHER DOWN THE SHORTCUT ROUTE TO TOKYO THAN ANY RAIDING PLANES HAD YET FLOWN.

THE BOMBS--BIG FIVE HUNDRED POUNDERS, AND SCORES OF ANTI-PERSONNEL 20-POUNDERS--CRASHED ONTO KARABU ZAKI (POINT) AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF PARAMUSHIRO ISLAND.

AN AMERICAN BOY'S GLOVE ALSO FELL ON KARABU ZAKI, AN ACCIDENTAL BUT NONE-THE-LESS GENUINE CHALLENGE TO THE ENEMY LAND.

THE GLOVE WAS DROPPED BY WENDELL K.HEULE, 21, GALESBURG, ILL., RADIOMAN, WHO WAS SENT TO HELP TOSS OUT ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS.

"I'M AFRAID MY HANDS ARE GOING TO GET COLD AT THIS," WAS HIS ONLY COMMENT WHEN HIS GLOVE WENT SAILING DOWN WITH THE FIRST BOMB HE TOSSED THROUGH THE OPEN BOMB BAY DOORS. IT WAS 14 ABOVE ZERO.

WE WERE OVER THE TARGET ABOUT 3:30 A.M., ALEUTIAN TIME, OR SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, JAPANESE TIME. IN BRIGHT STARLIGHT, SNOW-COVERED PARAMUSHIRO SPRAWLED BELOW, ITS RAGGED COASTLINE CLEARLY VISIBLE AGAINST THE DARK SEA.

I SAT IN THE AFTER STATION SEAT OF A CATALINA PLANE WITH COMMUNICATIONS PHONES CLAMPED OVER MY EARS AS WE CROSSED THE COAST-LINE.

"NOW, FIVE DEGREES STARBOARD," I HEARD THE PLANE'S COMMANDER, LIEUT. JACK PILGRIM OF LEE'S SUMMIT, MO., INSTRUCT THE FIRST PILOT, LT. (J.G.) NORWOOD M.COLE, FORMER SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL TEACHER (HOMETOWN NOT GIVEN).

A FEW MINUTES LATER WE WERE MAKING OUR RUN OVER THE JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS. WE STARTED DROPPING OUR LOAD.

"NOW GIVE ME ANOTHER BOMB," I HEARD PILGRIM CALL TO HIS ORDNANCE MAN AND BOMBARDIER DIRL.L.BERRY OF DEFIANCE, OHIO.

LOOKING OUT OF THE PLANE'S BLISTER, I SAW THE 500-POUNDER RELEASE FROM THE WING RACK AND PLUMMET EARTHWARD.

RADIOMAN HEULE, CREW CAPTAIN ERNEST N.LANEY OF MANSFIELD AND BATON ROUGE, LA., AND HIS ASSISTANT VINCENT FERRARO OF WATERVLIET, N.Y., WERE BUSY TOSSING OUT THE ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS.

ENS.EDWIN HERZOG, GARY, IND., THE NAVIGATOR WHO EXPERTLY CHARTED THE LONG FLIGHT ACROSS THE NORTH PACIFIC AND BACK, REPORTED:

"WE HAVEN'T ENOUGH GAS TO SPEND TOO MUCH TIME OVER HERE, MR. PILGRIM."

THE PLANE COMMANDER ACKNOWLEDGED THIS WITH A BRISK, "OK."

RADIO SPECIALIST CONSTANTINE KICZ OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., WAS ASSISTING IN DIRECTION OF THE PLANE. PHOTOGRAPHER BEN GOLDSTEIN, ADE GRAND RAPIDS, WAS BUSY

JAN 23 1944

ALSO OF GRAND RAPIDS, WAS BUSY LOOKING DOWN THE TUNNEL HATCH IN THE TAIL. "THEY'RE BUSTING ALL AROUND," HE CRIED AS HE SAW THE BOMBS BURSTING ON THE TARGET BELOW.

I COULD SEE THE FLASHES OF THE JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. THEY SEEMED TO BE FIRING MORE INTENSELY AT OUR WING PLANE COMMANDED BY LT. (J.G.) LLOYD W.BLACK, JR., OF PHILADELPHIA. THERE WERE

NO SEARCHLIGHTS, HOWEVER, AND THE ENEMY APPARENTLY WAS FIRING BY SOUND OR FLASH OF OUR ENGINE EXHAUSTS.

BLACK LAFTER REPORTED THAT A JAPANESE NIGHT FIGHTER MADE SEVERAL PASSES AT HIS BOMBER.

OURS WAS THE FIRST OF TWO MISSIONS HITTING JAPAN'S KURILE CHAIN THE SAME NIGHT. ANOTHER FORCE, FAST VENTURA BOMBERS, STRUCK AT NORTHERN PARAMUSHIRO INSTALLATIONS WHICH WERE RAIDED LAST BY NAVY PLANES OF FLEET AIR WING FOUR ON NEW YEAR'S DAY. THE NORTHERN AREA PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN RAIDED BY NAVY PLANES DECEMBER 22, 1943, AND BEFORE THAT FOUR TIMES BY ARMY BOMBERS OF THE 11TH AIR FORCE. OURS WAS THE FIRST BLOW AT THE SOUTHERN AREA.

ALL OF THE RAIDING PLANES OF BOTH MISSIONS RETURNED SAFELY TO THIS BASE.

THE NORTHERN MISSION ENCOUNTERED BOTH SEARCHLIGHT AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

LIKE HEULE, THE BOY WHO LOST HIS GLOVE, ALL OF THE BOMBERS CREW WERE YOUNG. PILGRIM IS ONLY 24. HE LEFT CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE IN 1940 FOR HIS NAVAL FLYING CAREER. COLE IS 28.

JAN 23 1944

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA -ADD XXX ATTEND

DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS AFFECTING NATIVE PEOPLES IN THE PACIFIC WAS PROPOSED EARLIER IN THE CURRENT AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND CONFERENCE.

THE REGIONAL DEFENSE ZONE FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC OUTLINED BY THE TWO BRITISH DOMINIONS YESTERDAY WAS AUTHORITATIVELY DEFINED TODAY TO INCLUDE ALL THE ISLANDS IN THE ARC EXTENDING FROM TIMOR TO THE WESTERN SAMOAS, INCLUDING ALL OF NEW GUINEA, NEW HEBRIDES AND THE SOLOMONS.

ADV ALLIED FLD CTR, NEW GUINEA - ADD XXX JAPANESE

NEAR THE SCHOUTEN (CQ) ISLANDS OFF THE NEW GUINEA COAST BETWEEN WEWAK AND NUBIA, LIBERATORS THURSDAY NIGHT ATTACKED AND SANK A 7,000-TON JAPANESE TANKER.

BUENOS AIRES - ADD XXX STAFF JAN 23 1944

ASSERTING THAT "AS INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE MAY IMPLY THE EXISTENCE OF AN ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION IN OUR COUNTRY, OF WHICH HELLMUTH WAS SAID TO BE A MEMBER," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT "THE GOVERNMENT HAS ORDERED AN AMPLE INVESTIGATION AND HAS GIVEN ALL INFORMATION TO THE FEDERAL POLICE."

"DUE TO THE NATURE OF AN INVESTIGATION OF WHICH A BELLIGERENT'S INTERESTS ARE INVOLVED," IT CONTINUED, "THE PROCEDURE HAS BEEN KEPT SECRET, BUT MEANWHILE SEVERAL PERSONS HAVE BEEN DETAINED.

"IT IS THE FIRM PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO CARRY ON THE INVESTIGATION UNTIL ALL THE FACTS HAVE BEEN MADE CLEAR WITH ALL RESPONSIBLE PERSONS DEALT WITH IN A MANNER TO END ALL ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE CONTRARY TO THE INTERNATIONAL POLICY OF THE NATION."

(AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE NEWSPAPER LA RAZON HAD PUBLISHED A PURPORTED PHOTOGRAPH OF A LETTER SIGNED BY RUPPERT WEILHERMER, SECRETARY OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY AT BUENOS AIRES, INSTRUCTING ALL NAZI AGENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA TO DO THEIR UTMOST THIS YEAR TO BREAK UP THE PAN-AMERICAN BLOC.

JAN 23 1944

(LA RAZON DECLARED THE LETTER DEFINITELY PROVED A CONNECTION BETWEEN GERMAN AGENTS AND THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION OF LAST JUNE AS WELL AS A LINK WITH THE BOLIVIAN COUP OF LAST MONTH.

(THE DEC.20 REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA WAS PRECEDED BY A SECRET

30.24 - 12029

CONFERENCE AT BUENOS AIRES IN THE HOUSE OF COUNT KARL VON LUXBURG, FORMER GERMAN MINISTER TO ARGENTINA, A MONTEVIDEO DISPATCH SAID THURSDAY, QUOTING AN INFORMANT WHO SAID THAT INFORMATION ON THE CONFERENCE CAME THROUGH AT LEAST TWO DIFFERENT DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.)

OTTAWA, JAN.22-(AP)-WARRANT OFFICER ROBERT CUMMINGS,

JAN 23 1944

WHOSE NEXT-OF-KIN IS JOHN GLYNN OF 208 PARK AVENUE, PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., AND FLT. SGT. EDWARD J.WALTERS, SON OF MRS. RAYMOND WALTERS OF 516 WASHINGTON AVE., OAKMONT, PA., ARE LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION IN AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS IN AN R.C.A.F.CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY.

WASHINGTON, JAN 22-(AP)-THE NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT DISCLAIMED ANY LINK WITH FORCES UNFRIENDLY TO THE UNITED STATES BY ANNOUNCING TODAY THAT IT WOULD DECLARE WAR ON THE AXIS. JAN 23 1944

THE POSITION OF PRESIDENT VILLARROEL'S REGIME WAS MADE KNOWN BY FERNANDO ITURRALDE, SUB-SECRETARY OF THE BOLIVIAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AT A TIME WHEN TWO LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAD DECLARED THEY WOULD NOT GIVE RECOGNITION TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT WHICH SWEPT INTO POWER DECEMBER 20 IN A SWIFT COUP D'ETAT THAT UNSEATED PRESIDENT PENARANDA.

URUGUAY HAD DECLARED EARLIER IN THE DAY THAT IT WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE THE NEW GOVERNMENT "WHILE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES PERSIST" AND CUBA ANNOUNCED LATER THAT IT HAD DECIDED TO WITHHOLD RECOGNITION.

ITURRALDE'S DECLARATION CAME IN AN HOUR-LONG PRESS CONFERENCE.

"AS SOON AS PARLIAMENT CONVENES, PRESIDENT VILLARROEL WILL ASK FOR AND RECEIVE A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE AXIS," HE SAID.

ITURRALDE SAID THE PENARANDA GOVERNMENT HAD TAKEN MEASURES ONLY TO ADHERE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND ADDED THAT PRESIDENT VILLARROEL WILL CALL SOON FOR AN ELECTION IN BOLIVIA.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD NO COMMENT ON ITURRALDE'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON,JAN 22-(AP)-RAIDING FIVE JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, AMRY BOMBERS DAMAGED THREE SMALL JAPANESE VESSELS AND STRAFED AND BOMBED AIR FIELD AND GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED AND ALL OF OUR PLANES RETURNED SAFELY FROM THE RAIDS WHICH HIT ROY AND KWAJALEIN ISLANDS IN THE KWAJALEIN ATOLL AND MILI, TMIET AND IMIEJI ISLANDS IN THE JALUIT ATOLL. JAN 23 1944

DIVE BOMBERS PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACK ON THE TWO ISLANDS IN THE JALIUT ATOLL, BOMBING AND STRAFING SHORE POSITIONS. THEY ALSO DAMAGED THREE SMALL VESSELS IN THE BAROR.

ANOTHER RAID TOOK LOW-FLYING MITCHELL BOMBERS OVER MILI AT NOON FRIDAY TO STRAFE THE AIRFIELD AND GUN EMPLACEMENTS. BOMBS ALSO WERE DROPPED BUT THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE WAS NOT REPORTED.

HEAVY BOMBERS CARRIED OUT THE ATTACKS ON THE ISLANDS IN THE KWAJALEIN ATOLL, BATTERING SHORE INSTALLATIONS. THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE THEY CAUSED WAS NOT REPORTED.

THE NAVY TODAY ANNOUNCED THE RAIDS IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT:

"SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE PLANES STRUCK THREE ATOLLS IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS ON JANUARY 21 (WEST LONGITUDE DATE).

"IN THE EARLY MORNING HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED SHORE INSTALLATIONS

OF ROI (CORRECT) AND KWAJALEIN ISLANDS IN THE KWAJALEIN ATOLL.

"AT MIDDAY MILI WAS ATTACKED BY LOW-FLYING MITCHELL BOMBERS WHICH BOMBED AND STRAFED AIRFIELD INSTALLATION GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND LIVING SPACES AND DAMAGED ONE PLANE ON THE GROUND.

"TMIET AND IMIEJI ISLANDS IN THE JALUIT ATOLL WERE RAIDED IN THE FORENOON BY DAUNTLESS DIVE BOMBERS. SHORE FACILITIES WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED AND THREE SMALL VESSELS WERE DAMAGED.

"NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED ON ANY OF THE MISSIONS AND ALL OF OUR PLANES RETURNED."

WASHINGTON,JAN 22-(AP)-CREDITED WITH "SAVING THE LIVES OF MANY MARINES," SIX DOGS DONATED FOR WAR SERVICE, HAVE BEEN COMMENDED FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE AGAINST THE JAPANESE ON BOUGAINVILLE IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

JAN 23 1944

FOUR DOBERMAN PINSCHERS, A BELGIAN SHEPHERD AND A GERMAN SHEPHERD, "HIT THE BEACH" AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY WITH INVADING MARINES NOVEMBER 1. ALL EXHIBITED OUTSTANDING BRAVERY IN SUBSEQUENT ACTION.

THEY WERE COMMENDED FORMALLY BY GENERAL THOMAS HOLCOMB, BEFORE HE RETIRED AS COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS, IN LETTERS TO THEIR OWNERS.

THE OWNERS, THE PARTIAL TEXTS OF THE LETTERS, WITH NAMES OF THE MARINES WHO HANDLED THE DOGS:

JOSEPHA VERHAEGHE, 154 TULIP AVE., FLORAL PARK, N.Y., WHO DONATED JACK, THREE YEAR OLD BLEGAIN SHEPHERD--"JACK, A MESSENGER DOG, ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF THE OPERATION WAS SHOT IN THE BACK, BUT EVEN THOUGH WOUNDED, CARRIED A MESSAGE BACK FROM THE COMPANY ON A ROAD BLOCK THAT THE JAPANESE HAD ATTACKED, TO SEND STRETCHER BEARERS IMMEDIATELY. THIS WAS A VITAL MESSAGE BECAUSE TELEPHONE LINES HAD BEEN CUT."

MAX GLAZER, 552 ST.PAUL'S PLACE, BRONX, N.Y., WHO DONATED CAESAR, THREE-YEAR-OLD GERMAN SHEPHERD--"CAESAR, A MESSENGER DOG, WAS THE ONLY MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN A MARINE COMPANY AND ITS BATTALION COMMAND POST ON THE INITIAL DAY WHEN THE TELEPHONE LINES OF THIS COMPANY WERE CUT.

CAESAR WAS WOUNDED ON THE THIRD DAY AND HAD TO BE CARRIED BACK TO THE REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST ON A STRETCHER. WHILE WITH HIS COMPANY, CAESAR MADE NINE OFFICIAL RUNS BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND THE COMMAND POST, AND ON AT LEAST TWO OF THESE RUNS HE WAS UNDER FIRE." THE NAVY ADDED THAT CAESAR FORCED A JAPANESE SOLDIER TO DROP A HAND GRENADE, WHICH THE ENEMY WAS ABOUT TO HURL AT CAESAR AND HIS HANDLER, PRIVATE RUFUS MAYO, 106 1/2 MONROE ST., MONTGOMERY, ALA.

JAN 23 1944

JAMES L.O.AHLBIN, ARGAN AVE., RAYNER HEIGHTS, LINTHICUM, MD., WHO DONATED REX, TWO-YEAR-OLD DOBERMAN--"REX, A SCOUT DOG, GAVE WARNING OF THE PRESENCE OF JAPANESE NEAR A MARINE POSITION DURING THE NIGHT OF THE SEVENTH DAY OF THE OPERATION. AT DAYBREAK THE JAPANESE ATTACKED OUR POSITION. AS A RESULT OF REX'S WARNING, THE MARINES WERE PREPARED FOR THE ATTACK OF THE JAPANESE AND WERE SUCCESSFUL IN REPELLING IT."

30-24 — 12031

WASHINGTON,JAN 22-(AP)-HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADERS TENTATIVELY AGREED AT A MEETING TODAY TO SUPPORT LEGISLATION TO LIMIT THE LENGTH OF UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

JAN 23 1944

THEY WERE REPORTED UNDECIDED ON HOW LONG THIS COUNTRY'S PARTICIPATION SHOULD CONTINUE BUT EXPECTED TO AGREE IN TIME TO OFFER AN AMENDMENT TO LEGISLATION FINANCING PARTICIPATION. THE MEASURE COMES BEFORE THE HOUSE FOR A VOTE MONDAY.

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,JAN 22-(AP)-SENATOR BUTLER (R-NEB) DECLARED TONIGHT THAT UNITED STATES SPENDING AND LENDING IN LATIN AMERICA "MERELY SETS THE PATTERN FOR WORLD-WIDE WASTE WHICH WILL GROW IF THE PRESENT POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION CAN MAKE IT GROW."

SPEAKING OVER THE COLUMBIA NETWORK, THE NEBRASKAN REPEATED HIS CHARGES MADE IN THE SENATE THAT UNITED STATES SPENDINGS TOTALED $5,733,953,543 IN LATIN AMERICA IN 1942, 1943 AND 1944, IN ADDITION TO WHAT HE SAID WERE KNOWN COMMITMENTS AND EXPENDITURES OF $662,806,970 IN PUERTO RICO, THE VIRGIN ISLANDS AND THE CANAL ZONE.

JAN 23 1944

BUTLER MADE A SWING THROUGH SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA LAST SUMMER. HE SAID THAT "EVERY UNBIASED OBSERVER" WHO HAD GONE TO LATIN AMERICA REPORTED "THE SAME PHENOMENA WHICH I OBSERVED--CONFLICTING ACTIONS, UNBELIEVABLE WASTE, DUPLICATION IN SPENDING AND EVEN RIVALRY AMONG THE MANY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MORE THAN 40 U.S. AGENCIES WITH A HAND IN THE LATIN AMERICAN PIE."

"WHAT WE ARE DOING THERE," HE SAID, "THE SECRET WE ARE TRYING TO BRING ABOUT, IS JUST A GOOD--ALTHOUGH RATHER EXPENSIVE SAMPLE--OF WHAT THE NEW DEALERS WANT TO DO AND ARE PLANNING TO DO THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, IN THE FAR EAST, IN THE NEAR EAST, IN ASIA AND IN AFRICA, IF WE, THE PEOPLE, THROUGH OUR PROTESTS DO NOT CALL A HALT."

WASHINGTON,JAN 22-(AP)-PRINCIPAL ACTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING TODAY:

ADOPTED A RESOLUTION WHICH, CALLING ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO "CONTINUE AS THE GREAT WORLD HUMANITARIAN LEADER" IN WAR AND PEACE, GAVE A POWERFUL BOOST TO THE FOURTH TERM MOVEMENT WITHIN THE PARTY.

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SELECTED CHICAGO FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION, LEAVING THE DATE TO BE SET LATER BY NATIONAL OFFICERS.

ELECTED ROBERT E.HANNEGAN, 40-YEAR-OLD MISSOURIAN, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN BY ACCLAMATION AFTER ACCEPTING RESIGNATION OF POSTMASTER GENERAL FRANK C.WALKER.

CALLED ON CONGRESS TO ENACT A COLSIDERS' VOTING LAW PROVIDING FOR A FEDERAL BALLOT BUT LEAVING TO THE STATES THE VALIDITY OF EACH INDIVIDUAL BALLOT.

APPROVED A DELEGATE APPORTIONMENT PROVIDING FOR 1176 VOTES IN THE CONVENTION.

HEARD EDWIN W.PAULEY, TREASURER, CALL FOR A $3,000,000 CAMPAIGN FUND.

TURNED DOWN A PLEA FROM FORMER GOVERNOR E.D.RIVERS OF GEORGIA THAT A COMMITTEE BE INSTRUCTED TO PREPARE A NEW RULE RESTORING THE FORMER REQUIREMENT OF A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY CONVENTION VOTE FOR NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON,JAN 22-(AP)-THE MEN WHO CARRY THE WAR TO THE ENEMY IN THE SKIES, BLASTING SHIPS AND SHORE ESTABLISHMENTS, SHOOTING DOWN ENEMY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS, DEPTH BOMBING SUBMARINES, ARE POURING THROUGH THE NAVY'S AIR INTERMEDIATE TRAINING STATIONS AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF NEARLY THREE AN HOUR.

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AND, THAT RATE CONTINUES, 24 HOURS A DAY, 365 DAYS A YEAR, IT WAS SHOWN BY STATISTICS RELEASED TODAY BY THE NAVY ON TRAINING AT ITS TWO BIG INTERMEDIATE TRAINING BASES.

IT IS AT CORPUS CHRISTI IN TEXAS AND PENSACOLA IN FLORIDA, THAT THE UNBELIEVABLE SPEED RATE IS BEING ESTABLISHED, AND EVEN MAY BE STEPPED UP, IN TURNING OUT AVIATORS FOR THE FLEET.

APPROXIMATELY 25,000 MEN ANNUALLY COME ABOARD AT THOSE SCHOOLS, ALREADY ACQUAINTED WITH RUDIMENTARY FLYING METHODS AND READY TO LEARN THE TRICKS OF THE MASTERS.

THEY BUCKLE DOWN TO WORK--OR ELSE--AND IN A MINIMUM OF 14 WEEKS, ALTHOUGH THE AVERAGE IS 16, THEY'VE STORED AWAY IN THEIR MINDS INFORMATION THAT SOMETIME IN THE FUTURE MAY MEAN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A MITSIBUSHI IN FLAMES OR A CRIPPLED AMERICAN PLANE.

THE STATISTICS CAN'T BE BROKEN DOWN TO ANY GREAT EXTENT, BUT IT IS SAFE TO SAY THAT THE AVERAGE OUTPUT OF THREE AN HOUR MEANS JUST ABOUT THAT MANY NEW HEADACHES FOR NAZI AND JAP PILOTS.

SOME OF THE MEN ASSIGNED TO THE SCHOOLS CAN'T MAKE THE GRADE. THAT IS TO BE EXPECTED. BUT THEIR TRAINING ISN'T A LOSS. IF THEY CAN'T QUALIFY AS FLIERS BUT ARE GOOD OFFICER MATERIAL, THEY RETAIN THE STATUS OF AIR CADET, AND WITH ADDITIONAL TRAINING ARE COMMISSIONED ENSIGNS AND ASSIGNED TO NON-FLYING NAVAL AVIATION JOBS.

THERE AREN'T MANY, THOUGH, WHO DON'T MAKE THE GRADE. WHEN MEN ENROLL FOR AIR TRAINING THEY DO SO WITH A DEFINITE DETERMINATION TO COMPLETE THE TRAINING AND THE ULTIMATE AIM OF GETTING INTO ACTION IN THE AIR. ALSO FEW GET BY THE PRIMARY STAGE UNLESS THEY ARE QUALIFIED TO FINISH THE ENTIRE COURSE.

IN THEIR INTERMEDIATE TRAINING, THEY FLY MANY HOURS OVER THE PLAINS OF TEXAS AND WATERS ADJACENT TO FLORIDA. LAST YEAR, FOR EXAMPLE, RECORDS SHOW THAT STUDENT FLIERS AT THE TWO INTERMEDIATE TRAINING BASES ROARED THROUGH THE AIR FOR A TOTAL OF 3,553,858 HOURS, LEARNING THE FINE POINTS OF THEIR FLYING ASSIGNMENTS.

ALL OF THAT FLYING WAS IN AN AVERAGE TOTAL OF 3,586 PLANES, A TRIBUTE TO THE GROUND CREWS THAT KEEP THE PLANES IN SHAPE FOR ALMOST CONTINUAL USE. FATALITIES AND ACCIDENTS OCCUR, OF COURSE, BUT THEY AREN'T FREQUENT, FOR AMONG THE LESSONS EMPHASIZED AT THE SCHOOLS ARE THE SAFETY FACTORS OF FLYING.

CORPUS CHRISTI HAS A SLIGHT EDGE IN WHAT AMOUNTS TO ALMOST AN EQUAL DIVISION OF THE TRAINING WORK BETWEEN THE TEXAS ANF FLORIDA BASES. EXAMPLES ARE THE FLYING OF 1,912,900 HOURS BY STUDENTS AT CORPUS CHRISTI IN 1943, WHILE PENSACOLA'S FLYING HOURS WERE 1,640,958. THE DIVISION OF STUDENTS IS ALMOST IDENTICAL, ALTHOUGH VARIANCES OF A FEW HUNDRED IN ENROLLMENT MAY OCCUR AT TIMES.

THERE'S MORE TRAINING, OF COURSE, FOR THE FLIERS BEFORE THEY MOVE INTO BATTLE--BUT THAT NAVY DOESN'T TALK ABOUT THAT. IT'S THE OPERATIONAL TRAINING--FINAL STEP IN THE MAKING OF A COMBAT PILOT WHO IS READY TO BATTLE WITH ANY ENEMY.

BY ERNEST B.VACCARO

JAN 23 1944

WASHINGTON,JAN.22-(AP)-SENATE CONFEREES GAVE GROUND TODAY IN THEIR BATTLE TO RETAIN A $200-TO-$500 SCALE FOR SERVICEMEN'S

30.24 - 12,033

MUSTERING-OUT PAY.

THE HOUSE HAD SLASHED SENATE ALLOWANCES DOWN TO $100 FOR MEN AND WOMEN OF THE ARMED FORCES OF LESS THAN 60 DAYS IN SERVICE AND $300 FOR THOSE WITH A LONGER PERIOD IN UNIFORM AND THE LEGISLATION WENT TO A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES YESTERDAY.

JAN 23 1944

WITH THE HOUSE STANDING PAT, THE SENATE GROUP QUICKLY AGREED TO HOUSE AMENDMENTS DENYING DISCHARGE PAYMENTS TO:

1. SERVICE PEOPLE DRAWING ABOVE $200 A MONTH BASE PAY. (ABOVE THE RANK OF CAPTAIN)

2. SERVICE PEOPLE ELIGIBLE FOR RETIREMENT PAY, AND

3. STUDENTS AT SERVICE SCHOOLS, INCLUDING THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

THEY PUT OVER UNTIL TODAY A FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE AMOUNTS TO BE PAID WHEN IT BECAME EVIDENT THERE WAS NO PROSPECT OF BREAKING THE DEADLOCK WITHOUT SEPARATE CONSULTATIONS.

WITH AT LEAST ONE OF THE SENATE CONFEREES AGREEABLE TO THE HOUSE FIGURE AND OTHERS WAVERING, CHAIRMAN REYNOLDS (D-NC) OF THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE TOLD A REPORTER HIS GROUP MIGHT SEEK A COMPROMISE ON THE BASIS OF A TOP PAYMENT OF $400.

CHAIRMAN MAY (D-KY) OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE HAS ESTIMATED THAT THE HOUSE BILL WOULD COST $3,600,000,000 AND THE ORIGINAL SENATE VERSION, $5,500,000,000.

BY LYN CROST

JAN 23 1944

WASHINGTON,JAN 22-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET WERE REPORTED RELIABLY TODAY TO BE SPLIT ON THE QUESTION OF A PRESIDENTIAL PARDON FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY'S HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT WHO WAS CITED IN CONTEMPT OF COURT LAST YEAR FOR REFUSING TO OBEY A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ISSUED BY A FEDERAL JUDGE IN HONOLULU.

THIS INFORMATION COMES FROM UNUSUALLY RELIABLE SOURCES WHO HAVE FOLLOWED THE CASE SINCE LIEUT.GENERAL ROBERT C.RICHARDSON JR. REFUSED LAST YEAR TO COMPLY WITH AN ORDER BY FEDERAL JUDGE DELBERT E.METZGER TO PRESENT IN COURT TWO PRISONERS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY WHO HAD BEEN HELD IN HAWAII BY THE ARMY.

THE QUESTION OF ISSUING A PARDON FOR RICHARDSON, IT WAS REPORTED, HAS BEEN LAID BEFORE THE PRESIDENT BUT HIS ATTITUDE WAS NOT REVEALED.

THE DEADLINE FOR APPEALING THE CONTEMPT CHARGE IN THE NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS IN SAN FRANCISCO IS MONDAY, BUT JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS TODAY DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER AN APPEAL WOULD BE FILED.

JAN 23 1944

ONCE FILED, HOWEVER, AN APPEAL COULD BE MADE TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT FOR A REVIEW, WHICH IT QUOTED WOULD PLACE THE CASE BEFORE THE HIGH COURT WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION BY THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, JUSTICE OFFICIALS EXPLAINED.

THE OUTCOME OF THE CASE IS EXPECTED TO SET FAR-REACHING PRECEDENTS GOVERNING MILITARY-CIVILIAN RELATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY DURING WARTIME, AND HAS BEEN DESCRIBED BY CLOSE OBSERVERS AS A "TESTING GROUND" FOR THE EVOLUTION OF MILITARY RULE IN WAR ZONES.

THE DISPUTE BEGAN WHEN METZGER IMPOSED A $5000 FINE ON RICHARDSON WHO, IN TURN, ISSUED A MILITARY ORDER, SINCE RESCINDED, FORBIDDING TRIALS IN HAWAII ON WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS AND IMPOSING A $5000 FINE ON ANY JUDGE WHO VIOLATED THE ORDER.

AT THAT TIME THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT IT BACKED RICHARDSON'S STAND. HOWEVER, WHEN THE CASE WAS THUS STALEMATED, THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SENT A REPRESENTATIVE TO HAWAII TO ATTEMPT A SETTLEMENT WITH THE RESULT THAT RICHARDSON RESCINDED HIS ORDER AND JUDGE METZGER REDUCED HIS FINE TO A TOKEN SUM OF $100.

AT THIS PERIOD OF NEGOTIATIONS THE TWO PRISONERS AROUND WHOM THE DISPUTE REVOLVED WERE RELEASED ON THE MAINLAND.

INVOLVED IN THE ISSUE IS WHETHER THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, BY WHICH THE BILL OF RIGHTS GUARANTEES A MAN HIS DAY IN CIVILIAN COURTS, REMAINS SUSPENDED UNDER PARTIAL MARTIAL LAW AND, THEREBY, GIVES MILITARY AUTHORITIES THE RIGHT TO HOLD PRISONERS WITHOUT TRIAL.

JAN 23 1944

THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII WAS PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW ON DECEMBER 7, 1941 IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE JAPANESE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR. SUBSEQUENTLY CIVILIAN OFFICIALS OF THE TERRITORY PROTESTED THAT THE ARMY DELVED SO DEEPLY INTO ORDINARY CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES AS TO JEOPARDIZE FREEDOMS FOR WHICH THIS COUNTRY WAS FIGHTING.

AS A RESULT, THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED EARLY LAST YEAR PARTIAL RESTORATION OF CIVILIAN POWERS, INCLUDING CONTROL OF CIVILIAN COURTS, BUT SAID THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS WAS TO REMAIN SUSPENDED AND MARTIAL LAW TO REMAIN IN EFFECT.

JUDGE METZGER RULED, IN ISSUING HIS WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, THAT IF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS WAS RESTORED IN PART, IT MUST BE RESTORED IN FULL, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO GRANT SUCH WRITS.

DEFENDING RICHARDSON'S REFUSAL TO OBEY THE WRIT, ARMY OFFICIALS ASSERTED THERE WAS "MILITARY NECESSITY FOR A CONDITION OF MARTIAL LAW TO REMAIN IN EFFECT IN HAWAII."

NEW YORK, JAN.22-(AP)-TWO NAZI AGENCIES REPORTED TODAY THAT KING MIHAI OF RUMANIA HAD UNDERGONE AN OPERATION--ONE SAID FOR A THROAT AILMENT AND THE OTHER FOR HERNIA.

THE TRANSKONTINENT AGENCY, WHICH OPERATES A WIRELESS SERVICE FROM VIENNA TO THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN AND BALKAN PRESS, QUOTED AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT READ OVER THE RUMANIAN DOMESTIC RADIO AS HAVING SAID THAT THE BOY KING'S THROAT HAD BEEN OPERATED UPON THIS MORNING AND THAT HIS CONDITION WAS "VERY GOOD", BUT THAT HE WOULD REQUIRE 10 DAYS OF "ABSOLUTE REST."

JAN 23 1944

THE TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID LATER IN A WIRELESS TRANSMISSION TO THE FAR EAST THAT HE HAD UNDERGONE AN OPERATION FOR HERNIA AT FOISOR CASTLE IN SINAIA.

BOTH DISPATCHES WERE REPORTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

NEW YORK, JAN.22-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT 30 AMERICAN AND BRITISH PROPERTIES IN SHANGHAI, INCLUDING IMPORTANT HOTELS, DEPARTMENT STORES AND A BREWERY, HAD BEEN "TRANSFERRED" FROM JAPANESE CONTROL TO THAT OF THE PUPPET "CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."

THE WIRELESS DISPATCH TO THE AMERICAN ZONE RECORDED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID THAT THE TRANSFERRED PROPERTIES INCLUDED THE CATHAY HOTEL, THE METROPOLE HOTEL, THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, THE SHANGHAI BREWERY, THE INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, THE SHANGHAI ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY AND THE ROOSEVELT TERMINAL.

DOMEI SAID THAT SOME OF THE PROPERTIES WOULD "BE MENAGED AS JOINT SINO-JAPANESE CONCERNS," WITH THE JAPANESE "FURNISHING THE CAPITAL AND TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL ASSISTANCE."

30.24 - 12035

NEW YORK, JAN.23-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS FACING THE NEW ALLIED ASSAULT BY GEN. MARK W.CLARK'S 5TH ARMY IN THE LIRI VALLEY "HAVE STARTED TO BREAK, AND ENEMY VEHICLES NOW ARE REPORTED MOVING NORTHWARD," NBC CORRESPONDENT RALPH HOWARD SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST FROM NAPLES.

"ALTHOUGH THE EFFECT OF THE NEW LANDINGS UP THE COAST WERE NOT FELT UPON THE GERMANS DURING THE DAY," THE CORRESPONDENT SAID, "THERE WERE REPORTS THIS EVENING THAT THE NAZI VEHICLES HAVE BEGUN TO MOVE BACK."

JAN 23 1944

THE STALEMATE BEFORE CASSINO HAS BEEN ENDED BECAUSE OF THE NEW ALLIED ASSAULT UP THE COAST, HE SAID, AND ADDED: "TONIGHT THE 5TH ARMY IS ON THE MOVE AGAIN."

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NEW YORK,JAN.22-(AP)-CREATION OF A POST-WAR "TRUSTEESHIP OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC," AIMED AT ESTABLISHING A COMMON POLICY ON SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS, WAS ADVOCATED TODAY BY WALTER NASH, NEW ZEALAND MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

SPEAKING AT A FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON, HE PROPOSED THAT THE TRUSTEESHIP BE SET UP BY NATIONS THAT CONTROLLED THE SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS BEFORE THE WAR. THE NATIVES WOULD PARTICIPATE IN THE ADMINISTRATION, WITH THE ULTIMATE AIM OF ACQUIRING SELF GOVERNMENT.

NASH, WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM A MONTH'S VISIT TO HIS HOME, SAID HE HAD INSPECTED THE ISLANDS BETWEEN THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA AND THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, WHICH HAVE BEEN CONTROLLED BY THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA AND FRANCE.

JAN 23 1944

"THESE ARE THE AREAS ESSENTIAL TO THE SECURITY OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AND ALSO ESSENTIAL TO THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES," THE MINISTER DECLARED. "WE OUGHT TO FIND A WAY, BY AGREEMENT, OF INSURING THAT THESE ISLANDS THAT ARE NECESSARY FOR WORLD SECURITY ARE TO BE USED.

"THESE ISLANDS WILL PROBABLY BE OF TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE TO ALL E COUNTRIES THAT WILL BE ENGAGED IN AVIATION SERVICES IN THE POSTWAR ERIOD. WE OUGHT TO BE ABLE, BY AGREEMENT WITH EACH OTHER, TO CONTROL INTERNATIONALLY ALL THE PLACES WHICH IT IS NECESSARY TO USE TO ENABLE US TO GET FROM ONE COUNTRY TO ANOTHER."

DECLARING THAT THE CHANGE FROM WAR TO PEACE WILL NOT BE AS EASY AS FROM PEACE TO WAR, NASH SAID "THERE IS ONE ROAD ONLY TO A WORLD FREE FROM WAR XX AND THAT IS TO GIVE ALL PEOPLE A LIKE CHANCE TO LIVE A FULL LIFE."

HE CALLED FOR ABANDONMENT OF ANY "THE EAST IS EAST AND THE WEST IS WEST" IDEA AND SAID SMALL NATIONS MUST BE GIVEN AN ADEQUATE VOICE AT THE PEACE TABLE.

CLEVELAND OHIO - ADD - XXX - AMERICA

COLONEL MC CORMICK ASSERTED THAT SO LONG AS AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY WAS REALISTIC AND PATRIOTIC, IT WAS "ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL" BUT SINCE THE WAR WITH SPAIN THE RECORD HAS BEEN AS "UNIFORMLY BAD."

"IS IT NOT PLAIN," HE ASKED, "THAT THE TROUBLE IN WHICH WE FIND OURSELVES CAME FROM OVERAMBITIOUS PRESIDENTS WHO FISHED IN TROUBLED WATERS? X X X

JAN 23 1944

"OUR HISTORY APPEARS TO ME PLAIN. AS LONG AS THIS COUNTRY WAS TRUE TO ITSELF, IT PROSPERED AND WAXED AS NO OTHER COUNTRY EVER DID; BUT WHEN IT ACCEPTED FOREIGN TUTELAGE, WHEN FOREIGN IDEOLOGIES AND FOREIGN SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT WERE PRESSED UPON IT, IT FELL INTO THESE CATASTROPHES, THE END OF WHICH IS NOT IN SIGHT.

"HOWEVER, I BELIEVE DEVOUTLY IN THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. I BELIEVE IN THE AMERICAN SPIRIT. I BELIEVE THAT WE WILL RECOVER FROM THE CALAMITIES THAT HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UPON US AND THAT WE WILL CONTINUE, LONG AFTER THE FOREIGNISMS HAVE BEEN FORGOTTEN, TO BE THE FREE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES." OF THE POSTWAR WORLD, HE SAID:

"WE SHOULD INSIST ON RETAINING SUCH OF THE ISLANDS AS WE HAVE SAVED FROM, RETAKEN, OR TAKEN FROM THE JAPANESE AS WILL SECURE OUR FUTURE SAFETY FROM ATTACK; WE SHOULD RETAIN AIR BASES AND RADIO STATIONS WHEREVER WE HAVE BUILT THEM; AND WE SHOULD SECURE NOW, BY TREATY, THE RIGHT TO FLY DIRECTLY EVERYWHERE WE WANT TO GO.

"WE SHOULD MAKE SUCH OTHER ARRANGEMENTS AS WILL PROVIDE FOR OUR SECURITY. AFTER THAT IS TAKEN CARE OF, WE MAY DO WHAT WE CAN DO FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE WORLD.

"AS ONE MEANS TO THAT END, I THINK ALL EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO LIQUIDATE THEIR HOLDINGS IN THIS HEMISPHERE."

SEATTLE, WASH., JAN. 22-(AP)-REP.WARREN G.MAGNUSON (D-WASH) SAID TONIGHT A CONFIDENTIAL NAVAL MESSAGE HE WAS CARRYING HAD BEEN STOLEN, "POSSIBLY BY ENEMY AGENTS."

HE DESCRIBED THE COMMUNICATION AS ONE HE WAS GIVEN BY SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FRANK KNOX FOR DELIVERY TO VICE ADMIRAL FRANK JACK FLETCHER, COMMANDER OF THE NORTHWEST SEA FRONTIER. HE SAID THE DOCUMENT WAS STOLEN THIS WEEK IN VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE CONFIDENTIAL PAPER WAS INCLUDED IN HIS PERSONAL PAPERS IN HIS BAGGAGE WHICH WAS STOLEN, HE SAID. IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY, PROVINCIAL POLICE, AFTER A THOROUGH CHECK, ASSERTED THE THEFT WAS ONE NOT MADE BY "PROFESSIONAL THIEVES," AND CERTAINLY NOT BY AMATEURS, THE CONGRESSMAN SAID, LEADING TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT AN ENEMY AGENT HAD BEEN TRAILING HIM.

THE THEFT OCCURRED, HE EXPLAINED, WEDNESDAY MORNING AFTER HE AND CAPT. RICHARD NEUBERGER OF THE U.S. ARMY SERVICE COMMAND HAD CHECKED OUT OF A VANCOUVER HOTEL. NEUBERGER AND THE CONGRESSMAN HAD CONCLUDED CONFERENCES ON THE ALASKA HIGHWAY WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICIALS.

JAN 23 1944

MAGNUSON PUT HIS BAGGAGE AND PORTFOLIO IN HIS AUTOMOBILE, WHICH WAS LOCKED, WHILE HE WENT TO BREAKFAST, HE SAID. WHEN HE RETURNED A WINDWING IN A SIDE WINDOW HAD BEEN FORCED AND THE CAR LOOTED.

PROVINCIAL POLICE IMMEDIATELY CHECKED ALL KNOWN CRIMINALS BY THE METHOD KNOWN AS "TAPPING THE GRAPE VINE," HE ASSERTED, AND LEARNED NO PROFESSIONALS HAD LOOTED THE CAR.

"I SEE NO HARM IN ADMITTING THAT MY LUGGAGE CONTAINED A CONFIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO ADMIRAL FLETCHER," MAGNUSON EXPLAINED. "WHOEVER STOLE IT KNOWS IT BY NOW ANYWAY."

30.24 — 12037

PYOTE, TEX., JAN 22-(AP)-IN SPECIAL CEREMONIES AT THE RATTLESNAKE ARMY AIR FIELD TODAY MEDALS WERE AWARDED TO:

JAN 23 1944

CAPT.PERCY M.HINTON, 849 EAST LIME ST., LAKELAND, FLA., DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND AIR MEDAL; CAPT.LESLIE W.FELLING, 322 NORTH 21ST ST., TERRE HAUTE, IND., DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, AND SGT.WALLACE E.SMITH, 11115 ERIE ST., UTICA, N.Y., AIR MEDAL.

PITTSBURGH, JAN. 22-(AP)-JUDGE BLAIR F.GUNTHER TODAY DECLARED THAT LOUIS ADAMIC, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED COMMITTEE OF SOUTH SLAVIC AMERICANS, "WILL FIND HIMSELF IN TROUBLE IF HE IS GOING TO GET INTO THE POLISH BORDER QUESTION."

ADDRESSING THE MERICAN SLAV CONGRESS, THE PITTSBURGH JURIST SAID:

JAN 23 1944

"THE POLISH-RUSSIAN DISPUTE WILL BE SETTLED BY THE UNITED NATIONS. LOUIS ADAMIC SHOULD LET THE POLISH DISPUTE ALONE."

JUDGE GUNTHER COMMENTED ON A LETTER WRITTEN BY ADAMIC AND READ TO THE CONGRESS IN WHICH THE AUTHOR OF "MY NATIVE LAND" SAID IN PART:

"WE ALL HAVE TO REALIZE THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POLISH AND YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENTS-IN-EXILE AND THEIR ASSISTANTS AND DUPES AMONG AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE BEGUN TO EXPLOIT THE PROBLEMS OF THESE TWO COUNTRIES."

ADAMIC DESCRIBED THESE FORCES AS "RIGHTIST REACTION WHICH IN AMERICA MUST BE ANNULLED."

AMONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONGRESS AT THE CLOSING SESSION OF ITS TWO-DAY CONFERENCE WERE STATEMENTS SUPPORTING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FOREIGN POLICY, URGING SLAVS TO COOPERATE WITH ORGANIZED LABOR AND TO VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT FOR A FOURTH TERM.

THE CONGRESS ALSO ADOPTED A RESOLUTION OPPOSING RACE DISCRIMINATION AND RECOMMENDED ENACTMENT OF MEASURES TO MAKE DISCRIMINATION ILLEGAL.

COLUMBUS,O.,JAN.22-(AP)-ERICH LEINSDORF INTRODUCED HIS OVERTURE TO A SYMPHONY IN KHAKI TODAY, BUT IT WASN'T IN THE PARLANCE OF THE MUSICAL CLASSICISTS.

JAN 23 1944

"I'M WAITING FOR MY G. I. OUTFIT, AND THEN I'LL REALLY BE -- WHAT DO YOU HEPCATS CALL IT? -- SHARP!"

LEINSDORF, ERSTWHILE CONDUCTOR OF THE CLEVELAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AND NOW THE OWNER OF DOGTAG NO. 35925267 IN UNCLE SAM'S ARMY, ARRIVED AT FORT HAYES RECEPTION CENTER AND ADMITTED HE DIDN'T HAVE A WORRY IN THE WORLD -- THOUGH HE HAD NO IDEA WHAT HIS NEXT ASSIGNMENT WOULD BE OR WHERE IT WOULD TAKE HIM.

ONCE INITIATED INTO ARMY ROUTINE, HE BECAME THE FOCUS OF A HOT DISCUSSION ON SWING VERSUS SYMPHONY. HE WAS ASKED TO COMMENT ON A STATEMENT MADE YESTERDAY BY ARTHUR RODZINSKI, HIS CLEVELAND PREDECESSOR, THAT "BOOGIE WOOGIE MUSIC IS ONE OF THE GREATEST CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY TODAY."

LEINSDORF SHRUGGED, SPREAD HIS HANDS, RAISED HIS EYEBROWS AND SAID: "NO, I WOULDN'T GO SO FAR AS THAT."

"SWING ANY SYMPHONY HAVE NO POSSIBLE POINTS OF COMPARISON," HE REFLECTED.

THE MATTER OF SWOON CROONER FRANK SINATRA AROSE, BUT LEINSDORF DECLINED TO HEAP COALS ON THE FIRE -- A FIRE WHICH RODZINSKI

CONTENDS IF FLAMING DANGEROUSLY IN THE HEARTS OF THOUSANDS OF TEEN-AGE GIRLS.

JAN 23 1944

FORT HAYES OFFICIALS SAID LEINSDORF PROBABLY WOULD SPEND SEVERAL DAYS HERE, DURING WHICH HE WOULD TAKE APTITUDE TESTS AND RECEIVE HIS ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

THE 31-YEAR-OLD MUSICIAN WAS BORN IN VIENNA AND CAME TO THIS COUNTRY IN 1937, WHEN HE WAS ENGAGED AS CONDUCTOR OF WAGNERIAN OPERAS FOR THE METROPOLITAN. HE LEFT THAT POST FOR THE CLEVELAND APPOINTMENT EIGHT MONTHS AGO.

HE IS THE FATHER OF AN 18-MONTH-OLD SON, DAVID.

CHICAGO, JAN 21-(AP)-CHARLES I.STANTON, ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS, SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES NOW HAS ABOUT 3,000 AIRPORTS, AND ADDED "WE WILL NEED DOUBLE THIS NUMBER WITHIN FIVE YEARS AFTER THE WAR."

JAN 23 1944

"THIS, WITH IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING AIRPORTS, MIGHT COST $800,000,000--AN EXPENDITURE EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE PRESENT INVESTMENT IN AIRPORTS," STANTON DECLARED IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY TO THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS.

HE SAID FINANCING "CALLS FOR THE JOINT EFFORTS OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS," FOLLOWING THE PATTERN OF THE NATION'S HIGH-WAY SYSTEM.

THE FEDERAL SHARE OF FUNDS FOR AIRPORTS, HE ASSERTED, "COULD BE APPORTIONED TO THE STATES BY THE CAA ON THE BASIS OF X X X FOUR FACTORS: 1--AREA OF THE STATE; 2--ITS POPULATION; 3--NUMBER OF REGISTERED AIRCRAFT IN THE STATE, AND 4--THE EXISTING NUMBER OF ACCREDITED AIRPORTS IN THE STATE. X X X

"THE FOURTH FACTOR WOULD BE USED AS A MODIFYING FACTOR IN CONNECTION WITH THE OTHER THREE," HE ADDED.

STANTON PREDICTED THE NUMBER OF CIVIL AIRCRAFT WOULD RISE FROM 25,000 IN 1941 TO 500,000 BY 1950, AND THAT LESS THAN ONE PER CENT OF THESE WOULD BE AIR TRANSPORT PLANES. TO SERVE INDIVIDUALS WHO OWN THE REMAINDER, HE SAID THE CAA ASSUMES EVERY COMMUNITY OF 1,000 OR MORE POPULATION SHOULD BE ACCESSIBLE TO AN AIRPORT.

JR1151ACW NM

NIGHT LEAD HOPKINS LETTER (200)

WASHINGTON, JAN 22-(AP)-THE "HOPKINS LETTER MYSTERY" MARKED TIME TODAY PENDING THE APPEARANCE HERE MONDAY OF GEORGE N. BRIGGS, WHO HAS BECOME THE KEY FIGURE.

BRIGGS, SUSPENDED CONFIDENTIAL AIDE TO SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ICKES, HAS NOTIFIED HENRY A.SCHWEINHAUT, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, THAT HE WILL BE IN TOWN AT 10 A.M., MONDAY.

BRIGGS IS EXPECTED TO SPEND MOST OF THE DAY BEFORE A FEDERAL GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING THE "HOPKINS LETTER."

THE LETTER, PURPORTEDLY SIGNED BY HARRY L.HOPKINS, PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER, WAS USED BY C.NELSON SPARKS, FORMER REPUBLICAN MAYOR OF AKRON, O., IN OPPOSING WENDELL WILLKIE FOR THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION. SPARKS HAS SAID HE GOT THE LETTER, WHICH FORECASTS WILLKIE WILL BE THE NOMINEE, FROM BRIGGS.

HOPKINS TOLD THE GRAND JURY YESTERDAY THAT THE LETTER IS A FORGERY.

JAN 23 1944

BRIGGS, WHO HAS BEEN MISSING FROM HIS HOME SINCE HIS NAME WAS LINKED WITH THE CASE, SENT HIS TELEGRAM TO SCHWEINHAUT FROM NEW YORK. SCHWEINHAUT HAS INDICATED BRIGGS MAY BE THE LAST WITNESS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

EG424PEW NM

Block

3024 – 12039

Allies Widen Bridgehead South of Rome, Push Several Miles Inland to Cut Off Foe, Make New Landings From Tiber to Gaeta

JAN 24 1944

MORE LANDINGS ON 80-MILE AREA REVEALED BY AXIS

Germans Confused by Surprise Attacks on Western Allied Coast.

OFFICIALS FLEE ROME

Nazis Facing Fifth Army Must Retreat or Be Trapped.

ED KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 23.—(AP) Allied forces, exploiting a surprise "left hook" invasion south of Rome, have punched several miles inland, headquarters announced today, while Axis broadcasts told of new landings along an 80-mile stretch from the Tiber to the Gulf of Gaeta just behind the Germans' trans-Italian line.

The Vichy radio declared that the Allies had landed at Terracina and in the Gulf of Gaeta area directly behind the German front. If true, this represented an extension of Allied landings southward from the points betwen the Tiber estuary and the Nettuno and Anzio harbors where the Germans yesterday reported the British and Americans had stormed ashore.

Location Not Disclosed

Allied headquarters still had not disclosed the location of the Allied beachheads, but if troops had been put ashore at all places mentioned by the Nazi stations the Allies were attacking at places all along the German flank from the Rome vicinity southward. The Tiber mouth is 16 miles southwest of Rome and Nettuno is 33 miles below Rome.

The Allied command apparently felt that the German confusion caused by the operation was still great, however, and despite the enemy announcements, refused to give any information on exact whereabouts of the Allied combat forces which might aid the enemy in meeting the attacks.

Reinforcements Arrive

An official announcement said reinforcements of men and supplies were pouring into the ever widening bridgehead according to plan.

An Allied officer asserted that the Allies had widened their bridgehead and plunged "several miles inland in a number of places," seriously threatening German life lines to their main forces to the southeast.

(London radio, heard by CBS, said a battle "now is being fought at the very approaches to Rome.")

The Germans apparently were caught completely flat-footed by the bold invasion thrust of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army.

Only last Tuesday, it was disclosed, the Germans sped three crack divisions from the Rome area to the battlefront 30 miles southeast of the capital, leaving the Rome neighborhood almost wholly undefended.

Battlefront dispatches said the troops landed with scarcely a shot fired, and secured immediate objectives with virtually no opposition.

Clark Visits Troops

In touring the beachheads yesterday General Clark went some distance inland to see and talk with field commanders.

A powerful offensive on the main Fifth army front battered forward meanwhile, and Allied planes, outnumbering the enemy 13 to 1, slashed at communications to break up expected Nazi counterblows and to protect the landing forces.

So far there was no indication of what, if any, support Italian guerrillas might be giving the assault army. Italians have said such forces were organized in the Rome area ready to engage in an open campaign at the opportune moment.

So great was the surprise of the landings that the Germans so far have been unable to switch their plans to meet it, and at latest reports their main efforts still were concentrated on savage resistance and counterattacks on the main front some 60 miles southeast and east of Nettuno (Cassino is almost directly east of Nettuno) where American, British, and French troops pressed forward in terrific fighting.

The seaborne invasion forces struck directly inland toward the vital Appian and Casilian ways—main communication lines from Rome to the Germans on the Fifth army front to the southeast. The Appian highway and a main railline are only 12 miles from the coast, and the Casilian way is 10 miles farther inland.

The German situation on that front already is awkward and would become extremely untenable if those highways are cut. The next 48 hours probably will determine whether the Nazis will make a desperate effort to beat back the flank attack, or withdraw their forces numbering possibly 100,000 men from the enormous pocket below the landing area.

Officials Flee Rome

(Rome diplomatic reports to Madrid said roads north of the Eternal City were filled with cars of German and Italian Fascist officials fleeing the city. German quartermaster corps headquarters has been moved to Florence, and the Nazi commands' communications center has been withdrawn to Chiusi, 82 miles northwest of Rome, they added.)

On the bitter Fifth army front, American troops have enlarged their bridgehead over the Rapido river near Cassino despite the fiercest opposition.

The Germans have machinegun posts every 75 to 100 yards on this sector, supported by heavy artillery concentrations. But the American drive progressed despite withering fire, with reinforcements and supplies pouring across the Rapido on small boats and bridges built by engineers under fire Friday night.

British forces north of the Garigliano river also met tough opposition and repeated German counter-attacks in the Castelforte and Minturno areas, but made some gains.

The French in mountains north of the American sector likewise ran into heavy resistance, and threw all their strength into beating back counter-thrusts. They also advanced.

Allied airforces continued an all-out offensive against enemy communications near Rome and elsewhere, designed primarily to prevent the Germans from getting reinforcements and supplies from the north, and moving troops to the new battle area.

Nazi Planes Routed

The Nazis threw about 100 fighter-bombers into the air against the landing parties, but the Allies put up 1,300 sorties, intercepting most of the enemy formations before they reached their targets. Great fighter screens protected the convoys and soldiers ashore from dawn to dusk. Fifteen German planes were downed, while the Allies lost nine.

The German divisions moved from the Rome area to the Fifth army front early last week were the third, 29th, and 90th armored grenadiers, all high-quality outfits rested and newly refitted, and especially strong in vehicles.

The Nazi command apparently decided to throw them into line to meet Fifth army frontal attacks along the Garigliano and in the Cassino area, and to launch a big counter-attack.

Thus there were nine divisions on that front, making perhaps 100,000 men, facing the Fifth army and ready to smash it back toward Naples, when the Allied blow fell to the north.

The Germans apparently did not count on the possibility of a new Allied landing so far north, even though preparations had to be carried out quite openly. There were indications that the enemy expected an attack close behind their line, possibly at Gaeta, but were not ready for so daring and extensive a smash.

Movement of the three divisions fitted in perfectly with Allied plans.

Preparations for the invasion below Rome were made while possible Allied plans to strike across the English channel were being advertised to the fullest with generals, air marshals, and admirals arriving in batches in England from Africa. The Nazis apparently were paying more attention to the channel than to what might happen in the Mediterranean.

As late as Friday night—when troop carriers already were underway—for the Rome area—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels asserted "we can no longer be taken by surprise. We are prepared against invasion anywhere and at all times."

When the Allies landed at 2 a. m. Saturday, the enemy was not around. The only obstacles encountered at first were minefields.

The Germans still have substantial forces in northern Italy, but with rail lines to Rome severed and roads under almost continual air attack, it is questionable whether they can get them to the Rome battle area in time to save the Eternal city.

There is also the question of how soon they can turn their forces on the main Fifth army front in the other direction to meet the attack behind them. And there is the bigger question as to how skilfully they can get this great army out of its present position if they decide to withdraw.

Easy Landing Below Rome Due To Nazis' Rush to Gustav Line

Allies Had to Withhold Blow Until Kesselring Stripped the Coast Defenses to Reinforce His Battered Forces to the South

By Homer Bigart

COMBINED U.S. PRESS

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune *Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.*

WITH THE ALLIED LANDING FORCES IN ITALY, Jan. 22 (Delayed).—An Allied amphibious force has landed south of Rome, completely surprising an enemy beach depleted in man power. Vital beaches were left unguarded except by a handful of men armed with a few machine guns.

This dispatch was filed eleven hours after the first assault wave surged over the deserted beaches. Not one enemy artillery shell has been dropped within the rapidly broadening beachheads. On my beach not one soldier has fallen from enemy bullets so far, and casualties are trivial. They result from mines and a few late-morning air raids by a half a dozen Focke-Wulfs.

It is incredible. For nearly three months the Germans have all but stalemated an Allied crossing through the mountains from Naples, and now Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark's army, at a cost of a few dozen men, lands on the front doorstep of Rome.

Why hasn't it been done before? Well, it had to be done when the land offensive was offering a reasonable guaranty of a breakthrough at the "Gustav Line." While Field Marshal Albert Kesselring was borrowing every available reinforcement for the crumbling "Gustav Line" the coastline below Rome was of necessity ignored.

I landed with a famous American regiment, leaping into icy waist-deep water from an infantry barge just before dawn. Only one pillbox was manned and the terrified Germans fled at the outset of the terrific naval bombardment. In an enemy command post nearby a German lieutenant and three men were captured without firing a shot. Four others, drunk, were seized in a German staff car. They had arrived only yesterday from Rome and had not had time to set up machine-gun positions.

Initial positions were taken by daylight. Throughout the morning the Americans advanced without coming in contact with the enemy. Resort towns have fallen and the troops have pressed forward to put themselves even closer to Rome. In a perfect path, troops and supplies are landing on schedule. We are preparing for the expected counter-attack.

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New Landings Below Rome Indicated By Eyewitness

By JOHN LARDNER
[American War Correspondent]
(Distributed by Associated Press)

With the Fifth Army In Italy, Jan. 23—It's nice country behind these hills.

After shivering our lances for two months on the high, sharp mountains behind Cassino, we slipped around by sea and came ashore this morning south of Rome.

[The January 23 date and the reference to "this morning" indicated that this was a new landing operation, although the dispatch did not say so.]

Houses lie shimmering in the sun. To our left a few German shells are bursting in the air. To the south of us, ships of all sizes stretch as far as the eye can see—a secret, successful regatta of war from which the curtain of night has just been lifted.

Nazis Prepare To Hit Back

By REYNOLDS PACKARD
[American War Correspondent]
(Distributed by Associated Press)

With the Fifth Army Amphibian Troops on the New Beachhead in Italy, Jan. 23—The Germans have increased their artillery fire Saturday night and today and sent out a number of patrols as they prepare for a counterattack.

As I made a tour by jeep of the beachhead this morning, skirmishes with enemy patrols occurred in different parts, one in which five Germans were killed, three wounded and two captured. American rangers encountered the enemy, but quickly wiped them out.

Ducks Play Big Role

I found many scores of ducks (amphibious cars) several thousand yards inland, where they had been driven from four to five miles out at sea. These ducks played an important role in the landings, carting to the beaches everything from artillery pieces with crews to mess units, supplies, ammunition and even assault forces.

As I came ashore I found at mile intervals from five miles out military police in ducks directing traffic of the assault forces headed for shore.

Reds Hail New Drive in Italy

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (AP).—Press accounts of the new Allied landings on the Italian coast below Rome were read with great interest today by the Russian people, who generally hailed the new offensive as the prelude to a western invasion of Europe.

Italians Lay Party Action To Emanuele

Naples, Jan. 23 (AP)—Italian political leaders said today that an attempt by Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio to broaden party representation in his Government had failed because King Vittorio Emanuele refused to abdicate.

Party leaders announced they had rejected the offer of a place in the Government made to them by Badoglio last Thursday for this reason.

As a result members of the Naples Committee of National Liberation, including six political parties, said an effort to force the King's abdication would be made at a joint three-day convention of the parties at Bari beginning next Friday. Whether they could bring this about, however, is extremely problematical.

Allies Had 13-1 Air Superiority During Attack

Canopy of 1,300 Planes ThrownOverBridgehead; 15 German Craft Downed

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 23.—Allied planes, overwhelming the Germans thirteen to one, threw a powerful protecting canopy over the new invasion bridgehead yesterday and struck disruptively at enemy communications in the Rome area.

The air command sent out 1,300 sorties, or individual flights, against 100 mustered by the Germans in attempts to strike the invasion armadas and troops.

Bomber squadrons roamed wide, slashing at rail heads, bridges, roads and airfields to keep the Nazi forces cut up and prevent any massing of troops in one area for counter-blows. Fifteen enemy planes were sent down during the day, against the loss of nine Allied aircraft.

Only a handful of German planes broke through to hit the invasion bridgehead, an Allied officer declared. Allied pilots broke up six German attacks against the beaches and ships.

Nowhere has Allied air superiority been so great at the start of a huge battle as in Saturday's landings. The superiority was credited to weeks of bombings of German airfields in Italy and France, in tactics developed by the Royal Air Force's Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder and Lieutenant General Carl A. Spaatz.

Bombers of the Tactical Air Force concentrated on isolating the new battle area. Mitchells and Marauders cut the road between Rome and Velletri, southeast of Rome, Mitchells bombed the Valmontone road junction, twenty-five miles southeast of Rome, and Marauders smashed a bridge at Ceprano, twenty miles northwest of Cassino.

Liberators bombing the road at Terracina, between Gaeta and Nettuno, laid forty bursts on a hill above the road and started a landslide more than a mile long, completely blocking the highway.

Flying Fortresses, meanwhile, hit the rail junction northwest of Frascati, twelve miles southeast of Rome, and railroad yards at Terni forty-five miles northeast of Rome.

Invaders and fighter bombers patrolling the roads to break up German troop movements by daylight destroyed forty-one motor trucks. Others attacked shipping off the Dalmatian coast.

R. A. F. Wellingtons Friday night bombed a torpedo works at Fiume, causing fires visible for 100 miles, and other night bombers hit a bridge and railway at Cecina, twenty miles southeast of Leghorn on the west coast.

The United States 12th Air Force accounted for eight of the fifteen Allied victories, and a veteran P-40 Warhawk fighter squadron of the 79th Group bagged six Focke-Wulf 190's, shooting them all down over the beachhead as Allied troops poured ashore.

General, Sans Tin Hat, Gets Caught In Air Raid

An Advanced Air Base in Italy, Jan. 23 (AP)—Next time Maj. Gen. Edwin J. House visits a beachhead during landing operations he is going to be sure his helmet is where it belongs—on his head.

Making a quick boat trip Saturday to the scene of the landing behind the German lines, the 45-year-old chief of the 12th Air Support Command got caught in one of the only two enemy air attacks of the day.

General House had just stepped ashore and his helmet was still in the boat when a pair of German planes plunged down, strafing and bombing the beach. Like everyone else, the general hit the dirt, swearing at himself for not wearing his helmet.

RUSSIANS SWEEP WITHIN FIVE MILES OF TWO RAIL CITIES

Early Capture of Key Junctions Will Trap 250,000 Germans.

PRIPET DRIVE RENEWED

Reds 31½ Miles Past Mozyr, Push on Toward Pinsk.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 24.—(AP) Russian troops attacking below liberated Leningrad smashed to within five miles of the key junctions of Krasnogvardeisk and Tosno yesterday, threatening the early capture of those towns through which perhaps 250,000 Germans must flee if they are to escape destruction.

A Moscow midnight communique said the Germans were in "disorderly retreat" at the tip of the Tosno salient southeast of Leningrad, and were unable to stem the Soviet steamroller.

Far to the southeast the broadcast bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor, foreshadowed the early liberation of the 50-mile stretch of the Leningrad-Moscow trunk line still held by the Germans between Tosno and Chudovo.

Bridgehead Wiped Out

The Russians were declared to have liquidated the last major German bridgehead on the east bank of the Volkhov river in the Gruzino area nine miles east of Chudovo. North of Gruzino Gen. K. A. Meretskov's troops rolled swiftly westward, toppling town after town on a 25-mile front.

These middle formations of Meretskov's forces already were far beyond the Volkhov in a swift drive west and southwest of Kurishi, a junction on a secondary Leningrad-Moscow railway, and were striking close to the trunk line with apparently little effective Nazi opposition.

The bulletin also told of a resumption of Gen. Konstantine Rokossovsky's push in lower White Russia through the Pripet marshes toward Pinsk. The Russians there were now more than 31 miles beyond Mozyr and were nearing the old Polish border.

New Crimea Landings

Berlin radio reported fresh Soviet landings southeast of Kerch on the Crimea peninsula, and said the Russians had driven inland before German troops engaged them in heavy fighting. The Russians sealed off the Crimea months ago.

Swedish dispatches told of renewed fighting on the long-quiet Kandalaksha front, just above the Arctic circle, but neither Finnish nor Russian announcements confirmed that report.

Soviet troops and tanks striking southwest of Leningrad in the Krasnoye Selo area hurled the Germans out of Akalovo, 10 miles west of Krasnogvardeisk, and only five miles from the Nazi escape railway running westward to Narva in Estonia.

More than 1,600 Germans were killed in the capture of Akalovo and other points as the Russians steadily extended their front southwest of Leningrad. A considerable number of Germans surrendered, and 11 tanks, a number of self-propelled guns, and 32 trucks were among the captured booty.

Other Russian units had seized Novopodust, only five miles due north of the five-way rail hub of Krasnogvardeisk, on Saturday. But the main direction of the Soviet drive yesterday appeared to be northwest and west of Krasnogvardeisk in a flanking movement aimed at cutting the railway beyond the town.

Among the other points seized were Maloye Zhabino, 32 miles southwest of Leningrad and 19 miles northwest of Krasnogvardeisk, and the nearby town of Bolshoye Zhabino.

To the east the Russians were converging on Tosno from the north and east. They ran through many hamlets as "enemy efforts to hold on intermediate defense lines were unsuccessful," said the Soviet communique.

Among the points seized were Nurma, five miles east and slightly north of Tosno; Gertovo, seven miles north of Tosno; Pustyinka, nine miles north, and Nikolskoye, ten miles north.

Seven-Mile Gain

The capture of Nurma represented a seven-mile gain, and that of Gertovo a five-mile advance.

"The Germans suffered heavy losses in their disorderly retreat," the bulletin said. One Soviet formation alone killed 400 enemy automatic riflemen and captured all their equipment, and prisoners and war material were taken by other units which routed a battalion from Pustyinka.

Because of the nearness of Russian artillery to the east-west railway between Tosno and Narva it was believed large numbers of German troops now definitely are trapped. Even if they manage to flee from Tosno they are likely soon to find their way blocked west of Krasnogvardeisk. Should they turn south toward Batetskaya they might run into the arms of Meretskov's forces pushing westward from Novgorod.

On the middle Volkhov front west and southwest of Kurishi, the Russians said, their troops smashed the German bridgehead near Gruzino in a resolute attack which threw the enemy into retreat, abandoning "a large number of guns, machine-guns, mortars, several ammunition dumps and stores of military equipment.

Five miles north of Gruzino, where the Russians already were on the west bank of the Volkhov, the Red army captured Pekhovo, only nine miles from the Leningrad-Moscow trunk line in the region of Chudovo.

Other towns listed as captured west of the Volkhov were: Dubovyk, 12 miles west of Kurishi; Lipovik, 13 miles west of Kurishi and 20 miles from the trunk railway; Berezovik, nine miles south of Kurishi; Melekhovo, 14 miles southwest; Menevsha, 12 miles southwest; Zelentsy, 13 miles southwest; Lezno, 11 miles north of Gruzino; and Vodosye, seven miles north of Gruzino.

Trap Closing

The lower wing of Meretskov's forces gained ground northwest and west of Novgorod in an effort to close a big trap on the Germans by a junction with Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's armies hammering southward from Leningrad.

That southern group captured some more towns but they were not identified by Moscow. The communique said more than 600 Germans were killed in one fierce engagement west of Novgorod on the road to Batetskaya, less than 30 miles beyond Soviet spearheads. Two companies of Germans, encircled and seeking to hide in the forests in another area, were declared wiped out.

In a great fanwise movement through the Pripet marshes far to the southwest of Mozyr, the Red army under Gen. Rokossovsky struck to within 30 miles of the old Polish border with the capture of Simonovichi.

Simonovichi is 53 miles west and slightly south of Mozyr. This advance caused surprise because for weeks Moscow had not reported any long gains in lower White Russia. Skrigalov, 35 miles northeast of Simonovichi, was captured by the Russians weeks ago and had been considered the highwater mark of the Soviet surge since then.

Lelchitsy, a district center on the Uborte river 40 miles southwest of Mozyr, also was taken in this rapid westward drive paralleling the push by Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's upper Ukrainian forces which already are far inside old Poland.

The communique said guerrillas had aided Red army regulars in routing the German garrison defending Lelchitsy, where war material and prisoners were taken. Soviet cavalrymen also killed 300 Germans in taking another village, and captured a large convoy of carts laden with various supplies, the bulletin said.

'Pravda' Stresses Unity Of Allies in an Editorial

Says Teheran Conference Was Hard Blow to Germany

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Monday) (AP).—The Russian newspaper "Pravda," which published a week ago a "rumor from Cairo" about alleged British-German peace talks which prompted a London Foreign Office denial, said today that the Moscow and Teheran conferences destroyed the Germans' hopes of Allied disunity, the Moscow radio reported.

The Moscow broadcast, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, quoted "Pravda" editorial as saying:

"All of Hitler's military calculations have been shattered. All his

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political and diplomatic maneuvers to split the unity of the democratic countries have also failed.

"The Moscow and Teheran conferences which resulted in an agreement on the timing, directions and scope of military operations to be undertaken by the three United Nations for the complete and final defeat of Hitlerite Germany are a splendid illustration of the bankruptcy of the Hitlerite calculations; they evidence the strengthening of a new unity between the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition."

FRANCE TO CLEAR SOUTHERN COAST

Vichy Announces Evacuation of Civilians on Mediterranean 'for Military Reasons'

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Vichy radio said today that civilians would be forced to evacuate parts of the French Mediterranean coast "for military reasons and the necessity of protecting the people."

This announcement followed recent reports that the much-bombed Channel coast was being cleared of civilians.

PARTISANS CRUSH GERMAN COLUMN

LONDON, Jan. 23—(AP) Yugoslav guerrillas said today that they had annihilated a strong German column and had thrown back other Nazi forces with losses in the Livno-Grachovo sector of western Bosnia, and were continuing a bloody street battle for the mountain stronghold of Tuzla in eastern Bosnia.

The broadcast communique said other guerrilla forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) were fighting stubbornly to re-take the Croatian town of Otocac, held by Nazi motorized and Alpine troops, and had occupied two German-held villages in Hercegovina.

Two small enemy ships were reported to have been seized by Partisan forces at Bafka, on Krk island in the northeastern Adriatic, and the crews taken prisoner.

Dalmatian guerrillas were reported to have retaken two enemy-held villages near Sinj.

U. S. Wheat Reaches Casablanca

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—A Morocco broadcast said today that a shipment of 70,000 tons of wheat had reached Casablanca from the United States as the first of a series to build up the food reserves of French North Africa.

Medal for 'One-Man Air Force'

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP).—Recommendations are understood to be en route to Washington for a Congressional Medal for Major James H. Howard, of St. Louis, the "one-man air force," who shot down probably six out of thirty German fighters attacking a Flying Fortress formation raiding Oschersleben Jan. 11. Major Howard, a Mustang pilot, fought off the enemy all alone.

FLEETS OF PLANES HIT FRENCH COAST

200 Marauders Among Bombers, Fighters Blasting Mystery Targets.

LONDON, Jan. 23 — (AP) Medium and fighter-bombers officially numbered at "several hundred" and including more than 200 American Marauder bombers blasted Nazi mystery installations in the Pas de Calais area and two air fields in France and Holland today while German fighters refused the challenge of American Thunderbolts sweeping over northern France. The Marauders alone dropped 300 tons of bombs.

It was a truly international show, with British, New Zealand, southern Rhodesian, Canadian and Norwegian fliers participating with the Americans either as attackers or escorts.

Low-Level Attack

The first wave of R.A.F. and New Zealand Typhoons and Hurricanes went down to 2,500 feet over Pas de Calais without challenge by the augmented German batteries which have thrown up such heavy barrages recently. Later waves met only scattered fire. Some Marauders, however, encountered heavy flak.

The Germans lost five planes, one downed by Marauders, one by the South Rhodesians and three by the Norwegians; the Allies lost one Marauder and one fighter.

The day's activities were started by Canadian Spitfires which shot up trucks on the Amiens road this morning.

The Pas de Calais attacks, a blow at Maupertus airbase near Cherbourg, and a Thunderbolt assault on the Gilze-Rijen airbase in Holland, followed. Gilze-Rijen, recently hit in two attacks, offered no opposition.

A Marauder navigator, Capt. Charles Lane, of Baltimore, called the attack on Pas de Calais "the best exhibition of precision bombing I've ever seen," and he has seen more than 30 others.

Splinter Hole In Helmet

Sergt. James Knight, a gunner from Scranton, Pa., who showed a splinter hole in his helmet, said, "There was no welcome mat out for us."

Sergt. Omer Lindberg, of Minneapolis, said, "We wove through that flak like a taxi through thick traffic."

Returning from the Marauder raid, his 31st, Lieut. John Laurie, of Atchison, Kan., said, "flak was terrific, but our bombs smacked the targets like a Joe Louis left hook."

Sergt. Dietrich Bodderwitz, of Savannah, Ga., was of the same opinion, saying, "we couldn't have put those bombs in there any sweeter. The bomb strings plowed right through the target area."

He is a gunner aboard the "Hearse and Six," piloted by Lieut. William Young, of Baltimore.

Nazis Refuse Challenge

It was announced that good results were obtained in the attack on the airfield in Holland, near the towns of Gilze and Rijen. Other Thunderbolt formations swept across German-held territory looking for a fight, but the German air force refused to send fighters up.

It was the Thunderbolts fourth operation as fighter-bombers, the last three of which have been against the same target. On the first raid on November 25 two airfields around Stomer, France, were hit. The last attack was made December 4.

It was the fifth operation of the month for the Marauders. All previous ones have been against the mystery emplacements on the Pas De Calais promontory.

Bring Damaged Bomber Back

One bomber returned earlier than the rest. Smoke was pouring from its starboard engine and it was shepherded by a group of Spitfires but apparently it was not in serious trouble.

The British announced two more enemy aircraft now were known to have been destroyed in the Germans' 90-plane raid on this country Friday night, making the total bag 12.

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R. A. F. Heads For Continent In Double Wave

Austria Believed Target of Night Raiders; French Coast Is Blasted by Day

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Monday) (AP)—Royal Air Force bombers in two waves, one apparently of medium strength and the other strong, roared toward Europe last night, following daylight assaults by American and Allied raiders over France and Holland.

Dispatches from Budapest to Stockholm said the night's targets apparently were in Austria.

Three Saved in Wreck Of Shell-Torn Bomber

Crash Landing in England Follows Battle Over France

AN AMERICAN BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Jan. 23 (AP).—Shell-torn and with three of its engines gone, the Liberator bomber Liberty Bell crash-landed near a southeast England town after the Friday raids on the French coast. For three hours the pilot and four crewmen battled to save three others trapped in the blazing wreckage with two dead officers.

Thirteen men went out on the Liberty Bell. Eight returned alive.

A half-dozen shell bursts struck her over Dieppe, starting a fire in the bomb bay, igniting one engine and knocking out the controls of two.

The pilot, Lieutenant G. M. Keith Cookus, of Bonham, Tex., ordered the high explosive bomb load released. The bombardier, Lieutenant Woodrow C. Cole, of Los Angeles, had to hang on to the bomb bay to release a bomb which had stuck.

The blazing engine exploded near the English coast and was still burning when, at a fifty-foot height, Cookus veered to avoid hitting a house and the plane crashed in a field.

Trapped on the flight deck but finally saved were the nose turret gunner, Sergeant Eugene K. Siefried, of Philadelphia; the navigator, Lieutenant Franklin A. Campbell, of Detroit, and the top turret gunner, Sergeant Herman Becker, of Woodbury, N. J.

"Despite the great danger they never uttered a complaint during the three hours we hacked at the wreckage," Cookus said.

Eisenhower to Command American Troops In Addition to His Duties As I Chief

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LONDON, Jan. 23 — (AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has assumed command of all United States forces in the European theater of operations in addition to his duties as supreme commander of the Allied expeditionary force, Allied headquarters announced today.

The European theater headquarters statement said that Gen. Eisenhower's action in taking over the post formerly held by Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers was to "streamline" headquarters in order to free officers and enlisted men for immediate field duty.

The order combines the European theater of operations headquarters with the headquarters of services of supply.

Gen. Eisenhower appointed Maj.-Gen. John C. H. Lee his deputy commander in the European theater of operations in addition to his duties as commanding general of the services of supply, and named Maj.-Gen. W. B. Smith as chief of staff of the supreme headquarters of the Allied expeditionary force.

Gen. Smith has arrived in Britain and has assumed his duties.

Among the responsibilities now assigned to Gen. Lee is the operation of all the administration and supply set-up for American forces in the United Kingdom and for the continental invasion.

He will have other duties which cannot now be disclosed.

The announcement said that Gen. Lee will act in all "appropriate cases" for Gen. Eisenhower, who will devote the major portion of his time to his post as supreme commander of the Allied expeditionary force.

Col. Royal Lord has been appointed deputy chief of staff for the European theater in addition to his duties as chief of staff of services of supply for the European theater.

Col. Lord, 44, who was graduated from West Point with the Class of 1923, is a writer and inventor. He perfected the mobile pillboxes and the cable river crossing device now used by the American army.

In 1940 he was the Army's director of public relations, and has been stationed in the European theater of operations since 1942.

Canadian Admiral Arrives

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Vice Admiral Percy W. Nelles arrived in London from Canada by air today to assume the rank of senior Royal Canadian Navy flag officer in Britain and the job of directing Canadian naval forces in the invasion of western Europe.

North Italy Uprisings Said To Follow Allied Landings

Stockholm, Jan. 23 (AP)—The new Allied amphibious attack south of Rome inspired the Italian populace in northern Italy to violent demonstrations, particularly in the industrial cities, a dispatch from the Swiss border to the *Morgon Tidningen* said today.

In Genoa two German officers were killed during a skirmish and the Germans, in quick reprisal, executed eight Italian youths and locked up 29 more as hostages, the dispatch added.

Germans Admit Surprise

At the same time Berlin dispatches from Swedish correspondents emphasized that German military chieftains were frankly worried by the new Allied attack which opened a new front ideal for operations of American and British armored forces on the plains leading to Rome.

The correspondents of the newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* said German military experts admitted the Allied landing was a surprise to them and the high command now anticipates the possibility that the Allies may consolidate their extensive bridgehead.

Reserves have been rushed up by the Germans to combat Fifth Army troops pouring into the Nettuno bridgehead, but the surprise of the Allied flanking maneuver likely will alter drastically the entire Nazi defensive strategy in the battle for Rome, other Berlin dispatches said.

Swedish correspondents reported that Berlin military experts were worried whether, in view of the Allied air superiority, the German command in Italy can get its reserves into action in time to save the situation.

Expected Gaeta Bay Blow

The Germans were prepared for some Allied amphibious flanking movement, but Berlin reports three days ago indicated they expected it in the Gaeta Bay sector directly behind the Tyrrhenian end of the Nazis' winter line across Italy.

Berlin dispatches pointed out that from the Nettuna flatlands the Allies will be able to operate for the first time out of mountainous areas where difficult terrain has hampered mechanized operations and where the Germans were aided by natural defense barriers.

Now the Allies will have the advantage of good highways, notably the Via Appia and the Via Casilina, as well as a double-track railway to Rome.

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PLANES OVER BUDAPEST

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 23 — (AP) Several waves of Allied bombers crossed Hungary tonight in the direction of Austria, the Budapest correspondent of Svenska Dagbladet reported. He said Budapest had an air alarm starting at 9:30 p. m. and lasting more than an hour but no bombs fell.

Bulgars Create Constabulary

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 23 (AP) —The creation of a new Bulgarian constabulary resembling Germany's Elite Guard and Storm Troop units to suppress revolt, anti-government demonstrations and sabotage was announced by the Sofia radio tonight.

The Bulgarian Cabinet is to appoint a commander from the recommendations of Interior Minister Dmitri Christoff, 49, a veteran of the last war.

The special troops are to serve under the Ministry of the Interior. Mr. Christoff, appointed Sept. 14, 1943, thus will become the most powerful figure in Bulgaria after the regency.

Mr. Christoff was empowered to incorporate the state police into the new constabulary as he sees fit, the broadcast said.

Present army men, reserve officers and recruits may be inducted for the constabulary, it added, putting Mr. Christoff on a footing with Heinrich Himmler of Germany.

Sofia said the new force would include infantry, cavalry and motorized units.

The power inherent in the force, beyond combating of sabotage and subversive activity, was indicated by the radio's statement that it would be expected to "perform all other tasks that the Ministry may assign."

Jewish Refugees Leave Portugal for Palestine

Axis and Allies Grant Safe Conduct for Vessel's Trip

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 23 (AP). —The liner Nyassa, the first Portuguese passenger vessel bound on a trans-Mediterranean voyage since the war began, left here today with 180 Jewish refugees, the majority of whom are going to Palestine.

They will be joined at Cadiz, Spain, by 650 others who also are bound for Palestine. The Polish Minister at Lisbon gave a farewell party for the passengers, many of whom are Polish Jews. Among those making the voyage are Jews who have been in Portugal since 1933, when anti-semitic drives began in Germany.

The Nyassa sailed with Portuguese colors and under full agreement of the Allies and Axis belligerents. The ship will proceed to India, returning via East Africa with freight and civil servants whose home leaves have long been overdue.

Much of the funds for the voyage of rescue was provided by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of New York and the Jewish Colonization Association of London aided the refugees in making arrangements.

GREEK REFUGEES TELL OF TORTURE

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CAIRO, Jan. 23 — (AP) Tales of Nazi torture were told today by nearly a score of Greek refugees who escaped from Europe in a small boat during a violent storm.

All except one of the prisons in Athens have been taken over by the Gestapo, the refugees said, and filled with political prisoners and German troops accused of a defeatist spirit.

One declared the "hot egg treatment" was mandatory for prisoners reluctant to talk.

"They put hot hard boiled eggs under your armpits," he said. "If that doesn't work they tear out your fingernails."

Another Gestapo trick was said to be application of metal head bands. These arrest blood circulation, bring on extreme pain and induce madness. Flogging also was said to be used.

The treatment is so harsh that many prisoners die, the refugees declared. The refugees said 15 German deserters recently were executed in a single day.

Nazis, Italians Flee Rome As Allies Land on Coast

MADRID, Jan. 23.—(AP) The road out of the Italian capital is filled with official cars of both German and Italian Fascist authorities fleeing because of the threat of Allied forces pressing in from the south, diplomatic reports from Rome declared today.

The German quartermaster corps headquarters has been moved north to Florence and the communications center for the German army commands has been moved back to Chiusi, 82 miles northwest of Rome, the reports said.

Only the military has been left to prepare defense positions on the outskirts of Rome as the Allies consolidate their bridgehead around Nettuno, these reports continued.

Telephone Service Halted

It was added that all telephone service between Rome and the north has been closed to civilians and Italian officials by the German military commander of the area and only the briefest diplomatic dispatches are permitted to be sent from Rome by neutrals.

It is evident here that German concern over the possibility that an invasion of France will come in a double-header attack from both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean is no longer a secret but is shown by elaborate defense preparations along the coast from the Pyrennes to Marseille.

Not only has a curfew been established from sundown to sunup along this coast but even doctors, before they leave their homes for urgent cases, must telephone the local German command to obtain armed German motorcycle escort.

Boats Commandeered

All boats of all categories either have been commandeered by the German army or destroyed. Additional units of the German labor corps have arrived at Perpignan to rush work on a new military airport there where five metal hangars already have been completed.

The coast from Perpignan north is defended mainly in depth, with small concrete pillboxes 500 yards from the sea or in rocks overlooking the sea. From the coast before Perpignan north towards the Camargues plateau and the delta of the Rhone, fortifications are more elaborate with coastal guns of the electrified turret type.

The Italian torpedo boat Folco and other Italian ships are patrolling the coastal waters of this area with German high speed launches based at Etangs or on the shallow salt bays from Aigues Mortes to Berre.

Through the night German seaplanes equipped with powerful searchlights patrol the coasts, flying low particularly near the many creek mouths of the Gulf of Lion.

The other side of Marseille is what the Germans refer to as the "Mediterranean wall" with at least three lines of fortifications. It follows the coast to Genoa and has heavy and elaborate fortifications around the principal ports and beaches.

The famed Gran Corniche, in peacetime one of the most scenic roads in Europe now is nothing but a military road, most of which is closed to civilian traffic which is re-routed into the mountains.

New Forts at Toulon

Toulon is described as a "dead, empty city," guarded not only by the old French fortifications but a new ring of German forts in the hills dominating the port. Some of the guns from scuttled French warships have been utilized by the Germans for port defense.

The Germans fear uprisings in France when invasion comes.

Border reports said today that the German ambassador to Vichy has informed Marshal Petain that Hitler wanted his personal assurances that he would not permit French forces to attack the Germans if the Allies invade France.

Hitler's concern over Petain's attitude was said to have been increased by the German army's decision to leave small forces in the interior while moving its main strength toward the coast.

Toulousse, once the center of 30,000 German troops, now is garrisoned by fewer than 2,500, it was said.

Latest reports said Petain had not replied to the ambassador's request.

Bulgars Urged to Join Allies

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (AP).—A Pan-Slav committee called on Bulgarians today to desert Adolf Hitler and join the ranks of the United Nations because "an ominous cloud hangs over your country and the flames of war approach your borders."

Printed in "Pravda," Communist party newspaper, the message declared freedom-loving people of the world look on Bulgaria with shame because of her alliance with Hitler.

Lloyd Stratton, Of AP, Makes Tour Of India

New Delhi, Jan. 23 (AP)—Lloyd Stratton, president of Associated Press, Limited, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given by U. N. Sen, director of the Associated Press of India.

The dinner was attended by a large number of representatives of the Government and newspaper colleagues.

Stratton previously was the luncheon guest of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander in Chief; Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, Deputy Chief of Staff, and ranking officers of the Southeast Asia command at the admiral's residence.

Stratton has just completed a business visit to Karachi, Bombay, Bangalore, Agra and Delhi and will return to India after a trip to Chungking.

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JAPS PUSHED BACK ON BURMA FRONTS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23—(AP) Allied ground forces slowly pushing the Japanese back on two widely-separated Burma fronts reported new successes today both in the Mayu peninsula in the southwest and the Chindwin valley in the northwest.

On the Mayu front, where the Allies have been expanding their toe hold in bitter hand-to-hand fighting, an Allied southeast Asia communique said another enemy-occupied village had been captured near Maungdaw north of Akyab and several positions in the hills east of the Mayu range had been occupied both east and west of Buthedaung.

In the upper Chindwin valley, "slight progress was reported by our troops, who inflicted a number of casualties on the enemy," the communique said. An announcement last Thursday indicated that a new Allied thrust was in progress in that area.

Today's announcement made no reference to American-trained Chinese forces who are driving eastward across north Burma, clearing enemy patrols from the route of the new Lido road to China. Yesterday's announcement said that the advance was continuing.

American and R.A.F. medium bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters continued their large-scale far-ranging attacks on Japanese communications, supplies and shipping, starting fires in Japanese supply stores at Mohnyin, Mogaung and Sumprabaum and attacking river craft in southern Burma.

Myingyan, important central Burma Irrawaddy river port, was blasted again Friday night by R.A.F heavy bombers.

Aussies Rout Jap Troops In New Guinea Jungle Fight

Allies Renew Ramu Valley Drive — Bombed Again

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Monday, Jan. 24—(AP) Jungle-wise Australian infantry, fighting through swamplands and scaling steep cliffs, sent Japanese fleeing in panic from strong positions at the head of Faria river, in the Ramu valley of interior northeastern New Guinea, the Allied High command announced today.

Three strong Aussie thrusts, preceded by divebombing and artillery barrages, flanked the Japanese who left 100 dead on the field in their hurried departure.

Jap Troops Cut Off

As a result of the success, the Australians have almost cut off a large segment of the enemy force in the Finisterre range at the northern end of Shaggy ridge, and have progressed in their revived drive toward Madang, the important Japanese base on the coast about 40 miles to the north.

The drive started last Friday, accompanied by heavy aerial bombing and strafing of enemy positions. In previous weeks' action in this sector had been dormant, while another Australian force was driving up the coast toward American invasion forces at Saidor.

The Australians moved forward against the Faria river positions from three corners of a triangle. Jungle downpours of the past few days had turned the ground into a quagmire, and at places the Aussies were forced to climb almost vertical heights in the face of mortar and machinegun fire.

But at last the troops were in place and they made their attack from the three points simultaneously, driving the enemy from his emplacements.

Besides assisting the Australians in the Faria river operation, dive bombers and fighters attacked the main supply road between Bogadjim and Madang.

Allied aircraft attacked enemy shipping and supply dumps at Lorengau, in the Admiralty Islands, northeast of New Guinea, leaving a 2,500-ton freighter burning and destroying barges.

Fuel-Laden Ship Blown Up

An enemy freighter of 1,000 tons, loaded with fuel, was blown up in Hansa Bay, on the New Guinea coast, in an attack by two Lightning fighter planes. Enemy barges, one of them loaded with troops, bridges and installations were destroyed in medium-bomber raids from Uligan harbor to Rai Point along this coast.

Heavy bombers from Allied bases in the Solomon Islands attacked at Borpop, on the southeast coast of New Ireland, dropping 95 tons of explosives on the airdrome and gun positions. Other Solomons-based medium bombers struck at Gasmata.

Mitchell's Longest Hop

Mitchell medium bombers made their longest hop so far in the Southwest Pacific fighting to strike at Halmahera in the Moluccas, about 900 air-line miles northwest of Darwin, Australia, and approximately 300 miles south of the most southerly tip of Mindanao Island in the Philippines. The planes strafed the jetty area at Halmahera, causing explosions.

Allied long-range fighters destroyed three coastal vessels in a raid on Dutch Timor.

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Writer, On Navy Raid, Tells Of Paramushiro Bombing

Norman Bell, Associated Press correspondent who has been covering the Pacific war since its start, has the distinction of being the first United Nations correspondent to fly with raiders over the Japanese homeland. His eyewitness account of the Paramushiro raid announced Saturday follows:

By NORMAN BELL

An Aleutian Base, Jan. 20 (AP—Delayed)—I became the first war correspondent of the United Nations to fly over Japanese soil today as I watched bombs drop from American navy planes on a mission that took them farther down the shortcut route to Tokyo than any raiding planes had yet flown.

The bombs—big five hundred pounders, and scores of anti-personnel 20-pounders—crashed onto Karabu Zaki (point) at the southern tip of Paramushiro island.

Accidental Challenge

An American boy's glove also fell on Karabu Zaki, an accidental but none-the-less genuine challenge to the enemy land.

The glove was dropped by Wendell K. Heule, 21, Galesburg, Ill., radioman, who was sent to help toss out anti-personnel bombs.

"I'm afraid my hands are going to get cold at this," was his only comment when his glove went sailing down with the first bomb he tossed through the open bomb bay doors. It was 14 above zero.

We were over the target about 3.30 A. M., Aleutian time, or shortly after midnight Friday, January 21, Japanese time. In bright starlight, snow - covered Paramushiro sprawled below, its ragged coastline clearly visible against the dark sea.

I sat in the after-station seat of a Catalina plane with communications phones clamped over my ears as we crossed the coastline.

"Now, five degrees starboard," I heard the plane's commander, Lieut. Jack Pilgrim, of Lee's Summit, Mo., instruct the first pilot, Lieut. (j. g.) Norwood M. Cole, former South Carolina schoolteacher.

A few minutes later we were making our run over the Japanese installations. We started dropping our load.

"Now give me another bomb," I heard Pilgrim call to his ordnance man and bombardier.

Looking out of the plane's blister, I saw the 500-pounder release from the wing rack and plummet earthward.

Heule, the crew captain; Ernest N. Laney, of Baton Rouge, La., and his assistant, Vincent Ferraro, of Watervliet, N. Y., were busy tossing out the anti-personnel bombs.

No Gas For Lingering

Ensign Edwin Herzog, Gary, Ind., the navigator who charted the long flight across the North Pacific and back, reported:

"We haven't enough gas to spend too much time over here, Mr. Pilgrim."

The plane commander acknowledged this with a brisk "O. K."

I could see the flashes of the Japanese anti-aircraft guns. They seemed to be firing more intensely at our wing plane commanded by Lieut. (j. g.) Lloyd W. Black, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Black later reported that a Japanese night fighter made several passes at his bomber.

Ours was the first of two missions hitting Japan's Kurile chain the same night.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BOSS BOTH TOUGH AND SENTIMENTAL

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 23 — (AP) Lank, loose-boned Richmond Kelly Turner, the U. S. Navy's foremost amphibious rear admiral, is ruthlessly efficient—and as sentimental as an old woman.

A marine colonel, after months of service on Turner's staff, was asked by a marine general what he thought of Admiral Turner.

"He's a mean ————," replied the colonel, "but I love him."

Admiral Turner's role in the Pacific has been more important than most folks realize. He hasn't been much publicized, but his record speaks.

He commanded the invasion of Guadalcanal and Tulagi in August, 1942, bossed landing operation that ultimately drove the Japanese from New Georgia, and directed the assault on Tarawa and Makin in the Gilberts.

His present force was created last summer to plan and execute the Gilbert job, our first taking-and-holding effort in the central Pacific. Turner was called from the Solomons to take charge. The Tarawa and Makin job was only the first for the new command.

An artist in Turner's headquarters conceived as an emblem for the force a dragon, threshing out of surf and spitting lightning bolts on a tropical island. The inscription says, "Suddenly and Violently," which clearly describes the force's design for striking enemy bases.

On Nov. 12 Admiral Turner delivered 6,000 Army men to turn the tide at Guadalcanal and made a bold decision. A strong enemy naval force, including battleships, was on its way down from the northern Solomons on what proved to be the final Japanese effort to reinforce Guadalcanal.

Turner ordered Rear Admiral Daniel O'Callaghan, with a meager force of five cruisers and eight destroyers, to go out and meet the superior Japanese task force while our transports withdrew. In the night naval battle of Nov. 12-13, Admiral O'Callaghan died in the fight which made the cruiser San Francisco a hero ship. The Japanese lost one battleship, three heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, five destroyers and 12 transports. We lost two light cruisers and six destroyers.

Tough and Profane

Tough and profane, Admiral Turner is a perfectionist. Some of his associates think he's too ready to disagree with his superiors.

One friend recounts that a general, superior in rank to Turner, brought in a military plan for Turner to look over.

"It stinks," proclaimed Turner. "Whose is it?"

Reddening, the General snapped, "It's mine."

"It still stinks," retorted Turner, holding his ground with more tenacity than tact.

When war broke, Turner was war plans officer in Washington. He was promoted from Captain to Rear Admiral Dec. 8, 1941. In June, 1942, he left the capital with orders to take charge of the Solomons venture.

Three days after he arrived in New Zealand he set out for Guadalcanal with a staff he never had seen before and a force of ships that had never maneuvered together, for an invasion which was undertaken before we were ready.

"It was a question of doing it then, or not at all," Turner says.

"We had some difficult and anxious times," he adds, but the Marines, Navy and Army made it stick, and Turner was awarded the Navy cross.

As Turner doesn't yes his superiors, he doesn't want yes men under him. During the Gilbert operation he stepped into the air support headquarters on his flagship. The officer in command had gone for coffee, leaving a young junior grade lieutenant, to carry on.

"Who's in charge here?" barked Turner.

"I am, sir," the lieutenant replied.

"You haven't enough fighters up," Turner said. "I want those planes on station as fast as they can get there."

"Sir, we have the planes on station," countered the lieutenant. "The schedule calls for eight. We have 12 planes up. Maybe you can't see them, sir, but they're there."

"Very good, son," grinned Turner. "I want to know what's going on."

After the operation the young officer received a spot promotion to full lieutenant. The Admiral just stepped to his desk, shoved down the promotion order and gruffly remarker, "I don't do this very often, young man."

"Yes, sir, responded the lieutenant, not even knowing what Turner was talking about before the admiral strode out.

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Japanese Busy on Fortifications

HEADQUARTERS, ELEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE IN ALASKA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Snowblanketed Paramushiru, Japan's outpost against invasion from the north, has been the scene of almost frantic Japanese activity since the fall of Kiska and Attu. The enemy has built up garrisons and put in many defensive installations in an effort to make impregnable this important strategic outpost that guards the Kurile chain and Hokkaido Island where much of Japan's heavy industry is located.

One pilot in the Friday raids said "the place looks like the San Francisco waterfront."

Peru To Liquidate German-Owned Banks

Lima, Peru, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Government has decreed liquidation of all German-owned banks and other Axis property in Peru. The proceeds will be used to buy Peruvian debt certificates or for "investments destined for the fulfillment of international obligations resulting from the war."

Banks had been under Government administration since Peru severed relations with the Axis. All financial assets had been frozen.

All real estate, property and businesses under anti-Axis restrictions "will be sold and liquidated."

LABOR DRAFT BILL OPPOSED

Only One Sure Vote In Senate Group For Plan

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Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—A canvass of the 18 members of the Senate Military Committee, which holds the fate of the proposed labor conscription bill, showed tonight only one sure vote for the measure—that of its author, Senator Austin (R., Vt.).

Five Senators are definitely against it. Nine others haven't decided, but at least five of those made plain they would vote "no" on the present evidence for a national service act asked by President Roosevelt. One withheld comment but the opponents count him in their camp. Two members could not be reached.

Ten Votes Would Kill Bill

Ten "no" votes would kill the bill in committee.

The canvass was based on present sentiment toward the legislation and its result could be upset by future developments, but committee members showed that only a major military disaster or widespread strikes against vital industries could reverse the trend against the bill.

The Senators were questioned after Secretary of War Stimson made a three-hour argument for an act to make every able-bodied man and woman available for war work.

Stimson "didn't sell me a thing," said Senator Reynolds (D., N. C.), chairman of the Military Affairs Committee and an outspoken critic of national service. His comment was typical of opponents of the plan.

Those Now Opposed

Those now opposed to the bill are Reynolds, Truman (D., Mo.), Murray (D., Mont.), Johnson (D., Col.), and Kilgore (D., W. Va.). Wallgren (D., Wash.) is counted on their side, although he declined comment.

These Senators aren't ready to commit themselves:

O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), Thomas (D., Utah), Gurney (R., S. D.), Revercomb (R., W. Va.), Holman (R., Ore.), Wilson (R., Iowa), Lodge (R., Mass.), Downey (D., Cal.), and Bridges (R., N. H.).

Most of these listed as "undecided" showed by their reaction to Stimson's argument that it will take a lot of convincing to get their votes over to the Administration side.

Conditions Might Change

"Conditions and circumstances might change," said O'Mahoney, "but right now I think universal service is unnecessary and impractical of administration—especially since, by our tax bill, we have refused to take the profits out of war."

Revercomb: "Congress placed the power to end strikes in the hands of the President but for some reason he hasn't used it. I'll have to reserve judgment on this until we are told why the Smith-Connally (anti-strike) law hasn't been enforced."

Bridges: "If national service is a sound thing and necessary we should have done it two years ago. Why now, but not then?"

Need More Workers

Gurney: "We don't have enough assurance that this thing will be administered right."

However, Representative Wadsworth (R., N. Y.), cosponsor of the bill, said today that "I believe this legislation has a good chance of passage." He said in a radio interview that "we need more workers rather than less and we must have them better distributed."

"Every adult civilian," said Wadsworth, "owes it as a duty to work where most needed in support of the armed forces."

Vice-President Poll: Rayburn Leads Wallace

EachFar Short of a Majority in National Committee;

Farley and Byrnes Trail

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Speaker Sam Rayburn rules a slight choice over Henry Wallace among members of the Democratic National Committee willing to express a direct preference for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

But with eighteen and fourteen votes," respectively, in a poll taken by The Associated Press, each is far short of a majority. Twenty-four members who voted "no preference" or reported they had not made up their minds, plus eight who declined to vote or put in blank ballots, hold a heavy balance of power in the committee, which has shown itself much more single-minded on wanting a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

Behind the Texas member of Congress and the incumbent Vice-president in the tabulation come James A. Farley, former National Chairman, with seven supporters, and James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, with five.

Of the fifty-four committee members who picked a specific individual, ten scattered their choices widely. Three more members formed a special "miscellaneous" group with two votes for "Mr. Roosevelt's choice" and one for "somebody from the South."

Of the ninety-six members and proxies from the forty-eight continental states seven could not be reached.

Tabulation of the survey showed these results:

Speaker Sam Rayburn, 18.
Vice-Prescident Wallace, 14.
Former Chairman Farley, 7.
Economic Stabilizer Byrnes, 5.
Scattered, 10.

No preference or open-minded, 24.
Not voting, or blank, 8.
Miscellaneous, 3.
Total, 89.

The customary number of "native sons" cropped out in single votes for Governor Ellis Arnall, of Georgia, and Senators Edwin C. Johnson, of Colorado; Claude Pepper, of Florida; Joseph O'Mahoney, of Wyoming; Lister Hill, of Alabama, and Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the choice of one committeeman, who remarked that "we may as well keep it all in one family so

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long as they do such a fine job."

Other committeewomen who had already expressed a preference and some one else later asked if they could change their votes in favor of Mrs. Rooesvelt, but the ballot boxes had been sealed.

Also in the "scattered" category were three government officials, Supreme Court Justice William Douglas, War Man-Power Commissioner Paul McNutt and Louis Johnson, former American Legion commander and Assistant Secretary of War, former personal overseas representative of the President, now with the Alien Property Custodian.

The poll was conducted at the national committee meeting here, with the participants assured of secrecy. They were simply asked, "What would your Vice-Presidential preference be?" and handed a slip of paper. They wrote their selections on the ballots and dropped them into a sealed box.

WILLKIE BOWS OUT IN COAST PRIMARY

Announces He Won't Wage Contest For G.O.P. Delegates.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—(AP) Wendell L. Willkie announced today that he would not be a candidate in the presidential preferential primaries in California.

Willkie said in a statement that Gov. Earl Warren of California "assures me that he is not and will not become a candidate for the presidential nomination and that he has no agreement, arrangement or understanding with any candidate; that he is not and will not become associated with any stop-Willkie movement; that he is solely desirous of permitting the Republicans of California under his leadership to select delegates of their own choosing, reflective of the sentiment of their respective districts."

Willkie said he had been urged by many Californians to run in the preference primary there.

"They expressed the opinion that if I did I would win while if I did not, the California delegation with Warren as its nominal candidate would in fact be part of the stop-Willkie-movement."

Willkie's statement, issued by his secretary, Lemoyne Jones, continued:

"I believe Governor Warren. In view of his assurances, I have decided not to enter the California presidential preference primary.

"I am particularly grateful to my California supporters and advisers who had urged that I enter the primary contest but who now join with me in this decision while continuing to work in my behalf."

Set for May 2

The primaries in California are scheduled for May 2.

California has 50 votes in the Republican national convention.

When Governor Warren announced several weeks ago he would enter the California primary, he said he was doing so for the purpose of leading the California delegation to the convention. But, he added at the time, he was not a candidate for the presidential nomination.

The fact that he entered the primary, however, would make him in effect a favorite son.

Bartley Crum, San Francisco attorney and a leader of the Willkie forces in California, conferred with Willkie last week and urged the 1940 Republican nominee to enter the California race.

Colmer to Head Committee Studying Post-War Plans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—(AP) Representative William M. Colmer, Mississippi Democrat, has the inside track for appointment to head a special House committee on post-war economic policy and planning, part of a double headed project in Congress to arm itself with more guiding information.

Mr. Colmer's appointment by Speaker Rayburn, who has endorsed a resolution creating the group, is expected as soon as the House approves the legislation, perhaps late this week.

Author of Resolution

He is author of one of more than a dozen resolutions before the Rules committee looking to assignment of a special group to map a post-war economic policy for the House. The fact that the Rules committee, of which he is a member, has chosen his resolution as the basis for consideration of all the proposals, makes the Mississippi World war veteran practically a sure thing for the chairmanship.

The committee would consist of twelve House members, probably seven Democrats and five Republicans, all named by Mr. Rayburn. Its job would be "to investigate all matters relating to post-war economic policy and problems."

Urging creation of such a committee, Mr. Rayburn declared "the greatest weakness in our post-war thinking today is the lack of information on which to base our thoughts."

Information Needed

The committee, Mr. Rayburn said, would collect information on conversion needs, unemployment and the rate of re-employment, allocation of materials and selection of categories to which critical materials should go first; public works, new fields of enterprise, resumption of foreign trade and the possibility of new world markets; release of surplus war commodities, and related matters.

The Rules committee's decision to clear the way for action on the Colmer resolution coincided with its announcement that it would consider early next month the resolution of Representative Kefauver (D-Tenn.) to permit cabinet members and other heads of executive agencies to air their views before the House in open session.

The two measures together are part of a proposed arrangement intended to give Congress the benefit of all available information on subjects on which it must act and to expedite its action.

Cabinet members and government executives now give their views only to congressional committees. Members not on those committees must peruse printed reports of hearings to learn what they say. Under the Kefauver proposal, there would be regular occasions on which executives would face the entire membership during a "question period" to express their views on legislation.

BOLIVIAN RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—(AP) Dr. Enrique de Lozada today announced his resignation as confidential agent to the United States for Bolivia's new government as yet without official recognition except from Argentina.

De Lozada said his future plans were indefinite but that he would not return to the Office of Coordinator for Inter-American Affairs in any capacity.

He gave up his post with the coordinator's office as an adviser on Latin American political and cultural matters to accept the Bolivian post shortly after the Dec. 20 revolution at La Paz which brought into power the regime of Major Villarroel.

Dr. de Lozada said he was resigning because he had learned that President Villarroel had "closed the door" to Jose Antonio Arze, leader of the Partido Izquierda Revolucionario (leftist revolutionary party).

Navy Bombers Raid Paramushiro Again

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—(AP) Vastly stepped-up aerial operations against enemy air and naval bases on Paramushiro island, at the northern end of Japan's chain of home islands, was indicated today in a Navy announcement that Navy bombers again have raided the island.

The Navy reported Saturday that two groups of Navy planes had bombed enemy installations at the north and south ends of the island on Thursday.

Today's communique, No. 499, said:

"North Pacific.

"1. On the early morning of January 23 (east longitude date) two groups of Navy bombers bombed enemy installations on the south and west coasts of Paramushiro island. Anti-aircraft fire was encountered but no enemy planes were met. All U. S. planes returned without damage."

Nine Per Cent of U. S. Meat Sent Abroad to Aid Allies

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—(AP) The government reported tonight that Lend-Lease shipments of food and farm products during the first 11 months of 1943 amounted to 10,500,000,000 pounds, representing 9.3 per cent of the domestic supply of all meats, 3.6 per cent of all milk products, 11.9 per cent of eggs and various percentages of other items.

Only 1.2 per cent of all beef and veal were delivered to shipside for Allied nations, while 15.3 per cent of the pork supply and 11.4 per cent of the lamb and mutton were assigned to our Allies.

Percentages Reported

Percentages of other items made available for Lend-Lease shipment were reported as follows:

All milk products (fluid milk equivalent) 3.6 per cent; dry whole milk 14.1; dry skim milk 33.9; condensed and evaporated milk 13.1; butter 3.5; cheese 12.6; dried eggs (shell egg equivalent) 11.9; edible fats and oils (fat content) 15.7; canned fish 24.8; canned fruits and juices 7.3; dried fruits 22.8; canned vegetables 1.3; dried beans 10; dried peas 15; corn and corn products (grain equivalent) 0.1, and wheat and wheat products 1.

The report, issued jointly by the War Food administration and the Foreign Economic administration, said that although foods moving to Allied nations are playing a vital part in the Allied war effort, the quantities shipped, while generally larger than in 1942, have been "relatively small in relation to total United States supplies."

Aid Furnished to U. S.

Under a reverse Lend-Lease program, Australia and New Zealand were said to have furnished United States forces in the southwest Pacific with almost as much beef and veal as this country has shipped to all countries, in addition to "substantial quantities" of other meats.

The two agencies said that virtually all butter shipments have gone to the armed forces of the Soviet Union, which requested it particularly for wounded soldiers convalescing in Russian hospitals.

Lend-Lease food shipments in November totaled slightly more than one billion pounds, with Great Britain getting 60 per cent, Russia 38, north and west Africa almost 2 per cent. Very minor quantities were slated for export to Dutch possessions and for Greek relief.

WFA officials have indicated that Lend-Lease shipments in 1944 may be 10 per cent or more above last year's allocations. President Roosevelt, in a recent budget message, estimated that Lend-Lease expenditures for food will be considerably larger.

AFL AND CIO SIDE BY SIDE

Rival Groups Join In Council On Race Discrimination

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—Signs of growing political cooperation between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are emerging as an important campaign year development.

Representatives of both trade union factions are working side by side in the newly formed National Council for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, which is sponsoring Federal legislation to outlaw economic discrimination against Negroes and other minorities.

Dubinsky Prime Mover

Several church groups, liberal organizations and Negro associations are aligned with the CIO and AFL members on the FEPC council, which is headed by Dr. Allan Knight Chambers, of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, as chairman.

David Dubinsky, president of the AFL International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, formerly a CIO affiliate, is one of the prime movers behind the council. Dubinsky assigned Will Allen, former New York newspaperman and ILGWU legislative representative, to act as one of the two executive secretaries of the council.

Sam Wolchak, of the United Wholesale, Retail and Warehouse Workers' Union (CIO), is financial secretary of the new council. Others participating include A. Philip Randolph, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL); Willard S. Townsend, of the United Transport Workers' Union (CIO); Emil Rieve, of the United Textile Workers' Union (CIO); George Weaver, of the CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee, and Ann Arnold Hedgeman, New York social service leader and race relations adviser of the Office of Civilian Defense (OCD), who is the other executive secretary.

Another indication of a move toward political accord between the CIO and the AFL is a speaking invitation from the CIO political action committee conference on full employment at New York to Randolph. This is the first time in recent trade-union history that an important AFL leader has been asked to speak in CIO councils.

There is evidence that the CIO political action committee, formed by Sidney Hillman looks with favor on the FEPC council.

Taft Warns Soldier Vote May Tie Up Entire Election

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—A new complication was tossed into the Congressional muddle over servicemen's balloting today with a warning from Senator Taft (R., Ohio) that the legislation "might throw the whole election into a legal tailspin."

Speaking against the second absentee vote bill which the Senate has been asked to consider in eight weeks, Taft questioned legality of the proposed procedure and cautioned that if the fall election results were sent to the courts it would cause "the most unfortunate uncertainty in time of war."

The measure, introduced by Senator Lucas (D., Ill.), provides for a Federal ballot on which the uniformed voters would write in their choices for President, Senator and Congressman, using the name of the candidate or the name of the party.

Taft Cites Objections

"There would be no opportunity for the men to vote for State or local officers," Taft objected. "Since no names would appear at all on the ballots, most of the soldiers wouldn't know for whom they were voting, for Senator or Congressman."

The House meanwhile, was getting ready to take up, probably Tuesday, an amended version of the States' rights soldier vote bill which the Senate passed December 3. That measure would direct the War and Navy departments to expedite the transmission of State and local absentee ballots by air mail to the absent servicemen. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, objected vigorously yesterday to giving ballots precedence over

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soldiers' mail on the planes.

Calls It "Impossible"

Lucas contended the system would be impossible to administer and hastily formulated a "compromise" proposal, which now has reached the Senate calendar.

Taft said the new bill was "no compromise at all," since it retained the Federal ballot.

Fears Confusion

Representative Rankin (D., Miss.), coauthor of the House measure, said in a statement today that Stimson's objection would apply "with far greater force" to the procedure proposed in the Lucas bill.

"Sending these ballots directly to the soldiers with the names of the candidates from President to constable printed on them and leaving the election machinery in the hands of the States would not create half the confusion it would to send the Lucas bobtailed ballots with no names at all on them," Rankin remarked.

The soldier vote vied with the food subsidy question for priority in the Senate, and Majority Leader Barkley was uncertain which would be first. There was possibility that neither will be taken up tomorrow, since under the existing parliamentary situation any Senator can force consideration of a series of routine bills on the calendar. Further, Senator Guffey (D., Pa.) has served notice he intends to make an hour-long speech on lend-lease spending in Latin America.

Compromise To Be Offered

The Administration wants a $1,500,000,000 food subsidy program and the Senate Banking committee has recommended passage of a bill barring virtually all food subsidies after next June 30. Taft announced he would offer a compromise on the floor, providing for producers' subsidies in the range of $600,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, with no price rollbacks.

Senator McClellan (D., Ark.) said he hoped to attach a provision forcing a rise of 1 cent a quart in OPA milk ceilings.

May Reach Vote Today

The House may reach a final vote tomorrow on a $1,350,000,000 authorization for this country's share of the cost of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The soldier vote bill is next.

Two other important measures, the $2,275,600,000 tax bill and the mustering-out pay bill for veterans, are before conference committees.

Chief disagreement between House and Senate on the tax bill centered on proposed amendments to the war contracts renegotiation law, although House members are expected to insist on restoration of a provision integrating the victory tax with the individual income tax. The Senate took it out on the ground it would make the tax forms more complicated.

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Navy Message Stolen From Him, Representative Magnuson Says

By The Associated Press

SEATTLE, Jan. 23.—Representative Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat of Washington, said tonight that a confidential naval message he was carrying had been stolen, "possibly by enemy agents."

He described the communication as one he was given by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox for delivery to Vice-Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, commander of the northwest sea frontier. He said the document was taken when his luggage was stolen from his automobile in Vancouver, B. C., this week.

"The communication to Admiral Fletcher was personal and confidential, but it was not of great military import," Mr. Magnuson, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, explained.

Mr. Magnuson put his baggage and portfolio in his automobile, which was locked, while he went to breakfast, he said. When he returned a wind-wing in a side window had been forced and the car looted.

Provincial police immediately checked all known criminals by the method known as "tapping the grapevine," he asserted, and learned that the crime had not been committed by "professional thieves," and certainly not by amateurs, leading to the possibility, he said, that enemy agents had been trailing him.

U-BOAT PERIL REMAINS, SAYS ADMIRAL ANDREWS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23—(AP) Submarine warfare on the east coast will not be over until every enemy sub is sunk, Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews, chairman of the naval manpower survey board, said today.

He is in San Francisco on a nation-wide survey of naval shore stations in an effort to release as many seagoing officers from desk jobs as possible. From here he will go to Bremerton, Wash.

Washington and New York, he declared, are not removed from the possibility of enemy bombing, but the probabilities are "very much decreased."

Two Die in Army Plane Crash

WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., Jan. 23 (AP)—The Public Relations Office at Bradley Field announced here that Lieut. Rodney L. Stokes of Liberty, Mass., and Sgt. Julius G. Skyberg of De Smet, S. D., were killed today when their army training plane crashed in a wooded section of Trumbull. No details of the accident were revealed.

U.S.S. MISSOURI, NEW BATTLESHIP, TO BE LAUNCHED

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—(AP) The world's most formidable battleship—the U. S. S. Missouri—will be launched next Saturday at the Navy yard in Brooklyn.

This modern monster of the sea will be sponsored by Miss Mary Margaret Truman, daughter of Senator Harry S. Truman, of Independence, Mo., in a simple ceremony attended mostly by shipyard workers.

The Missouri, a 45,000 ton (52,600 tons when loaded) battlewagon, will be finished nine months ahead of schedule. She is a sister ship of the Iowa and the New Jersey.

Design Altered

Radically altered since her original designs, she contains all of the latest weapons and devices developed during this war. Her final cost will approximate $100,000,000.

Here are some statistics about the Missouri:

When at sea she will displace enough water to flood 46 acres of land, 933 city lots, or an area equal to one-sixth of Manhattan.

The area of her decks and platforms is 418,000 square feet, or the equivalent of a 15-story office building 150 feet square.

Her construction called for 4,300,000 feet of welding.

She has been under construction since her keel was laid on Jan. 6, 1941.

More than 175 tons of blueprint papers were used in drawing plans for the ship. This is sufficient paper to print 700,000 newspapers of 64 pages each.

A baseball pitcher would have to pitch 9,458 full games to hurl the 1,135,000 rivets that were passed, tossed or driven in her body.

15,000 Valves

She has 90 miles of piping which requires 15,000 valves.

Her designing and planning required 530,000 man days and her construction 3,300,000 man days.

Her electrical plant is powerful enough to suply the industrial and civilian needs of Santa Fe, capital of New Mexico. There are 900 electrical motors aboard ship and 300 miles of electric cable.

Manila and wire mooring lines aboard measure 15 miles.

The Missouri has 844 doors, 161 hatches and 852 manholes.

Despite wartime economy in paint she required 312,000 pounds.

This hulk of ship and guns is expected to make more than 40 land miles per hour when she puts to sea.

If handled properly she should be able to destroy any ship afloat.

Allies Bombed Pope's Summer Home, Nazis Say

New York, Jan. 23—Berlin radio said in a Rome dispatch today that Allied bombers had hit Castel Gandolfo, 17 miles south of Rome, the summer residence of Pope Pius XII, and caused "extensive damage in the town."

Allied headquarters in Algiers announced that Flying Fortresses had bombed a rail junction northwest of Frascati, 12 miles below Rome, but Castel Gandolfo lies five miles southwest of Frascati.

Allied dive bombers on Friday were reported to have destroyed a German front-line air corps headquarters at Frascati, established in what had been considered "neutral" territory because of the nearness to the Pope's home. Allied pilots declared the Pope's residence and near-by areas of Castel Gandolfo "never felt a thing" in the blow at the air headquarters.

'Now Definitely On Top At Sea,'—Alexander

New York, Jan. 23 (AP)—A. V. Alexander, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, said in an address broadcast by CBS from London today that the Allies were now definitely on top at sea, "but tremendous tasks lie ahead."

"The liberation of Europe," he said, "will impose colossal responsibility on the British and American navies and merchant services, far outstripping even the unprecedented combined operations for the capture of North Africa and Sicily, which required the largest armada in world history, and the recent and present assault in Italy.

"Every ship of the enormous numbers being turned out by the United Nations, both naval and merchant, will be needed. There will be absolutely nothing to spare."

Tojo Turns Down Parley Of Axis As Unnecessary

New York, Jan. 23 (AP)—The calling of a three-power Japanese, German and Italian conference to draft a joint declaration expressing the Axis concept of the world as against the United Nations' plan outlined at Cairo would be "devoid of benefit" Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo told the Japanese Diet today, a Domei broadcast from Tokyo said.

The broadcast said the Premier's statement was made in answer to a question whether he intended to call such a conference. Tojo declared the relations among Germany, Japan and Italy—as now represented by the new Fascist regime of Benito Mussolini—were "clear, united and warm."

In a manifest effort to counter the effects of the Cairo conference, Tojo declared that the Allies sought to "divide up the territory of East Asia, counquer Japanese territory and obliterate Manchukuo."

"The Cairo declaration is nothing more than a declaration enslaving other races, whereas the (Japan's) East Asiatic joint declaration proposed to the world the elimination of racial discrimination, and a cultural upliftment throughout the world," he declared.

U-Boats Inactive For Third Week

New York, Jan. 23 (AP)—Further reductions in war risk cargo insurance rates announced last week pointed up the recent statement of Air Vice-Marshal R. H. M. S. Saundby, RAF bomber command deputy chief, that U-boats "have largely given up trying" to attack Atlantic convoys.

Saundby said the RAF coastal command and escort carriers "have made it a very difficult job for any submarine to attack our convoys."

The Institute of London Underwriters last week reduced insurance rates on cargoes shipped between the United Kingdom and North and South American points.

Meanwhile, for the third successive week no sinkings were announced in the Western Atlantic where, an Associated Press tabulation shows, U-boats have taken a toll of 700 Allied and neutral merchantmen since Pearl Harbor.

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LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 24—(AP)—THE DAILY MAIL TODAY PUBLISHED A STORY FROM ITS NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT THAT IT WAS A VIRTUAL "CERTAINTY" PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD SEEK A FOURTH TERM, HEEDING SATURDAY'S CALL FROM THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

"RELIABLE INSIDE INFORMATION," SAID THE MAIL, "IS THAT ROOSEVELT.

NEITHER BY WORD OR DEED, WILL INDICATE IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS WHETHER HE WILL RUN, BUT BY MID-SUMMER WILL ALLOW HIMSELF 'RELUCTANTLY' TO BE DRAFTED BY THE CALL OF DUTY, PARTY AND PATRIOTISM.

"MUCH THE SAME STRATEGY USED SO SUCCESSFULLY IN THE THIRD-TERM MOVEMENT IS BEING ADOPTED AGAIN."

THE DAILY EXPRESS CORRESPONDENT SAID "WASHINGTON IS BETTING 10 TO 1 THAT THE TICKETS WILL BE: DEMOCRATS--ROOSEVELT AND 'A.N. OTHER;' REPUBLICANS--DEWEY AND WARREN."

Z1025PEW

FIFTH LEAD AERIAL

BY GLADWIN HILL

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LONDON, MONDAY, JAN.24-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS IN TWO WAVES, ONE APPARENTLY OF MEDIUM STRENGTH AND THE OTHER STRONG, ROARED TOWARD EUROPE LAST NIGHT, FOLLOWING DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS BY AMERICAN AND ALLIED RAIDERS OVER FRANCE AND HOLLAND.

DISPATCHES FROM BUDAPEST TO STOCKHOLM SAID THE NIGHT'S TARGETS APPARENTLY WERE IN AUSTRIA.

MEDIUM AND XXX FIRST GRAPH FOURTH LEAD.

Z1117PEW

LONDON, JAN.23-(AP)-SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, WHO HAS BEEN IN LONDON ONLY A WEEK ON WHAT WAS INTENDED TO BE A MONTH'S LEAVE, WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO BE PLANNING TO RETURN TO MOSCOW AS SOON AS POSSIBLE FOLLOWING CONSULTATIONS WITH PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN.

Z1234AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD YUGOSLAV (A11) X X X VILLAGES NEAR SINJ.

A DISPATCH CAIRO, THE SEAT OF KING PETER'S GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, SAID YUGOSLAV PARTISANS WERE CREDITED BY BRITISH MILITARY QUARTERS WITH WRECKING THREE TRAINS AND TEARING UP TRACKS ON THREE VITAL RAIL LINES, INCLUDING THE TRUNK ROUTE BETWEEN ZAGREB AND BELGRADE, IN THE LAST THREE WEEKS.

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Z1234PEW

FOLD ATLANTA DOG (140)

CROYDON, ENGLAND, JAN.23-(AP)-ROB ROY, COCKER SPANIEL MASCOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS CREW, "IS IN GOOD HEALTH AND THERE IS NO CHANCE OF HIS BEING DESTROYED," CAPT. F.S. RICHMOND, SUPERVISING VETERINARIAN OF THE QUARANTINE STATION FOR IMPORTED DOGS AND CATS, SAID TONIGHT.

"THE PROCEDURE IS THIS," HE EXPLAINED: "THE LAW REQUIRES THAT ALL INCOMING DOGS BE QUARANTINED FOR SIX MONTHS. THEY CAN BE QUARANTINED WITH ANY OF THE VARIOUS VETERINARIANS OR FIRMS AUTHORIZED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

"THE EXPENSES ARE PAID BY THE DOG OWNER ON TERMS MUTUALLY AGREEABLE TO HIM AND THE VETERINARIAN OR FIRM KEEPING THE DOG.

"LT. ROBERTS' (JACK ROBERTS OF ATLANTA) DOG IS HERE IN GOOD HEALTH. WE ALSO HAVE ANOTHER AMERICAN MASCOT DOG HERE WHICH I BELIEVE IS FROM THE SAME FORTRESS 'DROME."

RICHMOND SAID THE LAW REQUIRED THAT A DOG BE DESTROYED IF THE OWNER REFUSED TO PAY FOR QUARANTINE, "BUT THERE IS NO CHANCE OF THAT IN THIS CASE BECAUSE SURE TERMS WERE ARRANGED BETWEEN LT. ROBERTS AND THIS FIRM."

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THE QUARANTINE APPLIES ALSO TO TELEK, GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S 18-MONTHS-OLD SCOTTY, PLACED IN A SURREY KENNELS FOR SIX MONTHS.

TELEK WAS FLOWN TO ENGLAND FROM NORTH AFRICA WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

X1148PEW

LONDON, JAN.23-(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO WAR REPORTER SAID TODAY THAT THREE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, TWO BATTLESHIPS, FIVE CRUISERS AND SIX DESTROYERS WERE USED BY THE ALLIES IN LANDING AT NETTUNO, ITALY.

XM321PEW

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BY REYNOLDS PACKARD (300)

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY AMPHIBIAN TROOPS ON THE NEW BEACHHEAD IN ITALY, JAN.2--(DELAYED)-IN LANDING IN ITALY IN THE MOST IMPORTANT AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION SINCE SALERNO, ALLIED TROOPS CAUGHT THE GERMANS BY SURPRISE AND ATTAINED ALL THEIR FIRST DAY OBJECTIVES WITHIN FOUR HOURS, INCLUDING COASTAL TOWNS AND THE COAST END OF THE ROAD LEADING TO ROME.

I CAME ASHORE IN A SMALL LANDING CRAFT AND HAD TO JUMP INTO ICY WATER KNEE DEEP. AS I WADED ASHORE I SAW HUGE CRAFT, WHICH LOOKED LIKE WHALES, UNLOADING DUCKS, PEEPS, TRUCKS, TANKS AND ARTILLERY.

THE LANDING WAS ON THE COAST SOUTH OF ROME. AS SOON AS THEY WERE ASHORE BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS FANNED OUT AND TOOK STRATEGIC HIGH PLACES INLAND, SECURING THE BEACHHEAD WELL BEFORE THE GERMANS WERE ABLE TO ATTEMPT ANY COUNTERATTACK.

THE FIRST REAL ACTION FROM THE GERMANS OCCURRED AT 8:20 A.M., WITH A SNEAK RAID OF SOME 18 DIVE BOMBERS. THIS WAS FOLLOWED UP EVERY HALF HOUR WITH FURTHER RAIDS OVER THE BEACHES. THEY WERE ONLY SNEAK RAIDS, HOWEVER, AS OUR AIR COVER WAS ALMOST CONTINUOUS FROM 7 A.M. ONWARD.

THE EXTENT OF THE SURPRISE WAS SEEN IN THE WAY ONE GROUP OF FOUR GERMANS LOST THEIR WAY IN A COMMAND CAR DURING THE EXCITEMENT AND RAN INTO A GROUP OF AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS AS I WAS WADING ASHORE. THE GERMANS, WHO WORE THE INSIGNIA OF A MOTORIZED DIVISION, WERE MADE IMMEDIATE PRISONERS.

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THE AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS ON THE COAST WERE PRECEDED BY AN ARTILLERY BLAST WHICH COMBED THE BEACHES FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER. EACH BEACH SECTOR RECEIVED AN AVERAGE OF 200 SHELLS PER MINUTE, BUT ONLY A FEW GERMANS WERE KILLED AS THE DEFENSES WERE THINLY HELD.

LANDING SHIP TANK MEN AND OFFICERS SEEMED ALMOST DISAPPOINTED THAT THEY DID NOT HAVE A CHANCE TO RUN INTO ANY FIGHTING.

"WHAT A LET DOWN," SAID SGT.OLIVER ATWOOD, 3681 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. "I WAS ALL SET FOR SOME ACTION."

LT.FREDERICK SPREYER, 500 MAIN ST., WEST HAVEN, CONN., SAID "I THOUGHT WE WOULD FIND THEM WAITING FOR US. WE REALLY SURPRISED THE BOCHE THIS TIME JUST WHEN WE WERE SET FOR A BIG FIGHT."

XM230PEW

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BOMBER BASE ADD

THE BLAZING ENGINE EXPLODED NEAR THE ENGLISH COAST AND WAS STILL BURNING WHEN AT A 50-FOOT HEIGHT COOKUS VEERED TO AVOID HITTING A HOUSE AND THE PLANE CRASHED IN A FIELD.

TRAPPED ON THE FLIGHT DECK BUT FINALLY SAVED WERE THE NOSE TURRET GUNNER, SGT.EUGENE K.SIEFRIED, 1729 NORTH 51ST ST., PHILADELPHIA; NAVIGATOR LT.FRANKLIN A.CAMPBELL, DETROIT,AND THE TOP TURRET GUNNER SGT.HERMAN BECKER, WOODBURY, N.J.

"DESPITE THE GREAT DANGER THEY NEVER UTTERED A COMPLAINT DURING THE THREE HOURS WE HACKED AT THE WRECKAGE," COOKUS SAID. "HIGH OCTANE GAS COULD HAVE BLOWN UP, BUT THEY STAYED CALM -- SHOWED THE GREATEST COURAGE I HAVE EVER SEEN."

FIRST TO CLIMB OUT OF THE PLANE WERE THREE GUNNERS, SGT.ANDREW KOWALSKI, READING, PA.; SGT.WALTER E.BOYD, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.; AND SGT.THOMAS FONG, OAKLAND, CALIF. COOKUS AND CO-PILOT LT.HOWARD K. HALLADAY, SOMERSET, KY., FOLLOWED.

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THE GUNNERS SUFFERED SUPERFICIAL BURNS FROM FLAMING OIL.

COOKUS' MATES TOLD HOW HE DUG DESPERATELY WITH A SHOVEL BROUGHT BY A FARMER TO BUILD UP AN EARTH WALL TO KEEP THE FIRE IN THE ENGINES FROM THE TRAPPED MEN AND HOW HE TRIED FUTILELY TO LIFT A SECTION OF THE PLANE.

"WE FELT SO HELPLESS UNTIL A BRITISH FIRE ENGINE ARRIVED TO PUT OUT THE FIRE," COOKUS SAID. "I WOULD HAVE GONE CRAZY IF THE FIRE HAD SPREAD TO THE BOYS. ONCE I WAS BAWLING THERE LIKE A BABY."

FROM THE WRECKAGE CAMPBELL WISECRACKED, "CUT IF OFF" WHEN HIS RESCUERS TOLD HIM HIS LEG WAS IN THE WAY.

WITH AXES AND WRECK-BARS A HOLE WAS MADE IN THE WRECKAGE TO PULL OUT THE SURVIVORS AND THE TWO BODIES.

CAMPBELL AND BECKER WERE INJURED BY FLAK, "BUT I WANT THEIR MOTHERS TO KNOW THEY AREN'T SERIOUS AND WILL BE OKAY," COOKUS SAID.

MQ409PEW

(EDITOR'S NOTE: AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS CUT CARDS TO DETERMINE WHICH OF THEM SHOULD ACCOMPANY ALLIED LANDING PARTIES ON ITALY'S WEST COAST. THE PRELIMINARIES ARE PRESENTED IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE.)

BY CLARK LEE

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS JAN 24 1944

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, JAN.20-(DELAYED)--"WE ARE GOING TO SMASH JERRY WITH A LEFT HOOK AND HOOK HIM DIRTY."

THE BRIEFING OFFICER WAS DESCRIBING TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION WHICH WE KNEW HAD BEEN COOKING FOR SOME WEEKS. THERE HAD BEEN TROOP MOVEMENTS AND SHIP MOVEMENTS AND OTHER PREPARATIONS WHICH COULD MEAN ONLY ONE THING.

WHAT WE WERE WAITING FOR, IN ADDITION TO COMPLETING THE PREPARATIONS WAS MORE GOOD WEATHER. WE HAVE HAD APPROXIMATELY 19 DAYS OF MOSTLY FINE WEATHER. THE GROUND HAS HARDENED. THE TRUCKS AND TANKS NO LONGER GET BOGGED DOWN AND THE AIR FORCE HAS BEEN ABLE TO OPERATE.

AFTER THE BRIEFING, LT. COL. KEN CLARK, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

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OF THE FIFTH ARMY, SAID:

"ONLY SEVEN CORRESPONDENTS CAN GO ALONG ON THIS JOB BECAUSE SPACE IS LIMITED. YOU'LL HAVE TO CUT CARDS FOR THE ASSIGNMENT, STARTING WITH THE NEWS SERVICES. TWO OUT OF THREE CAN GO."

(THE CORRESPONDENTS THUS CHOSEN LANDED WITH THE INVASION FORCES IN THE WEEKEND ATTACKS WHICH CAUGHT THE GERMANS FLATFOOTED AND ARE FILING THEIR DISPATCHES AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.)

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ZPZAPEN

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

(ADVANCE) SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, JAN.21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"MONEY FROM HOME" DOESN'T MEAN SO MUCH TO THE AVERAGE DOUGHBOY IN ITALY THESE DAYS IF IT COMES IN THE FORM OF A CHECK.

RED CROSS FIELD DIRECTORS SAY THAT IN MOST CASES THE CHECKS CAN'T BE CASHED.

EVEN IN NORTH AFRICA THEY SAY THE BANKS WON'T CASH CHECKS FROM THE STATES UNLESS THEY ARE IN DUPLICATE, SO IF YOUR SOLDIER IS THERE BE SURE AND MAKE OUT TWO CHECKS EXACTLY ALIKE IF YOU WANT TO SEND HIM MONEY.

OR BETTER YET, SEND AN ARMY POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER. THAT FILLS THE BILL IN EITHER THEATER AND IT'S GOOD FOR A YEAR. IF YOU CAN'T GET AN APO MONEY ORDER AND HAVE TO SEND ONE PURCHASED IN A DOMESTIC POSTOFFICE, BE SURE, IF YOU CAN, THAT IT WILL BE DELIVERED WITH FAIR PROMPTNESS, BECAUSE IT CAN'T BE CASHED OVER HERE AFTER 60 DAYS FROM THE DATE YOU BOUGHT IT.

RED CROSS OFFICIALS WERE FORCED TO THROW UP THEIR HANDS AND WAIL TO THE FOLKS AT HOME FOR HELP ON THE CHECK QUESTION AFTER THEY GOT THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TIED UP IN CHECKS WHICH MUST BE RETURNED TO THE STATES FOR CASHING.

"WHEN THE GUYS GET CHECKS FROM HOME MOST OF THEM BRING THEM TO US AND WE FIND IT AWFULLY HARD TO SAY NO, BUT THERE IS NOTHING ELSE FOR US TO DO," THE RED CROSS SAID.

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-DASH-

I MET THE CAPTAIN PACING BACK AND FORTH IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING WHERE HE WAS BILLETED IN THE LITTLE WAR-WRECKED ITALIAN TOWN JUST BEHIND THE FRONT. IT WAS ABOUT MIDNIGHT.

"I CAN'T SLEEP," HE SAID. "IT'S THAT GUY THEY HAVE PUT IN THERE WITH ME TONIGHT. HE SNORES THE LOUDEST OF ANY MAN I EVER HEARD. MUST HAVE ADENOIDS. TERRIBLE CASE. I'VE AWAKENED HIM TWICE BUT I'LL BET IF HE GOES BACK TO SLEEP HE SHAKES THE WHOLE BUILDING AGAIN."

NEXT MORNING AT BREAKFAST I ASKED HIM IF HE GOT ANY SLEEP.

"OH, SURE," HE SAID. "ABOUT ONE O'CLOCK WHEN THAT ARTILLERY BARRAGE OPENED UP IT DROWNED OUT HIS SNORING AND I SLEPT LIKE A BABY."

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-DASH-

ONE OF THE MOST UNIMPORTANT BUT UNFORGETABLE LITTLE SCENES AROUND THE FRONT IS THE WAY THE FLAME OF A CANDLE IN A TENT PLAYS AND GENTLY FLICKERS FROM EACH SHELL CONCUSSION OUTSIDE.

-DASH-

HERE'S ONE FOR THE OLDER MEN TO CHECK UP ON THE SCOREBOARD:

"THE OLDER MEN ALONG THE FRONT SEEM TO SUFFER LESS FROM 'EXHAUSTION' THAN THE YOUNGSTERS," SAID CAPT.SAMUEL A.LEVIN OF CHICAGO, CHIEF DOCTOR IN A HOSPITAL COLLECTING STATION NEAR THE FRONT. BY "EXHAUSTION" HE REFERRED NOT TO THE COMPLETE PHYSICAL WEARINESS THAT THE TERM ORDINARILY IMPLIES, BUT TO THE ARMY'S CURRENT USAGE, WHICH IS SIMILAR TO "SHELLSHOCK" IN THE LAST WAR.

"THERE ARE SEVERAL POSSIBLE REASONS FOR IT," HE ADDED. "ONE MIGHT BE THAT THE OLDER MEN ARE MENTALLY MORE STABLE THAN THE BOYS. ANOTHER, OF COURSE, IS THAT THE OLDER MEN ARE CHECKED PROBABLY THE MOST CAREFULLY OF ALL BEFORE THEY ARE SENT INTO COMBAT AREAS. THEY HAVE TO PROVE THEMSELVES PRETTY WELL ON THAT SCORE OR THEY WOULDN'T BE PERMITTED UP HERE. ALSO THERE ARE FEWER OF THEM, SO THE PERCENTAGE IS IN THEIR FAVOR.

"BUT ONCE THEY GET HERE THEY SEEM TO STAND THE MENTAL STRAIN AMAZINGLY WELL. ALMOST ALL THE 'EXHAUSTION' CASES I'VE HANDLED HAVE BEEN IN THE 20-26 AGE BRACKET."

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(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JAN.25. SENT JAN.23)

MJ525PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN.23-(AP)-ALLIED INVASION TROOPS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE NEW LANDING ON THE ITALIAN COAST HEARD AN EYEWITNESS DESCRIPTION OF THEIR OPERATION LAST NIGHT IN A BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY ACCOUNT PICKED UP ON FIELD RADIOS.

IT WAS THE ACCOUNT WRITTEN BY DON WHITEHEAD, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO ACCOMPANIED THE LANDING FORCE AND WHO WAS THE FIRST CORRESPONDENT TO GET A DISPATCH OUT OF THE NEW OPERATIONS AREA.

A PENINSULAR BASE HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, JAN. 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AWARD OF A SILVER STAR TO LT.RICHARD BULLARD, OF 216 SOUTH WILLIS STREET, INDEPENDENCE, MO., FOR OUTSTANDING BRAVERY IN FIGHTING A GASOLINE FIRE DURING AN AIR RAID NEAR BIZERTE, TUNISIA, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CITATION SAID BULLARD VOLUNTEERED TO FIGHT THE FLAMES IN A 4,500-BARREL GASOLINE FIRE SET BY ENEMY FLARES. FROM THE TOP OF THE BLAZING TANK, WHILE THE ENEMY PLANES STILL WERE ATTACKING, HE SMOTHERED THE FLAMES WITH CHEMICALS.

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THE CITATION SAID HIS ACTION SAVED THE LIVES OF THE FIRE-FIGHTING PERSONNEL AS WELL AS THE TANK'S CONTENTS AND OTHER LIVES AND PROPERTY AT A CRITICAL EMBARKATION AREA.

BULLARD NOW IS WITH AN ENGINEERS UNIT HERE.

MQ449PEW

BY LYNN HEINZERLING (170)

JAN 24 1944

AT A 15TH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE IN ITALY, JAN.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FLYING FORTRESS CREWS FROM THIS BASE COULDN'T SCRAMBLE OUT OF THEIR PLANES FAST ENOUGH TO TELL HOW THEY LANDED A "SUNDAY PUNCH" ON AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD JUNCTION ABOUT 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ROME TO GIVE THE "GROUND BOYS" A LIFT FOR THEIR NEW LANDING OPERATION SOUTHEAST OF THE ETERNAL CITY.

"THERE WON'T BE ANY GERMANS RIDING BACK ALONG THAT RAILROAD LINE FOR QUITE A WHILE," ONE CREWMAN SAID.

"WE SAW B-24S, B-25S, SPITFIRES, LIGHTNINGS AND P-40S, BUT WE DIDN'T SEE ANY GERMAN PLANES," SAID LT.JACK EMRICK OF (7627 CORNELL

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AVE.,) CHICAGO ON RETURNING FROM A FLIGHT OVER THE NEW GROUND OPERATION--HIS 50TH MISSION.

IN ADDITION TO THE RAIL JUNCTION 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ROME, THE COAST ROAD AT TERRACINA, SOUTH OF THE PONTINE MARSHES, WAS HIT IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE GERMANS IN THE LANDING AREA AND THE ENEMY FORCES ALONG THE GARIGLIANO RIVER.

A LANDSLIDE RESULTED AND THE ROAD APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN BLOCKED FO A MILE.

FOUR MESSERSCHMITTS ATTACKED A LIBERATOR FORMATION AND THREE LIBERATOR GUNNERS SAID THEY BELIEVED THEY SCORED HITS ON THE NAZI PLANES.

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MITCHELLS OF THE 12TH AIRFORCE MEANWHILE BOMBED TWO HIGHWAY JUNCTIONS AT VALMONTONE, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ROME, ON ONE OF TWO MAIN ROADS BETWEEN ROME AND THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT. THE ROAD WAS BELIEVED COMPLETELY BLOCKED.

"THEY PEELED OFF AT ABOUT 400 YARDS," SAID SGT.DON MURRAY, 1,563 249TH ST., LOS ANGELES. "I THINK I GOT SOME HITS -- IF NOT I CAME PRETTY CLOSE."

SGT.FRANCIS POTTS, RFD 1, FINLEYVILLE, PA., WAISTGUNNER IN A PLANE JUST BEHIND MURRAY, SAID, "I BELIEVE I GOT SOME HITS AS HE CAME TOWARD US AS I SAW PIECES FLYING OFF ONE WING.

THE JUNCTION ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF VALMONTE WAS COVERED WITH DEBRIS FROM A WRECKED BUILDING AND SGT.B.W.CLAY, ROUTE 3, BEMIDJI, MINN., TAIL GUNNER ON A MITCHELL SAID, "I SAW SEVERAL BOMBS EXPLODE ON THE MAIN ROAD ON THE EDGE OF TOWN."

SGT.P.S.LARINGER, TAILGUNNER, OF MINERAL RIDGE, OHIO, SAID, "DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON ONE BUILDING ONLY A FEW FEET FROM THE ROAD AND ANOTHER STICK OF BOMBS WALKED ACROSS THE ROAD SOUTH OF THE TOWN.

JAN 24 1944

MOASSIFIED

BY CLARK LEE

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH FIFTH ARMY LANDING FORCES IN ITALY JAN 22-(DELAYED)-OUR END RUN TOWARD ROME CAUGHT THE ENEMY NEARLY FLATFOOTED AND WE LANDED ALMOST WITHOUT OPPOSITION AT 2 A.M.

THE GERMANS APPARENTLY GOT WIND OF OUR LANDING ONLY AT THE LAST MINUTE AND LAST NIGHT RUSHED FROM ROME, BUT THEY HAD NOT TAKEN UP DEFENSIVE POSITIONS WHEN OUR ASSAULT WAVES SWEPT ASHORE.

OUR FORCES IMMEDIATELY CAPTURED THE SEASIDE TOWNS IN THE AREA, THE LARGEST WITH ONLY TWO CASUALTIES. AT MOST PLACES OUR TROOPS SIMPLY WALKED ASHORE FOLLOWED SHORTLY THEREAFTER BY TRUCKS. PATROLS IMMEDIATELY RUSHED OUTWARD.

THE SHIPS ON WHICH I LANDED WERE TARGETS OF AN ATTACK. TWO BOMBS BRACKETED MY LANDING CRAFT. ANOTHER BLEW SEVERAL FROM THE DECK OF THE NEXT CRAFT INTO SHALLOW WATER.

WE WERE IN THE SUPPORT WAVES AND IT WAS DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE IT WASN'T A PEACEFUL MANEUVER ON THIS PARTICULAR BEACH AS FROM DAYLIGHT ON WE WATCHED CRAFT AFTER CRAFT COME INTO THE BEACH IN ORDERLY LINES WHILE WARSHIPS CIRCLED WITH THEIR GUNS SILENT.

THE LUFTWAFFE APPEARED ON THE SCENE AT 8:37 A.M. WHEN FIGHTER BOMB-

ERS BEGAN ATTACKING THE SHIPS AT INTERVALS UNTIL 1:30 P.M. WHEN THIS WAS WRITTEN.

THE GERMANS SEEMED ALWAYS TO BE SLIPPING BETWEEN FORMATIONS OF OUR PATROLLING FIGHTERS, DIVING OUT OF THE SUN THROUGH A HAIL OF ACK ACK.

EVERYONE WAS AMAZED AT THE EASE OF THE LANDING. THE GERMANS MADE ONLY A FEW LOCAL STANDS, SURRENDERING IN SMALL GROUPS AFTER SOME OF THEIR NUMBERS WERE KILLED. THE PRISONERS INCLUDED TWO WHITE RUSSIANS.

UX829AEW

BY WILLIAM STONEMAN (200)

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 24 1944

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY SOUTH OF ROME, JAN.22-(DELAYED)-CRACK AMERICAN TROOPS SLIPPED INTO THIS HARBOR SOUTH OF ROME JUST AFTER TWO O'CLOCK THIS MORNING AND AFTER ONLY NOMINAL OPPOSITION WHICH DUMBFOUNDED EVERYONE SEIZED THE DESERTED WATERING PLACE FOR THE ALLIES.

SOMEBODY LET OFF A ROCKET AT US AS WE CAME IN BUT OTHERWISE THE OPERATION WENT OFF WITHOUT A HITCH.

THE GERMANS HAD WITHDRAWN MOST OF THEIR FORCES LAST TUESDAY NIGHT AND HAD DEPENDED FOR DEFENSE OF THE HARBOR ON A FIELD OF MINES WHICH DID NOT HINDER US AT ALL.

WE FOUND THE TOWN BADLY SHATTERED BY OUR BOMBING, BUT FAR LESS DEVASTATED THAN MOST PLACES WE HAVE TAKEN. MANY HANDSOME VILLAGE PUBLIC BUILDINGS WERE COMPLETELY INTACT.

THIS MORNING THE CALM SEA IS COVERED WITH ALLIED SHIPPING, SUPPORTING AND SUPPLYING LANDINGS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

WE CAN HEAR OCCASIONAL MACHINEGUN FIRE AND OUR SHIPS FIRE A FEW ROUNDS NOW AND THEN, BUT SO FAR THE CUSTOMARY GERMAN COUNTERATTACK HAS FAILED TO DEVELOP.

OUR FIGHTERS ARE CONSTANTLY OVERHEAD AND WE ARE SO CLOSE TO OUR AIRDROMES THAT WE CAN DEPEND ON AIR SUPREMACY.

THE LANDING OPERATIONS PROCEEDED IN COMPLETE SILENCE UNTIL JUST BEFORE THE LANDING CRAFT TOUCHED SHORE. THEN THE NIGHT WAS RENT BY A BARRAGE FROM THE SEA.

COMPLETE SURPRISE WAS ACHIEVED. THE FEW GERMANS WE FOUND WERE CUT DOWN BY MACHINEGUNS BEFORE THEY KNEW WHAT WAS HAPPENING.

XM234PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD (200)

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JAN 24 1944

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY'S AMPHIBIOUS FORCES ON A BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN.23-(AP)-THIS IS THE SECOND MORNING OF SURPRISE IN THE FIFTH ARMY'S DARING LANDING BEHIND ENEMY LINES, FOR AFTER MORE THAN 24 HOURS THE GERMANS STILL HAVE DEVELOPED NO COUNTER-ATTACK AGAINST THE STRENGTHENING BEACHHEAD.

UNDER GRAY SKIES MORE TROOPS, GUNS AND SUPPLIES ARE PARADING ACROSS THE BEACH. DOUGHBOYS AND TOMMIES IMPROVE THEIR POSITIONS RAPIDLY, WITH ONLY TOKEN RESISTANCE IN A FEW SPOTS.

THE ASTONISHING EASE WITH WHICH THE MEN SWARMED ONTO THEIR POSITIONS STILL IS THE MAIN TOPIC OF CONVERSATION THROUGHOUT THE

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BANKS. TO A NON-MILITARY OBSERVER IT APPEARS THAT IF THE SURPRISE LANDING CAN BE EXPLOITED QUICKLY THE ENEMY CAN BE BOTTLED UP AT CASSINO AND ROME MAY FALL AS A REWARD FOR THE OPERATION.

AND THERE STILL IS EVERY INDICATION THAT LT. LIONEL LYLE W.BERNARD OF HIGHLAND FALLS, N.Y., WAS RIGHT WHEN HE CHORTLED THAT IT LOOKS LIKE WE REALLY SURPRISED THEM.

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IT IS APPARENT THAT THE GERMANS HAD ONLY THIN DEFENSES BETWEEN CASSINO AND ROME AND THAT THEIR RESERVES WERE IN POSITION TO BOLSTER THE CASSINO FRONT RATHER THAN REPEL ANY AMPHIBIOUS ATTACK BEHIND THE LINES.

ONE OF THE MOST AMAZING FEATS OF THE LANDINGS SOUTH OF ROME--OTHER THAN THE VIRTUAL LACK OF OPPOSITION--WAS THE SWIFTNESS WITH WHICH AMERICANS GOT SUPPLIES ASHORE MINUTES BEHIND THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVE.

Z740PEW

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ITALY 6th Army landing in Italy

OUR FIRST ASSAULT WAVE WAS ASHORE FROM LANDING CRAFT AT 2:20 A.M. AND PLOWED STEADILY THROUGH MINES ON A ROUGH AND NARROW BEACH BACKED BY ERODED CLIFFS AND BY A PLAIN AND THEN BY MOUNTAINS.

A SHORT TIME AGO AS WE AWAITED THE LANDING, A BRIGADIER AND A COLONEL WERE ARGUING WHETHER COFFEE OR TEA WAS BEST FOR BREAKFAST.

THE COLONEL HAS A WEAK STOMACH AND SAID HE LIKED TEA WITH A NICE BIT OF HADDOCK FOR HIS CHOICE.

A RED, COLD DAWN BROKE AND THE BRIGADIER STARTED WORRYING ABOUT FIGHTER SUPPORT. IT CAME AS HE SPOKE, AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLIERS UNOPPOSED AND SATURATING THEMSELVES IN THE PLEASURE OF THIS GLORIOUS STREAK OF WEATHER.

THE DICE WERE WITH US AS WE SET FOOT ON THE THRESHHOLD OF A MAJOR GOAL IN ITALY.

Z/WH824PEW

JAN 24 1944

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--FIRST ADD ITALIAN AERIAL (SEPARATE BY GALLAGHER) XX ~~GERMAN PLANES~~. POUNCE ASHORE

A WARHAWK SQUADRON LED BY CAPT.GEORGE LEE (55 HIGHLAND ST.), NORWOOD, MASS., DOWNED THE SIX FOCKE-WULF 190'S OVER THE INVASION BEACH. LEE WAS ON HIS 131ST MISSION.

TWO OF THEM FELL TO 2ND LT.CLIFTON OWEN, CAPRON, OKLA., WHEN HIS FORMATION OF 15 P-40'S JUMPED 20 FOCKE-WULF'S AS THE GERMANS CAME IN TO BOMB LANDING CRAFT.

A SECOND DOUBLE VICTORY WAS SCORED BY LT.FRANK L.NICOLAI, JR., 2100 HARPER AVE., DETROIT, MICH. TWO OTHERS WERE CREDITED TO 2ND LT.WALTER G.PETERMAN, 1016 WEST ST., STILLWATER, OKLA., AND LT. DAVID H.VANDIVORT, 2205 SOUTH CARROLL ST., DALLAS, TEX.

P-38'S OF THE STRATEGIC AIRFORCE THAT ATTACKED INDEPENDENTLY OVER THE ROME AREA MET 50 GERMAN FIGHTERS, DOWNING FIVE OF THEM.

CAPT.FRANK J. "SPOT" COLLINS, 903 EAST WILLIAM ST., BRECKENRIDGE, TEX., SHOT DOWN TWO; LT.WILLIAM L.ELLIOTT, JR., BOX 449, EUNICE, N.M., GOT ONE; MAJ.LEWIS CHICK, TWIN SISTERS, TEX., ANOTHER, WHILE THE FIFTH FELL TO LT.ROBERT M.BARKEY, 1124 FIRST ST., WYANDOTTE, MICH.

MQ428PEW

PRIVATE WILLIAM STORM, 9 KINGSWELL AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., WHO USED TO BE A CAB DRIVER, WAS ONE OF THE FIRST DUCK DRIVERS ASHORE. HIS LOAD CONSISTING MOSTLY OF AMMUNITION FOR THE ASSAULT FORCES.

"THEY TOLD ME IT WAS ONLY FIVE MILES TO THE SHORE, BUT IN THAT DARK IT SEEMED LIKE EIGHT," HE SAID.

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 23--(AP)--ITALIANS IN NORTHERN ITALY GREETED THE ALLIES NEW ATTACK NEAR ROME WITH VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE NAZIS, ESPECIALLY IN THE INDUSTRIAL CITIES, MORGON TIDNINGEN REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM THE SWISS BORDER.

THE DISPATCH SAID TWO GERMAN OFFICERS WERE KILLED IN A SKIRMISH AT GENOA AND THAT THE GERMANS EXECUTED EIGHT ITALIAN YOUTHS AND TOOK 20 HOSTAGES AS A REPRISAL.

HR1023AEW

FOLLOW BERN BULGARIAN

STOCKHOLM, MONDAY, JAN.24--(AP)--A BUDAPEST DISPATCH TO THE SWEDISH PRESS SAID TODAY RIOTS HAD OCCURRED IN DEVASTATED SOFIA, REQUIRING THE ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL REGULATIONS BY THE INTERIOR MINISTRY.

A 6 P.M. CURFEW WAS IMPOSED AND DURING THE DAY PEDESTRIANS ARE FORCED TO WALK OUT IN THE STREETS, THE DISPATCH SAID.

NO ONE IS ALLOWED TO ENTER THE CITY WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMISSION AND POLICE HAVE BEEN GIVEN AUTHORITY TO SHOOT ANY SUSPECT.

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 23--(AP)--THE RUSSIANS HAVE UNEXPECTEDLY REOPENED HOSTILITIES IN THE FROZEN JUNGLE WASTELANDS OF THE FINNISH FRONT JUST NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, SWEDISH DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN REPORTED TODAY.

WHILE THE GERMANS CLAIMED THAT SOVIET TROOPS HAD REPULSED EVERY THRUST THEY SAID A "VERY HEAVY ATTACK" HAD BEEN MADE WEST OF KANDALAKSHA, ABOUT 150 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PETSAMO.

(THE FINNISH COMMUNIQUE, AS RECEIVED FROM THE FINNISH RADIO BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, REPORTED ONLY ROUTINE PATROL ACTIVITY IN THE KARELIAN AND AUNUS ISTHMUSES ON THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE FINNISH FRONT, HOWEVER.)

HR1032AEW

BERLIN DISPATCHES POINTED OUT THAT FROM THE NETTUNO FLATLANDS THE ALLIES WILL BE ABLE TO OPERATE FOR THE FIRST TIME OUT OF MOUNTAINOUS AREAS WHERE DIFFICULT TERRAIN HAS HAMPERED MECHANIZED OPERATIONS AND WHERE THE GERMANS WERE AIDED BY NATURAL DEFENSE BARRIERS.

NOW THE ALLIES WILL BE ABLE TO OPERATE NOT ONLY ON FLAT COUNTRY, BUT THEY WILL HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF GOOD HIGHWAYS, NOTABLY THE VIA APPIA AND THE VIA CASILINA, AS WELL AS A DOUBLE TRACK RAILWAY TO ROME.

XM1211PEW

FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN (260)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MONDAY, JAN.24--(AP)--THE RED ARMY IS BATTERING ITS WAY FORWARD ALONG BOTH BANKS OF THE VOLKHOV RIVER 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD TOWARD THE KEY RAILWAY STATION OF CHUDOVO, WHERE A THIRD LINE TO THE BESIEGED CITY WOULD BE CLEARED.

WITH TWO RAILWAYS EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD ALREADY IN THEIR HANDS, THE RUSSIANS ADVANCED YESTERDAY TO WITHIN TEN MILES OF CHUDOVO.

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WHERE THE GERMANS BLOCK THE MAIN MOSCOW-LENINGRAD LINE.

THE GERMANS HELD A NARROW STRETCH OF THIS LINE BETWEEN CHUDOVO AND TOSNO.

MOVING WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF KIRISHI THROUGH SOME OF THE GERMANS' STRONGEST FORTIFICATIONS, THE RED ARMY CAPTURED LIUBO, TEN MILES NORTH OF CHUDOVO, ON THE BRANCH RAILROAD RUNNING INTO THE MOSCOW-LENINGRAD LINE.

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THE STATION OF TIGOD ON THE BRANCH LINE MIDWAY BETWEEN KIRISHI AND CHUDOVO WEST OF THE VOLKHOV RIVER ALSO WAS TAKEN.

THE RUSSIANS SIMULTANEOUSLY WIPED OUT A SMALL GERMAN BRIDGEHEAD ON THE EAST BANK OF THE VOLKHOV IN THE GRUZINO SECTOR EIGHT MILES EAST OF CHUDOVO.

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WHILE THE PUSH FROM KIRISHI ROLLED BACK THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE GERMANS BESIEGING LENINGRAD, THE RED ARMY ALSO KEPT UP PRESSURE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF LENINGRAD IN THE TOSNO AND KRASNOYE SELO SECTORS.

TOSNO WAS DIRECTLY THREATENED BY THE ADVANCE THROUGH PUSTINKA, TEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF MGA.

A CLUSTER OF VILLAGES JUST SOUTHWEST OF KRASNOYE SELO WAS REOCCUPIED.

THE OFFENSIVE NORTHWEST OF NOVGOROD SLOWED DOWN SOMEWHAT AFTER CAPTURE OF THAT CITY, BUT A FEW MORE POPULATED POINTS WERE ADDED TO THE RUSSIAN BAG.

THE ADVANCE ALSO CONTINUED WEST OF MOZIR, THE DRIVE THROUGH WHITE RUSSIA HAVING PASSED SIMONOVICHI, 98 MILES WEST OF MOZIR.

THE SOVIET TROOPS, TANKS AND ARTILLERY THAT POURED SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST FROM LENINGRAD WERE HOTLY PURSUING BATTERED AND FLEEING NAZI DIVISIONS AND THREATENING TO TRAP THOUSANDS OF OTHER GERMANS STILL HOLDING OUT TO THE SOUTHEAST.

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ALL RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS WITHIN A 20-MILE RADIUS OF THE CITY HAVE BEEN RETAKEN.

(SWEDISH DISPATCHES SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD UNEXPECTEDLY REOPENED THE FAR-NORTHERN FINNISH FRONT, LAUNCHING "A VERY HEAVY ATTACK" IN THE FROZEN WASTELANDS WEST OF KANDALAKSHA, ABOUT 150 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PETSAMO AND JUST NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

(THE REPORT, WHICH CAME IN DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN, SAID THE THRUST HAD BEEN REPULSED. HOWEVER, THE SUNDAY FINNISH COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ONLY ROUTINE PATROL ACTIVITY ON THE KARELIAN AND AUNUS ISTHMUSES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE FINNISH FRONT.

(IN ANOTHER REPORT WHICH HAS NOT BEEN VERIFIED BY THE RUSSIANS, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THAT SOVIET FORCES HAD LANDED IN THE CRIMEA SOUTHEAST OF KERCH AND HAD ADVANCED INLAND WHERE THEY HAD BEEN ENGAGED BY THE GERMANS IN HEAVY FIGHTING. THE BROADCAST SAID THE LANDING WAS ACCOMPANIED BY DRIVES FROM OTHER RUSSIAN FORCES WHO HAD ALREADY ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD NORTHEAST OF KERCH.

(THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE COULD HAVE BEEN LANDED EITHER FROM THE BLACK SEA OR FROM THE SEA OF AZOV. THE KERCH PENINSULA JUTS EASTWARD FROM FROM THE BLACK SEA.)

THE THOUSANDS OF NAZIS HOLDING OUT SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD STILL HAD ONE RAIL ESCAPE ROUTE OPEN, THE EAST-WEST RAILWAY WHICH EXTENDS THROUGH KRASNOGVARDEISK AND CROSSES THE LENINGRAD-MOSCOW LINE AT ULYANOVKA, BUT SOVIET COLUMNS ALREADY HAVE CRASHED TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THAT LINE IN SEVERAL PLACES.

THE GERMANS ARE BEING HAMMERED BACK ALONG THAT ROUTE BY SOVIET COLUMNS MOVING UP ON ULYANKOVA, AND, AT THE RATE GEN.LEONID A. GOVOROV'S FORCES ARE ADVANCING SOUTHWARD, AN ATTACK ON THE LINE TO CUT THE GERMANS OFF IS EXPECTED ALMOST HOURLY.

ADVANCE MOBILE UNITS OF THE RED ARMY ARE ALREADY BATTERING AT THE OUTER DEFENSES OF KRASNOGVARDEISK, THE MOST IMPORTANT RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY JUNCTION IN THE LENINGRAD AREA. LAST NIGHT'S SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT KOMOLOVA AND ZAITSEVO, BOTH ONLY SIX MILES ABOVE KRASNOGVARDEISK, HAD FALLEN TO THE ADVANCING RUSSIANS.

A RED AIR FORCE OFFICER WHO ARRIVED IN MOSCOW FROM THE LENINGRAD FRONT SAID THE GERMANS WERE ATTEMPTING TO BLOW UP BRIDGES AND DESTROY SECTIONS OF THE ROADBED ON THE MAIN LENINGRAD-MOSCOW RAIL LINE WHICH THEY APPARENTLY HAVE DESPAIRED OF HOLDING. ONE ROUNDABOUT RAIL ROUTE FROM LENINGRAD TO THE CAPITAL, A CONSIDERABLY LONGER LINE BY WAY OF MGA, KURISHI AND OVINIHCHE, HAS ALREADY BEEN CLEARED BY THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

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THE OFFICER SAID THAT LENINGRAD WAS THE SCENE OF GREAT REJOICING AS ITS RESIDENTS CELEBRATED THE BREAKING OF THE TWO-YEAR NAZI SIEGE, AND THAT THEY WERE ANXIOUS FOR THE RED ARMY TO TURN QUICKLY NOW AGAINST THE FINNS WHOM THEY HAVE ACCUSED OF SHELLING THE CITY.

A HUNDRED MILES BELOW LENINGRAD, IN THE NOVGOROD SECTOR, ANOTHER RUSSIAN ARMY WAS STORMING WESTWARD TOWARD LUGA ON THE LENINGRAD-WARSAW RAILWAY AFTER CLEANING UP SCATTERED REMNANTS OF NAZI FORCES SURROUNDED IN THE FORESTS.

GEN.KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY'S WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY ALSO CONTINUED ITS ADVANCE THROUGH THE MUD AND SWAMPS OF THE PRIPET MARSHES IN THE DRIVE TOWARD PINSK.

XM223PEW

MOSCOW JAN 23-(AP)-A RED AIR FORCE OFFICER WHO ARRIVED IN MOSCOW TODAY FROM THE LENINGRAD FRONT SAID THE GERMANS, WHO ARE RAPIDLY LOSING THE POSSIBILITY OF HOLDING THE MAIN MOSCOW-LENINGRAD RAILWAY, ARE SEEKING TO WRECK THE ROUTE.

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BRIDGES ARE BEING BLOWN UP AND THE ROADBED DESTROYED, HE SAID.

THE MAIN MOSCOW-LENINGRAD RAIL LINE LIES WEST OF A SECONDARY ROUTE WHICH ALREADY HAS BEEN CLEARED.

KK635AEW

MOSCOW ADD KK WITCH

THE COMMITTEE ACCUSED THE BULGARS OF ALLOWING THE GERMANS TO USE THEIR PORTS AND RAILWAYS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF MUNITIONS USED AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION AND SCOFFED THAT HITLER'S LACKEYS IN BULGARIA WERE AFRAID TO SEND AN ARMY AGAINST RUSSIA BUT DISPATCHED THEM AGAINST YUGOSLAV GUERRILLAS INSTEAD.

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YM1216PEW

BY J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN

U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, JAN.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE ACTIVATION OF TWO COMPOSITE WINGS OF MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WITH THEIR OWN RECONNAISSANCE SERVICE SO AS TO DIVIDE THE VAST CHINESE THEATER AND ADJACENT SOUTHWESTERN TERRITORY BETWEEN TWO SMALL BUT VERSATILE TACTICAL AIR FORCES WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY MAJ. GEN.CLAIRE CHENNAULT.

THIS MOVE BY THE 14TH AIR FORCE COMMANDER WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT AS BEING ESPECIALLY SUITED TO THIS THEATER, WHERE THE CLOSEST SORT OF TEAM WORK IS NECESSARY TO COVER A GREAT AREA.

TO COL. CLINTON D. (CASEY) VINCENT OF NATCHEZ, MISS., AND SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WENT THE COMMAND OF THE WING WHICH COVERS CENTRAL,

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EASTERN AND SOUTHERN CHINA.

ONE OF CHENNAULT'S ACES, THIS 29-YEAR-OLD WEST POINTER WAS THE 14TH AIR FORCE COMMANDER'S CHIEF OF STAFF UNDER THE OLD CHINA AIR TASK FORCE SETUP. HE ALSO FORMERLY COMMANDED THE 14TH AIR FORCE'S OLD FORWARD ECHELON.

COL. JOHN C. KENNEDY, 50-YEAR-OLD ARMY CAREER MAN FROM HEMSTEAD, N.Y., IS COMMANDER OF THE WING OPERATING ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF CHINA AND COVERING SUCH ADDITIONAL TERRITORY AS FRENCH INDO-CHINA, THAILAND (SIAM) AND BURMA. COL. KENNEDY SERVED IN FRANCE during the last war ~~IN 1918 AND HAS BEEN IN THE ARMY SINCE THEN EXCEPT FOR A PERIOD OF SCHOOLING AT COLUMBIA AND NEW YORK UNIVERSITIES.~~

THE CHANGE INTERPOSED WING COMMANDERS BETWEEN THE 14TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS AND THE COMMANDS OF THE FIGHTER AND BOMBER GROUPS INCLUDED IN THE NEW WING SETUPS. THERE IS ALSO THE CHINESE-AMERICAN FORCE WHICH IS PART OF THE CHINESE AIR FORCE AND IS UNDER THE TACTICAL DIRECTION OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE.

IN ADDITION THE 14TH AIR FORCE HAS HEAVY BOMBERS AS THE BASIS OF A STRATEGICAL AIR FORCE WHICH SOME DAY MAY CARRY THE WAR TO JAPAN'S HOMELAND INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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B1231AEW

BY SPENCER DAVIS

ABOARD A U.S.CARRIER IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JAN.10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ADD KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, TO THE BLITZ LIST OF ROVING U.S.AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

IN THREE COORDINATED STRIKES CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR'S DAY AND JAN. 4, PLANES FROM THIS U.S.CARRIER SANK OR DAMAGED NINE SHIPS AND DESTROYED AT LEAST 22 JAPANESE PLANES.

THE CARRIER FORCES RETIRED WITHOUT INTERFERENCE ALTHOUGH SOME OF THE SHIPS WERE WITHIN RANGE OF JAPANESE BOMBERS AS MUCH AS 19 HOURS AND UNDER OBSERVATION BY "SNOOPER" PLANES.

"I WAS PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED BY THE RELUCTANCE OF THE JAPANESE FLIERS TO MIX IT," OBSERVED LT.BRADY OWNS, 716 BOISSEVAIN, NORFOLK, VA., EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF A TORPEDO BOMBER SQUADRON. "AS SOON AS WE FORMED, THEY HAD BUSINESS IN TOKYO OR SOMEWHERE ELSE."

THE FIRST STRIKE EARLY CHRISTMAS MORNING WAS CARRIED OUT BY MORE THAN 79 CARRIER PLANES INCLUDING THE NEW HELLDIVER DIVEBOMBERS. ONE TRANSPORT WAS SUNK IN MID-CHANNEL OFF THE KAVIENG HARBOR UNDER 11 DIRECT HITS WHILE ANOTHER TRANSPORT WAS LAST SEEN LISTING HEAVILY AND SINKING WITH ITS SUPERSTRUCTURE AFIRE.

HELLDIVERS LED BY LT.COMDR.JAMES E.VOSE, 30 VERSAILLES, NEW ORLEANS, LA., RELEASED THOUSAND-POUNDERS FROM 1500 TO 700 FEET OVER THE TRANSPORTS FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS IN MASTHEAD ATTACKS. TURNING NEXT TO TWO SMALL DESTROYERS, THE SAME DEADLY TEAMWORK SANK ONE AND POSSIBLY THE OTHER WITH FIVE DIRECT HITS.

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THE JAPANESE WERE UNABLE TO GET A SINGLE PLANE IN THE AIR DURING THE ATTACK. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS INTENSE, HOWEVER.

ANOTHER STRIKE NEW YEAR'S MORNING BY ABOUT 52 CARRIER-BASED PLANES FOUND TWO JAPANESE CRUISERS AND TWO DESTROYERS FROM FIVE TO TEN MILES OUTSIDE THE HARBOR STEAMING NORTHWEST PROTECTED BY 30 ZERO FIGHTERS.

THE CRUISERS MANEUVERED VIOLENTLY AT HIGH SPEED IN FRENZIED

ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE THE AMERICAN TORPEDOES AND BOMBS.

ZEROS TRIED TO STOP THE ATTACK BUT WERE PICKED OFF ONE BY ONE BY THE HELLCAT FIGHTERS.

LT.COMDR. SAM L.SILBER, 4000 LIBERTY ST., BALTIMORE, MD., DOWNED THREE ZEROS IN AS MANY MINUTES.

ONE JAPANESE HEAVY CRUISER WAS RIDDLED WITH FOUR BOMB HITS AND ONE TORPEDO HIT AND THE OTHER CRUISER TOOK TWO DIRECT BOMB HITS AND ONE TORPEDO HIT. ONE BOMB CRASHED ON A DESTROYER AND ALL THREE WARSHIPS WERE SMOKING HEAVILY.

ON JAN. 4, THOUSAND-POUND BOMBS FROM THE CARRIER-BASED PLANES CONNECTED WITH TWO JAPANESE DESTROYERS STEAMING SOUTH BETWEEN NORTHERN NEW IRELAND AND NEW HANOVER.

TJ&GM659PCW

JAN 24 1944

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT SAMUEL E. STAVISKY, OF CHELSEA, MASS., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.)

(AB) CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN, (DELAYED)--WHEN A MARINE ASSAULT PLATOON, ON HITTING THE INVASION BEACH HERE, RAN INTO A STRONG JAP DUGOUT, THE COMMANDING OFFICER ORDERED HIS MEN TO BYPASS THE EMPLACEMENT, AND CONTINUE THEIR DRIVE TOWARD THEIR OBJECTIVE, THE RIVER A MILE AWAY.

THE GUN EMPLACEMENT WAS NOT COMPLETELY IGNORED, HOWEVER, FOR A HASTILY ORGANIZED WRECKING CREW--HEADED BY SGT.LACEY H.WARD, 23, OF WOLCOTT, N.Y., WAS LEFT BEHIND TO LIQUIDATE THE UNHEALTHY, MOUND-SHAPED STRUCTURE. SIX JAPS MANNING THE FIELD GUN IN THE EMPLACEMENT WERE ALSO DESTROYED AS A NECESSARY PART OF THE WRECKING OPERATION.

IT WAS MARINE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS "MIKE" GERAGHTY, 21, OF MONTICELLO, N.Y., WHO SPOTTED THE CAMOUFLAGED LOG-AND-EARTH-WORK GUN POSITION AS THE PLATOON SWEPT ALONG THE BEACH TOWARD THE KEY RIVER. HE JUST BARELY CAUGHT SIGHT OF TWO JAPS SCURRYING INTO THE ENTRANCE OF THE DUGOUT.

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GERAGHTY TOSSED A GRENADE INTO THE DUGOUT. THE JAPS HURLED TWO BACK, ONE A DUD, BUT "MIKE" WAS NOT INJURED.

IT WAS AT THIS POINT THAT THE PLATOON LEADER ORDERED WARD & CO. TO TAKE OVER WHILE THE REST OF THE OUTFIT PUSHED AHEAD. WARD WAS AIDED BY GERAGHTY, PVT.LOUIS BEAM, JR., OF BROWNWOOD, TEX.; PFC.PAUL N.EATON JR., OF DENVER, COLO., AND PFC.JESSE W. HAMILTON, OF DAYTON, WASH.

WHEN THE SHOOTING WAS OVER--AND THERE WAS HEAVY FIRING BY BOTH JAPS AND MARINES--WARD HAD ACCOUNTED FOR TWO OF THE NIPPONESE AND THE OTHERS IN HIS TEAM HAD ONE JAP EACH TO THEIR CREDIT.

WHILE TWO OF THE LADS COVERED THE FRONT ENTRANCE, AND TWO MORE THE REAR, WARD SNEAKED ON TOP OF THE EMPLACEMENT FROM THE SIDE. HE SIGHTED A JAP THROUGH THE FRONT OPENING, FIRED INTO HIM, AND FOLLOWED UP WITH A HAND GRENADE. TWO JAPS MADE A BREAK FOR IT, AND WERE KILLED BY BEAM AND EATON. HAMILTON, KNOWN AS THE "MOLE" BECAUSE OF HIS PREDILECTION FOR FOXHOLES ON GUADALCANAL, PICKED OFF STILL ANOTHER.

WARD AND HAMILTON THEN ENTERED THE DUGOUT FROM EITHER ENTRANCE, TO

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BE MET BY FIRE FROM A JAP HIDING WITHIN. WARD FINISHED HIM OFF.

THE WHOLE BUSINESS TOOK ABOUT 15 MINUTES, WITH THE MARINE TEAM SUFFERING NARY A HURT. THEIR PRIZE--OVER AND ABOVE THE JAPS--WAS A GOODSIZED FIELD PIECE.

WARD, INCIDENTALLY, ENVIES HIS BROTHER, PAUL, WHO JOINED THE MARINES WITH HIM THREE YEARS AGO, AND HAS PARTICIPATED IN THREE OPERATIONS WITH THE RAIDERS. ALTHOUGH LACEY WAS ON THE 'CANAL, HE INSISTS HIS BROTHER HAS SEEN MUCH MORE ACTION THAN HIMSELF.

RW649PEW NM

PRECEDE ABOARD FLYING BOAT MARS ADVANCE, NOW RELEASED)

BY WILBUR SANDERS

PEARL HARBOR, JAN.23-(AP)-THE HUGE FLYING BOAT MARS, MAKING HER FIRST TRIP IN THE PACIFIC SERVICE, ARRIVED IN HAWAII TODAY FROM ALAMEDA, CALIF., AFTER A FLIGHT OF 15 HOURS AND NINE MINUTES.

SHE CARRIED A CREW OF 15, TWENTY PASSENGERS AND A CARGO OF 14,000 POUNDS. THE PLANE CIRCLED OVER PEARL HARBOR FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS BEFORE LANDING AT DAYLIGHT.

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THE ACTUAL FLYING TIME FROM CALIFORNIA WAS 13 HOURS AND 18 MINUTES. THE DISTANCE IS ABOUT 2,400 STATUTE MILES.

ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, COMMENTED THAT THE MARS WOULD HELP FILL A HOLE IN THE DEMAND FOR NEEDED AIR TRANSPORTATION.

GM518PCW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON (150)

GUADALCANAL, SOLOMONS, MONDAY, JAN 24-(AP)-TWO HEAVY AIR BLOWS AT JAPANESE AIRDROMES--BORPOP ON NEW IRELAND AND THE KARA AIRDROME ON SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE--HAVE RESULTED IN CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE, A NAVAL SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

MORE THAN 35 LIBERATORS HIT BORPOP FRIDAY, SCORING 130 HITS ON RUNWAYS, REVETMENTS AND ANTIAIRCRAFT GUN EMPLACEMENTS WITHOUT INTERCEPTION OR ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, AND ALL PLANES RETURNED.

MORE THAN 60-DIVE-AND TORPEDO BOMBERS ESCORTED BY MORE THAN 70 FIGHTER PLANES HIT KARA THE SAME DAY, LEAVING THE FIELD--WHICH PRESUMABLY WAS REPAIRED DURING RECENT RAINS--DEFINITELY UNSERVICEABLE. ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEAVY BUT THERE WAS NO INTERCEPTION AND ALL OUR PLANES RETURNED.

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ONE LIBERATOR BOMBED BUKA RUNWAY AND OTHER JAPANESE POSITIONS IN SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE. OUR GROUND FORCES ADVANCED 500 YARDS TO THE MOUTH OF THE TOROKINA RIVER ON BOUGAINVILLE WITHOUT OPPOSITION, AND P-T BOATS HARRIED THE ENEMY ON THE JABA RIVER OF SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE AND ON SALE ISLAND NEAR BUKA.

SJ740PPW

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, JAN. 24-(MONDAY)-(AP)-THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS AWARDED TO LTS.JOSEPH E.BERMAN (131 PENDAR ST) SUFFOLK, VA., AND RONALD D.BAGLEY (1178 WEST PHILADELPHIA ST.) INDIANA, PA., TODAY "FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT AND THE PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES IN NEW GUINEA."

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID BERMAN AND BAGLEY CONCEIVED AND BUILT

A TWO AND A HALF TON TRUCK WHICH COULD BE DISASSEMBLED FOR TRANSPORTATION BY AIR. SUCH A TRUCK WAS GREATLY NEEDED BY THE AIRBORNE ENGINEERS WHO FOLLOW CLOSELY BEHIND OUR TROOPS, BUILDING ADVANCE BASES FOR THE 5TH AIR FORCE.

THE CITATION SAID IN PART: "THEY WORKED OUT A METHOD OF DISASSEMBLING THE TRUCK, LOADING IT ON TWO TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, AND REASSEMBLING IT AT THE POINT NEEDED. EACH PROCESS REQUIRED ONLY AN HOUR."

GM826PCW NM

NEW DELHI, JAN. 23-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS, 2ND LT.FRED S.EVANS, BEN AVON, PA., AND FLIGHT OFFICER HOYT M.HENSLEY, STRONG CITY, OKLA., EACH WERE CREDITED WITH DOWNING A JAPANESE FIGHTER DURING AN ATTEMPTED RAID JAN. 18 ON BURMA-INDIA FRONTIER BASES, IS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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MQ447PEW

LINDSAY, ONT., JAN. 23-(AP)-FOUR AIRMEN FROM MALTON, ONT., WERE KILLED LATE SATURDAY WHEN THEIR ANSON PLANE CRASHED NEAR KINMOUNT, 30 MILES NORTH OF HERE. NO DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE, AND NAMES OF THE FLIERS WERE WITHHELD.

MQ945PEW

BOLIVIAN (280)

MONTEVIDEO, JAN.23-(AP)-DIPLOMATS SAID TODAY THEY BELIEVED THE UNITED STATES, BRAZIL, AND OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES WITHIN A FEW DAYS WOULD FOLLOW THE LEAD OF URUGUAY AND CUBA IN REFUSING DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIA, AND PERHAPS EXPLAIN THE "OUTSIDE INFLUENCES" SAID TO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN LAST MONTH'S COUP D'ETAT IN LA PAZ.

ARGENTINA, RULED BY A MILITARY CLIQUE WHICH SEIZED POWER LAST JUNE, IS THE ONLY AMERICAN NATION TO RECOGNIZE THE NEW BOLIVIAN REGIME, AND THERE HAVE BEEN CHARGES THAT ARGENTINE NATIONALISTS AND GERMAN AGENTS WERE INVOLVED IN THE BOLIVIAN COUP.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE SERRATO SAID YESTERDAY THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD WITHHOLD RECOGNITION "WHILE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES PERSIST." TODAY HE SAID CONSULAR RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WOULD NOT BE SUSPENDED UNLESS THE LA PAZ REGIME ATTEMPTED REPRISALS.

IN LA PAZ, FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE TAMAYO SAID BOLIVIA WAS CALMLY AWAITING THE MOMENT "WHEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WILL UNDERSTAND US AND WILL ADOPT AN ATTITUDE INSPIRED IN THE INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES THAT THEY WOULD CLAIM FOR THEMSELVES."

MEANWHILE THE MONTEVIDEO POLICE ANNOUNCED THAT ENRIQUE JURGES, SAID TO BE THE MAN WHO GAVE THE NEWSPAPER LA RAZON HERE A DOCUMENT CONCERNING NAZI ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA, HAD BEEN ARRESTED AS A NAZI AGENT.

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HE WAS DESCRIBED BY THE POLICE AS A KNOWN GERMAN AGENT WITH A RECORD IN ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY. HE WAS HELD INCOMMUNICADO.

THE DOCUMENT PUBLISHED RECENTLY BY LA RAZON PURPORTED TO CONTAIN INSTRUCTIONS TO NAZI AGENTS IN SOUTH AMERICAN TO SABOTAGE PAN-AMERICAN UNITY. LA RAZON SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE POLICE APPARENTLY DID NOT DOUBT THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

WHY AN ALLEGED GERMAN AGENT WOULD BE CIRCULATING SO-CALLED REVELATIONS OF NAZI ACTIVITIES HAS NOT BEEN EXPLAINED.

MJ507PEW

3024 — 12067

NEW YORK, JAN.23-(AP)-HENRY J.TAYLOR, SCRIPPS-HOWARD REPORTER JUST BACK FROM A TRIP TO MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD, SAID TONIGHT GERMANY KNEW SHE WAS LOSING THE WAR BUT WAS OUT TO STALL AND OPERATE DEFENSIVE ARMIES WHILE TRYING TO CREATE NEW POLITICAL CONDITIONS TO ALLOW HER "ONCE MORE TO ESCAPE."

TAYLOR ADDRESSED A NEWSPAPER WOMEN'S CLUB FORUM, "REPORT ON THE ENEMY NATIONS," WHICH HEARD SIGRID SCHULTZ, AUTHOR AND FORMER BERLIN CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DECLARE THAT KAISER WILHELM WAS DEPOSED AFTER THE LAST WAR TO GIVE GERMANY A "BREATHING SPELL" AND THAT THE NAZI GENERALS TODAY "WOULD BE WILLING TO SACRIFICE HITLER FOR THE SAME REASON."

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TAYLOR DEPLORED WHAT HE TERMED A LACK OF POLICY IN UNITED STATES FOREIGN RELATIONS AND SAID HE WOULD PREFER TO SEE THIS GOVERNMENT "HAVE A BAD POLICY IN SOME PLACES THAN TO HAVE NO POLICY AT ALL."

"THE MISSING LINK IN OUR POLICY, SAID TAYLOR, "IS THE FAILURE TO APPRECIATE THE IMPORTANCE OF TIME. UNLESS WE EXPECT TO LOSE THE POLITICAL WAR, WE SHOULD EITHER REVISE THE PERSONNEL OF THOSE IN THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR OUR POLITICAL COMMITMENTS XIX OR GIVE THE COMPETENT MEN IN THE GOVERNMENT A CHANCE TO MAKE BINDING COMMITMENTS — NOT TREATIES, BUT 'YES' OR 'NO' TO SOME OF THE THUGS WHO ARE TRYING TO JUMP ON OUR BANDWAGON."

MISS SCHULTZ SAID THE GERMANS SO FEARED RUSSIAN RETALIATION THAT THEY WOULD TRY FRANTICALLY TO BRING ABOUT A "NEGOTIATED PEACE" AS THE REDS APPROACH THEIR BORDER. SHE SAID THE WAR WOULD END WHEN THE GERMANS LEARN THEY CANNOT CREATE DISUNITY AMONG THE ALLIES.

LT. COMM. WILLIAM H. MC GOVERN OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, WHO HAS TRAVELED WIDELY IN JAPAN AND WHO WITNESSED THE NEW GEORGIA IT MKC

LT. COMM. WILLIAM H. MC GOVERN OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, WHO HAS TRAVELED WIDELY IN JAPAN AND WHO WITNESSED THE NEW GEORGIA INVASION AND OTHER SUCCESSFUL ALLIED SOUTH PACIFIC OPERATIONS, SAID THE JAPANESE WERE MORE NAZI IN IDEOLOGY THAN THE NAZIS OF GERMANY AND THAT "ONLY WITH OUR OWN PATRIOTISM CAN WE DEFEAT THE JAPANESE WITH THEIR FANATICAL REGARD FOR THE EMPEROR."

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MRS. OGDEN REID, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE VICE PRESIDENT, PRESIDED.

Z1253AEW

NEW YORK, JAN 23-(AP)-THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN FORCED BACK TO THE RAPIDO RIVER LINE ON THE "OLD" FIFTH ARMY FRONT BY SAVAGE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS EVEN WHILE ROADS LEADING NORTH TO ROME ARE LINED WITH WITHDRAWING GERMAN VEHICLES, FRANK GILLARD, BBC REPORTER AT THE FRONT, REPORTED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS.

GILLARD SAID THE GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE HAD BECOME HEAVIER THAN EVER AND THAT IN THE PAST 24 HOURS THE NAZIS HAD BEEN THROWING IN WAVE AFTER WAVE OF TROOPS IN ATTACK AFTER ATTACK.

"THE FORTUNES OF THE BATTLE CHANGE FROM HOUR TO HOUR," HE SAID. "IN SOME PLACES WE HAVE LOST GROUND AND SOME PLACES WE HAVE ADVANCED

OUR LINES. OUR BIGGEST GAIN HAS BEEN IN THE AREA IMMEDIATELY NORTHEAST OF CASSINO.

"OUR GREATEST LOSS WAS ALONG THE RAPIDO RIVER, WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE DRIVEN US BACK. THE RIVER LINE IS ONCE AGAIN THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE AMERICAN TROOPS AND THE ENEMY."

THE AMERICAN MAIN FORCE CROSSED THE RAPIDO YESTERDAY SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE AMPHIBIOUS LANDING 75 MILES NORTH OF THE BATTLE LINE.

THIS MORNING'S ALLIED COMMUNIQUE HAD REPORTED ENLARGEMENT OF THE RAPIDO RIVER BRIDGEHEAD.

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JAN 24 1944

1:00PM

Allies Consolidate Nettuno Beachhead, Nazis Counter-Attack on Cassino Front

TANKS, ARTILLERY BATTLE TO STEM INLAND ADVANCE

Hot Fight Rages for Control of Bridges over Canals.

KENNEDY

5TH ARMY PUSHED BACK

Americans Hurled Across Rapido River by Fierce Nazi Assault.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 24.—(AP) Small but determined German tank, artillery and infantry forces were disclosed tonight to have opened counter-attacks against the Allied beachheads south of Rome, where another Salerno-type battle may be in the making.

Even while the main divisions of the most powerful Nazi army ever massed in Italy lashed savagely at Allied positions along the old Fifth army front to the southeast, some of Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's combat teams opened a series of hot fights for canal bridges in the flatlands where British and American troops landed Saturday virtually unopposed.

Nazis Fight Desperately

The Germans battled all-out in an effort to repair the epic staff blunder that permitted American and British troops to land between their cross-Italy defense line and Rome.

The increasing fights at the canal crossings in the beachhead area gave quick point to a warning from the Allied commander in chief: "It is more than possible that you will see a repetition of Salerno over again."

News of the Nazi resistance at the bridges came in delayed dispatches written at the scene Sunday. They told of some bridges changing hands several times, with action still on a small scale, but decidedly vigorous.

The Bari radio in liberated southern Italy reported that Italian patriots had cut the important Rome-Cassino railway "at least temporarily," thus giving some aid to the Allied beachhead forces.

The Nazi High command evidently hoped to deal a devastating blow to Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces on the Cassino front and then to turn and smash the amphibious force back into the sea.

Troops Near Appian Way

It appeared to be a desperate gamble, as Allied landing troops were officially disclosed to have captured the port of Nettuno, 30 miles south of Rome, and to have driven four miles inland. This brought the Appian Way, main coastal highway between Rome and the Germans' southern front, within effective range of Allied artillery.

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander-in-chief for the Mediterranean, called the amphibious operation "classical" but warned that the Germans still might counter-attack with great ferocity, saying "it is more than possible that you will see a repetition of Salerno over again."

At an advanced headquarters in Italy, Gen. Wilson said the present beachheads, however, were much nearer to air cover and the main Allied forces than were those at Salerno and that as an alternative to counter-attack the Germans might content themselves with building up a series of "hedgehog" fortifications to protect their positions.

(The German radio reported Allied troops had been encountered northwest of Nettuno, somewhere between that port and the mouth of the Tiber river, 16 miles from the heart of Rome.

(The Morocco radio, quoting a German report, said tonight the Allies had captured Littoria, about 35 miles south of Rome and 12 miles due east of Nettuno. Littoria is the site of a great Rome airport. The broadcast, recorded by Reuters, was not confirmed by any other source.)

Crack Troops in Action

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring threw nine divisions, representing an estimated 100,000 men, against the Allies along a 30-mile line running from Sant' Elia, four miles northeast of Cassino, to the Tyrrhenian sea. Three of them were crack armored grenadier divisions, re-equipped and fresh after a long rest in the Rome area.

American trops who had crossed the Rapido river below Cassino on Saturday against stiff resistance bore the brunt of the Nazi hammer blow. So great were the German barrages laid on the river over which Yank engineers had thrown bridges that the greatest difficulty was encountered in moving supplies to American forces across the stream.

These troops, grappling at close range with the Germans entrenched in caves, pillboxes, and fortifications a few hundred yards from the river bank, fought desperately for hours until they ran out of ammunition. Then they were compelled to fall back across the river, and as they did so the Nazis opened a fierce counter-attack.

American rear guards, after spending their ammunition, held the charging Germans back at bayonet point while the greater part of the force withdrew to the east side of the Rapido. Reports from the front indicated that some of the grimmest fighting of the Italian campaign took place in this action.

French Troops Advance

In the coastal area the Germans waged other strong counter-attacks against bridgeheads the British have established across the Garigliano river, but failed to dislodge them. In the Sant' Elia sector some 25 miles inland they likewise smashed at the French, who, however, beat them back and made additional progress through the mountains.

The Allied command stated officially that these counter-attacks had cost the Nazis dearly and that heavy casualties continued to be inflicted.

The abandon with which the German command is flinging troops into the battle some 80 airline miles below Rome is an indication of the high stakes of the game—and possibly of German desperation.

The Allies likewise have taken a big gamble in landing in the Nettuno area, as there is a distance of perhaps 70 miles between the troops on the main front and those in the Nettuno region which must be taken before a junction can be established.

Beachhead Enlarged

Meanwhile, American and British troops south of Rome were taking full advantage of the absence of strong opposition there and were fanning out generally, adding to the length of their beachhead on both sides of Nettuno and penetrating farther inland.

The point where Allied vanguards last were reported is but eight miles across flat land from the town of Cisterna, an important junction point of the Appian way and a lateral road running to Nettuno. A main railway line to Rome also runs through the town, which was one of the centers of the great Pontine marsh reclamation project carried out by the Fascists.

On the basis of official information here, Allied troops are about 30 miles from the center of Rome. Since the start of the operation the Allied command has shown reluctance in making any announcements concering the position of landing troops. Much greater gains than those officially announced may have been made.

A German broadcast heard here said Allied forces were advancing from the Nettuno area toward Littoria, 12 miles due east of Nettuno. Such a push would take the Allies directly away from Rome, their main objective. The Nazi broadcast said no big battle had yet been joined in the landing region, but reported that in a minor clash an Allied reconnaissance party bound toward Littoria was halted by a German detail and compelled to dig in. At the same time a German broadcast to the German people said that "counter measures" were being taken to meet the thrust at Rome.

Harbor Installations Intact

Nettuno, apparent key point of the amphibious operation, is a small port of about 7,000 population, with an open anchorage off shore where deep draft vessels can be unloaded. It has an airfield, but there yet was no indication whether Allied planes had taken it over. The country thereabout is comparatively flat, lending itself to armored operations. Harbor installations were taken intact by the surprise Allied landing, and supplies were reported pouring ashore both at the town and on the long stretches of beach on either side. Front line dispatches said another coastal town had been taken, but its name was not given.

The whole situation had developed into a race to see if the landing force could straddle both the Appian way and the via Casilina, 10 miles farther inland, with sufficient strength to hold the Nazis when they lash back from the Cassino front.

It plainly was up to Fifth army troops on the Cassino front not only to absorb the present Nazi assault, but to retain enough strength to prevent the Germans from disengaging entirely and throwing all their power against the Allied beachhead.

(In London it was predicted that strong German counterattacks against the bridgehead would be launched within a week by Nazi forces drawn both from the south and from northern Italy.)

Allied air forces kept up their steady pounding of enemy communications, while fighters and fighter bombers maintained a ceaseless patrol of the battle front. American Spitfires intercepted a force of 50 to 60 Junkers, Heinkels and Messerschmitts as they attempted to bomb Allied ships off the beaches and shot down six Nazi bombers. The Nazis still were unable to challenge Allied air supremacy, and this weakness aloft promised to handicap them seriously in any effort to make a general movement of troops to meet the changed situation in Italy. Allied planes watched every highway like hawks.

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Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 24 (AP)—American and British troops, driving four miles inland, are less than 30 miles from Rome and have brought the Appian Way under shellfire from their long beachhead above the Pontine marshes, Allied headquarters announced today.

GALLAGHER

JAN 25 1944

(A United Nations broadcast from Algiers said Rome was now within Allied artillery range.)

But fighting with the fury of a cornered tiger, the German Tenth Army has gone over to the offensive on the whole Cassino front, 60 miles to the southeast. In a series of violent day and night counter-attacks the Germans threw the Americans back across the Rapido river.

Seek To Disrupt Front

"It is apparent that the German command hopes to disrupt the entire Fifth Army front to gain time to turn around and deal with the threat in their rear," said a military commentator at Allied headquarters.

The Americans had seized a bridgehead across the Rapido, three miles below Cassino, in conjunction with the Allied landings near Rome, but were immediately attacked by the Germans, who had been augmented by three divisions withdrawn from the Rome area only a few days ago.

Expand Bridgehead

As a result of the shift of German forces, the sea-borne forces at Nettuno were still expanding their miles-long bridgehead without meeting effective opposition, headquarters announced. American and British troops and supplies still are pouring ashore.

The Allies captured Nettuno, it was stated officially for the first time, and hold the coast for several miles both north and south of that small port.

This road, the main coastal highway between Rome and the Germans' southern front, is only 12 miles from the beaches, and the four-mile Allied advance placed the Americans and British within eight miles of the artery.

Within Warship Range

The road also was within range of the warships offshore.

(Heavy guns of battleships can shoot 20 miles. There was no elaboration of the Algiers broadcast that Rome was within artillery range. Guns ashore at this stage of the operations may be able to shoot no more than 10 miles, but the broadcast may have meant much longer-ranged artillery. "Artillery range," if used loosely, can mean up to 75 miles.

(Battleships off the mouth of the Tiber would be within shooting distance of the Italian capital.

Six Bombers Bagged

(The German communique admitted that no major opposition had yet been offered to the Allies at Nettuno, but declared one destroyer was sunk and a cruiser and two smaller naval craft were hit in German air attacks.)

The German air force still had not been able to give a battle over the bridge head and only four enemy planes were sighted there by Allied patrols all day yesterday. But American Spitfires intercepted a force of 50 to 60 Junkers, Heinkels and Messerschmitts which attempted to bomb ships off the beaches and shot down six Nazi bombers near Elba.

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Installations Intact

Nettuno was captured so quickly Saturday that the harbor installations were taken intact. Although the unloading capacity of this summer resort is small, as is that of the small harbor of Anzio to the north, long stretches of beach can be used to pour in supplies and reinforcements as at Salerno last September.

Besides Nettuno, one other coastline town has been captured, frontline dispatches reported, but its name was not given.

Get Heavy Equipment

The whole Italian situation had developed into a race to see if the Allied amphibious force can straddle the Appian Way and the Via Casilina, ten miles farther inland, with sufficient strength to meet the Germans when they turn around from the Cassino front.

The first men to swarm ashore were heavily laden with yellow grenades, bazookas and 81-millimeter shells, and they soon were followed by heavier gear.

Much depends on the Fifth Army troops along the land front to the south If they hold against furious German counter-assaults and have enough defensive strength left to press forward when the Germans attempt to disengage they could prevent them from throwing their full power into the attack on the beachhead.

The Germans aimed their thrusts at the British and French as well as the Americans all along the Gustav Line running through Cassino.

Heavy Toll Taken

Although the Americans were thrown back across the Rapido when their ammunition was exhausted, they exacted heavy casualties, held off a German followup at the point of the bayonet, and reoccupied strong positions on their own side of the river.

"The Americans engaged in hand-to-hand struggles right down to the river banks," a headquarters' commentator related.

The French in the mountains to the northeast stood firm.

British Regain Ridge

The British lost the ridge commanding Tufo, to the southwest, but regained it with a counter-attack. The main German thrust here was directed at Santi Como e Damiano ridge, near Castelforte, and the fighting was described as the hardest the British have encountered since they crossed the Garigliano.

"All the German assaults in this sector were costly failures," the commentator declared.

Allied air forces kept up their steady pounding of German communications throughout yesterday and fighters in great strength maintained a constant patrol of the battlefront. Eleven enemy aircraft were destroyed. Three Allied planes were missing.

Airfields Attacked

Heavy bombers attacked railway and road targets at Porto Civitanova, on the Adriatic coast below Ancona; at Siena, 115 miles northwest of Rome, and at Ceprano, 16 miles north of Cassino. Heavy bombers also hit an airfield at Rieti, 42 miles northeast of Rome.

Fighters and fighter-bombers concentrated on the lines of communication in the Fondi, Ceccano and Sezze areas inland from the new landing beaches and between Rome and the trans-Italy front.

Germans Tricked

Capitalizing on the shift of three highly mobile German divisions from the defense of Rome to the Cassino line, American and British troops moved inland swiftly.

It became more and more evident that the Allied high command had tricked the Germans into a highly vulnerable position.

Heavy attacks by American, British and French forces along the Fifth Army front lured the German Third, Twenty-ninth and Ninetieth Armored Grenadiers away from Rome last week. At the same time Allied air attacks blocked all railways into the capital from the north, hindering the advance of reserves to fill the gaps.

But there was every indication that the Germans, who have nine divisions (possibly 100,000 troops) in the awkward pocket below the Allied west coast landing area, would fight desperately to repair their tactical error.

Wilson Warns Of New Salerno South of Rome

MASSOCK

JAN 25 1944

Troops Racing to Fortify Nettuno Beach Against Counter-Attack, He Says

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Jan. 24 (AP).—General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson said today that Allied troops were racing to build up the Nettuno beachhead against expected German counter-attacks which might develop fighting as fierce as the Battle of Salerno.

The Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean told correspondents: "It is more than possible that you will see a repetition of Salerno over again."

"But we have this advantage," he added, "Salerno was much farther away from our air bases and main forces than we are today."

He said that 5th Army troops on the Southern front meanwhile were in a position to attempt a fresh crossing of the Rapido River, where they have withdrawn from west bank bridgeheads under a furious German counter-attack which has been costly to the enemy.

"With the enemy fighting very hard to hold his positions south of Rome," the general added, "much depends upon the weather which has been handicapping the British and American forces since yesterday."

As an alternative to a counter-attack on the Nettuno beachhead, Wilson said, the Germans may try to form a line of "hedgehog" fortifications behind their present line in the south, in order to prevent a break-through at their rear.

At any rate, Wilson described the design of Saturday's operation as "classical," the purpose being to draw and fix the enemy's main force and at the same time to strike his rear when he has sufficiently withdrawn.

"It looks as if that has been brought about," he said.

Wilson said that the Allies "have superiority" at the new beachhead, where they struck "to get away from two handicaps, weather and the terrain," which have been delaying drives up the roads to Rome.

Having surprised the Germans by the landings, he said, the 5th Army forces are "building up from the beachhead to strike as soon as possible.

"Given reasonable weather now, one hopes we may be able to use this superiority of materials—air force, tanks, weapons and all things necessary," he said.

Summarizing the results of the operation, Wilson said the Germans, owing to the surprise of the landings, "were not in a position to attack our beachhead during the first forty-eight hours, thereby giving us time to get ashore support weapons—which is something to be thankful for.

LEE WATCHES BRIDGE FIGHT

JAN 25 1944

Eyewitness Tells Of Fifth's Battle South Of Rome

By CLARK LEE

With the Fifth Army on a Beachhead South of Rome, Jan. 23 (AP—Delayed)—The Germans finally struck back against our beachhead this afternoon, attacking at several points of our lines along a canal.

Small-scale but vigorous fighting ensued, involving infantry, tanks and artillery.

The Germans gained some temporary successes as the battle seesawed back and forth across the canal, with both sides attempting to hold bridges.

Germans Attack Bridge

I watched the fighting in one half-mile-square area, where the Germans were attacking a bridge which we had taken, lost and then regained, while simultaneously we were attacking a bridge previously lost to the enemy.

In any weather this is perfect tank country, wide open, with gently rolling fields, and this action on a limited scale was apparently a feeling out of strength.

In one action two Germans tanks came down an open road heading a column of infantry-carrying vehicles. From a mile behind our side of the bridge our artillery fired and that attack was beaten off.

Two Fights Half-Mile Apart

Drizzling rain fell throughout the day. Control of the bridges across the canal will be essential to any major advance with tank support by us or to any German attempt to pierce our beachhead. Several paved main roads cross the canal in this section, with dirt roads at frequent intervals between.

As I watched the two fights for bridges a half-mile apart, another similar action was visible three miles away, where the Germans were attempting to come through a mine field we had laid yesterday and capture a bridge. Our artillery opened up, and our warships offshore also joined in, pouring heavy concentrations of fire just across the canal.

Fighting was still in progress at all three points as night fell.

Families Return To Towns

With their backs to the battle, Italian families have begun returning to coastal towns which the Germans had forced them to evacuate as military zones four months ago.

The Italians since have been living in farmhouses. They appeared well fed and cheered American troops.

The homes to which they are returning had been stripped by the Germans, but the majority of the buildings are undamaged.

Bridges Near Rome Raided

WHITEHEAD

27 U. S. Engineers Go Into Enemy Lines to Dynamite Spans

ON THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, Jan. 24 (AP).—First Lieutenant Robert Bangert, of Great Falls, Mont., led a squad of twenty-seven engineers on one of the most dangerous missions of this amphibious operation today.

They were selected to make a forced march into the enemy lines to dynamite bridges which the Germans might attempt to use to send in armor in a counter-attack.

Among Bangert's men were Corporal John Mangelsen, of Clinton, Iowa; Sergeant Lawrence E. Drescher, of Neillsville, Wis., and Private Julius Richter jr., of Greenwich, Conn.

By REYNOLDS PACKARD.

For the combined United States Press, Distributed by the Associated Press.

With American Amphibian Forces on the New Beachhead in Italy, Jan. 23 (Delayed)—Most doughboys and officers felt let down today as a result of the lack of fighting during this morning's landings.

These landings were carried out with unprecedented speed and the troops were ready for any eventuality. It was a terrific psychological experience preparing for several days and then, when the final moment came, there was no enemy.

Capt. Crowell B. Shelton of Billings, Mont., told me as we waded out knee deep in icy water to the shore from our Higgins boat: "I was never more set for a big fight for keeps than this morning."

Prepared For Worst.

Every soldier and officer was prepared to die in this operation which this afternoon seemed to have turned anti-climactic.

A few hours before disembarking from our LST, special religious services were held aboard ship, which most men attended. There were confessions and communion for Catholics and prayers for all. Then we climbed over the sides of our LST, down the cargo net into a Higgins boat for the run to the shore.

No broadsides of bullets, no bursts of mortars or shells were about us. Already tanks were beginning to roll up the beaches in record time and we were close behind the main assault force. Everything was blurred in the starlight, and even when the crescent-shaped moon came out and we could see better we wondered where was the opposition.

The LSTs continued like whales to spew their contents on the beaches—tanks, jeeps, trucks and artillery.

When the beachhead was won, combat engineers swiftly cleared away the mines and built carpet-like roads of heavy wire matting which were thrown across the sandy beaches through marshes until they reached the regular roads, including the Anzio to Rome highway.

As the day wore on, the Germans first made brief air raids and then started some shelling. They had been caught completely by surprise as otherwise they would certainly have counter-attacked before nightfall.

Counterblows Anticipated

London, Jan. 24 (AP) — Strong German counter-attacks against the Allies' Nettuno bridgehead in Italy, with forces drawn partly from the south and partly from northern reserves, must be expected within a week, it is believed in London.

Troop movements form the Fifth Army front would be risky for the Germans, however, in face of the fresh Allied ground drive there, and would be handicapped by the Nazis' own flooding of the Pontine marshes below Rome. The single good road through the center of that flooded area is above water level, but it can be cut by bombs.

Nazis and Fascists Leave Rome

Only Combat Chiefs Remain—Foe Reported Preparing Military Evacuation.

Madrid, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—German officials were reported streaming northward out of Rome today preparatory to military evacuation of the city should this be made necessary by the new Allied landings to the south.

Diplomatic advices from Rome said the Germans already had removed their Quartermaster Corps headquarters to Florence, approximately 140 miles northwest of Rome. The communications center for the German Army command was said to have been moved back to Chiusi, eighty-two miles above the Eternal City.

These advices declared that the main highway leading out of Rome was filled with the cars of both German and Italian Fascist authorities and added that only military functionaries concerned with the actual defense of the city were remaining behind.

All telephone service between Rome and the north was reported closed both to civilians and Italian officials on order of the Germans. Neutrals were permitted to send only the briefest diplomatic dispatches from Rome.

[An Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm quoted Swedish press reports from Switzerland as saying that the new Allied amphibious attack below Rome had inspired the populace in northern Italy to violent anti-German demonstrations. Two German officers were killed in Genoa, and the Nazis executed eight Italian youths in reprisal and imprisoned twenty more as hostages, these reports said.]

While it was evident that the Germans were deeply concerned over the latest developments in Italy, it also was apparent that they are nervous over the possibility that the Allies may launch their invasion of France—when it comes—with simultaneous attacks from the west and south.

Advices from southern France indicated the Nazis were hastening to complete elaborate defense preparations all along the coast from the Ypreness to Marseille and were taking great precautions to guard against surprise. German motor boats and planes were said to be patroling the coast night and day.

Meanwhile, border reports said the German Ambassador to Vichy had advised Marshal Petain that Hitler wanted the aged chief of State's personal assurance that he would not permit French forces to attack the Germans if the Allies land. Petain was said to have made no reply as yet.

SAFETY OF ROME IS UP TO NAZIS

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Will the Eternal City become a bloody battleground? The answer is up to the Germans. The attitude of the United States and of our Allies is simply this:

What happens in Rome will depend altogether upon the Nazis. If they get out, the Allies will go around. If the Germans make a stand in Rome, the Allies will have to attack them there.

PIRÆUS BOMBED

Cairo, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—R. A. F. heavy bombers set fires in the Piraeus harbor area in Greece Saturday night, a Middle East communique said today, and fighters and bombers striking at German supply routes in the Aegean have sunk three sailing ships since January 16 and damaged other vessels.

Two planes were lost in all operations, with the crew of one saved.

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Reds Cut Nazi Escape Route From Leningrad

LONG

Russians Sever Krasnogvardeisk-Narva Railway, Virtually Trapping 250,000 Germans Below Port

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Tito's Yugoslav Partisans in new battle with Axis troops... *Page 2*

London, *Tuesday*, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Red army smashed ahead seven miles yesterday to cut the only east-west escape line of an estimated 250,000 Germans pocketed southeast of Leningrad, and Moscow announced early today that "under threat of encirclement the Germans are retreating hastily, sustaining great losses in manpower and equipment."

Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's troops, who freed Leningrad from siege in an offensive launched January 14, struck to the southwest to cut the railway at a point between Krasnogvardeisk, 25 miles below Leningrad, and Narva on the Estonian border.

Another Red Army Gains

Sixty miles to the south another army, under Gen. K. A. Meretskov, raced to within 20 and 30 miles, respectively, of Batetskaya and Luga, secondary rail junctions through which the Germans must withdraw if they are to avoid disaster.

General Meretskov's army, based on fallen Novgorod, not only struck westward yesterday toward Batetskaya and Luga in an effort to close the lower end of the Leningrad trap, but also smashed along the western shore of Lake Ilmen to within 14 miles of Shimsk, a rail junction leading to the rear of German troops anchored at Staraya Russa below Lake Ilmen.

More than 3,000 Germans were killed in the Novgorod area, and 18 towns seized by the Russians.

2,300 Germans Killed

On the Leningrad front General Govorov's forces killed more than 2,300 Germans yesterday and swept through 40 tons and villages, including Pushkin (Tsarkoye Selo) and Pavlovsky (Slutsk), twin rail hubs 14 and 18 miles due south of Leningrad.

The broadcast-communique recorded by the Soviet monitor also dislosed that the Russians were within two miles of Krasnogvardeisk itself.

Pushkin and Pavlovsk control at least 12 lines running into Russia's second city, and Premier Stalin saluted the victory last night with an order of the day, and 124 of Mocow's victory cannon fired 12 salvoes.

Flank Attacks Made

The two junctions fell to Soviet frontal and flanking assaults which the communique said cracked German fortifications built since the early days of the German siege. The Germans then "started retreating in disorder," and the Russians swept in to find large quantities of abandoned guns and equipment, including long-range artillery which had shelled Leningrad.

Northwest of Tosno the Germans also were in "disordered retreat," the communique said, as the Russians drove to within seven miles of Tosno from that direction. On the east the Russians were within five miles of Tosno, eastern terminus of the railway to Narva.

The Soviet communique did not say where the Narva railway was cut, but it apparently occurred in the Smolkovo area, 40 miles southwest of Leningrad and 16 miles west-southwest of Krasnogvardeisk.

The Soviet formation which cut the railway wiped out 1,500 Germans, captured ten tanks, 27 guns, 60 trucks and other material, the bulletin said. In another area near Tosno 800 Germans were killed.

The bag of German prisoners was increasing steadily. Only last Friday the Russians said that in the first six days of the offensive Soviet troops had captured 4,000 Germans in the Leningrad sector and killed 40,000 for a total of 44,000 enemy casualties.

German troops still were counter-attacking savagely in the lower Ukraine to stave off another debacle at that end of the long Russian front. The communique said Soviet troops east of Vinnitsa, 20 miles from the Odessa-Warsaw line supplying German forces in the Dnieper bend, had repulsed heavy tank and infantry attacks.

Nazis Admit New Losses

That was the only other major action reported by Moscow after Sunday's disclosure that Gen. Konstantine Rokossovsky's lower White Russian army had stabbed through the Pripet marshes to within 30 miles of the old Polish frontier.

Berlin broadcasts acknowledged new German withdrawals in the face of heavy Russian attacks near Vitebsk, upper White Russian strongohld 320 miles south of Leningrad, and declared the Russians in the Dnieper bend again were striking out northwest of Kirovograd.

German broadcasts also reported that fresh Soviet troops had launched an attack against the town of Kerch at the eastern end of the Crimean peninsula, which for months has been sealed off by Red land armies. The day before Berlin had told of new Red army landings below Kerch.

Offensive Near Petsamo in Far North of Finland.

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Russian troops today captured the twin railway junctions of Pushkin and Pavlovsk, fourteen and eighteen miles south of Leningrad, to win control of most of the intricate rail network feeding into Russia's second city, Moscow announced tonight.

In an order of the day, Premier Stalin announced the capture of Pushkin, formerly Tsarskoye Selo, by a "skillful outflanking maneuver and resolute attack from the front," and also the fall of Pavlovsk, four miles beyond. "Both are large railway junctions and powerful strong points in the German defenses," it was set forth in the order, which was broadcast by the Moscow radio and picked up by the Soviet monitor here.

The two points are at the middle of a fifty-mile front below liberated Leningrad. Pavlovsk is about fifteen miles northwest of Tosno and the same distance northeast of Krasnogvardeisk, two junctions on the east-west railway to Narva, Estonia. Both of these latter junctions are meanwhile threatened with early

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Tosno, Railroad Town, Periled By Russians

CABLED

Moscow, Jan. 24 (AP)—Sweeping along both banks of the Volkhov river after wiping out a German bridgehead on the east bank, the Red army today was within ten miles of Chudovo in a drive which threatened to cut still another vital enemy rail line below Leningrad.

The Germans, whose communications are being systematically chopped up in various parts of the Leningrad front, still hold a narrow stretch of this line—the main Moscow-Leningrad line—between Chudovo and Tosno. Chudovo is about 75 miles southeast of Leningrad on the west side of the Volkhov.

Tosno Directly Periled

Russian troops also directly menaced the key rail junction of Tosno by advancing through Pustinka, ten miles southwest of Mga. A communique said the Germans were retreating in disorder from the tip of the Tosno salient.

The bulletin also told of continuing Russian successes in lower White Russia, with the Pripet marshes drive already past Simonovichi, 53 miles west of Mozyr.

Finn Front Action Reported

(Swedish dispatches from Berlin said the Reds had launched a surprise offensive on the far northern Finnish front, about 150 miles southeast of Petsamo. The Finnish communique, however, reported only routine patrol activity.

(In another univerified report, a Berlin broacast said heavy fighting was going on southeast of Kerch in the Crimea where Russian forces landed and drove inland. The broadcast said the new landing came simultaneously with attacks by Russians who already had established a bridgehead northeast of Kerch.)

Five Miles From Narva Line

The Russian communique said

Reds Capture Vital Junctions On Railway South of Leningrad

Pushkin and Pavlovsk Taken in Attack Just South of Leningrad.

NEW ATTACK ON CRIMEA BEGUN

LONG

Russians Reported Also Opening

capture by other units under Gen. Leonid A. Govorov and Gen. K. A. Meretskov.

Also tonight the German radio said that new Russian landing contingents have launched a direct attack against the city of Kerch in the Eastern Crimea.

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30.24 — 12065

forces advancing southwest of Leningrad in the Krasnoye Selo area had driven the Germans out of several localities, including Akalovo, 10 miles west of Krasnogvardeisk, and only five miles from a Nazi rail line running to Narva in Estonia.

Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's southern wing was nearing a junction with Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's northern flank in the depth of the Pinsky marshes, west of captured Lelchitsy, where some units have crossed the Ubort river and are heading for the Stviga and Gorin rivers.

Nazis Abandon Swamp

(To the north, a German broadcast said the Nazis had abandoned a swamp west of Novgorod.)

The Communist party newspaper *Pravda* reported a typical action whereby the Red army was capturing villages and towns on the northern front. It said the Soviets by-passed a town in strength, then closed in, with ski troops leading the way, breaking in from the rear.

The Leningrad area is alive with new building activity following the city's liberation from siege, *Pravda* said.

21 Nazi Planes Destroyed By Yanks in Daylight Raid

HERCHER

Heavy Bombers Sweep over Western Germany, Encounter Bad Weather.

LONDON, Jan. 24—(AP) American heavy bombers returned to their old hunting grounds in western Germany today, bombing unspecified targets while hundreds of medium and fighter bombers attacked the French invasion coast for the 23rd time in 25 days.

The heavy bomber raid into one of Germany's most productive industrial areas was supported by a strong escort of new far-ranging Mustang fighters as well as Thunderbolts and Lightnings.

21 Planes Shot Down

The escort and the heavy bombers destroyed 21 enemy planes, a communique announced, while the R.A.F. got three more off Holland. From all the day's operations, two heavy bombers, a fighter-bomber and ten fighters are missing. Nationalities were not specified in the bulletin. Of the 21 shot down in the U. S. A.A.F. sweep, the bombers were officially credited with two and the escort with 19.

The American raid on western Germany was carried out in bad weather and part of the bomber force which had been sent out was recalled.

A brief official announcement did not give details, but from a Flying Fortress station came a story of how one formation, hampered by clouds over its primary objective, managed to discover an important target farther north and destroyed it with an accurate salvo of several tons of bombs.

Crewmen declared their bombs struck right in the middle of the target "and really knocked it to pieces."

The Vichy radio located the bombing targets as a dozen localities in Normandie.

Bern Has Raid Alarm

Meanwhile, early tonight there was an air raid alarm in Bern, capital of neutral Switzerland, and the German DNB agency said "Anglo-Saxon aircraft flew over southwestern Danubia; bombs were dropped."

Sofia was identified in a DNB broadcast as a target. The Bulgarian capital, heavily damaged in previous raids, was reported to have been struck by Allied bombers at noon.

A few continental radio stations left the air tonight, indicating a possibility that the R.A.F.'s bombers might have braved a gale over Dover strait to execute another night mission.

The assault against military objectives in northern France—the nature of which never has been disclosed by the Allies but which the Germans have hinted were rocket gun emplacements—was begun an hour after sunrise by nearly 200 U. S. Marauders flying under escort.

A stream of Mosquitos, Mitchels, and Bostons, including French and Dutch squadrons, followed them to the bomb-pocked Pas de Calais area, and within another hour huge formations of Hurricanes, Typhoons, and fighter-bombers began pounding at other targets in the area.

In reporting a new raid on Sofia, the Germans said American bombers escorted by fighters attempted to attack the city but "anti-aircraft guns as well as German and Bulgarian fighters split them up before they reached the capital," and most of them jettisoned their bombs in open country, causing only slight damage in "surroundings of Sofia."

'Best Concentration Of Bombs'

"It was the best concentration of bombs I've seen," said Lieut. Carl Eckhardt, of Scotts Bluff, Neb., bombardier-navigator of a Marauder called "You Can't Miss It."

A British pilot patrolling the Dutch coast in a Typhoon fighter dove into a formation of 12 Messerschmitt 109's flying 50 feet above the water, and shot down three.

The day's raids followed night attacks into western Germany by RAF Mosquitos without loss.

Lands In Plowed Field

One heavy bomber returning from the day assaults made a forced landing in a plowed field near the Norfolk village of Shelfanger, narrowly missing some cottages, and taking the roof off a barn.

The plane burst into flames, but the crewmen—two of whom were killed—rendered the bomb load harmless, probably saving the entire village from destruction.

In the German raids on Britain January 21-22, it was officially announced tonight that 13 Nazi planes were shot down, making it the costliest raid to the enemy since May, 1941, when the same number was destroyed.

U. S. BOMBERS HIT TWO ZONES IN GERMANY

JAMESON

One Group of Fortresses Goes Scouting Till It Finds Perfect Target.

ASSIGNED OBJECTIVE CLOUDY

Other American Air Force Planes Join Daylight Assaults on North of France.

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London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Heavy bombers of the Eighth United States Air Force, with a full escort of Thunderbolts, Lightnings, Mustangs and Spitfires, by daylight today smashed at a number of military objectives in northern and western Germany, American headquarters announced.

One formation of Flying Fortresses went on an expedition to search out whatever targets presented themselves and wrecked an important objective in northern Germany with a salvo of several tons that left the spot covered with splashes of fire and smoke. This target, which was not identified in the announcement, was attacked when the primary objective—also unannounced—was found too well covered with clouds to permit of pinpoint bombing.

Unwilling to go home with the bombs still in the their bays, the formation cruised over a break in the clouds, spotted a good objective and 'hit it beautifully."

Took Foe by Surprise.

Lieut. Edward L. Skory of Chicago said: "I saw a cluster of my bombs land right in the middle of the target, and other planes laying them in the same place." By the time the Fortresses flew away, he added, huge columns of smoke were drifting skyward.

"All our bombs landed right in the middle of the place and really knocked it to pieces," said Sergt. Robert J. George of Hamilton, Ontario, a ball turret gunner. "When we left we would see lots of fire and smoke."

The surprised Nazi fighter and ground defenses got into action too late to cause the Americans much anxiety. Nine Nazi fighters were the most seen at any one time, and they found the circle of protective fighters too imposing to crack.

Attack Foe in France.

Earlier today large formations of American Marauders and medium bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked other military objectives in northern France by daylight after Mosquito bombers of the R. A. F. had made a night stab at western Germany without loss. The attack on the invasion coast of France was the twenty-third in the past twenty-five days.

British planes also laid mines in enemy waters, the Air Ministry said. The communique mentioned no other overnight operations, though a wide continental radio blackout and reports from Sweden had indicated previously that targets in southeastern Europe might have been under attack.

United States Marauders and R. A. F. medium bombers attacked military objectives in northern France in the sweeps today, it was said authoritatively. The bombers were escorted by R. A. F., Dominion and Allied fighting planes.

The day raiders took off shortly after dawn and headed in the direction of the Pas de Calais area in northern France, which was bombed by both British and American planes yesterday. Two Nazi air fields in France and Holland also were blasted in the raid yesterday in which more than 200 American Marauders bombed the French invasion coast area with 300 tons of explosives.

Nazi fighters offered little resistance. R. A. F. and New Zealand Typhoons and Hurricanes went down to 2,500 feet over Pas de Calais without challenge. American Thunderbolts swept over northern France, but the Nazis kept out of their way.

Throughout the day-long air activity, however, the Germans lost five planes. The Allies listed one Marauder and one fighter as missing.

American, British, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesian, Canadian and Norwegian flyers participated in yesterday's operations, either as attackers or escorts. The Norwegians downed three of the five German planes, the Southern Rhodesians one and the Americans one.

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NAZIS BATTLE TITO'S FORCES TO TAKE SENJ

LONDON, Jan. 24.—(AP) The Budapest radio said tonight that 25,000 Yugoslav Partisans had attempted to break from Bosnia into Serbia, where they were engaged by Axis troops, and that fierce fighting was in progress.

Earlier a communique broadcast from the headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) said the Germans in a desperate effort to capture Senj, a Croat coastal town 35 miles south of Fiume, were recklessly throwing men and material into the battle with Partisan forces.

Tito's communique said the Nazis had suffered heavy losses on an 18-mile battle front betwen Senj and Otocac.

A broadcast by the Hungarian News agency, reported by Reuters, quoted a dispatch from Zagreb as saying that Axis troops already had occupied Senj and had completed mopping up operations on Hvar island farther down the coast.

The Partisan communique said heavy fighting was continuing in western Bosnia at Mrkonjicgrad and in eastern Bosnia street fighting was raging in the town of Tuzla with the Germans putting up stiff resistance. Partisan troops were reported to have captured Gracanica and to have destroyed the Doboj-Tuzla railway line.

YUGOSLAVIAN BATTLE

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Yugoslav Partisan Headquarters announced today the Germans were recklessly throwing men and materials into a costly bid for Senj, a Croat coastal town thirty-five miles south of Fiume. Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) broadcast communique said heavy losses were being inflicted upon the invader along an eighteen-mile front between Senj and Otocac.

The Hungarian News Agency, in a broadcast heard by Reuters, quoted a Zagreb announcement that Senj already had been occupied by German and Croat troops and that mopping-up operations had been completed on Hvar Island farther down the coast.

The Yugoslav bulletin reported that heavy fighting continues in western Bosnia while street fighting is raging at Tuzla in eastern Bosnia. Occupation of Gracanica and destruction of a rail line by the Yugoslav troops also were announced.

Hope Of Solution In Red-Polish Row Seen

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London, Jan. 24 (AP)—The return of Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr to Moscow stirred hopes today for a solution of the Russian-Polish deadlock which appeared to center more on the exiled government in London than on the Soviet insistence on the Curzon line as a boundary.

The British Ambassador has been away from Moscow two months, spending most of his time in the United States. He put in a busy week in London talking to Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, the Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer. Kerr will take to the Kremlin the freshest British and United States views on the Polish situation as well as the *Pravda* "peace rumor" incident.

Representation Is Problem

The biggest problem is the exiled Polish government. The Russians are generally thought to want the London regime to take in representatives from the Union of Polish Patriots before entering any negotiations.

The Poles maintain they have gone as far as they can in offering to negotiate for one third of their country — the difference between the Curzon line and the 1939 frontier. They are said to fear that the removal of any London coalition government member would be only a starter, and that Moscow would make more demands.

While the Poles maintain they are not ready to accept the Curzon line, it is generally believed that differences could be solved if relations were reestablished between Moscow and the exiled government.

Nazis Fail To Split Allies, Pravda Says

London, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Russian newspaper *Pravda*, which published a Cairo-dated "rumor" a week ago about alleged British-German peace talks, declared today Hitler had failed in "all his political and diplomatic maneuvers" to destroy Allied unity.

A Moscow broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor quoted *Pravda* as saying:

"The Moscow and Teheran conferences are a splendid illustration of the bankruptcy of the Hitlerite calculations; they evidence the strengthening of a new unity between the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition."

Pravda's publication of the Cairo story prompted a quick and emphatic British foreign office denial.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Russia, who has been in London only a week, will return to Moscow as soon as possible, it was reported last night. He has conferred with Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

HITLER, QUISLING MEET IN SECRET

LONDON, Jan. 24—(AP) Hitler has held an important council of war at his secret neadquarters with Major Vidkun Quisling and other Nazi puppets in Norway, the German radio announced tonight in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

Reichs Commissar for Norway Josef Terboven and SS Lieut-Colonel Hans Heinrich, elite guard leader for Norway, were present.

Quisling was reported accompanied by Norwegian Minister Fuglesang, Jonas Lie, Norwegian Police Chief, and Alf Whist, Minister Without Portfolio.

"Number one questions regarding the European continent and the future of the Germanic peoples were discussed in the spirit of the coming struggle," the announcement said.

Meanwhile, Nazi apprehension of uprisings in the occupied countries once the Allies launch their invasion from the west was seen, too, in France where Pierre Laval, Vichy chief of government, placed Joseph Darnand in charge of all police in the country with instructions to keep order with an iron hand.

GOERING IN BULGARIA

LONDON, Jan. 24—(AP) Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering is in Bulgaria, according to a Swiss report to Reuters, and Moscow, which still maintains relations with that country, said chaos reigned in Sofia.

A Soviet broadcast, quoting a Tass dispatch from Istanbul, said the debris-strewn Bulgarian capital was a dead city with only three restaurants open and these serving only soup.

BRITISH GENERALS FLEE AXIS PRISONS

JAN 25 1944

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Three high ranking officers, Lieut.-Gen. Philip Neame, V. C., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard O'Connor and Air Marshal O. T. Boyd, were among thousands of British prisoners who escaped from Italian war camps after the Italian surrender last September, it was disclosed here today.

The generals were captured near Derna in 1941 and Marshal Boyd was taken after a forced landing in 1940. All were at a camp five miles from Florence when Italy surrendered, and all have since reached England. Details of their long journey were not disclosed.

"All I can say at present is that we were all three together and that it took us quite a time to get away," said Gen. Neame.

New Windows Protect 'Fort' Waist Gunners

London, Jan. 24 (AP)—Several thousand Flying Fortress waist gunners now will be able to blaze away at Germans from behind protective shatter-proof windows instead of through open ports, with gales and temperatures of 50 or 60 below which often freeze their hands.

Sealed windows have been developed through which the guns can be operated with no sacrifice of maneuverability.

Staff Augmented By Eisenhower

London, Jan. 24 (AP)—All United States forces in the European theater of operations will be under the command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who has assumed this post, in addition to his duties as supreme commander of the main Allied invasion forces.

Allied headquarters announced this yesterday and also disclosed that Eisenhower had named Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee his deputy United States commander in the European theater and had appointed Maj. Gen. W. B. Smith as his chief of staff.

To "Streamline" Headquarters

The announcement said that General Eisenhower's action in assuming command of United States forces was designed to "streamline" headquarters in order to free officers and enlisted men for field duty. Lee will act in all "appropriate cases" for Eisenhower.

Lee remains commanding general of the Services of Supply and will have other duties which cannot now be disclosed. Smith retains his post as chief of staff of the supreme headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

Col. Royal Lord, who perfected mobile pillboxes and the cable river-crossing device now used by the American army, has been appointed deputy chief of staff for the European theater, in addition to his duties as chief of staff of the Services of Supply.

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MOUNTBATTEN NAMES AIDES

Gen. Sir George Gifford And Lieut. Gen. Slim Given Posts

London, Jan. 24 (AP) — Two veteran British campaigners have been named to lead armies in the fight against the Japanese under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia command, the War Office announced today.

Gen. Sir George Gifford, 57, a veteran of more than 30 years in British colonial armies and the man credited with mobilizing West Africa, was appointed commander in chief of an army group under Mountbatten.

Gen. Slim To Lead 14th Army

Lieut. Gen. W. J. Slim, who fought under Gen. Sir Harold Alexander in the first Burma campaign, was named to lead the 14th Army in coming operations against the Japanese.

Slim, 52, has been in continuous service in East Africa, Iraq, Syria, Iran and Burma since 1940 and probably has seen as much service in command as any general in this war.

BRITONS GET PANTS CUFFS

Merchant Tailors Will Relax Rules About February 1

London, Jan. 24 (AP)—Trouser cuffs, double-breasted suits, pleats and extra pockets are coming back in Britain.

They may loom legally on men's suits after February 1, although the new "non-austerity" clothes may not be delivered before March 1, an official of the National Federation of Merchant Tailors said today.

The Board of Trade, which has kept Britishers cuffless since 1939, declined comment pending official answers to questioning at the next sitting of Commons.

No Change In U. S. Rules

In the United States, the cut of men's suits continues to follow the lines set by the War Production Board's L224 order of November, 1943, a WPB spokesman said, and no changes are anticipated at the moment.

Under the order, generally speaking, the following limitations prevail:

No cuffs unless there is sufficient material at the bottom of the trouser leg.

No vests with double-breasted suits.

No second pair of trousers with any suit.

No patch pockets on suit coats.

No yokes, pleats or tucks, real or simulated, on trousers or jacket coats.

Nazi's Escape Plot Reported

Stockholm, Jan. 24 (AP)—A Swedish girl who returned from Vienna recently told the newspaper *Allehanda* that the Gauleiter of Vienna, Baldur von Schirach, was rumored to have planned an escape to Switzerland, in the manner of Rudolf Hess' flight to England, but the project collapsed when the SS (Elite Guard) learned of it.

Schirach, former Hitler youth leader and a favorite of Hitler, was reportedly placed under guard, but retained his title of Gauleiter because of German fear that any outward change might reveal his dissatisfaction.

The Swedish girl, who spent nine months as a housemaid in Vienna and southern Austria, said the average Viennese had lost 30 pounds, due to the desperate food situation. A black market thrives, she added, with cigarettes selling as high as 20 cents apiece.

JAN 25 1944

Reports Pope Declined Proposals Of Germans

Stockholm, Jan. 24 (AP) — The newspaper *Aftontidninger* said in a dispatch from Zurich today that Pope Pius XII had declined renewed German proposals since the Allied landing south of Rome that he go to some city in Germany.

The German-controlled Scandinavian telegraph bureau said in a Rome dispatch that the Pope's guard has been strengthened since the landing, and that Vatican City's defenses have been put on a state of "greatest preparedness."

Stockholm, Tuesday, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Budapest correspondent of the Morgon Tidningen reported early today that Allied bomber squadrons flying in the direction of Austria had dropped bombs on two places in the vicinity of Zala-Egezeg in western Hungary.

Nazi Retreat On Baltic Predicted In Sweden

Stockholm, Tuesday, Jan. 25 (AP). A German military spokesman has forecast a Nazi retreat along the Baltic front, dispatches to the Swedish press said early today.

The spokesman said the retreat strategy and tactics of shortening the front as in the south "undoubtedly will characterize the northern front." He asserted the Germans could evacuate points along the northern front "without danger" because of the great depth of German defenses.

Bulgars Plan 'Elite Guards'

Bern, Jan. 24 (AP)—A powerful new gendarmerie, resembling Germany's storm troops and Elite Guard, will be formed in Bulgaria to suppress revolt, anti-Government demonstrations and sabotage, the Sofia radio has announced.

The new force, for which present army men, reserve officers and state policemen may be recruited for infantry, cavalry and motorized units, will be under the direction of Interior Minister Dotsche Christov, who thus will wield powers comparable to those of Heinrich Himmler in Germany.

Got Start As Nazis Arrived

The broadcast said the commander of the constabulary would be appointed by the Bulgarian Cabinet from the recommendations of Christov, a 49-year-old attorney who got his political start in Parliament when the Germans expanded into the Balkans.

A German broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors said that Bulgarian regional prefects from all parts of the country had been summoned to Sofia for a conference today with the warning that failure to attend would result in immediate dismissal and punishment. It also said officials of the Ministry of Public Works and "some other ministries" had received "civil mobilization orders."

Sofia Completely Evacuated

A Budapest dispatch said the evacuation of bombed Sofia could now be considered complete, and estimated that there were still thousands of dead in the ruins of the capital.

(A Budapest dispatch to the Swedish press said riots had occurred in Sofia.

(A Sofia broadcast heard by United States Government monitors said the 6 P. M. curfew had been extended indefinitely.)

SCORZA'S TRIAL OPENS

BERN, Jan. 24—(AP) The trial of Carlo Scorza, former secretary general of the Fascist party, has started in northern Italy, a Swiss Telegraphic agency dispatch from Rome said today.

Scorza is accused by the Nazi-controlled Fascist republican government of ignoring an order to mobilize blackshirt forces in the event Benito Mussolini failed to return from his July 25 audience with King Vittorio Emanuele.

Mussolini did not return and Marshal Pietro Badoglio succeeded him as premier.

Nazi Official Reported Nabbed

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 24 (AP). *La Suisse* reported, without confirmation, from the German frontier today that the German foreign press chief, Ernst Brauweiler had been arrested.

JAN 25 1944

Swiss to Call Up Youths of 19

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 24 (AP).—A great part of Switzerland's nineteen-year-old men will be called up for military training this year.

Bank Checks From U. S. A Headache to Soldiers

Cashing Them Is Tough Job; Army Money Order Advised

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Jan. 21 (Delayed) (AP).—"Money from home" doesn't mean so much to the average doughboy in Italy these days if it comes in the form of a check. Red Cross field directors say that in most cases the checks can't be cashed.

Even in North Africa, they say, the banks won't cash checks from the United States unless they are in duplicate. So if your soldier is there be sure to make out two checks exactly alike if you want to send him money.

Or better yet, send an Army Postoffice money order. That fills the bill in either theater and it's good for a year. If you can't get an A. P. O. money order and have to send one purchased in a domestic postoffice, be sure, if you can, that it will be delivered with fair promptness, because it can't be cashed over here after sixty days from the date you bought it.

Peter Hopes To Return And Fight For Country

Cairo, Jan. 24 (AP)—King Peter of the exile Yugoslav Government said in a statement previously unpublished outside Egypt that his "one desire" was to return to Yugoslavia and take an active part in fighting for the freedom of his country, it was disclosed today.

"Believe me, I am not a very happy young man despite the fact that I am fortunate enough to be living in comfort and security in Egypt," Peter said in one of the few interviews he has given since his arrival in Cairo last fall.

The interview appeared in a small French publication.

"My one desire is to go into battle at the side of my compatriots who are fighting against the enemy so valiantly and under such hard, desperate circumstances," he said.

"All I want is for the authorities who control my movements to allow me to take an active part in the liberation of the country in which I was born."

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FRENCH OFFICIALS TO MEET

ALGIERS, Jan. 24—(AP) Governors and other officials of French colonies throughout Africa are converging this week at Brazzaville, capital of French Equatorial Africa, for an eight-day conference on colonial political and economic policies which they hope France will adopt after the war.

CHINESE CAPTURE TOWN IN CAMPAIGN TO CLEAR BURMA

JAN 25 1944

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 — (AP) American-trained Chinese troops have captured Mingru Ga in their offensive across the Hukawng valley in northern Burma designed to clear the way for the new Ledo supply road into China, Allied southeast Asia headquarters announced today.

These troops under Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, armed with American weapons, have been on the offensive since Dec. 26 and are pushing the Japanese back toward Taihpa Ga, terminus of a road connecting with the main Burma highway system.

When the area is cleared of Japanese, American engineers intend to double lane the Ledo road through the steep hills and dense jungle to the old Burma road.

Some ten days ago the Chinese crossed the Tanai and Tarung rivers and are driving the Japanese slowly southeastward.

Today's communique declared that despite reinforcements brought up by the enemy, strong Japanese positions in the Taro area of north Burma also have been taken.

In the Bathedaung area of the Arakan front Japanese counter-attacks were repulsed. There the Allies have been engaged in bitter hand-to-hand fighting in their drive toward the Japanese-held port of Akyab.

United States and R.A.F. planes blasted anew at Japanese strong points in various points of Burma and returned without loss, the communique reported. The attacks included a raid on Prome by a strong force of escorted United States heavy and medium bombers.

Thoburn Wiant, Associated Press correspondent with the Chinese forces in the north Burma jungles, reported:

"I walked nine miles to an area where the Japanese and the Chinese were only 30 yards apart. Yet the opposing forces rarely see each other. They lie prone until they hear a branch crack or see the undergrowth move and then fire in that direction."

U. S.-Trained Chinese Units Take Mingru Ga

JAN 25 1944

New Delhi, Jan. 24 (AP) — Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's American-trained Chinese forces have captured Mingru Ga in their drive toward Taipha Ga, in the Hukwang Valley of North Burma, an Allied Southeast Asia headquarters' communique announced today.

Chinese Clearing Jap Patrols

The bulletin said that a strong Japanese position in the Taro area of the same front was also taken, despite enemy reinforcements.

The Chinese have been engaged in clearing Japanese patrols from the new Lido road to China in their advance eastward across north Burma.

U. S. And RAF Blast Foe

The communique also said that strong Japanese counter-attacks in the Buthedaung area on the Burmes west coast had been thrown back. The Allies have been expanding their toehold here in bitter hand-to-hand fighting in a drive aimed toward Akyab.

United States and RAF planes continued to blast the Japanese in Burma, the communique said.

Prome Is Pounded

A strong force of escorted United States heavy and medium bombers pounded Prome Saturday, the heavies attacking a hutted camp while the mediums concentrated on the railway yards.

In the upper Chindwin area RAF dive bombers attacked an enemy camp while fighters struck at rail bridges and locomotives on a line near Mogaung.

Two Steamers Damaged

RAF fighters damaged two steamers and more than 40 other craft in sweeps along the Irrawaddy and waterways of the Mayu peninsula. RAF heavy bombers started large fires at Meiktila, south of Mandalay, last Friday night.

The raids were carried out without loss.

51 JAP FIGHTERS DOWNED IN RAIDS OVER TWO BASES

EUNSON

Wewak, Rabaul Blasted at Cost of 11 Allied Planes.

AUSSIES CUT OFF FOE

Patrols on New Britain Widen American Hold on Borgen Bay.

JAN 25 1944

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Tuesday, Jan. 25.—(AP) Hundreds of Allied planes, swarming over Japan's two key southwest Pacific air strongholds of Wewak and Rabaul, scored their biggest triumph of 1944 by shooting down at least 51 and probably 65 Nipponese planes Saturday and Sunday.

The sky triumphs, which were announced by headquarters today and were tied in with destructive bombings of those bases, raised well above 300 the total of enemy plane losses this month in the south, southwest and central Pacific.

100 Planes Hit Rabaul

More than 100 American planes from Solomons bases gave Rabaul, on the northeastern end of New Britain, its 27th bombing of the past 33 days Saturday afternoon.

A large flight of Mitchells, escorted by Corsairs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings, smashed Lakunai's runway and revetments.

Seventy Japanese planes intercepted. Eighteen are known to have been shot down and two others were listed as probables. Six American planes were lost, with the pilot of one Lightning saved.

Saturday night, south Pacific Liberators and Mitchells returned to Rabaul and, flying into intense anti-aircraft fire as many searchlights fingered the sky, started huge fires. Smoke rose 3,000 feet and the flames were visible for 75 miles.

Sunday, the southwest Pacific's Fifth airforce sent a big force of Liberators, protected by Lightnings, Kittyhawks and Thunderbolts, up the northeast coast of New Guinea against Wewak to attack anti-aircraft positions at Cape Moren and Boram.

Japs Attack Bombers

The Liberators were attacked at 19,000 feet by units of an intercepting force of 50 Japanese fighters

The bombers, busy spilling 105 tons of bombs which silenced 18 gun positions, shot down 12 of the Nipponese. Gunners of the big four-engined raiders also were credited with eight probables.

The escorting fighters whirled into the interceptors and got at least 21. Four additional planes probably were downed.

Five of the raiders were lost. A few days ago, Allied fighters had to taunt the Japanese into rising to battle over Wewak but when Sunday's raiders arrived the enemy force was waiting at 30,000 feet.

Thirteen Allied planes in all were lost in the Wewak and Rabaul operations, two failing to return from the Rabaul Saturday night attack. That made the officially acknowledged Allied air losses this month in the south, southwest and central Pacific more than 80, with 50 of these occurring at Rabaul.

Aussies Trap Japs

In New Guinea's Ramu valley, where an Australian force opened a drive Friday aimed at the enemy coastal base of Madang, 40 miles to the north of them, headquarters reported that Japanese in one area were cut off from retreat except down a precipitous mountain side.

The Aussies have taken positions on Shaggy ridge from Protherio to Kankiryo and hold all ridge trails in the area. Enemy field guns and considerable ammunition were captured. The more immediate objective of the drive appears to be Bogadjim, a strong defense outpost for Madang and some 20 miles from the Australian positions.

Sunday night Liberator bombers ranging over the Bismarck sea near Kavieng, New Ireland, spotted two ships and caused bomb damage to a 7,000-ton Japanese freighter. The second ship, believed to have been a destroyer, fired at the bombers.

On the western end of New Britain, American patrols of the invasion force which have held a widening beachhead at Borgen bay since last Dec. 26, pushed into enemy territory Sunday aided by Boston attack planes which started a large fire.

At another American beachhead at Arawe, on the southwest coast of New Britain, six Japanese planes before dawn Sunday dropped 26 bombs and strafed our positions, causing some casualties.

Aircraft Worker Finds Magnuson's Suitcase

JAN 25 1944

Vancouver, Jan. 24 (AP)—An aircraft worker who saw a suitcase fall from a passing automobile solved the mystery of Representative Warren D. Magnuson's missing luggage today.

Richard Benner, Boeing aircraft employe, took to the police the valise which the Washington Democrat had reported stolen from his machine here Wednesday.

Magnuson had said it contained important documents, some of a confidential nature, and that police here were investigating the possibility enemy agents were responsible for its disappearance.

Benner said he took the suitcase home and kept it until today, when he heard of Magnuson's statement.

REPORTER FLEES NAZI PRISON CAMP

JAN 25 1944

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—(AP) A smuggled dispatch received by International News Service today indicated that Lowell Bennett, 24-year-old war correspondent, escaped from a German prison camp in December.

The dispatch, signed by Bennett, described his descent by paracute when the big British bomber which carried him on a raid against Berlin, Dec. 2, was hit by anti-aircraft and burst into flames.

A letter was received in London from Bennett last Friday disclosing he was alive and well but a prisoner of war. The letter was written Dec. 11. Twelve days later, apparently, Bennett wrote his dispatch and succeeded in having it sent to New York. It told of his escapte from a prison camp near Berlin during a transfer and described him as hiding "somewhere inside Nazi Europe."

Bennett is a resident of South Orange, N. J.

JAN 25 1944

Rome-Cassino Line Is Cut By Italians

New York, Jan. 24 (AP)—Italian patriots have at least temporarily cut the Rome-Cassino railroad, a Nazi supply line, near the scene of the new Allied landings south of Rome, the Bari radio said tonight.

The Italian domestic broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said anti-Nazi patriots had intensified their activities since the Allied forces seized the beachheads.

Himmler Tour Reported

New York, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Moscow radio, in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission, quoted a report from Stockholm today as saying that Gestapo Chieftain Heinrich Himmler had arrived in the German-occupied Baltic States on an inspection tour.

Himmler was accompanied by officers of the Gestapo and Elite Guard, said the broadcast.

Have Hitler Hoist Rayon Hose, Woman Suggests

New York, Jan. 24 (AP)—A "blow below the belt," rayon interests said today in reply to a Mississippi woman who suggested that a fit punishment for Hitler would be to force him to wear rayon stockings and pull them up every time they drooped.

She made the suggestion in a how-to-handle-Hitler contest.

Alice Ten Eyck, a merchandising stylist, said in rebuttal that the rayon industry could make stronger and better-wearing stockings but that the necessary machinery now was turning out rayon for war articles—bomber tires, parachutes and tow-targets.

The stylist said that after the war high-strength rayon stockings matching the American woman's idea of beauty and performance would be on the market.

"Just wait and see," she said.

Greeks Dead By Hunger Estimated At 900,000

New York, Jan. 24 (AP)—Joseph Besso, special envoy of the Greek Government in exile estimated today that 900,000 of his people have died as a result of "an imposed starvation" and that of the 8,000,000 remaining, 2,000,000 suffer from malaria and more than 1,500,000 have contracted tuberculosis.

Besso is in this country to discuss Greek rehabilitation problems with American Government officials.

Russia Turns Down Hull's Aid, Berlin Says

New York, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Berlin radio today quoted the Stockholm newspaper *Tidningen* as saying the Soviet Government had refused the offer of Secretary Hull to assist in restoring relations between Russia and the Polish Government in exile.

There was no Allied confirmation of the enemy broadcast, heard here by NBG.

JAN 25 1944

King Mihai Reported To Be Improving

New York, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Berlin radio quoted a Bucharest bulletin today as saying that King Mihai of Rumania was making satisfactory progress after undergoing an operation Saturday.

The young King spent a quiet night and his condition is excellent, said the broadcast, reported by United States Government monitors.

Previous Axis reports disagreed as to the nature of the operation, but the German news agency DNB said today it was for hernia.

Tokyo Reports Hongkong Bombed

New York, Jan. 24 (AP)—A formation of nine United States Liberator bombers, escorted by 15 P-40 fighters, attacked Hongkong yesterday and another formation of 12 Liberators raided Taroa Island in the Marshall group, the Tokyo radio said today.

The broadcast, recorded by the United States Government monitors, said Japanese fighters shot

down three of the American raiders over Hongkong and three more over Taroa.

As usual, the Japanese asserted that the raids had caused "no damage."

There was no immediate report of any operations over Hongkong or Taroa from United States sources.

ANZACS MENACE NEW GUINEA FOE

Japs Are Routed 25 Miles From Main Base.

JAN 25 1944

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Australian troops who had fought Rommel in Africa are drawing victoriously nearer Bogadjim, the south door to the big Japanese base of Madang, New Guinea. Marking the climax of a year-long drive up inland from Buna, the Australians sent the Japanese fleeing in panic from the Faria River headwaters—less than twenty-five miles south of Bogadjim—Gen. MacArthur's communique said today. Outflanked in a vicious onslaught across quagmires and up almost perpendicular and hotly defended heights, the Japanese abandoned 100 dead in their hasty retreat.

From Bogadjim, the finest surfaced highway in the whole region offers a quick trip north to Madang, only fifteen air line miles distant. Allied bombers and fighters which helped soften the Japanese Faria positions pounded anew at this Japanese thoroughfare, the communique said.

Heavy Air Attacks.

Meanwhile a flight of more than thirty-five Liberator bombers pulverized much of Borpop Airdrome which helps guard the foe's big shipping base at Rabaul, New Britain, and their ninety-five tons of concentrated explosives left 130 craters in runways, revetments and anti-aircraft positions.

Kara airdrome near Kahili on southern Bougainville, in the Solomons, another possible hindrance to complete neutralization of Rabaul, also was hit—by more than sixty torpedo and divebombers, escorted by more than seventy fighters. Neither raid drew any air opposition and all planes returned.

Allied air blows also fell on the Buka area of northern Bougainville; Gasmata, New Britain, 200 miles southwest of Rabaul; Kavieng, in northern New Ireland; several northwest New Guinea coastal bases; the Admiralty Islands, farther north; Dutch Timor, 400 miles northwest of Darwin, Australia, and Halmahera in the Moluccas, 900 miles northwest of Darwin—the longest northward hop to date in the southwest Pacific war. In the Admiralty Islands raid, a 2,500-ton freighter was left aflame and listing; in the Tanga Islands, north of Borpop, a small vessel was sunk, and in Hansa Bay, New Guinea, a 1,000-ton fuel freighter was blown up.

Nine Raids on Marshalls

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 24 (AP).—Seventh Army Air Force and Navy bombers ranged over the Japanese-held Marshall Islands Jan. 22 and 23, striking at six separate atolls in nine raids—the most widespread bombing of those enemy bases since the Allied central Pacific offensive opened in mid-November — the Navy said today.

APPLE

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed five enemy ships were damaged, including one large cargo ship. Six Japanese planes were shot down and ground installations heavily strafed and bombed in nine different missions against eight targets.

Six atolls struck Saturday were the most ever raided in a single day. A total of eighty-five Japanese fighters attempted to intercept the bombers but the Americans suffered no plane losses except on one mission, on which losses were described as "small."

Six Japanese planes were shot down, six more possibly destroyed and eight damaged, in the eighteenth consecutive daily aerial blow at the Marshalls.

Two new targets, Kaven Island, in the Maloelap atoll, and the Ailinglapalap atoll between Jaluit and Kwajalein, were hit for the first time.

At Kaven, ground installations were bombed and strafed at midday by Army medium bombers. Twenty-five enemy fighters intercepted. Two were shot down and a third crippled, with "small" loss to the raiders. Navy search planes bombed two small vessels at Ailinglapalap Jan. 22 without loss. One of the vessels apparently had been beached.

Wotje was raided at the same time at Kaven by medium bombers which damaged a cargo ship and a small oiler. Airdrome installations also were bombed and strafed.

Liberators and navy search Venturas scored bomb hits on installations at a seaplane base and in a cantonment at Emidj (Imieji) island in Jaluit atoll Saturday afternoon. Enemy fighters failed to appear.

Mili atoll and Rio island in Kwajalein atoll were hit by army heavy bombers that evening. Airfield facilities were bombed and several grounded bombers damaged at Roi. When more than a dozen enemy fighters attacked, gunners on the American bombers shot down one, possibly four others, and damaged three more without loss to our planes.

Cantonment Area Hit

Bombers hit the cantonment area at Mili. No fighter or anti-aircraft opposition was reported this time from this oft-hammered base, nearest of the Marshalls to the American-held Gilbert Islands.

Near Kwajalein January 23 navy search planes bombed and severely damaged a large cargo ship. Again we suffered no losses.

Fifty enemy fighters were encountered at Taroa in Maloelap atoll in two raids by army Mitchell bombers at midday Sunday, with 25 attacking each strike.

Three Jap fighters were shot down, two others believed downed and four were damaged. Damage to American planes was reported "slight."

In both Taroa raids airdrome facilities were bombed and machine-gunned and a number of small craft strafed.

FLYING BOAT MARS IN PACIFIC SERVICE

Pearl Harbor, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The flying boat Mars, world's largest aircraft now in United States Navy service, brought twenty passengers and 14,000 pounds of cargo from San Francisco Bay to Pearl Harbor in thirteen hours and eighteen minutes yesterday. That's averaging 185 miles per hour for the approximately 2,400 statute miles which the plane spanned to end its first flight in the Pacific war theater yesterday.

The plane, skippered by Lieut.-Commander William A. Coney of Baltimore, Md., didn't alight immediately upon arriving over Pearl Harbor ,but circled for nearly two hours awaiting daylight.

To the fifteen men who make up its crew—and nine of them have been with the Mars a year and a half—the thirty-seven-ton flying boat isn't merely an oversize boxcar with wings, although it does weigh nearly seventy-five tons when loaded and has the space of a fifteen-room house.

"She's a great ship," W. H. Perry of Baltimore, naval inspector, said proudly. "The Navy has ordered twenty more."

The Navy took over the Mars last Thanksgiving Day, and after completion of her trip here Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, said that the ship would help fill the need for air transportation, and that there would be use for every plane sent out here.

The Mars's time to Honolulu bettered her 160-mile per hour average made on a 4,375-mile trip recently from Patuxent River, Md., to Natal, Brazil, when she carried vital cargo for the Navy.

Australia to Join I. L. O. Talks

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Australian cabinet has decided to send representatives of employers, employees and the government to the forthcoming conference of the International Labor Office in Philadelphia, it was announced today. The delegates have yet to be selected.

U. S. NAVAL FLYERS RAID KURILE ISLE

An Aleutian Base, Jan. 23 (Delayed).—(A. P.).—For four nights running Navy flyers raided Japanese installations on Paramushiro without loss of a plane. Extent of damage done was not disclosed.

The report by Commodore Leslie E. Gehres, commanding Fleet Air Wing 4, came soon after he was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work in blocking the Japanese thrust at Alaska and driving them from the Aleutians. The decoration was presented by Vice-Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, commander of the North Pacific.

The Japanese have a naval base on Paramushiro Island, which is in the northern Kurile Island chain. Army bombers attacked this base both in August and September last year.

FOREIGN POLICY SHIFT HINTED BY ARGENTINA

JAN 25 1944

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 24—(AP) Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert confessed today with U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour, British Ambassador Sir David Victory Kelly and the German charge d'affairs, Erich Otto Meynen, and later promised correspondents "important news" tomorrow.

The general belief was that Argentina was planning a change in her foreign policy in an important reapproachment move toward the United States.

Argentina is the only western hemisphere nation still maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis.

The British ambassador came from his summer home in the country to confer with Gilbert.

Bolivian Junta Hostile to Allies, Says U. S., Refusing Recognition

JAN 25 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP) The United States flatly refused today to recognize Bolivia's revolution junta, charging that it is linked with a widespread plot to undermine the Allied war effort in the western hemisphere.

The Bolivian coup was only "one act committed by a general subversive movement" hostile to the Allied cause, said a statement issued by the State department. United States Ambassador Piere Boal was ordered to return home from La Paz, Bolivian capital.

The statement made a distinction between what it called "the revolutionary junta at La Paz" and the people of Bolivia, whom it classified with the "freedom-loving people of the western hemisphere."

The implication was that when the Bolivian people succeed in getting into power a government more representative of themselves American recognition will be extended immediately.

For the time being, economic sanctions or other positive measures designed to put the Bolivian regime further on an international hot spot are not being undertaken, but they remain available to this and cooperating American governments for use if necessary.

Thus commercial relations between the United States and Bolivia, which sells about half its tin output to this country and the rest to Britain, are as normal as they have been since the regime headed by Major Gualberto Villarroel as president seized power Dec. 20.

In the absence of Ambassador Boal, 48, who has been in La Paz since March, 1942, American interests will be looked after by Robert Forbes Woodward, who has been a secretary and consul at the embassy in La Paz.

The statement on Bolivia unexpectedly contained no reference to Argentina, which has been ruled since last June by a revolutionary government that is recognized by the United States.

The omission is possibly very significant. Informed diplomats had expected that when the non-recognition policy was announced with respect to Bolivia it would link the Argentine government with the forces which brought about the Bolivian revolution. It had also been expected that some economic action would be taken with respect to Argentine. The fact that neither development was forthcoming today indicated a possible change in this government's attitude toward Argentina, which further suggested that Argentina might be about to redirect its own foreign relations.

VENEZUELA BREAKS TIES WITH BOLIVIA

JAN 25 1944

Caracas, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Venezuela announced today that it would not recognize the new Villarroel regime in Bolivia, and ordered its Charge d'Affaires to return to Caracas.

A Government statement said that the Bolivian regime, established through a coup d'etat, resulted from influences inimical to the causes which the United Nations and their associates are defending.

Cuba and Uruguay announced on Saturday they would not recognize the new Bolivian government.

Brazil Links Profit Tax To Post-War Conversions

Vargas Signs Law Providing Industrial Reserve Fund

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 24 (AP).—A combined excess profits tax and industrial reconversion reserve law was signed today by President Getulio Vargas, retroactive through 1943.

As detailed by the government the law sets up levies ranging from 20 per cent on profits deemed less than 100 per cent above normal, to 50 per cent of profits adjudged more than 300 per cent above normal.

Taxpayers would have a choice of paying the assessment or depositing double that amount with the Bank of Brazil in the form of "deposits of guarantee" or "equipping certificates," each bearing 3 per cent interest. This would serve the dual purpose of taking money out of circulation—a move against inflation—and providing funds for post-war industrial expansion.

Brazil Withholds Recognition

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 24 — (AP) Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha said today in a written statement that, in view of information exchanged by the American governments, he could not advise that Brazil establish diplomatic relations with the Bolivian junta.

HALIFAX FAVORS FIRM TIES AMONG BRITISH NATIONS

JAN 25 1944

TORONTO, Jan. 24—(AP) Halifax called tonight for a closer post-war linking of the British commonwealth of nations to make up together one of the world's four-

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great powers.

Saying that the tiny United Kingdom "could hardly claim equal partnership" with giants like the United States, Russia and China, the British ambassador to the United States thus specified "the need as I see it:"

"If in the future Britain is to play her part, without assuming burdens greater than she can support, she must have behind her in peace the same strength that has sustained her in this war.

Would Be Fourth Power

"Not Great Britain only, but the British commonwealth and empire must be the fourth power in that group upon which, under Providence, the peace of the world will henceforth depend."

Lord Halifax spoke at the centenary dinner of the Toronto Board of Trade and he devoted much of his speech to Canada's progress to its status of "complete equality" with Great Britain.

The dominions, he recalled, swiftly followed the mother country into war in 1939 although "in fact as well as in theory, they were entirely uncommitted." Lord Halifax offered as the best proof of this independence that "Eire pursued, and still pursues today, a policy of abstention and neutrality."

"When the history of these fateful days is written," he continued, "I do not doubt that the unshaken staunchness of the commonwealth will be recognized as a decisive factor. If once again Britain was a bulwark for the cause of men, it was because she was so stoutly buttressed."

Common Policy Needed

Looking ahead, he called for "a common foreign policy expressed not by a single voice but by the unison of many." He continued:

"I suggest that in the years of peace it was a weakness, which we should try to cure, that the weight of decision on many problems of defense was not more widely shared.

"That in fact all the dominions save one entered the war with us is not sufficient answer.

"The magnificent response of the dominions in 1939 was not, thank God, too late to save the cause for which the commonwealth and empire stood and stands; but there is a real sense in which it was too late to save the peace.

"On September 3, 1939, the dominions were faced with a dilemma x x x either they must confirm a policy which they had had only partial share in framing, or they must stand aside and see the unity of the commonwealth broken, perhaps fatally and forever.

"It did not take them long to choose, and with one exception they chose war. But the dilemma was there, and having occurred twice in twenty-five years, it may occur again."

POLICE LACK REPORT ON MAGNUSON THEFT

JAN 25 1944

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 24—(Canadian Press)—City police, provincial British Columbia police and Federal Royal Canadian Mounted police said today they had received no notification of a theft which Rep. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) reported in Seattle had occurred while he was in Vancouver last Wednesday.

Magnuson said numerous documents including a confidential communication from Navy Secretary Knox to Vice-Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, commander of the northwest sea frontier, had been stolen from his car. He asserted that picked men from British Columbia police agencies were investigating the possibility enemy agents were responsible.

JAN 25 1944

Harmon Home on Leave, Tells of 'Chuting into Lake

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — (AP) It took Tommy Harmon just a few minutes to shoot down two Zeros and lose his own plane and half his pants, but 32 days to get back to his base from the Chinese lake into which he parachuted.

Telling about the experience today at a press conference, the former football star, now an air forces lieutenant and a P-38 fighter pilot, went into detail about the air battle over the Kiukiang docks and warehouses on Oct. 30.

But about his escape, he wouldn't say a word—not even to identify the lake. "It would just mean reprisals by the Japanese, and maybe put a rope around some other pilot's neck."

Eight U. S. Planes

The mission began, said Harmon, with four P-38's going out to dive-bomb the target, and four more flying top cover. There was no indication of trouble ahead. Capt. Lowden Enslen of Springfield, Mo., squadron commander, led the attack.

"I was flying Tail-End Charlie for the top cover men," Harmon related. "We were just about at the rendezvous point with the dive-bombers when (Captain) Bob Schultz (of Sandusky, O.), leading the top cover, suddenly called 'six Zeros at three o'clock.'

"Well, the moment anybody calls out, you automatically look all around. I started looking and when I cocked up at my left wing, I saw six more, so I called 'Six Zeros at nine o'clock.'

"The dive-bombers were just starting their run when the Zeros hit. It was one beautiful trap—they had been tipped off before we came in.

"Schultz and his wingman, and my lead man, went into the six Zeros ahead. I turned into the sixth behind me. We estimated there were something more than 20 Zeros in the sky. The dive-bombers got jumped, and they got four of us. It would have been one of the most successful missions we ever had but for the fact that Enslen was killed. He and (Second Lieutenant Steuart) Rea had demolished the rice godowns just before he was hit.

Tackles Six Zeros

"When I turned back into those Zeros, I busted right in between two of their three-plane formations. The three on my right turned off to their left, and the first and second planes of the other formation turned off to their right, but their number three man turned left and came directly into my sights. I cut loose with some tracer, and tore off the cockpit. Then I cut loose with the cannon, and the whole thing exploded.

"I was in a dive, and didn't know the dive-bombers had gone on their run, so I turned back into the fight. I saw a Zero up ahead, came up beneath him, tore off a chunk of his left wing near the fuselage, closed in to about 50 yards and let everything go, and he went up like a matchbox.

"Then I started looking around again, and didn't see anything but I heard something ring on my armor plate. That was the first shell. The second hit under my seat, and the third between my legs. It started a gasoline fire in the cockpit, knocked my feet off the controls, and blew my pants legs off above the knees. I had turned the ship over, and saw where this guy had been working me over from underneath. I tried to smother the flames with my hands, but it was no good, so I loosened my safety belt and jettisoned the cockpit cover. I was going at such a speed that it pulled me right out of the plane. I didn't know the altitude, so I opened my 'chute immediately. That wasn't good. I was at about 5,000 feet, and two Zeros started circling me. Why they never turned into me and let go I'll never know, unless it was because when I saw them circling, I folded over and played dead. After I landed in the lake they came over three or four times, and each time they did, I'd duck under my 'chute. Finally they went on back to their airport."

Of the four American pilots shot down in the action, Enslen was killed, Harmon and Lt. Jordan Robbins made their way back to their base, and Lt. Thomas J. Taylor is listed as missing in action.

Flew 20 Missions

Harmon said he had flown more than 20 missions in China before the action in which he was shot down, but he could not give a more exact tally of his combat flights because he had never kept a record.

"Too many of the boys keep figuring on going home as soon as they have completed so many missions," he said, "and a lot of them get killed on the mission they figure they're going home on."

Harmon was not expecting his orders home when they came earlier this month, and "it's a wonderful feeling." He has not seen his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Harmon of Anne Arbor, Mich., for more than a year, and said that when he was shot down, he didn't worry about himself, but "I was deathly afraid for mother and dad—those telegrams from the War department are not exactly building up their health."

Harmon said it was difficult to compare his experience in China with that in the South American jungles last spring, when he wandered for six days after bailing out of a medium bomber.

Harmon served in the Mediterranean for three months before going to China last August, and gave his opinion that the German pilots are vastly superior to the Japanese, but that the Japanese Zero is the finest enemy plane American pilots have to contend with.

"You wouldn't believe the things they can do with that Zero unless you saw it," he said. "Put it down on paper, and you'd say it was impossible."

Harmon expressed doubt of Japanese "suicide pilot" stories and related an incident that occured near his base in China to illustrate. The Japanese pilot landed after his plane was shot down, and when Americans approached him called out "Don't shoot, don't shoot, me no hara-kiri boy."

FOREIGN RELIEF FUND CONTROL VOTE TO HULL

JAN 25 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP) The House voted today to lodge control of any United States funds spent for foreign relief in the hands of the State department instead of the President.

Adoption of this plan was on a 116 to 102 teller vote which is subject to a roll call later. The division of the vote was along party lines, although Representatives Vorys (R-Ohio) in introducing the proposal said it was not intended "as a slight" to the President but merely a routine matter.

This was one of a series of onslaughts by a group of Republicans against a bill providing for a top limit of $1,350,000 for this country's share in the United States Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. All the others were struck down.

Annoyed by the string of amendments, Representative Ford (D-Calif.) declared that to him they "smelled like stale beer, like rotten fish from Tokyo." A prompt chorus of boos arose from the Republican side of the aisle.

Ford added that "it would be unworthy of the House to try and cut the UNRRA fund "to a mere pittance." He was speaking of a proposal to limit this country's share to $250,000,000.

Indian To Seek F. D. R. Aid

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—Dr. Syud Hossain, chairman of the National Committee for India's Freedom, said today relations between British and Indians had reached their lowest point since the mutiny of 1857 and asserted that he would ask President Roosevelt tomorrow to intervene.

Army Nurse Says U-Boat Watched Burial at Sea

JAN 25 1944

Also Tells How Hospital Ship Was Bombed at Naples

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The close scrutiny by a German submarine of a burial at sea was one of the experiences told by a New Jersey Army nurse upon her return from the Mediterranean area with the hospital ship Seminole, the War Department disclosed today.

Lieutenant Margaret Jennings, 618 Warren Avenue, Spring Lake, N. J., who served six months aboard the ship, said the U-boat, submerged to periscope depth, observed the burial until a convoy approached, whereupon it left to attack the convoy.

The blacked-out hospital ship was attacked by bombers for sixty minutes in Naples harbor during an enemy raid on harbor installations, the nurse related, but, although three bombs fell close enough to the ship to jar fittings loose, no casualties resulted.

On the cruise to Naples four American and two British airmen were rescued by the Seminole from the damaged plane in which they were adrift.

Briton Named To Head UNRRA European Office

JAN 25 1944

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, announced today the appointment of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross as deputy director general in charge of UNRRA's European office in London.

For the past two years, Leith-Ross has been chairman of the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements, which was absorbed into the UNRRA Committee on Europe.

He has also been chief economic adviser to the British Empire since 1932, and London announced today that the British Government has released him so that he could take the United Nations post.

Roosevelt Pardons General In Hawaiian Court Tangle

JAN 25 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP) Stepping into a struggle between the U. S. Army and civil authorities in Hawaii, President Roosevelt has pardoned Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., who was fined for contempt because he refused to obey a habeas corpus writ.

The President's action was disclosed by the Justice department today. Richardson, commanding general of the Army's Hawaiian department, was cited last year by Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger in Honolulu, bringing to a head a dispute over the question whether the right of habeas corpus prevails under partial marital law.

Richardson refused to produce two prisoners held incommunicado by the Army, contending that despite a limited restoration of civil rights the Army still had the privilege of holding prisoners without trial.

The Justice department's announcement of the President's action, which heads off proposed court tests of the conflict, came on the last day on which an appeal could be filed. A court settlement of the dispute had been advocated by some government officials as a means of obtaining an overall ruling on the relationship between military and civil authorities in war zones.

Judge Metzger originally levied a $5,000 fine on Richardson who promptly retaliated by issuing an order forbidding any trials of habeas corpus writs and calling for a $5,000 fine on any judge that violated the order. The War department backed up its general.

The Justice department intervened to break the stalemate. Judge Metzger subsequently reduced the contempt fine to $100 and Richardson withdrew his order against habeas corpus proceedings.

PURPLE HEART MEDALS AWARDED TO SULLIVANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — (AP) Purple Heart medals were awarded posthumously today to the five Sullivan brothers who were lost with the cruiser Juneau in the Guadalcanal campaign in 1942.

The awards, made on behalf of President Roosevelt by Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, went to the parents of the boys, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan of Waterloo, Ia., in a ceremony at Admiral Woodward's office. The brothers were George Thomas, 28; Francis Henry, 26; Joseph Eugene, 24; Madison Abel, 23, and Albert Leo, 20.

The five enlisted at the same time at Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 3, 1942. The Navy granted their request to serve aboard the same vessel and they were assigned to the Juneau which went down Nov. 13 of the same year.

A destroyer named the Sullivans for the brothers was launched last spring.

$300 TOP PAYMENT VOTED FOR TROOPS

JAN 25 1944

Conference Agrees on Compromise Bill on Mustering Out Pay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — (AP) Senate and House conferees drew up a compromise bill providing $100 to $300 mustering out pay for service men and women today, with the top payment going to those who serve overseas or in Alaska.

The measure, designed to win speedy passage in both Houses, generally retains the House-approved range of payments and the Senate's restrictions on service.

Cost Reduced

Senator Johnson (D-Colo.) estimated the cost of the compromise proposal at $3,000,000,000, or $600,000,000 less than the House measure, and $2,500,000,000 less than the Senate version.

The scale provides:

$100 to service men and women who serve less than 60 days in the continental United States.

$200 to those who serve more than 60 days in this country.

$300 for those with service overseas or in Alaska.

The House bill had provided $300 for 60 or more days and minimum of $100 for less than 60 days, regardless of whether the service was at home or abroad. The Senate's sliding scale called for payments ranging from $200 to $500, depending on the length and place of service.

House to Act Tomorrow

The compromise legislation will come up in the House on Wednesday.

Any service man or woman would be eligible for discharge pay except:

Those whose base pay exceeds $200 monthly, which excludes captains and those with higher ranks.

Those dishonorably discharged.

Those who are discharged at their own request to get employment, which includes many who reached the age of 38 while in service.

Those who served as students.

Women who withdrew from the WAAC when it became the WAC.

Members of the WACS who are honorably discharged for physical disability would be eligible, however.

Revised Soldiers' Vote Bill Debated Hotly in Senate

JAN 25 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — (AP) Over-riding some Republican objection, Senate Democrats forced consideration today of a revised Federal absentee ballot proposal for armed service voters, obviously seeking to undo an earlier decision leaving the job up to the states.

Before debate on the new Green-Lucas war ballot bill got very far, however, southern Democrats—determined to safeguard states' rights—offered an amendment that nothing in a Federal ballot law could alter any state regulation on voting qualifications or requirements.

States Retain Authority

The revised service voting bill recreates a Federal war ballot once rejected by the Senate, and revises a bi-partian war ballot commission, but leaves with the states full authority to pass on the validity of all service votes. Backers said it meets earlier objections that the Federal ballot plan invaded the states' constitutional right to police their own elections.

"The Army and Navy say they can't deliver any ballot that weighs more than eight tenth of an ounce," he said. "Most state ballots probably weigh at least two ounces. In view of that how can we sey to our states that any state ballot will ever reach a soldier?"

"If the states ballots could be gotten out there would be no purpose in bringing this bill to the floor," replied Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.), a co-author of the service voting plan.

"But Secretaries Stimson and Knox say they can take to every battlefield in the world one ballot, and one ballot only. The Army and Navy definitely say they cannot transmit to the men oversea different ballots from each of the 48 states in the union."

House to Debate Bill

The new service voting proposal came onto the floor one day ahead of scheduled House consideration for the states' rights bill previously approved by the Senate. It was brought up over objections of Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) who tried to block the debate behind a controversial proposal to outlaw food subsidies.

The fourth term was injected into the debate by Senator Taft who asserted that Secretaries Stimson and Knox are "determined not to have state ballots" sent to the fronts because they "are running for a fourth term too."

"That is the purest type of political poppycock," snapped Senator Lucas.

"Amend that to say 'the lowest type,'" put in Majority Leader Barkley (D.-Ky.)

The southerners who, a month ago, spearheaded a Senate drive which killed a Federal ballot proposal in favor of a directive for the states to act in their own votes, brought in another amendment today which would give every state voting law control over the proposed Federal war ballot.

It provides that nothing in the Federal ballot law can "violate, repeal, abrogate, nullify or change in any form or matter" the election laws of individual states. Another amendment offered by Senator Overton (D.-La.) would require that the Federal ballots be counted "in accordance with state law."

Senator Taft declared that the latter provision would require every man and woman in the armed service to register under individual state laws before they could vote this year. Registration requirements were waived in a service voting law adopted in 1942, but the Ohio senator said Senator Overton's amendment would erase that waiver.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 182 United States Army casualties, including these, with their next of kin:

Prisoners of Germany.

NEW YORK

BERNARD, ALBERT F., second lieutenant; sister, Mrs. Mary E. McCarthy, 44 Franklin avenue, New Hyde Park.

CHAIRET, FRANK, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Sophia Stanek, Route 1, Castle, New Rochelle Station.

COHALAN, EUGENE C., second lieutenant; father, Denis O. L. Cohalan, 390 West End avenue, New York.

MATTHEWS, MALCOLM R., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Edith L. Matthews, 2486 Morris avenue, New York.

SAVETTIERE, ANTHONY J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Josephine Savettiere, 229 Kane street, Brooklyn.

SIRUS, MARVIN, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ida Sirus, 601 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.

WEIDIG, CARLETON H. Jr., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Lucille Anna Marie Weidig, 126 Lincoln avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY

DICKSON, ROBERT A., second lieutenant; father, Robert B. Dickson, 320 Gregory avenue, West Orange.

KARRISH, EDWIN A., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Frances I. Karrish, 244 Orange street, Dunellen.

McHARG, OWEN S. JR., second lieutenant; father, Owen McHarg, 23-22 Ellington Road, Warren Point.

SCHENDELMAN, MORRIS, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lillie Bunshaft, 294 Bergen street, Newark.

VAN SYCKLE, RICHARD P., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Clare A. Van Syckle, 1628 Schlosser avenue, Fort Lee.

WODEY, HOWARD L., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Emily R. Wodey, Hotel Suburban, East Orange.

CONNECTICUT

MILLS, IRVING J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Mills, 33 Coleman street, Bridgeport.

Says War May Disable 2,000,000 Americans

JAN 25 1944

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Two million Americans might be disabled in this war, Millard W. Rice, service officer of the Disabled American Veterans, told a Senate subcommittee today.

With 11,200,000 men and women in the armed forces this year, he said, 850,000 would be disabled if the percentage of casualties in the first world war were maintained.

He testified in connection with mustering - out pay legislation, which he said should not be considered as a substitute for future adjusted compensation for disabled veterans.

HOUSE GROUP PROBES ROHL WAR CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — (AP) The House Military committee began hearings behind closed doors today in its investigation of war contracts granted to Hans Wilhelm Rohl, Los Angeles contractor, who was naturalized several years ago.

The only witness heard before the hearing was recessed until Thurday was Robert Hoffman, Honolulu engineer.

Army officers who attended the session said the investigation was ordered to determine whether there was laxity in the issuance of contracts containing secret military information to a former German resident. The contracts involved construction work no the West coast, in Alaska, and in Pacific islands.

FOURTH TERM FIGHT FLARES IN SENATE

Stimson, Knox Criticized by Taft on Federal Ballot Plan.

JAN 25 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — (AP) The fourth term issue boiled over in the Senate today with a charge by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) that War Secretary Stimson and Navy Secretary Knox are supporting a uniform Federal ballot for service personnel because they are "running" for another term.

Senator Lucas (D-Ill.), one of the authors of a proposed compromise on the absentee ballot bill, retorted that the Ohioan was talking "the purest kind of political poppycock."

Challenges Statement

Challenging a joint statement by Secretary Stimson and Knox, Republican members of the cabinet, that the War and Navy departments could not guarantee the delivery of state absentee ballots to members of the armed forces, Senator Taft declared:

"The truth is the Army and Navy have determined to have a Federal ballot and have determined not to have state ballots. Mr. Stimson and Mr. Knox are running for a fourth term, too. They are convinced they are essential to the conduct of the war."

Senator Lucas replied heatedly that if Senate Republicans kept up their "delaying tactics" against action on the compromise bill "you'll guarantee a fourth term" for President Roosevelt."

Senator Lucas said that while he held no brief for Secretary Knox or Stimson, "I believe I can recognize patriots when I see them and they certainly are patriots."

Would Limit Tenure

Meanwhile, Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.), urging action to limit the tenure of Presidents, declared in a penciled statement handed to a reporter that a virtual fourth term endorsement by the Democratic National committee here Saturday demonstrated the growth of "a personal and dynastic power which eliminates all rivalry."

Senator Vandenberg asserted that the committee's shouted approval of a resolution soliciting President Roosevelt to continue in his role of world leader reemphasized the need for a constitutional limitation on length of time a man may be President.

"This action demonstrates that Jefferson was right when he warned that long and uninterrupted White House tenancy breeds a habit which breaks down truly Democratic thinking," the Michigan senator said.

In this connection, Senator Vandenberg noted that one national committeewoman had voted for Mrs. Roosevelt in an Associated Press poll of members' vice presidential preferences with the remark: "We may as well keep it all in one family so long as they do such a fine job."

"Following a fourth term," Senator Vandenberg said, "I doubt whether the committee would find it even worth while to meet in 1948."

'Power Politics' Charged In Hopkins Letter Case

JAN 25 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — (AP) George N. Briggs, suspended confidential aide to Secretary Ickes, added another chapter to the "Hopkins letter" mystery today, asserting that he is a pawn of "power politics" and a victim of a grudge which, he said, Senator Langer (R.-N. D.) holds against Secretary Ickes, Wendell Willkie and Harry Hopkins.

Briggs gave that account to newsmen before spending 28 minutes with a Federal grand jury investigating the letter, which deals with Mr. Willkie's Presidential prospects and is signed with the name of Mr. Hopkins, Presidential adviser. Some critics of the New Deal and of Mr. Willkie have asserted that the letter indicates Mr. Hopkins wants Mr. Willkie to be the Republican Presidential nominee.

Named Go-Between

Senator Langer has named Briggs as the go-between in handling of the letter which appeared in C. Nelson Sparks' book, "One Man—Wendell Willkie." Mr. Hopkins has denounced it as a forgery, but Sparks insists that he believed it was genuine and that he thought he was getting it from Secretary Ickes through Briggs.

Disclaiming that he is a "man of mystery," Briggs told newsmen before his jury appearance that this was his "first taste of power politics" and that he supposed he'd have to "acquire a taste for it, like olives." Senator Langer, he said, doesn't like Mr. Willkie, Mr. Hopkins or Secretary Ickes.

Briggs appeared voluntarily before the grand jury but declined to discuss the letter itself with newsmen or tell them whether he would answer the jury's questions. He went before the jury for 25 minutes, came out and went back again for three minutes. Then, he hurried off without stopping to talk with reporters.

In his hallway press conference, Briggs disclosed that he had retained a lawyer and that his counsel took the position that Senator Langer was throwing Briggs "to the wolves, in order to help himself."

"But I shan't be thrown to the wolves," Briggs added firmly.

The mystery letter, addressed to Dr. Umphrey Lee, president of Southern Methodist university, represents Mr. Hopkins as believing that Mr. Willkie will get the Republican nomination for President. Dr. Lee has said he never received the letter.

Discloses Other Letters

Senator Langer also made public several other letters Briggs allegedly had written to Sparks, purporting to show that Briggs was

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acting for Secretary Ickes in supplying the Hopkins letter to Sparks, former Republican mayor of Akron, O., who has been opposing Mr. Willkie.

Briggs said that his lawyer had "jumped" Senator Langer for releasing this correspondence and had told the senator that the "only man that could possibly get hurt is Briggs."

"Langer's position," Briggs added, "was that this gave him a chance to crack three men he wants to crack—Ickes, Harry Hopkins and Wendell Willkie."

Briggs also related that he had met Secretary Ickes through Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, and that he wrote a speech for Secretary Ickes in 1940 about the Philadelphia Republican convention at which Mr. Willkie was nominated for the Presidency. Later, he said, Secretary Ickes gave him a public relations job in the Interior department and subsequently elevated him to a position as assistant to the secretary in charge of reviewing correspondence.

He said his knowledge about the 1940 Republican convention was obtained as an aide to Sparks. The latter, he recalled, was the campaign manager for Frank E. Gannett, New York state newspaper publisher. Briggs said he was "aroused" by the methods Willkie backers used at the convention and that he "went back home and started to yell."

One of those who heard his story was Mayor Kelly, who introduced him to Secretary Ickes.

"That was the beginning," he said.

JAN 25 1944

IGOR I. SIKORSKY PRESENTS AWARD TO COL. GREGORY

JAN 25 1944

NEW YORK, Jan. 24. — Igor I. Sikorsky, pioneer in the development of the helicopter tonight presented the Thurman H. Bane award to Col. Hollingsworth F. Gregory "for his contribution to the military and commercial development and use of the helicopter."

Landed Helicopter on Ship

Col. Gregory, an Army Air Forces engineer who made the first helicopter landing on the deck of a moving tanker and also completed the first helicopter air mail flight to Washington, in accepting the award, said that in the future, when many problems now existing have been solved, this machine will "bring our new age of flight within reach of practically everyone."

James M. Shoemaker, chief engineer for the Chance Vought division, United Aircraft Corp., was presented with a fellowship in the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

The awards were made at an Honors night dinner of the Institute.

Lauded by Arnold

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, paid tribute to American aviation pioneers saying "these theorists and experimenters gave us the airplanes with which we have made the greatest air force the world has ever seen."

Arnold who was unable to attend the dinner in person, at which he was presented an honorary fellowship, sent a message of acceptance which was read by Maj. Gen. Frank O'D. Hunter, commanding general of the First Air Force.

'PEACE NOW' UNIT CLAIMS SUPPORT

JAN 25 1944

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—(AP) Leaders of Peace Now said today they had campaigned for six months to interest congressmen in an immediate negotiated peace and that some of them were "with us."

The organization took the stand that a compromise was preferable to heavy losses of life in a fight to force unconditional surrender upon the enemy.

In Boston, Dr. George Hartmann, chairman of Peace Now, said in an interview:

"We think we are doing pretty well. Some senators and some representatives we know are with us, but they are waiting to see how big we get before they take any action themselves.

"Judging from our correspondence there are several thousand persons interested in the movement. That, however, is only a rough estimate of the number of people as a whole who are interested."

He said other organizations, including the War Resistance league, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the National Council for the Prevention of War had the same objective, but they were "different and separate."

Import Duty System Held Illegal

New York, Jan. 24 (AP)—Collection of duty on imports of British goods based on costs which include the British purchase tax was termed illegal by Judge William J. Keefe, of the United States Customs Court.

In ruling for William S. Pitcairn & Co., of New York, earthenware and china importers, plaintiffs in a suit contesting the inclusion of the tax in duty on British goods, Judge Keefe said the price at which the merchandise involved was exported could not be brought within the limits of "wholesale value" under the British purchase-tax law.

Benjamin Levett, attorney for the Pitcairn firm, said the decision would allow Great Britain to expand her foreign trade, an important objective of wartime economy.

Spanish Nobleman Surrenders In N. Y.

New York, Jan. 24 (AP)—Count Carlos Vejarano Y Cassina, 26, Spanish nobleman described by the FBI as a cousin of the Duke of Alba, surrendered today to begin serving a sentence of a year and a day imposed on his admission that he acted as a Nazi agent without notifying the State Department.

Vejarano pleaded guilty in Federal Court last month to coming to this country from Spain in 1940 to obtain information about American opinion with respect to entrance into the war, and that he transmitted such information by mail to the German Intelligence.

NEW ROCKET PLANE DRAWS HIGH PRAISE

JAN 25 1944

Buffalo, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The new jet-propelled (rocket) fighter plane is characterized by pilots as being smooth, simple to operate and giving a feeling of security aloft, Lawrence D. Bell, president of Bell Aircraft Corporation, reported today with War Department approval.

"Jet-propulsion," Mr. Bell said in a statement, "is still so new that it is against the best interests of aviation to make startling claims for a radical principle of flight the development of which lies in the future.

"The really important thing to note is that American engineers, working with an engine based on British designs, finally have developed this new method of flying."

Bell Aircraft is producing the twin-engine, propellerless plane, whose development was disclosed on January 6 by the United States Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force. A joint announcement said that the craft was capable of flying at extreme speeds and high altitudes.

Mr. Bell cautioned against making "wild claims about unheard-of speed, and startling prophecies about undreamed-of altitudes," and asserted:

"This kind of visionary thinking . . . tends to discredit itself in the end, creating distorted ideas in the public mind, which is led to expect miracles, and hampering the practical engineers."

Frank H. Kelley, one of Mr. Bell's assistants, who participated in the jet-propulsion plane test program and who has flown the ship many times, said that the plane was "simpler to operate than a primary trainer," and reported that all the men who have flown it have commented about their feeling of security while in the air.

There is little chance that jet-propelled airplanes will be winging over the nation's air lanes with heavy pay loads in the near future, say Wright Aeronautical Corporation engineers at Paterson, N. J. The engineers, representing one of the country's largest manufacturers of internal combustion type aircraft engines, said that the use of jet propulsion is confined to interceptor-type planes in which high speeds and fast accelerations are important and range and fuel consumption are secondary.

Internal combustion engines, they said, would remain in demand for heavy work and the new propulsion would have no effect on the aircraft engine industry's task of turning out powerhouses for warplanes.

U.S.S. Hancock Is Launched, Mighty Carrier

JAN 25 1944

Navy's Newest Flattop Goes Down Ways at Quincy, Is Third to Bear Name

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP).—The Navy's newest mighty aircraft carrier, U. S. S. Hancock, slid down the ways today, dipping her keel in the sea for the first time at the Fore River shipyard from which her sister ships, the new flattops Lexington, Bunker Hill and Wasp and other powerful warships have gone forth to the world at war.

The Hancock was launched with traditional ceremony. Invited guests watched in silence and a few hundred workmen paused momentarily at their tasks as the mechanical triggers were tripped and the hull began her first short journey. The only sound as she rode toward the water was the whining scream of the sliding ways on the grease-covered eight-foot-wide shipways.

The original contract, let before the United States entered the war, called for completion of the Hancock in April, 1946. She was built on the same ways from which the Lexington was launched Sept. 26, 1942.

Third Ship of Name

Chosen sponsor of the new ship, third in naval history to bear the name of Massachusetts' famous patriot, John Hancock, first signer of the Declaration of Independence, was Mrs. Dewitt C. Ramsey, wife of Rear Admiral Ramsey, U. S. N., chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Navy Department at Washington.

Forerunners of the ship named for the distinguished Colonial leader were but puny vessels in contrast to the new flattop. The carrier is listed by the Navy as of the Essex class, as were the new Lexington and Wasp, which replaced other carriers of the same names lost in the Pacific.

The new craft displaces upwards of 25,000 tons, and while her length, beam and draft are secret, ships of the Essex type were listed to carry "eighty-plus" aircraft.

Without being specific, the Navy described the new ship as equipped with the latest developments in effective armament and defensive powers.

Chiang Prays For Jap Friendship, Cleric Says

Boston, Jan. 24 (AP)—Daily prayers are offered by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that China will not hate Japan and that when the war is over the two countries may work together in the Far East, the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the World Christian Endeavor Union, said here.

Dr. Poling, of Philadelphia, back from a 75,000 seven-month trip to combat areas, told a meeting of the Evangelistic Association of New England:

"Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Chinese Republic, prays daily for his enemy. He prays that China will not hate Japan and that, when the war is done, China and Japan will work together in the Far East.

"I have heard his prayer. It is the marvel of Christianity. Is he the less patriotic because of that?"

JAPANESE IS SENT TO PENITENTIARY

JAN 25 1944

HARTFORD, Jan. 24—(AP) A 55 year old Japanese, Imami, Imaya, of this city, was sentenced in Federal court today to four years in Lewisberg, Pa., penitentiary on pleading guilty to making false immigration statements and after U. S. Attorney Robert P. Butler recommended he be "put away for some time for reasons of safety."

Imaya was employed in a lunchroom. He wore an inscrutable expression when appearing for sentence today, and also several days growth of black whiskers. His only action in court was speaking in an undertone in Japanese to an interpreter, William Mori, of Waterbury, through whom he admitted having lied to an inspector.

Butler said the man was employed as a seaman when he jumped ship in 1939, taking a false name, and pretending that he had been here for a longer period than that in order to avoid deportation. "He has also left quite a trail of other deceptions behind him," Butler said.

Halsey Leaves For Capital

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 24 (AP)—Admiral William M. Halsey, commander of United States naval forces in the South Pacific, left for Washington by airplane today. He and his aide, Lieut. William J. Ketchell, have been visiting Delaware relatives since January 13.

NAVY TAKES OVER PLANTS AT YORK

JAN 25 1944

YORK, Pa., Jan. 24—(AP) The Navy took over the York Safe and Lock company plants today because of asserted "unsatisfactory management conditions."

The action, by order of President Roosevelt, involves the company-owned facilities, which are engaged in proluction for the Army and Navy, and a new $8,000,000 ordnance plant whch, the navy said, has a backlog of approximately $100,000,000 in unfilled navy orders.

Capt. J. F. Ducey, who acted for Secretary Knox, said "most of the trouble" is in the ordnance plant. Ducey, the Fourth Naval District headquarters at Philadelphia and Navy department offcials in Washington all declined to give details of the "trouble."

President Roosevelt's order said only that the seizure was deemed essential in order that the plants "may be effectively operated in the manufacture of x x x war materials" and that government possession will end within 60 days after it is determined the plants will be operated privately "in a manner consistent with the war effort."

Charles F. Sioberg, president and general manager of the company said "the whole matter is so involved that any explantion must come from Captain Ducey."

"No labor trouble is involved," the Navy said. "Existing wage and working conditions will be maintained."

Japan Forced to Use Sea Salt

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (AP).—An indication of Japan's shipping shortage was seen today in a Tokio radio announcement that salt production would be augmented by freezing sea water in a new plant now under construction. Japan has heretofore imported salt from the Asia mainland.

A.F.L. Explains Its Terms For Return of Mine Union

JAN 25 1944

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 24—(AP) The American Federation of Labor today gave John L. Lewis the terms on which it would take back his United Mine Workers of America, saying in substance:

"You may come back as you were when you left, but not as you are."

Mr. Lewis thus lost one more bargaining bout with the federation, but the door remains open for further negotiation.

The executive council's action meant that it is not willing to recognize, in advance of reaffiliation, Mr. Lewis' right to organize any workers outside the coal and coke industry.

Mr. Lewis' announced terms were: "take us as we are and settle jurisdictional boundaries later."

District 50 Is Issue

That would permit him to reenter the A.F.L. with District 50, a unit which has no geographical or craft boundaries. He formed it after the A.F.L. suspended him in 1936 for organizing the C.I.O. He has gradually expanded into such fields as chemicals, railroads, construction, paper, munitions, electrical, and building maintenance, over which A.F.L. unions claim exclusive jurisdiction.

Actually Mr. Lewis was willing to let the A.F.L. dismember District 50 after he got in, provided he could keep chemicals and expand upon the coal jurisdiction to include as many related industries as possible in which coal is used. That, conceivably, would take him into textiles (nylon) and the electrical power field.

The official A.F.L. announcement said:

"The executive council has considered the report of its committee, the letter submitted by President Lewis, and the application of the United Mine Workers of America for reaffiliation with the American Federation of Labor in a sympathetic way.

"The council proposes that the United Mine Workers return with the jurisdiction they had when they left the American Federation of Labor. The council instructs its committee to again meet with a committee representing the United Mine Workers of America for the purpose of clarifying all questions that have not been settled."

A surprising aspect of the decision is that it was reached unanimously. Not even Mr. Lewis' sponsor, William L. Hutcheson of the carpenters, or Harry Bates of the bricklayers, a staunch advocate of labor unity, made vigorous fights to take back Mr. Lewis on his terms.

A.F.L. President William Green, answering press conference questions, said he thought the developments indicated progress. He did not expand upon this. Others recalled that when a similar motion was made in the executive council last August, it failed for want of a majority, Green declining to break the 6-6 tie. Contrasted with the unanimous vote today, progress was indicated, but it had been clear since the October convention, at least, that Mr. Lewis could come back at any time with mine workers only.

Ford Plantation Revokes Offer of Jobs to Japanese

JAN 25 1944

Manager Says They Asked 'More Than We Give Our People'

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24 (AP).—A plan to relocate one hundred Japanese evacuees from the Pacific coast on Henry Ford's 83,000-acre plantation in Georgia has bogged down in misunderstanding. J. F. Gregory, manager of Richmond Hill Plantation, said today he offered to place Japanese agricultural workers as a temporary, war-time arrangement, but withdrew the offer when replies indicated evacuees expected to stay permanently.

The plan first announced in "The Amache Pioneer," American-Japanese publication of the Granada (Col.) Relocation Center, which asked for 100 volunteers.

"I had in mind," explained Mr. Gregory, "to build accommodations similar to barracks. I thought we could place fifty or 100 men here for the duration, and after the war they would go whence they came.

"But the replies I got didn't have that in mind at all. Nearly all were from college graduates. They wanted more than we are giving our own people. They would have just taken the place over. Our people wouldn't stand for it.

The Ford plantation, with 3,000 acres under cultivation, produces rice, lettuce, cabbage, broccoli and other vegetables for commercial shipment.

ADD LONDON - AERIAL - (HERCHER) xx SOFIA

LT.EDWARD L.SKORY, 26, OF 3246 NORTH NORMANDIE AVE., CHICAGO, SAID "I SAW A CLUSTER OF MY BOMBS LAND RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE AND OTHER PLANES WERE LAYING THEM RIGHT IN THE SAME PLACE."

"BY THE TIME WE LEFT I COULD SEE A LOT OF SMOKE COMING UP," HE ADDED.

TWO CREWMEN WITH LT.SKORY--SGTS.EDWARD W.HAYS OF RIDGEWOOD, N.J., AND ROBERT J.GEORGE OF 1217 LUDLOW ST., HAMILTON, OHIO--SAID THREE GERMAN FIGHTERS CAME AT THEM BUT QUICKLY RAN WHEN THE BOMBER'S GUNS OPENED FIRE.

THE AMOUNT OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE ENCOUNTERED VARIED WITH DIFFERENT FORMATIONS.

SGT.JOSEPH A.SALINAS OF 173 CASANOVA ST., SAN ANTONIO, SAID HIS SHIP DID NOT ENCOUNTER MUCH BUT SGT.CURTIS G.SWENSON OF 119 ELEVENTH ST., ROCHESTER, MINN., SAID "WE HIT QUITE A BIT OF FLAK IN SPOTS."

MR924PEW

JAN 25 1944

ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN - LLOYD xx KERCH

ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT GEN.GOVOROV'S TROOPS WERE ADVANCING IN THREE KEY SECTORS, CAPTURING MORE THAN 40 TOWNS.

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SOUTHWEST OF THE LIBERATED CITY THEY CAPTURED BOLSHAYA REZINA, THREE MILES NORTHWEST OF KRASNOGVARDEISK, AND WENT ON TO TAKE ERMOLINA, ONLY TWO MILES FROM THE GERMAN STRONGHOLD.

OTHER UNITS FARTHER WEST DROVE SOUTHWARD FOR SEVEN MILES TO SNAP THE RAIL LINK TO ESTONIA, CAPTURING ENROUTE GORKI, OZNAKOVO, ERLOMINO, AND SHOLKOVO.

SOUTH OF LENINGRAD THE RUSSIANS SHATTERED THE MIDDLE OF THE 90-MILE GERMAN LINE BY TAKING PUSHKIN, A FORMER SUMMER HOME OF THE

CZARS, AND THE NEARBY JUNCTION OF PAVLOVSK, FOUR MILES BEYOND.

TO THE SOUTHEAST THE RUSSIANS TOOK ULYANOVKA, ANOTHER JUNCTION ON THE RAILWAY TO NGA, AND NEARBY SABLINO, A JUNCTION ON THE LENINGRAD-MOSCOW DOUBLE-TRACK RAILWAY JUST SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST OF TOSNO. OTHER RUSSIAN UNITS WERE WITHIN FIVE MILES OF TOSNO ON THE EAST AFTER SUNDAY'S CAPTURE OF MURNA.

THUS BOTH TOSNO AND KRASNOGVARDEISK APPEARED LIKELY TO FALL SHORTLY, AND IT ALREADY WAS CONSIDERED IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE GERMANS TO ESCAPE WITH MUCH OF THEIR HEAVY EQUIPMENT, EVEN IF SOME OF THEM MANAGE TO AVOID ANNIHILATION OR CAPTURE.

JAN 25 1944

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD (300)
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JAN 25 1944

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY AMPHIBIAN TROOPS ON THE NEW BEACHHEAD IN ITALY, JAN.2--(DELAYED)-IN LANDING IN ITALY IN THE MOST IMPORTANT AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION SINCE SALERNO, ALLIED TROOPS CAUGHT THE GERMANS BY SURPRISE AND ATTAINED ALL THEIR FIRST DAY OBJECTIVES WITHIN FOUR HOURS, INCLUDING COASTAL TOWNS AND THE COAST END OF THE ROAD LEADING TO ROME.

I CAME ASHORE IN A SMALL LANDING CRAFT AND HAD TO JUMP INTO ICY WATER KNEE DEEP. AS I WADED ASHORE I SAW HUGE CRAFT, WHICH LOOKED LIKE WHALES, UNLOADING DUCKS, PEEPS, TRUCKS, TANKS AND ARTILLERY.

THE LANDING WAS ON THE COAST SOUTH OF ROME. AS SOON AS THEY WERE ASHORE BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS FANNED OUT AND TOOK STRATEGIC HIGH PLACES INLAND, SECURING THE BEACHHEAD WELL BEFORE THE GERMANS WERE ABLE TO ATTEMPT ANY COUNTERATTACK.

THE FIRST REAL ACTION FROM THE GERMANS OCCURRED AT 8:20 A.M., WITH A SNEAK RAID OF SOME 18 DIVE BOMBERS. THIS WAS FOLLOWED UP EVERY HALF HOUR WITH FURTHER RAIDS OVER THE BEACHES. THEY WERE ONLY SNEAK RAIDS, HOWEVER, AS OUR AIR COVER WAS ALMOST CONTINUOUS FROM 7 A.M. ONWARD.

THE EXTENT OF THE SURPRISE WAS SEEN IN THE WAY ONE GROUP OF FOUR GERMANS LOST THEIR WAY IN A COMMAND CAR DURING THE EXCITEMENT AND RAN INTO A GROUP OF AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS AS I WAS WADING ASHORE. THE GERMANS, WHO WORE THE INSIGNIA OF A MOTORIZED DIVISION, WERE MADE IMMEDIATE PRISONERS.

THE AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS ON THE COAST WERE PRECEDED BY AN ARTILLERY BLAST WHICH COMBED THE BEACHES FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER. EACH BEACH SECTOR RECEIVED AN AVERAGE OF 200 SHELLS PER MINUTE, BUT ONLY A FEW GERMANS WERE KILLED AS THE DEFENSES WERE THINLY HELD.

LANDING SHIP TANK MEN AND OFFICERS SEEMED ALMOST DISAPPOINTED THAT THEY DID NOT HAVE A CHANCE TO RUN INTO ANY FIGHTING.

"WHAT A LET DOWN," SAID SGT.OLIVER ATWOOD, 3681 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. "I WAS ALL SET FOR SOME ACTION."

LT.FREDERICK SPREYER, 500 MAIN ST., WEST HAVEN, CONN., SAID "I THOUGHT WE WOULD FIND THEM WAITING FOR US. WE REALLY SURPRISED THE BOCHE THIS TIME JUST WHEN WE WERE SET FOR A BIG FIGHT."

XM230PEW

(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, EXPECTABLE FOR AMS OF MONDAY JANUARY 24)
BY WENDELL WEBB

(ADVANCE)-ABOARD THE FLYING BOAT MARS, JAN 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE NAVY POINTED THIS LARGEST OF FLYING BOATS TOWARD THE ORIENT TODAY AND ANNOUNCED THAT FROM NOW ON THE PACIFIC THEATER OF WAR WOULD BE ITS BABY.

AT THE MOMENT THE MARS IS UNDERGOING TESTS OVER SAN FRANCISCO BAY IN A LAST-MINUTE ONCE-OVER, AND ITS FOUR 2200-HORSEPOWER ENGINES ARE BEATING STEADILY OVER THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE AND THE FOG-

30.24 - 12073 A

SHROUDED PACIFIC.

"HOW DO YOU LIKE HER; SHE'S A GREAT SHIP, HUH?" SAYS W.H.PERRY, OF BALTIMORE, NAVAL INSPECTOR, YELLING OVER THE NOISE. (THE SHIP HAS NO SOUND-PROOFING; IT HAS BEEN TRIMMED TO THE VERY HULL).

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"THE NAVY'S ORDERED 20 MORE, YOU KNOW," HE ADDS.

"IF WE HAD THOSE 20 NOW, WHAT WE COULDN'T DO WITH THEM," MUSES THE SKIPPER, LT.COMDR.WILLIAM E.CONEY.

CONEY OF (4809 KESWICK RD.) BALTIMORE HAS BEEN WITH THE SHIP A YEAR AND A HALF, AS HAVE NINE OTHERS OF THE 15-MAN CREW.

THE SHIP WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE NAVY LAST THANKSGIVING DAY AND RECENTLY COMPLETED A 4375-MILE TRIP WITH VITAL CARGO FROM PATUXENT RIVER, MD., TO NATAL, BAZIL, AVERAGING AROUND 160 MILES AN HOUR.

IT HAS THE SPACE OF A 15-ROOM HOUSE. EMPTY, IT WEIGHS 37 1/2 TONS, AND NEARLY 75 TONS WHEN LOADED.

THE LARGEST BOEING CLIPPER WEIGHS 42 TONS WITH NORMAL LOAD.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, EXPECTABLE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JAN.24, SENT JAM23)

EW236PCW

A PENINSULAR BASE HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, JAN.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AWARD OF A SILVER STAR TO LT.RICHARD BULLARD, OF 216 SOUTH WILLIS STREET, INDEPENDENCE, MO., FOR OUTSTANDING BRAVERY IN FIGHTING A GASOLINE FIRE DURING AN AIR RAID NEAR BIZERTE, TUNISIA, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE CITATION SAID BULLARD VOLUNTEERED TO FIGHT THE FLAMES IN A 4,500-BARREL GASOLINE FIRE SET BY ENEMY FLARES. FROM THE TOP OF THE BLAZING TANK, WHILE THE ENEMY PLANES STILL WERE ATTACKING, HE SMOTHERED THE FLAMES WITH CHEMICALS CARRIED FROM A XX BIVOUACK AREA.

THE CITATION SAID THAT HIS ACTION SAVED THE LIVES OF THE FIRE-FIGHTING PERSONNEL AS WELL AS THE TANK'S CONTENTS AND OTHER LIVES AND PROPERTY AT A CRITICAL EMBARKATION AREA.

BULLARD NOW IS WITH AN ENGINEER UNIT HERE.

MK MASSOCKS 02155-RPS-420A

3024 - 12073 B

THE BIG GERMAN FORCES THREATENED WITH ENTRAPMENT BELOW LENINGRAD ARE STRUNG OUT 50 MILES FROM THE TOSNO SECTOR SOUTHEAST OF THE CHUDOVO AREA NEAR THE VOLKHOV RIVER ABOVE LAKE ILMEN.

SOVIET ARMIES UNDER GEN. MERETSKOV, SWINGING SOUTHWEST AND WEST FROM FALLEN NOVGOROD, SWEPT UP NEARLY A SCORE OF VILLAGES WITH THE DOUBLE AIM OF AIDING THE LENINGRAD TRAP, AND ALSO SMASHING THE GERMAN BASE AT STARAYA RUSSA ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LAKE ILMEN.

STEKHOVO, 21 MILES WEST OF NOVGOROD, WAS AMONG THE TOWNS TAKEN, AS WELL AS THE RAIL STATION OF BOROK, 16 MILES SOUTHWEST OF NOVGOROD ON THE RAILWAY TO SHIMSK JUNCTION.

STEKHOVO IS 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BATETSKAYA AND 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LUGA, RAIL JUNCTIONS 55 MILES BELOW KRASNOGVARDEISK. THE TWO JUNCTIONS GIVE THE GERMANS IN THE TOSNO-CHUDOVO POCKET A ROUNDABOUT ESCAPE ROUTE TO ESTONIA NOW THAT THE DIRECT LINE TO NARVA IS CUT. BUT THE GERMANS EITHER MUST MAKE A SWIFT GETAWAY OR FIND RESERVES TO HOLD UP MERETSKOV'S TROOPS.

THE PUSH DOWN THE RAILWAY ALONG THE WESTERN SHORE OF LAKE ILMEN PUT THE RUSSIANS WITHIN 14 MILES OF SHIMSK, THUS FLANKING GERMAN TROOPS HOLDING THE BASTION OF STARAYA RUSSA, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SHIMSK. THE GERMANS MUST HOLD ONTO SHIMSK IF THE GERMANS AT STARAYA RU SA
STARAYA RUSSA ARE TO AVOID ANOTHER SOVIET TRAP.

WH75EPEW

LONDON, JAN 24-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST BY INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, A PROPAGANDA ORGANIZATION, SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN RECONNAISSANCE CONTINGENTS HAD BEEN ENCOUNTERED "NORTHWEST OF NETTUNO" BUT DID NOT (CORRECT) INDICATE WHETHER THIS WAS A NEW LANDING.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE INVASION TROOPS "CAME WITHIN RANGE OF HEAVY AND MEDIUM GERMAN BATTERIES AND WERE GREATLY INTERFERED WITH."

ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT IN ITALY, THE RADIO ADDED, THE ALLIES ARE "LAUNCHING AN ATTACK OVER A WIDE FRONT IN ORDER TO TIE UP GERMAN FORCES."

AFTER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO FORCE THE RAPIDO NEAR SAN ANGELO IN TEODICE, ABOUT THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF CASSINO, THE RADIO ADDED, STRONG INVASION FORMATIONS OF THE 34TH AMERICAN DIVISION BEGAN A CROSSING ON A WIDE FRONT OF THE GARI RIVULET, A SMALL STREAM FARTHER TO THE SOUTHEAST.

KA21EPEW

LONDON, JAN.24-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO SAID TODAY THAT FIERCELY COUNTER-ATTACKING GERMAN FORCES HAD DRIVEN BACK ALLIED TROOPS ON THE WESTERN END OF THE ITALIAN FRONT BETWEEN CASTELFORTE AND MINTURNO AND ALSO HAD REGAINED SOME GROUND EAST OF MONTECROCE.

MINTURNO IS ABOUT TWO MILES NORTH OF THE GARIGLIANO RIVER AND A SHORT DISTANCE FROM ITS MOUTH. CASTELFORTE IS FURTHER INLAND AND ABOUT 12 MILES BELOW CASSINO, WHILE MONTECROCE IS STILL FURTHER TO THE EAST.

EV345AEW

LONDON, JAN 24-(AP)-AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN ADDRESSED TO THE RED ARMIES UNDER GEN.LEONID A.GOVOROV, AS BROADCAST BY MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT CONTINUING THEIR SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE TODAY. AN.24, AS A RESULT OF A SKILFULL OUTFLANKING MANEUVER AND RESOLUTE ATTACK FROM THE FRONT CAPTURED THE TOWN OF PUSHKIN (FORMERLY TSARSKOYE SELO).

THEY ALSO CAPTURED THE TOWN OF PAVLOVSK. BOTH ARE LARGE RAILWAY JUNCTIONS AND POWERFUL STRONGPOINTS IN GERMAN DEFENSES.

TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN FIGHTING FOR THE TOWNS OF PUSHKIN AND PAVLOVSK WILL BEAR THE NAMES OF PUSHKIN AND PAVLOVSK AND ARE RECOMMENDED FOR AWARD OF ORDERS.

TODAY AT 9 P.M. THE CAPITAL OF THE MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND WILL SALUTE WITH 12 ARTILLERY SALVOES FROM 124 GUNS OUR GALLANT TROOPS WHICH CAPTURED THE TOWNS OF PUSHKIN AND PAVLOVSK.

FOR THE EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHICH TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWNS OF PUSHKIN AND PAVLOVSK.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND.

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS.

SIGNED.

J.V.STALIN, MARSHALL OF THE SOVIET UNION.

LONDON,JAN.24-(AP)-ROME IS NOW WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE OF THE FIFTH ARMY, THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO AT ALGIERS SAID TODAY.

EV740AEW

LONDON, JAN 24-(AP)-DIVIDENDS PAID BY INDUSTRIAL FIRMS IN OCCUPIED HOLLAND IN 1942 WERE LESS THAN HALF THE DIVIDEND PAYMENTS IN 1939, LAST YEAR BEFORE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, ACCORDING TO REPORTS OF THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED "CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS" RECEIVED HERE BY THE NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY (ANETA).

OF 164 ENTERPRISES LISTED, INCLUDING BANKS, 48 PAID NO DIVIDENDS AT ALL IN 1942.

DIVIDENDS OF INDUSTRIAL FIRMS WHOSE SHARES ARE QUCTED ON THE AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE DROPPED FROM AN AVERAGE OF 6.5 PER CENT IN 1939 TO 2.9 PER CENT IN 1942.

THE DROP IN DIVIDENDS, HOWEVER, WAS TO A SMALL EXTENT APPARENT RATHER THAN REAL. A NUMBER OF CORPORATIONS, IN ORDER TO EVADE A NAZI DECREE PROHIBITING DIVIDENDS OF MORE THAN 6 PER CENT, HAVE EXPANDED CAPITALIZATION. IF SUCH EXPANSIONS OF CAPITALIZATION SINCE 1939 ARE OMITTED IN COMPUTATION, THE AVERAGE 1942 DIVIDEND RATE FOR THE ENTERPRISES LISTED IS 3.2 PER CENT.

DURING 1942 A TOTAL OF 335 INDUSTRIES WERE FORCED TO CLOSE DOWN. INCLUDED IN THIS NUMBER WERE 15 CHEMICAL FIRMS, 32 TEXTILE FIRMS, 69 LEATHER FIRMS, 11 PAPER FIRMS, 17 BUILDING COMPANIES, 154 BRICK FACTORIES, 14 LIMESTONE FACTORIES, 13 TILE FACTORIES, 6 METAL FIRMS AND A MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

NO OFFICIAL STATISTICS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED HERE YET FOR LAST YEAR, BUT GERMAN-CONTROLLED NETHERLANDS NEWSPAPERS HAVE REPORTED THAT MANY MORE ENTERPRISES WERE FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS DURING 1943.

SN527PEW

End RR for BA

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN.25-(AP)-THE FIRST STRIKE AS A RESULT OF A NEW MINE PAY SCALE LEFT 1,400 HAULAGE HANDS IDLE AT A MANCHESTER COLLIERY TODAY. STRIKERS CONTENDED THE NEW SCALE WAS OF NO BENEFIT TO THE HIGHER PAID WORKERS AND VERY LITTLE TO OTHERS.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE COAL INDUSTRY SATURDAY ANNOUNCED A MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE OF $20 FOR EXPERIENCED UNDERGROUND WORKERS AND $18 FOR SURFACE WORKERS.

THE NEW MINIMUMS MARKED AN INCREASE OF $3.40 OVER THE OLD MINIMUM SET IN 1942 BUT WERE BELOW THE DEMANDS OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION FOR MINIMUMS OF $24 FOR THE MEN IN THE PITS AND $22 FOR THOSE DOING SURFACE WORK.

WM124SAEW

30.24 — 12075

LONDON, JAN 24-(AP)-COL. ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT HAS ARRIVED HERE FOR DUTY AS PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE OFFICER AT THE STRATEGIC BOMBING HEADQUARTERS OF LT. GEN. CARL A.SPAATZ.

JAN 25 1944

KA119PEW

LONDON, JAN 24 -- (AP) -- PRIVATE J.C. LEATHERBERRY, NEGRO, OF CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS., WAS CONVICTED AT A COURT MARTIAL TODAY OF MURDERING AND RUBBING H.C.HALSTONE, COLCHESTER TAXIDRIVER, AND WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH. AN ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE PREVIOUSLY WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR. #

BY PUGH MOORE

AERIAL SIDEBAR

JAN 25 1944

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, JAN 24-(AP)-ALMOST TWO MILES ABOVE EARTH, FOUR UNITED STATES THUNDERBOLTS TACKLED 15 GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES, DOGFOUGHT THEM AND OUTFOUGHT THEM, AND SHOT DOWN SIX.

THE AMERICANS WERE LED BY MAJOR GERALD JOHNSON OF OWENTON, KY., WHO DESTROYED ONE FW190 AND DAMAGED ANOTHER. LT.CHESTER A VITALI 20 WALDO ST, EAST DEDHAM, MASS., DOWNED THREE MORE FW190S, WHILE LTS.ALBERT NIEMI OF CAMP ST, WEST YARMOUTH, MASS, AND WALLACE G. MAXWELL, 723 NORTH AMELIE ST, DE LAND, FLA., GOT ONE APIECE.

IT WAS THE NINTH KILL FOR JOHNSON, WHO IS THE SECOND UNITED STATES PILOT IN THE EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS TO BECOME AN ACE. THE DOGFIGHT BROUGHT VITALI, NIEMI AND MAXWELL THEIR FIRST VICTORIES.

THE FLIGHT WAS ONE OF MANY FIGHTER GROUPS ESCORTING HEAVY PLANES TO AND FROM WESTERN GERMANY. THE DAY'S THRILLER-DILLER CHAMPIONSHIP WENT TO CAPT.JOHN B STRATFORD, JR., 1309 SOUTH HULL ST, MONTGOMERY, ALA. WHEN HE FIRED ON A FW190 WITHOUT DOWNING IT, HE CAME IN CLOSE, CLIPPED THE GERMAN PLANE WITH HIS WINGTIPS, AND WATCHED IT CRASH.

FLIGHT OFFICER EDWARD J DOWNEY, 832 SOUTH MAPLE ST., OAK PARK, ILL., WAS JUMPED BY A GERMAN BUT EVADED THE ATTACK, AND THE ENEMY PLANE WAS DESTROYED BY HIS FLYING MATE, LIEUT ROBERT KNAPP, 119 SOUTH BROAD ST, NORWICH, N.Y. DOWNEY WAS FORCED TO FLY HOME "ON THE DECK" (AT ZERO HEIGHT). OVER BELGIUM, HE WAS SO LOW THAT HE COULD SEE PEOPLE WAVING, AND ONCE HIS PLANE HIT A TREETOP, TEARING A LONG GASH IN A WING.

OTHERS SCORING KILLS INCLUDED:

LT.COL.GLENN E.DUNCAN, 1617 WINBURN ST., HOUSTON, TEX. TWO, BRINGING HIS BAG TO EIGHT; CAPT.DEWEY NEWHART, 102 SOUTH 19TH ST. ST. JOSEPH, MO., TWO; AND THE FOLLOWING ONE EACH:

LT.JOHN J.HOCKERY, INDEPENDENCE, MO.; CAPT.MAURICE B.MCLARY, 321 WEST STATE, PENDLETON, IND.; CAPT.DONALD H.MCCAULEY, 410 SAN BERNARDINO AVE., LOS GATOS, CALIF; LT.JOSEPH F.FURNESS, 83 BROADFORD RD., SCHENECTEDY, N.Y.; AND LT.WILLIAM JOHNSON, JR., 1342 BROOK ST.; OLEAN, N.Y.; AND THE FOLLOWING WHO SHARED IN KILLS:

LTS.CHARLES W.DINEE, PARK RIDGE, ILL.; RAYMOND H.GANSBERG, 4520 ELM ST., DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.; RICHARD A.STEARNS, JR., 102 FOREST HILLS APTS., AUGUSTA, GA.; AND MILTON E.ERICKSON, 50 PALMETTO TRAIL, EAST HAVEN, CONN.

MA941PEW

JAN 25 1944

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

A UNITED STATES LIBERATOR BASE IN ENGLAND, JAN 24-(AP)-A SQUADRON OF LIBERATORS, VETERANS OF THE FAMOUS RAID ON THE PLOESTI, RUMANIA, OIL FIELDS, RAN INTO THE FIGHT OF ITS CAREER DURING FRIDAY'S BIG RAID ON MYSTERY TARGETS IN THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA OF FRANCE.

THIS GROUP ENCOUNTERED STIFF OPPOSITION BECAUSE IT MADE FIVE RUNS ON THE TARGET TO INSURE ACCURATE BOMBING. SQUADRONS OF FW-190'S SWOOPED IN TIME AFTER TIME, KNOCKING DOWN SIX OF THE LIBERATORS.

"IT WAS THE WORST BATTLEIN 14 MISSIONS I'VE GONE ON. I HARDLY CAN REALIZE YET THAT WE GOT THROUGH IT," RELATED LT.W.H.BARKER, COFFEYVILLE, KANS., NAVIGATOR OF THE PLANE "HEAVEN CAN WAIT."

FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS EXPLODED ALL OVER THE SKY.

JAN 25 1944

THE PILOT OF ONE BADLY SHOT UP PLANE SARDONICALLY SALUTED LT. ARTHUR ANDERSON, ROCKFORD, ILL., PILOT OF THE "HEAVEN CAN WAIT."

"IT SEEMED AS IF HE KNEW HE WAS GONE," ANDERSON SAID. "JUST AFTER HE SALUTED ME HIS PLANE EXPLODED--I'LL NEVER FORGET IT."

BARKER RESUMED:

"THE LAST BOMBER SHOT DOWN CIRCLED JUST A HUNDRED FEET OVER OUR HEADS. FLAMES 12 FEET LONG CAME OUT OF THE WAIST WINDOW AND LICKED AT ITS TAIL. THEN IT DID A CORKSCREW TURN AND THAT IS THE LAST I SAW OF IT. I FIGURED THEY'D GET US NEXT, BUT JUST THEN THEY LEFT US."

OTHER FLIERS IN THE GROUP WERE:

LTS.SAMUEL D.WILLIAMS, SANTA MARIA, CALIF., FRANK DAVIDO, PRICE, UTAH, PILOTS; STANLEY REICH, 1806 DARIDON AVE., NEW YORK CITY, EARL CULBERTSON, CORVALLIS, ORE., CO-PILOTS; HAROLD BELLARD, WOODLAWN, MD., NAVIGATOR; CHARLES O'MALLEY, MANSFIELD, MASS., BOMBARDIER.

GUNNERS SGTS.DONALD DUNCAN, YOUNGSTOWN, O.; JAMES CASKEY, JR., MONROE, N.C.; JOHN P.SCOTT, ROME, GA.; CLYDE F.GORDON, WINSTON SALEM, N.C.; HARRY C.VALOT, 1648 JEFFERSON AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; EDWARD KOPKE, MINERSVILLE, PA.

PHILMORE LUND, PORT ORCHARD, WASH.; JOHN A.HOLEBECK, YUMA, ARIZ.; GEORGE MCALISTER, CHILI, IND.; FREDERICK A.KENYON, HARTFORD, CONN.; JOHN H.CARSTENS, UNION CITY, N.J.; DAVID VAN DYKE, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

JAN 25 1944

G140PEW

south essex,england,jan.24 -(ap)--an incendiary bomb fell through the roof of a house here in a recent air raid.

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xfirst it started a fire which burned through a water pipe. water gushed out of the burned pipe putting out the fire.

ap1015lam912p

BERN, JAN.24-(AP)-SWITZERLAND IS SUMMONING HER 19-YEAR-OLDS FOR MILITARY SERVICE "DUE TO ACTUAL NECESSITIES OF THE HOUR," DEFENSE MINISTER KARL KOBELT SAID TONIGHT, BECAUSE PREPARATIONS FOR MOBILIZATION MUST BE KEPT AT SUCH A POINT THAT THE COUNTRY CAN BE

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PLACED IN A STATE OF DEFENSE IN MINIMUM TIME.

HE SAID BUS SERVICE WAS BEING CURTAILED TO CONSERVE TIRES AND KEEP BUSES AVAILABLE FOR USE WHEN NEEDED.

KOBELT WARNED THE WAR'S CONCLUSION COULD NOT BE FORESEEN AND THAT THE SWISS PEOPLE WERE READY, IF NECESSARY, TO SHED BLOOD IN DEFENSE OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

SWISS REDOUBTS ARE VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, HE SAID, AND NEW ARMS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED, ESPECIALLY ANTI-TANK AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS, WHILE THE ARMY HAS BEEN MODERNIZED.

WM1121PEW

JAN 25 1944

MADRID, JAN.24-(AP)-GERMAN NEWSPAPERS OF JAN.19 REPORTED THAT A 24-YEAR-OLD DUTCHMAN HAD BEEN CONVICTED BY A MILITARY COURT, AND EXECUTED AT THE HAGUE FOR THE SLAYING OF GEN. HENDRIK ALEXANDER SEYFFARDT, HEAD OF THE DUTCH NAZI LEGION, AND OF F.E.POSTHUMA, FORMER NETHERLANDS MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. SEYFFARDT AND POSTHUMA WERE REPORTED KILLED IN SEPARATE SHOOTINGS LAST YEAR. THE NEWSPAPERS DID NOT NAME THE DUTCHMAN.

WM1136PEW

JAN 25 1944

ADD ADV - ALLIED H-Q. IN ITALY - (MASSOCK) XX FOR

"THE ENEMY HAS INTERIOR LINES BY ROAD AND RAIL IN THE CASSINO-ROME AREA, WHEREAS OUR'S ARE BY SEA AND AIR," HE ADDED. "WE HAVE THE HANDICAP OF WEATHER, WHICH AFFECTS BOTH SEA CONVOYS AND AIR COVER."

JAN 25 1944

THE BUILDING UP OF [illegible]ONS AND OTHER MATERIALS OF WAR ON THE NETTUNO BEACHHEAD---"A SPRINGBOARD FROM WHICH TO STRIKE AT THE ENEMY'S REAR"---NEVERTHELESS IS PROCEEDING "AS FAST AS POSSIBLE," SAID THE GENERAL.

LEANING HIS BULKY FRAME AGAINST THE EDGE OF A DESK WITH HIS LEGS CROSSED IN FRONT OF HIM, "GENERAL JUMBO," AS HE IS KNOWN TO HIS STAFF, CALMLY SUMMARIZED THE THREE DAYS OF OPERATIONS.

AS FOR THE ELEMENT OF SURPRISE WHICH BLESSED THE EARLY OPERATIONS, HE OFFERED THIS SUMMARY AND THIS TRIBUTE:

"THIS WAS DUE ALMOST ENTIRELY TO THE ACTION OF THE AIR FORCE WHICH, BY ATTACKING THE ENEMY'S AIRPORTS IN THE ROME AREA, DISRUPTED HIS MEANS OF RECONNAISSANCE AND THREW THEM OUT OF GEAR AT THE CRUCIAL TIME WHEN THE CONVOYS WERE LEAVING AND PROCEEDING NORTHWARD UP THE BEACHES. NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT CAME OVER."

"MEANWHILE," THE GENERAL TOLD THE CONFERENCE, "ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT," WHERE THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH LAUNCHED A GENERAL ATTACK, "THERE HAS BEEN SOME HEAVY FIGHTING--CUMULATIVE, FURIOUS, COORDINATED ATTACKS ON THE RIGHT, CENTER, LEFT AND RIGHT AGAIN."

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WILSON SAID THE AIR FORCE HAD MADE "A MAGNIFICENT EFFORT, BOTH DURING THE LANDING AND OVER THE FRONT." WHILE FIGHTERS COVERED THE CONVOYS AND BEACHES, HE SAID, OTHER PLANES "BEAT UP THE AIRDROMES IN THE ROME AREA AND WENT AFTER COMMUNICATIONS TO MAKE THE TRANSPORT OF TROOPS TO THE BATTLE AREA AS DIFFICULT AS POSSIBLE."

HE ALSO PRAISED THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVAL FORCES WHICH PROTECTED THE APPROACH OF THE CONVOYS AND LANDED TROOPS ON THE BEACHES WITH "ALMOST MATHEMATICAL PRECISION."

WM749PEW

ADD ALLIED H-Q - ALGIERS - (GALLAGHER) xx ERROR

DURING THE NIGHT THE GERMANS MADE A FRANTIC EFFORT TO MOVE TRANSPORT ON THE ROADS BUT WERE HIT HEAVILY BY RAF BOSTONS.

THE PLANES ENCOUNTERED OFF ELBA WERE JU-88'S, HE-111'S WHICH USUALLY CARRY TORPEDOES AND ME-400'S, A SPEEDY NEW LIGHT BOMBER WHICH IS THE NEAREST GERMAN APPROXIMATION TO THE MOSQUITO.

VICTORS IN THE SCRAP INCLUDED LT.JAMES W.BICKFORD, OF CLEARFIELD, PA., AND LT.M.ENCINAS OF LAS VEGAS, N.MEX., WHO SHOT DOWN TWO PLANES EACH, AND LT.ROBERT H.LEIBL, SHEBOYGAN, WIS., AND LT.ARTHUR G. JOHNSON, JR., 713 RAMSEY ST., LITCHFIELD, MINN.

JAN 25 1944

THE COMMUNIQUE ~~X X X 6TH GRAF FIRST LEAD AS BEFORE.~~

G1038AEW

ADD ALGIERS xx WAR

FOLLOWING THE LINES OF A SPEECH BY COLONIAL COMMISSIONER RENE PLEVIN BEFORE THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY, THE CONFERENCE IS EXPECTED TO RECOMMEND A GREATER DEGREE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT WITHIN EACH COLONY AND A GREATER VOICE FOR EACH IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE. SOME SORT OF FEDERATION COMPARABLE TO THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS MAY BE RECOMMENDED.

IN THE ECONOMICS SPHERE THE COLONIAL OFFICIALS, DRAWING ON PRESENT EXPERIENCE OF FRENCH COLONIES CUT OFF FROM THEIR MOTHERLAND, ARE EXPECTED TO URGE FOSTERING OF INDUSTRIALIZATION WITHIN COLONIES.

GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE WILL REVISIT BRAZZAVILLE, THE FIRST CAPITAL OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE TO JOIN HIS CROSS OF LORRAINE BANNER, TO OPEN THE CONFERENCE JAN.30.

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WM112SPEW

ADD 4TH. BEACHHEAD S. OF ROME - (WHITEHEAD) xx CORR

"OUR OUTFIT BUILT ALMOST A HUNDRED BRIDGES AND BY-PASSES IN NORTH AFRICA AND SICILY IN REPAIRING DEMOLITIONS," BANGERT SAID. "ONCE WE BUILT A BRIDGE, THEN STOOD ASIDE AND WATCHED THE GERMANS BLOW UP FIVE OTHERS. NOW WE'VE GOT A CHANCE TO DO SOME BLOWING UP OURSELVES AND WE ARE NOT GOING TO MISS IT."

-DASH-

CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE AMPHIBIOUS FORCES FOUND WRITING STORIES DIFFICULT AND HAZARDOUS. THERE WERE TIMES WHEN THEY WOULD HAVE TO PUT ASIDE THEIR TYPEWRITERS AND DIVE FOR COVER AS ENEMY PLANES ROARED OUT OF A BRIGHT SUN. LT. SUMNER WILSON, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., ALTERNATED BETWEEN CENSORING COPY AND DIGGING A FOXHOLE.

KA106PEW

JAN 25 1944

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE BASE IN ITALY, JAN 24-(AP)-BIG BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE--HUNDREDS OF THEM--PURSUING THEIR IMPRESSIVE OFFENSIVE IN SUPPORT OF THE LANDING OPERATIONS SOUTH OF ROME, STRUCK AT SOME 18 TARGETS YESTERDAY AND ROAMED ABOVE THE ITALIAN CAPITAL AT WILL.

THE CHIEF TARGETS WERE THE NETWORK OF ROADS AND RAILROADS IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES AND NORTH OF ROME.

OF THE GERMAN PLANES ENCOUNTERED, ONE WAS STRUCK DOWN IN A SPECTACULAR RUNNING FIGHT AT TREETOP LEVEL BY LT.STEACY B.ROGERS, FIGHTER PILOT OF MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

FORTRESS PILOTS SAID THEY BELIEVED THEY HAD PUT TWO DIRECT HITS ON THE PONTECORVO BRIDGE WHERE FIVE IMPORTANT ROADS EXTEND BEHIND

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THE GERMAN FRONT NEAR CASSINO.

ANOTHER BRIDGE CROSSING THE LIRI RIVER NEAR SAN GIORGIO, FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF CASSINO, ALSO WAS BATTERED BY THE FORTRESSES, AND STILL ANOTHER, 18 MILES NORTHWEST OF CASSINO, WAS WRAPPED IN SO MUCH SMOKE FROM A PATTERN OF BOMBS THAT THE FORTRESS CREWS COULD NOT TELL WHAT HAPPENED TO IT.

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WITH GOOD WEATHER, FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS RACED UP AND DOWN THE ROADS LEADING TO ROME AND COVERED A GOOD PART OF CENTRAL ITALY. THEY POCKED THE ROAD AT BARISCIANO, 40 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PESCARA, AND SOUTHWEST OF SULMONA, JUNCTIONS AT AVEZZANO, 45 MILES EAST OF ROME, AND THE AIRDROME AT AQUILA.

THEY ALSO DIVEBOMBED A HIGHWAY BRIDGE NORTH OF SIBENIK IN YUGOSLAVIA, MAKING TWO TRIPS TO COMPLETE THE JOB.

"WE GOT ONE DIRECT HIT ON THE NORTH END OF THE BRIDGE AND ONE DAMAGING NEAR-MISS IN THE SECOND ATTACK," SAID MAJ.GILBERT O.WYMOND OF DETROIT, MICH. "THERE WERE SEPARATE HITS ON THE ROAD AND IT WAS BADLY CRATERED. I DOUBT IF ANY TRAFFIC WILL MOVE OVER THAT SPOT FOR A WHILE NOW."

LT.ROGERS SHOT HIS GERMAN PLANE DOWN NEAR VITERBO WHILE HE AND HIS FLIGHT LEADER WERE "OUT BY OURSELVES TRYING TO FIND TROUBLE."

"COMING IN LOW OVER VITERBO AIRDROME WE SAW TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS BELOW US, HUGGING THE GROUND," ROGERS SAID. "WE DECIDED TO GO DOWN TO HAVE A LOOK AND THE FLIGHT LEADER IMMEDIATELY TURNED AFTER A FOCKE-WULF 190. I LEVELLED OFF JUST ABOVE THE GROUND BEHIND A MESSERSCHMITT 109."

ROGERS SAID HE WAS SO CLOSE HE WAS AFRAID TO SHOOT BECAUSE PIECES OF THE MESSERSCHMITT MIGHT FLY OFF AND DAMAGE HIS PLANE SO HE "FISHTAILED ABOUT A BIT" AND DROPPED BEHIND.

"THEN I STARTED BLAZING AWAY AND KEPT POURING BULLETS AFTER HIM UNTIL I REALIZED I HAD USED UP ALMOST ALL MY AMMUNITION. JUST AS I WAS MAKING UP MY MIND TO CALL IT A BAD JOB I SAW HIS CANOPY RIP OFF AND THE PLANE CRASH INTO THE GROUND. THE FW-190 MANAGED TO GET AWAY WITHOUT A SCRATCH."

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C1116AEW

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

JAN 25 1944

A U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE BASE IN ITALY, JAN 23-(DELAYED(-AP)-MAJ.ROBERT W.NEAL OF MUSKEGON, MICH., LEADER OF THE FIRST FLYING FORTRESS SQUADRON TO COMPLETE 200 MISSIONS IN THIS THEATER, WAS HEARTBROKEN WHEN HE RETURNED FROM TODAY'S RECORD-BREAKING FLIGHT--AN ATTACK ON THE CEPRANO BRIDGE A FEW MILES NORTHWEST OF CASSINO.

HE HAD LAST SEEN HIS OPERATIONS OFFICE DIVING DOWN AHEAD OF A TRAIL OF SMOKE, AND HE REPORTED HIM MISSING.

BUT MAJOR NEAL SOON WAS A VERY HAPPY MAN.

THE SQUADRON LEADER HIMSELF--CAPT.CHARLES L.DANIELS OF WILLIAMSTON, N.C., CAME RUNNING ACROSS THE FIELD FROM HIS SCARRED BOMBER TO GREAT NEAL.

A BURST OF FLAK HAD SEVERED THE OIL LINE OF DANIELS' PLANE SHORTLY BEFORE HE REACHED THE TARGET. THE RIGHT WING SOON WAS ABLAZE.

OTHER CREWS IN THE FORMATION WATCHED INTENTLY AS THE FLAMES CREPT BACK OVER THE WING, KNOWING THAT IF THE FIRE REACHED THE BOMBS THE EXPLOSION MIGHT SWEEP THEM ALL OUT OF THE SKY.

THE EXPLOSION MIGHT SWEEP THEM ALL OUT OF THE SKY.

WITH THE WING AFIRE, AND ALL ALONE, DANIELS MADE HIS RUN OVER THE TARGET AND LET THE BOMBS FLY. THEN, MORE ALONE THAN EVER, HE PUT THE SHIP INTO A DIVE IN AN EFFORT TO PUT OUT THE FLAMES.

IT WORKED, AND DANIELS TOOK A SHORTCUT TO BEAT THE OTHER PLANES HOME.

JAN 25 1944

G1GOSAEW

BY HOMER BIGART

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JAN 25 1944

-(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-

WITH THE FIFTY ARMY ON A BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN.25-(DELAYED) -(AP)-GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED DOWN FROM ROME AND COUNTER-ATTACKED POSITIONS ALONG THE SOUTHERN BANK OF A CANAL LATE THIS MORNING IN THE FIRST MAJOR RESISTANCE AGAINST THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD BELOW ROME.

THEY RETOOK TWO BRIDGES ACROSS THE CANAL, INCLUDING A BRIDGE ON THE HIGHWAY. THEY WERE DRIVEN FROM THIS IMPORTANT BREAK AT 1 P.M., BUT NOT BEFORE THEY HAD DEMOLISHED THE SPAN. LATE IN THE AFTERNOON, THE AMERICAN FORCES ATTACKED IN AN EFFORT TO REGAIN THE SECOND BRIDGE.

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A FEW MILES TO THE WEST, OBSERVATION PLANES SPOTTED A CONSIDERABLE FORCE OF GERMANS MOVING TOWARD THE CANAL. ENEMY TANKS APPEARED AND AT ONE POINT PENETRATED THE BRIDGEHEAD FOR ALMOST A MILE UNTIL ARTILLERY WAS RUSHED TO THE SCENE TO DRIVE THEM OFF.

THIS COUNTRYSIDE IS FLAT AND AS OPEN AS CENTRAL NEW JERSEY AND IS ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO ANY ARMORED WARFARE.

SO CONFIDENT WERE THE GERMANS THAT THE ALLIES PLANNED A LANDING TO THE NORTH AT THE TIBER RIVER THAT A WHOLE BATTALION OF ARTILLERY WAS SHIFTED FROM THE ANZIO BEACHES A WEEK AGO.

THEY KEPT A FEW 75S A SHORT DISTANCE NORTH OF ANZIO AND POSTED ARTILLERY OBSERVERS ON A HOTEL ROOFTOP. THE OBSERVERS WERE ASLEEP WHEN LANDINGS BEGAN. THEY COWERED TERRIFIED IN THE HOTEL LOBBY UNTIL THIS AFTERNOON, WHEN THEY EMERGED AND SURRENDERED TO BRITISH SAILORS.

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AT SIX P.M., HOURS AFTER THE LANDING, THE BEACHES ARE STILL FREE FROM SHELL FIRE. EXCEPT IN A SMALL SECTOR ALONG THE CANAL, THE FRONT REMAINS QUIET. THERE WAS NO FURTHER ADVANCE BY ALLIED TROOPS, ALTHOUGH ONE PATROL WENT BEYOND THE CANAL WITHOUT CONTACTING THE ENEMY. THE DAY PASSED WITH ONLY ONE SMALL AIR RAID.

LIGHT RAIN FELL THIS AFTERNOON, BUT THE SEA REMAINED CALM.

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WM1209AEW

JAN 25 1944

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY ON THE BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN.24-(AP)-ITALIAN CIVILIANS IN A LITTLE TOWN OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN TROOPS SAID TODAY THE GERMANS NEVER APPEARED MUCH INTERESTED IN THIS STRETCH OF COASTLINE AND THAT THOSE GARRISONED IN THE TOWN LEFT LAST TUESDAY. (THE TOWN, UNNAMED IN THIS DISPATCH, POSSIBLY IS NETTUNO, CAPTURE OF WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED MONDAY).

THE CIVILIANS HAD ANOTHER REPORT THAT A BATTALION OF THE ENEMY

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WAS PREPARING TO MOVE IN TODAY, BUT THE ALLIED LANDING SATURDAY BEAT THEM TO THE PUNCH.

THIS WAS MY FOURTH AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION. IT FOLLOWED TWO IN SICILY AND ONE AT SALERNO, AND I NEVER SAW ANYTHING TO EQUAL THE PRECISION AND EASE WITH WHICH THE ARMY AND NAVY COORDINATED THEIR EFFORTS TO PUT A STRONG FORCE ASHORE AND CATCH THE ENEMY WITH NO DEFENSES PREPARED WHATEVER.

GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING MUST BE BLUSHING TONIGHT FOR HIS FAILURE TO PLUG THE CHINKS IN HIS COASTAL FORTRESS. THE LANDING WAS SO SMOOTH THAT AN OBSERVER MIGHT HAVE THOUGHT IT WAS A PEACETIME MANEUVER WITHOUT EVEN SIMULTAED OPPOSITION.

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I LANDED WITH BERTRAM BRANDT, YOUNG POOL PHOTOGRAPHER MAKING HIS FIRST AMPHIBIOUS LANDING. AS WE WALKED ACROSS THE DUNES WITH ENEMY GUNS SILENT HE SAID: "THIS IS NOT RIGHT; I DON'T LIKE IT."

A DOUGHBOY TURNED AND SAID, "IT AIN'T RIGHT, ALL RIGHT, BUT I LIKE IT."

WE HAD EXPECTED STRONG OPPOSITION ON LANDING, OR, IF NOT ON THE BEACHES, THEN FROM STRONG COUNTER-ATTACKS EARLY IN THE MORNING; BUT NEITHER OF THEM DEVELOPED.

THIS WAS IN STRONG CONTRAST TO THE GRIM EXPECTANCY OF THE MEN AS WE STEAMED OVER THE CALM SEA ON THIS MISSION TO SMASH ENEMY RESISTANCE AND SPEED ALLIED ENTRY INTO ROME.

LT.COL.LYLE W.BERNARD, COMMANDING THE UNIT TO WHICH I WAS ATTACHED, TOLD HIS MEN THAT IF THEY FORCED THE GERMANS OUT BY THE LANDING "WE'LL SAVE A GREAT MANY LIVES, FOR THE FIGHTING AROUND CASSINO HAS BEEN BLOODY BUSINESS."

APPARENTLY THE ALLIED MOVES WERE MORE CLEVERLY CONCEALED THAN ANYONE HAD REALIZED AND THE GERMANS HAD NOT ANTICIPATED AN ATTACK AT THIS POINT.

(EDITORS: ATTENTION IS CALLED TO TWO DISPATCHES BY WHITEHEAD IN THE DAY REPORT, ON INVASION NEWSGATHERING AND AN ENGINEERING FEATURE, WHICH MAY BE ADDED TO THE ABOVE IF DESIRED.)

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WH716PEW

BY WILLIAM STONEMAN

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY ON ITS BEACHHEAD IN ITALY, JAN. 22-(DELAYED)- BY DAWN OUR BAG ON THIS BEACH AMOUNTED TO ABOUT A DOZEN GERMANS, MOST OF THEM DEAD.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT TODAY WHO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN OTHER LANDINGS ARE LT. COL. ROY MURRAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; CAPT. LEONARD F. BIRKS OF AKRON, IOWA; CAPT. CHARLES SHUNSTROM OF BOSTON, MASS., AND FIRST SGT. KENNETH STEMPSON OF RUSSELL, MINN.

BY THE TIME I GOT ASHORE JUST AFTER 3 A.M. LT. COL. NORMAN W. DAMMER OF STATEN ISLAND, N.Y., AND HIS COMMANDING OFFICER ALREADY WERE WELL ESTABLISHED AND ISSUING ORDERS TO UNITS AROUND THE TOWN.

MAJOR J.W.DORSON, 820 COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE, GREENSBORO, N.C., ALREADY HAD ACCOUNTED FOR EIGHT GERMANS WITH HIS UNIT AND HAD KNOCKED OUT FIVE GERMAN CARS, INCLUDING AN AMMUNITION CARRIER.

THE FIRST WAVE GOT ASHORE WITHOUT DRAWING ANY FIRE AND REPORTED SHORTLY AFTER 2 O'CLOCK THAT THE BEACH HAD BEEN CAPTURED. OUR WAVE, THE SECOND, HAD MORE ATTENTION FROM THE GERMANS AND WE THOUGHT FOR A MOMENT THAT WE WERE GOING TO HAVE ANOTHER SALERNO.

TWO SOLDIERS FROM DECATUR, ILL., RAYMOND ATKINS AND CPL.PAUL STROUD, PARTICIPATED IN THESE DOUBTS AS WE MOVED TOWARD SHORE. BUT WE MET NO MACHINE GUN FIRE. NON-COMBATANTS WHO CAME ASHORE EARLY INCLUDED THE REV NEILS SASHMAN, FORMER ASSISTANT PASTOR OF ST MARK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, ST PUAL, MINN.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE FEATURES OF THE WHOLE SHOW WAS THAT OF BRIEFING THE MEN ABOARD SHIP AS WE LEFT ON WHAT WE THOUGHT WAS A SUICIDE EXCURSION. BOTH THE COLONEL AND HIS JUNIOR OFFICERS ELIMINATED APPLESAUCE AND FLAG WAVING AND PUT THE JOB UP TO THE BOYS JUST AS A FOREMAN MIGHT INSTRUCT A GROUP OF SKILLED FACTORY WORKERS.

A SHORT TALK WAS GIVEN BY SECOND LT.LYNN M.HUNSAKER OF QUINCY, ILL., TO HIS MEN -- ONE WHICH COULD NOT HAVE BEEN BETTERED BY NAPOLEON.

NON-COMBATANT DOCTORS SHARED THE RISKS OF THE FIGHTING MEN IN ORDER TO INSURE SPEEDY ATTENTION TO ALL CASUALTIES. AMONG THOSE WHO SHARED THE ASSIGNMENT WERE CAPT.R.W.ROBERTSON OF PADUCAH, KY., LT. T.J.LATOFF OF COATESVILLE, PA., LT.ROBERT SNEIDERMAN OF LYNN, MASS, MAJ.HOWARD C.BOS OF WAYCROSS, GA., A GRADUATE OF NORTHWESTERN, CAPT. CLYDE E.FLOOD OF TUCSON, ARIZ., AND CAPT.BENJAMIN I SCHNEIDERMAN OF 173 MAIN STREET, SOUTH RIVER, N.J.

SO FAR, THEY HAVE HAD ONLY GERMANS TO ATTEND.

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MR909PEW

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY AT THE RAPIDO RIVER, JAN 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"WHAT BURNS ME UP MOST IS THAT THOSE DAMNED JERRIES GOT MY KNAPSACK WITH MY WIFE'S PICTURE IN IT," GROWLED STAFF SGT.WILLIAM C.WEBER OF ST.MARYS, PENN.

IT MADE HIM SO MAD HE ALMOST SWAM BACK TO RETRIEVE THE KNAPSACK AFTER HE HAD FORDED THE SWIRLING RAPIDO RIVER CARRYING A LIFE LINE THAT ENABLED HIM TO SAVE SIX COMPANIONS STRANDED WITH HIM WHEN A POWERFUL GERMAN COUNTERATTACK DESTROYED AN AMERICAN BRIDGEHEAD.

"BUT HERE IS A GUY WHO HAD A REAL WORKOUT," THE HUSKY BLOND SERGEANT SAID, TURNING TO PVT.HARRY W.LUND, ROCKFORD, ILL., ONE OF THOSE WHO CAME OUT ALIVE WITH HIM FROM THAT TEUTONIC INFERNO, "GO ON, DON'T BE BASHFUL. TELL 'EM ABOUT IT."

THE TWO, WHO HAD JUST FINISHED DRYING THEIR CLOTHING, WERE CROUCHED IN A DUGOUT ON A HILL ONLY A FEW SCORE YARDS FROM THE BANK OF THE RAPIDO--AND THEY WERE FIT FOR BATTLE ALTHOUGH THEY HAD RETURNED FROM THE OTHER SIDE ONLY A FEW HOURS PREVIOUSLY.

"WE FIGURED THE BEST WAY BACK AFTER THE SITUATION BECAME HOPELESS WAS OVER ONE OF THE PONTOON BRIDGES NOT KNOCKED OUT," LUND SAID. "WE FOUND THE BRIDGE ALL RIGHT BUT IT WAS HALF SUNK OUT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER. I TIED A ROPE AROUND ME AND SWAM OUT AND TIED IT TO THE BRIDGE. THEN WE TRIED TO PULL IT INTO POSITION. WE COULDN'T BECAUSE ONE SECTION WAS FOUR FEET UNDER WATER.

"I TIED A PIECE OF COMMUNICATIONS WIRE AROUND MEN AND SET OUT AGAIN. THIS TIME I TRIED TO SWIM TO THE OTHER SIDE BUT I WAS TIRED AND MIGHT HAVE DROWNED IF THE BOYS HADN'T HAULED ME BACK. THEN SGT.

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WEBER SAID HE WOULD TRY IT."

"I TOOK OFF ALL THE CLOTHES I COULD SO I WOULD NOT GET WATER-LOGGED," WEBER SAID. "I WADED OUT AS FAR AS I COULD--IT WAS LIKE SOMEBODY PUTTING AN ICICLE ON YOUR TOE AND RUNNING IT UP TO YOUR WAIST. BUT THAT CURRENT BOTHERED ME MORE THAN THE COLD WATER. THERE ALSO WAS AN AWFUL UNDERTOW. I NEVER WAS SURE I WOULD GET OVER UNTIL I FINALLY CRAWLED OUT ON THE OTHER SIDE."

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C*15AFW

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN (220)

JAN 25 1944

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN.24-(AP)-AMERICAN NEWS MUST BE "INDOCTRINATED WITH DEMOCRACY" TO GIVE TROOPS A REAL SENSE OF WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR, DR.BARNETT R.BRICKNER, OF THE NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMY AND NAVY RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES, SAID TODAY IN APPRAISING AMERICA'S FIGHTING MEN.

DR.BRICKNER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, RABBI, HAS BEEN TOURING ARMY CAMPS AND INSTALLATIONS WITH RABBI ARYEH LEV OF WASHINGTON.

"ALL EDUCATION IS INDOCTRINATION," SAID DR.BRICKNER. "YOU ARE GIVING THE CHILD SOMETHING BEFORE HE HAS A CHANCE TO KNOW WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT. OUR YOUTH MUST BE EDUCATED WITH A PASSION FOR DEMOCRACY."

HE SAID AMERICAN TROOPS "ARE FACING IN THE NAZIS AND JAPANESE A GENERATION OF INDOCTRINATED YOUTH. THEY MUST BE INFUSED WITH THE GOAL THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR."

DR.BRICKNER SAID HE THOUGHT THERE STILL WAS TIME FOR THIS, AND THAT RELIGION COULD PLAY A PART IN THIS INFUSION.

DR.BRICKNER SAID PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL WAS NEEDED IN ITALY TO CARE FOR THE NUMEROUS REFUGEES WHO KEEP SLIPPING THROUGH THE GERMANS AND ACROSS THE ADRIATIC INTO ALLIED HELD TERRITORY. HE SAID THE ARMY AND INDIVIDUAL GROUPS HAVE DONE A LOT FOR THESE PEOPLE, SOME OF WHOM HAVE BEEN AWAY FROM THEIR HOMES FOR MORE THAN FOUR YEARS, BUT ALLIED ADMINISTRATORS WERE NOT PREPARED TO HANDLE THEM PROPERLY. MOST OF THESE REFUGEES ARE JEWISH, HE SAID.

WM1135PEW

JAN 25 1944

4 DD ADV. ALLIED H.Q. N.GUINEA-(EVENSON)-CASUALTIES

ON THE NEW GUINEA COAST IMMEDIATELY ABOVE AND BELOW MADANG, LIBERATORS, AIRACOBRAS, BOSTONS AND THUNDERBOLTS WERE ACTIVE IN STRAFING ENEMY VILLAGES, JUNGLE TRAILS AND BARGES.

TWO ALLIED SPEARHEADS ARE PARTICIPATING IN THE GROUND MOVE AGAINST MADANG.

JAN 25 1944

CLOSEST TO BOGADJIM, A SUPPLY POINT 15 MILES BELOW M[illegible], WAS AN AUSTRALIAN FORCE WHICH HAD DRIVEN THE NIPPONESE FROM THE HEAD-WATERS OF THE FAJIA RIVER IN A CRUSHING BLOW THAT FORCED THEM TO ABANDON THEIR DEAD. THE TOUGHEST KIND OF FIGHTING IN DENSE, RAIN-SOAKED UNDERGROWTH, AND UP STEEP HEIGHTS, HAD PLACED THE AUSSIES LESS THAN 25 MILES SOUTH OF BOGADJIM.

JAN 25 1944

ON THE COAST TO THE EAST, ABOUT 40 MILES AWAY, IS AN AMERICAN FORCE THAT HAS ADVANCED NORTHWARD FROM SAIDOR, WHERE A LANDING WAS EFFECTED JAN.2. THE TWO FORCES ARE SEPARATED BY THE FINISTERRE MOUNTAIN RANGE. A SECOND AUSTRALIAN COLUMN IS OPERATING ON THE COAST SOUTH OF SAIDOR AND WAS LAST REPORTED MOPPING UP ENEMY STRAGGLERS AFTER THE CAPTURE OF SIO. THE AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN COASTAL FORCES WERE BETWEEN 30 AND 40 MILES APART.

THE MOTOR ROAD CONNECTING BOGADJIM WITH MADANG, AND RUNNING

NORTHWEST TO WEWAK, IS BEING BOMBED AND STRAFED RELENTLESSLY BY ALLIED PLANES. WOODEN BRIDGES OVER STREAMS EMPTYING INTO THE OCEAN HAVE BEEN SPECIAL TARGETS OF ATTACK. DESTRUCTION OF FIVE OF THESE STRUCTURES BETWEEN CAPE GOURDON AND CAPE CROISILLES, OVER A 40-MILE STRETCH OF THE COASTAL HIGHWAY ABOVE MADANG, WAS REPORTED IN TUESDAY'S COMMUNIQUE. OTHER BOMBERS ATTACKED BRIDTES ON THE BOGADJIM-MADANG SECTION.

JAN 25 1944

ENEMY AIRDROMES ON NEW BRITAIN, NEW IRELAND AND THE SOLOMONS, AND JAPANESE SHIPPING ALONG THE COASTS RECEIVED MANY TONS OF BOMBS, SAID THE HEADQUARTERS REPORT. THE HEAVIEST ATTACK WAS ON BORPOP AIRDROME, ON SOUTHEASTERN NEW IRELAND, WHICH RECEIVED 95 TONS. THAT AIRFIELD CAN ACCOMODATE BOMBERS.

JAPANESE AIR FACILITIES AT GASMATA AND CAPE HOSKINS, NEW BRITAIN, AND AT BUKA, KARA AND KAHILI, ON BOUNGAINVILLE ISLAND OF THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, ALSO WERE BOMBED.

GG314PCW

HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, JAN. 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT. GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, HAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO LT.ALVARO J.HUNTER, OF PLESSIS, N.Y.

JAN 25 1944

THE AWARD WAS MADE, THE CITATION READ, "FOR HEROISM IN FLIGHT AND EXCEPTIONAL AND OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENT IN THE FACE OF GREAT DANGER ABOVE AND BEYOND THE LINE OF DUTY. THESE OPERATIONS CONSISTED OF MORE THAN 50 MISSIONS INCLUDING ESCORTING BOMBERS AND TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, INTERCEPTION AND ATTACK MISSIONS, AND PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS. IN THE COURSE OF THESE OPERATIONS, STRAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS WERE MADE FROM DANGEROUSLY LOW ALTITUDES, DESTROYING AND DAMAGING ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT."

(EDS: THE DATE IS JAN.16 X X X ETC)

JJ114PAEW

JAN 25 1944

BY VERN HAUGLAND

NEW GEORGIA, SOLOMONS, JAN.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ROBERT HANSON, THE "FLYING MISSIONARY," DOWNED HIS 12TH JAPANESE AIRPLANE OFF NEW BRITAIN TODAY.

JAN 25 1944

THE INDIA-BORN MARINE FIRST LIEUTENANT FROM NETONVILLE, MASS., PILOTED HIS CORSAIR TO A VICTORY OVER ONE OF THE ZEROS WHICH ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT THE MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS' ATTACK ON RABAUL'S VUNAKANAU AIRDROME. HE WATCHED IT CRASH INTO ST.GEORGE CHANNEL OFF NEW BRITAIN.

HANSON, SON OF METHODIST MISSIONARIES, SHOT DOWN FIVE ZEROS OVER RABAUL JAN.14, THE THIRD FLIER TO KNOCK OUT THAT MANY IN ONE BATTLE IN THIS THEATER. HE ALSO BAGGED THREE ATTACKING PLANES WHILE U.S.MARINES WERE LANDING ON BOUGAINVILLE LAST NOV.1.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS SHOT DOWN 15 JAPANESE PLANES FOR CERTAIN AND THREE PROBABLES IN TODAY'S RAID. TWO MITCHELLS, THREE CORSAIRS AND ONE LIGHTNING WERE LOST, BUT THE CREW OF ONE MITCHELL WAS RESCUED BY ANOTHER B-25 PILOTED BY LT.ROLAND C.SHAW. HIS TAILGUNNER DOWNED ONE ENEMY PLANE AS WELL.

SIX ZEROS INDIVIDUALLY ATTACKED A MITCHELL FLOWN BY CAPT.JOE D. WHEELER, MAKING THREE PASSES EACH TO WITHIN 300 YARDS. WHEELER

30.24 — 12085

SAID HIS TURRET GUNNER GOT GOOD BURSTS AT ONE ZERO AND IT BROKE OFF ITS INTERCEPTION TRAILING SMOKE.

1ST LT.CREIGHTON CHANDLER, WEST POINT, MISS., WHO DOWNED TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT JAN.17, GOT ANOTHER TODAY.

(EDS: SHAW'S AND WHEELER'S ADDRESSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE)

FR1107ACW NM

JAN 25 1944

BY NORMAN BELL

AN ALEUTIAN BASE, JAN 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NAVY FLIERS TOOK US CLOSER TO TOKYO LAST NIGHT THAN ANY AMERICANS HAVE BEEN, ON AN AERIAL ATTACK MISSION, SINCE THE DOOLITTLE RAID OF 1942.

THE PURPOSE OF THE MISSION INCLUDED BOMBING KURABU ZAKI'S INSTALLATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF PARAMUSHIRO ISLAND. IT WAS LED BY LT.JACK PILGRIM. UNTIL HE ENTERED THE NAVY IN 1940 HE WAS A STUDENT AT CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

ANOTHER GROUP WAS LED BY LT. ROBERT MAC GREGOR, OLNEY, ILL.

JAN 25 1944

ALL THE PLANES, WHICH DROPPED SOME 10,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS, RETURNED SAFELY.

PILGRIM SAID AT TAKEOFF TIME:

"WE CAN GO THERE AND BACK EASILY. IF IT JUST WASN'T SO DAMNED COLD."

HE WORE AN EXPERIMENTAL ELECTRIC-HEATED "ZOOT SUIT," AS HE CALLED IT. THE OTHERS JUST PILED ON WOOL, FUR AND LEATHER FLIGHT CLOTHES AS PROTECTION AGAINST THE LONG HOURS OF BELOW-FREEZING TEMPERATURES.

ONE OF THE PLANES BEHIND US WERE COMMANDED BY LT. (JG) ARTHUR FLEET, NORTH BERGEN, N.J., OFFICERS ACCOMPANYING THE MISSION INCLUDED LT. (JG) RAYMOND WATSON, JR., NORFOLK, NEB.

ALSO THERE WERE ENSIGNS R.E.ROZUK, AKRON, OHIO; VANE HARRISON, MOROCCO, IND.; AL DANIEL, JACKSON, MISSM, AND W.I.PLASSELY, ROCHESTER, MICH.

INSIDE "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS" ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS WERE SPREAD IN READINESS ON TWO OF THREE CANVAS BUNKS. MACHINIST'S MATE VINCE FERRARA, WATERVLIET, N.Y., INTRODUCED ME TO CREW CHIEF ERNEST LANEY, MANSFIELD, LA. LANEY IS AN AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE SECOND CLASS. THIS WAS HIS THIRD PARAMUSHIRO RAID.

ENS. EDWARD HERZOG, GARY, IND., WAS THE NAVIGATOR. COPILOT WAS LT. (JG) NORWOOD COLE, WHO FORMERLY ATTENDED PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE AT CLINTON, S.C., AND TAUGHT SCHOOL AT DILLON, S.C.

AS WE APPROACHED PARAMUSHIRO, CLOUDS BELOW CLEARED AND THE SNOW-COVERED SHORELINE OF THE BIG ISLAND WAS DISTINCT AGAINST BLACKNESS OF THE SEA.

JAN 25 1944

PILGRIM, IN A QUIET VOICE, DIRECTED THE COURSE OF THE PLANE TO MAKE THE BOMBING RUN ON THE SOUTHERN TIP. THE 500-POUND BOMBS LEFT THE RACKS; THEN CREW MEMBERS TOSSED OUT ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS BY HAND.

THOSE PARTICIPATING IN THE MISSIONS INCLUDED ENSIGNS CLARENCE W. CARLSON, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; WILLIAM F.CARROLL, HIBBING, MINN.; ROBERT T.HONSA, ST.PAUL, MINN., AND DELMER HEYNE, THURSTON, NEB.

JAN 25 1944

MACHINISTS THEODORE LESNEY, BARBERTON, OHIO; WILLIAM BOLVIN, WASHINGTON, D.C.; ROBERT GORDON, QUEENS, NEW YORK; DANIEL

BECNEL, HARRAHAN, LA.; FRANK DIXON, BLAIRSVILLE, PA.; MARVIN ROCKIE, NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

RADIOMEN CLYDE BARBER, OF NORTH CAROLINA (LISTED FROM HAMAST, WHICH IS NOT IN POSTAL DIRECTORY); R.P.OWN, ELDORADO, ARK.; HOWARD KEELER, BROOKLYN, IA.; HENRY GRABOWSKI, DETROIT, MICH.

ORDNANCE MEN CARL BATES, DETROIT, MICH.; AND ROBERT JENKINS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

DUANE TERRY, 1429 CUYLER AVE., CHICAGO, WAS ONE OF THE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

NN1131PCW NM ASKED JAN 25 1944

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE, HAWAII,

JAN.10-(BY MAIL)-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.WILLIAS H.HALE, COMMANDING THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE, HAS AWARDED AIR MEDALS TO XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX SIX NEW YORKERS, ALL MEMBERS OF THE BOMBER COMMAND, FOR PARTICIPATING IN ATTACKS ON THE XX MARSHALL ISLANDS, NAURU ISLAND AND THE GILBERT ISLANDS.

THEY ARE: 2ND LT. CHARLES E.LUZON, BROOKLYN; 2ND LT. NICHOLAS J.DAVIS, BROOKLYN; STAFF SGT. JOHN J.KIBACK, BROOKLYN; SGT. ROBERT T.GILLERAN, NEW YORK; SGT. KENNETH B.MCCLELLAN, XXXXXX BUSKIRK; AND SGT. KENNETH L.REDICK, XXXXXXXX TONAWANDA. JAN 25 1944

FIRST LT. ROBERT G.KERR, OF MEDINA, AND 2ND LT.THEODORE J. KAMEN, OF BROOKLYN, ALSO WERE GIVEN AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND AWARD OF THE AIR MEDAL. JAN 25 1944

-RPS-MAILER-

RIO DE JANEIRO--FIRST ADD BOLIVIAN X X X BOLIVIAN JUNTA.

ARANHA'S STATEMENT (120) SAID:

"THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT IS IN POSSESSION OF AMPLE INFORMATIONS EXCHANGED WITH OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS ON THE ORIGINS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT WHICH BROKE OUT IN BOLIVIA ON DEC.20.

"IN VIEW OF THIS INFORMATION AND IN THE PRESENT STATE OF WAR, I AM NOT ABLE PRESENTLY TO COUNSEL THAT DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BE ESTABLISHED WITH THE JUNTA CONSTITUTED IN LA PAZ, IN CONSIDERATION THAT THE SAME DOES NOT MEET CONDITIONS WHICH OFFER FULL GUARANTEES FOR THE CONTINENTAL DEFENSE.

"HOWEVER, IN MAKING THIS DECLARATION I TRUST THAT THE BOLIVIAN NATION-- AN INTEGRAL PART ALSO OF THE CONTINENT AND LINKED TO THE BRAZILIAN NATION BY TRADITIONAL BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP WHICH WE HAVE ONLY THE DESIRE TO MAINTAIN AS THEY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN MAINTAINED-- UNDERSTANDS THAT WE TAKE THIS ATTITUDE IN THE INTEREST OF THE WELL BEING OF ITS INDEPENDENCE AND THE SAFETY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLES."

WHxxxPEW JAN 25 1944

BUENOS AIRES--FIRST ADD GILBERT ANNOUNCEMENT X X X WITH GILBERT.

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT ARGENTINA'S AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, ADRIAN C.ESCOBAR, WOULD LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON JAN.27 AFTER A LONG DELAY SINCE HIS APPOINTMENT. THIS SUGGESTS A

30.24 — 12087

POSSIBLE REAPPROCHMENT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

THE UNITED STATES' ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE NEW REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA IN BOLIVIA WOULD NOT BE RECOGNIZED MADE NO MENTION OF ARGENTINA AND THIS WAS CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT HERE.

GILBERT'S PROMISED STATEMENT TOMORROW MAY DEAL WITH ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNTRY.

WM10SAEW

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, JAN. 24-(AP)-VENEZUELA JOINED URUGUAY AND CUBA TODAY IN REFUSING TO RECOGNIZE THE REVOLUTIONARY BOLIVIAN REGIME OF GUALBERTO VILLARROEL AND ORDERED THE VENEZUELAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT LA PAZ TO COME HOME.

THE BOLIVIAN COUP D'ETAT OF A MONTH AGO WAS THE RESULT OF "INFLUENCES INIMICAL TO THE CAUSE WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS DEFEND," THE FOREIGN MINISTRY'S ANNOUNCEMENT DECLARED, AND "PLACES IN DANGER CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY AND HINDERS THE COOPERATION WHICH THE AMERICAN COUNTRIES LEND TO THE DEFENSE OF THE HEMISPHERE."

ARGENTINA IS THE ONLY COUNTRY SO FAR RECOGNIZING THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

JAN 25 1944

EJ333PEW

LIMA, PERU, JAN.24-(AP)-PERU ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SHE WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE THE NEW VILLARROEL REGIME IN BOLIVIA. A BRIEF COMMUNIQUE MAKING KNOWN THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT'S DECISION SAID THAT ITS ATTITUDE WAS "NOT BASED UPON UNFRIENDLY SENTIMENTS TOWARD HER SISTER REPUBLIC."

JAN 25 1944

WM122AEW

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, JAN.24-(AP)-A DIPLOMATIC SOURCE DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE BOLIVIAN REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT, IN A LAST-MINUTE ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE COLOMBIA'S DECISION ON THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION, HAD INVITED A COMMISSION OF NEWSPAPERMEN AND POLITICIANS TO VISIT LA PAZ TO DETERMINE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER PRESIDENT GUALBERTO VILLARROEL'S REGIME IS TOTALITARIAN IN TONE.

ALTHOUGH THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS NOT YET DISCLOSED ITS DECISION, THIS SOURCE PREDICTED THAT THE MANEUVER--SIMILAR TO THAT EXECUTED IN THE UNITED STATES, WHERE A GROUP OF INTELLECTUALS WAS URGED TO VISIT BOLIVIA--WOULD NOT INFLUENCE THE POLICIES OF THIS GOVERNMENT, WHICH TRADITIONALLY HAS PROVED A PILLAR OF INTERAMERICAN SOLIDARITY.

THE INVITATION WAS REPORTED SENT BY BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES IN AN UNOFFICIAL MANNER, BUT WITH THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE COLOMBIAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

INFORMED SOURCES SAY IT IS CERTAIN COLOMBIA WILL FOLLOW THE NON-RECOGNITION STEPS WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES, URUGUAY, CUBA AND VENEZUELA--THE LATTER'S MOVE CONSIDERED AS ESPECIALLY SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE IT IS A BORDER COUNTRY.

JAN 25 1944

WM854PEW

Mexico City, jan.24 (ap)-- Mexico's 1943 cotton production totalled 500,000 bales, an all-time record, the agriculture Ministry reported today. the crop was 23 per cent larger than that of the previous year.

JAN 25 1944

SAN JUAN, P.R., JAN 24-(AP)-PVT.GIBSON L.ROSS, JR., OF RUSHVILLE, IND., WHO IS ATTACHED TO THE ARMY POSTAL UNIT AT CURACAO IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL "FOR AN ACT OF HEROISM INVOLVING THE RISK OF HIS LIFE," IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE ANTILLES DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

ON THE NIGHT OF LAST NOV. 11, ROSS WAS AWAKENED BY THE NOISE OF CRACKLING FLAMES INSIDE A SMALL POSTOFFICE ADJACENT TO HIS ROOM.

"DESPITE INTENSE HEAT AND GREAT SMOKE, ROSS IMMEDIATELY BEGAN TO CARRY POSTAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES BEYOND THE REACH OF THE FLAMES," SAID THE CITATION, COMMENDING "HIS COURAGE AND COMMENDABLE ACTION."

MQ927PEW

JAN 25 1944

NEW YORK, JAN.24-(AP)-SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY IS NOT A CONDITION OF WHICH HER CITIZENS ARE PLEASED OR PROUD, ROLF DE HEIDENSTAM, HEAD OF A SWEDISH TRADE DELEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES, DECLARED TONIGHT.

JAN 25 1944

"OUR COMPLETE LACK OF GASOLINE, RUBBER, COAL AND OUR LACK OF A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF MODERN AIRPLANES MAY EXPLAIN THE ATTITUDE TAKEN BY SWEDEN ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS," HEIDENSTAM SAID, ADDING:

"THE VERY LARGE MAJORITY OF THE SWEDISH PEOPLE ARE NOT PLEASED OR PROUD OVER THIS ATTITUDE, AND MEASURES HAVE LATELY BEEN TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO FOLLOW THE DECIDED OPINION EXPRESSED BY THE MAJORITY EVEN AT CONSIDERABLE RISKS FOR THE COUNTRY'S NEUTRALITY."

ADDRESSING A WELCOMING GROUP AT A DINNER GIVEN BY THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S.A., HEIDENSTAM, WHO IS MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE SWEDISH GAS ACCUMULATOR COMPANY, ASKED THAT AMERICANS UNDERSTAND HIS COUNTRY'S GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY OCCUPIED COUNTRIES OR AXIS NATIONS.

HEIDENSTAM ALSO SPOKE OF THE DAMAGE INFLICTED ON BERLIN BY ALLIED BOMBINGS AS REPORTED BY REFUGEES AND THE SWEDISH MINISTER TO GERMANY, ADDING THAT THE MOST VITAL BLOWS WERE TO GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

ANOTHER SPEAKER AT THE DINNER, WOLLMAR F.BOSTROM, SWEDISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID SWEDEN LOOKED FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES COULD BE RESUMED.

THE TRADE DELEGATION TRAVELLED TO THIS COUNTRY BY RED CROSS SHIP. ITS MEMBERS CAME TO NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON WHERE THEY WERE RECEIVED OFFICIALLY.

JAN 25 1944

WM1213AEW

NEW YORK, JAN.24-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST THAT RAILWAY PASSENGER TICKET RATES IN JAPANESE WOULD BE INCREASED ON AN AVERAGE OF 40 PER CENT IN APRIL.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE U.S. FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, INDICATED THE INCREASES WERE DESIGNED NOT ONLY TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL REVENUE TO THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH OPERATES THE RAILWAYS, BUT ALSO TO REDUCE PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON THE OVER-BURDENED SYSTEM.

RP645AEW

JAN 944

NEW YORK, JAN. 24-(AP)-THE ARMED FORCES RADIO SERVICE TODAY EXPLAINED HOW IT WAS FULFILLING ITS "INTENTION TO PUT MAIN STREET, U.S.A., AS CLOSE TO THE MEN OVERSEAS AS THEIR RADIO DIALS."

IN THE FIRST PUBLIC REPORT SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION IN MAY, 1942, AS A SECTION OF THE MORALE SERVICES DIVISION, THE AFRS SAID IT WAS SUPPLYING RADIO LINKS WITH ARMY, NAVY, MARINE AND SEABEE UNITS IN 47 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES THROUGH 300 STATIONS.

JAN 25 1944

CAPTAIN MARTIN M.WORK OF THE BROADCAST DISTRIBUTION DEPARTMENT

30.24 — 12089

SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE SERVICE WAS SENDING OUT 37,400 ELECTRICAL TRANSCRIPTIONS EACH MONTH, AN INCREASE OF 500 PER CENT OVER JANUARY, 1942.

HE SAID THE SERVICE WAS OPERATING 57 OF ITS OWN BROADCASTING STATIONS IN ACTIVE WAR THEATERS, 115 SOUND SYSTEMS ON HOSPITAL SHIPS AND IN MOBILE UNITS AND HAD AGREEMENTS WITH 134 FOREIGN STATIONS TO TRANSMIT ITS PROGRAMS.

IN ADDITION, WORK SAID, THE SERVICE NOW WAS BROADCASTING 515 HOURS OF SHORTWAVE PROGRAMS COMPARED TO 102 HOURS A YEAR AGO.

HE POINTED OUT THAT AN ARMY NETWORK OF 28 STATIONS NOW BOT ALASKA, ONE OF THEM PUT INTO OPERATION ON KISKA SIX HOURS AFTER THE ISLAND WAS RECAPTURED.

JAN 25 1944

IN ENGLAND, HE ADDED, THE SERVICE WAS OPERATING A NETWORK OF 19 STATIONS LINKED CLOSELY TO SIX OTHERS IN NORTH IRELAND.

MAJOR IRVING FOGEL OF THE TECHNICAL PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT, DESCRIBING THE SERVICE'S AUDIENCE AS "PRACTICALLY ALL MALE AND LARGELY UNDER THIRTY," SAID THE RADIO PROGRAMMING WAS MADE UP OF 35.3 PER CENT POPULAR MUSIC AND 25.1 PER CENT COMEDY AND VARIETY.

AVERAGE COST OF THE 5,010 FIFTEEN MINUTE PROGRAMS PRODUCED BY THE SERVICE IN 1943, HE SAID, WAS $65.90.

CAPTAIN J.CARTER BERMAN OF THE DISTRIBUTION DEPARTMENT SAID THE SERVICE WAS NOW BROADCASTING NEWSCASTS ON REGULAR SCHEDULE OVER NINE SHORTWAVE BEAMS.

WE[illegible]PEW

NEW YORK, JAN 24-(AP)-JAMES A.DUNN, PRESIDENT OF THE BARNSDALL OIL CO., SAID TODAY THE COMPANY INTENDS TO ACQUIRE AND OPERATE OIL CONCESSIONS IN VENEZUELA.

BARNSDALL PREVIOUSLY HAS CONFINED ITS OPERATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES, CHIEFLY OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS.

DUNN SAID THREE COMPANY OFFICIALS WERE IN VENEZUELA AND WERE EXPECTED TO MAKE A FULL REPORT NEXT MONTH.

"IF POSSIBLE THE THREE OFFICIALS EXPECT TO RETURN WITH CONCESSION MATERIAL ALREADY PREPARED," DUNN SAID. "IF IT IS POSSIBLE TO BEGIN OIL PRODUCTION IMMEDIATELY WE WILL BE GLAD TO DO SO. WE HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED WITH THE OIL POSSIBILITIES OF VENEZUELA FOR SOME TIME AND ANTICIPATE A FAVORABLE REPORT."

MT1255PEW

JAN 25 1944

NEW YORK, JAN 24-(AP)-MAJ. JOHN BOETTIGER, SON-IN-LAW OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ARRIVED TODAY WITH 13 OTHER PASSENGERS FROM NORTH AFRICA AT THE MARINE TERMINAL, LA GUARDIA FIELD, ON AN AMERICAN EXPORT AIRLINES FLYING ACE.

HE WAS MET AT THE AIRPORT BY HIS WIFE. BOETTIGER SAID HE WAS UNDER ORDERS AND COULD NOT BE INTERVIEWED. HE SAID HE PLANNED TO REPORT TO HIS SUPERIORS IN WASHINGTON.

KA506PEW

JAN 25 1944

NEW YORK, JAN. 24-(AP)-GENERAL ISAIAS MEDINA ANGARITA, PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA, AND HIS OFFICIAL PARTY WERE GREETED LAST NIGHT UPON THEIR ARRIVAL AT PENNSYLVANIA STATION FROM WASHINGTON BY MAYOR F.H.LA GUARDIA AND A RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF CITY OFFICIALS.

JAN 25 1944

WE1011PEW

(ADVANCE)-DETROIT,JAN.24-(AP)-BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN DILL TOLD PRODUCTION-MINDED MEMBERS OF DETROIT'S ECONOMIC CLUB TODAY THAT WHILE "SATISFACTORY PROGRESS IS BEING MADE ON THE GERMAN 'CONTRACT,'" THE PRESENT IS NO TIME TO "PULL PUNCHES.

JAN 25 1944

GERMANY, SAID THE SENIOR BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF, "HAS BEEN AND STILL IS TAKING SOME TERRIBLE PUNISH-

MENT, BUT SHE HAS ALSO GOT SOME TERRIBLE PUNCHES LEFT IN HER. WE MUST HIT BY SEA, BY LAND, AND BY AIR AND GO ON HITTING TILL SHE CAN TAKE NO MORE.

"WHEN GERMANY CRASHES TO HER FALL, WE SHALL STILL HAVE THESE TREACHEROUS JAPANESE TO DESTROY. AND I MEAN 'WE' FOR I HOPE YOU DO NOT THINK, AS SOME HAVE THOUGHT, THAT WE, THE BRITISH, ARE LESS INTERESTED IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN THAN YOU."

LAUDING THE COOPERATION AMONG THE ALLIED NATIONS AND THE EFFORTS ON THE AMERICAN PRODUCTION FRONT, SIR JOHN SAID:

"TWO GRADUALLY-CONSTRICTING NOOSES OF STEEL, WHICH HAVE BEEN FORGED THROUGH BLOOD, SWEAT, TOIL AND TEARS, ARE BEING DRAWN INEXORABLY AROUND BOTH OUR ENEMIES. AND I THINK I MAY SAY THAT NEVER IN THE HISTORY OF WAR HAS THERE BEEN SUCH COMPLETE COOPERATION BETWEEN MEN OF DIFFERENT NATIONS."

JAN 25 1944

HE SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THAT COOPERATION COULD BE ABANDONED WITH SAFETY FOR CUT-THROAT COMPETITION "IN OUR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE YEARS TO COME."

"WHEN GERMANY SURRENDERS," HE SAID, "THERE IS ONE PART OF HER WAR MACHINE WHICH CAN NEVER BE UTTERLY DESTROYED--HER PROPAGANDA ORGANIZATION. PROPAGANDA KNOWS NO ARMISTICE, AND IF THE PEACE-LOVING NATIONS ARE NOT ETERNALLY VIGILANT, THEY CAN STILL LOSE THE PEACE, JUST AS THEY LOST THE LAST ONE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M. EWT MONDAY, JANUARY 24).

HN939AEW NM

APPIAN WAY

JAN 25 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (370)

AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS STRIKING INLAND FROM NETTUNO STEADILY ARE APPROACHING THE APPIAN WAY, THE ROAD TO ROME AND ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HIGHWAYS.

IT ECHOED MORE THAN 2,000 YEARS AGO TO THE TREAD OF ROMAN LEGIONS AND THE RUMBLE OF CHARIOTS SPEEDING SOUTHWARD TO NEW CONQUESTS EXPANDING THE GREAT ROMAN EMPIRE. IT WAS THE WORK OF MASTER STRATEGISTS WITH THE KEENEST APPRECIATION OF EXCELLENT COMMUNICATIONS.

NOW THE APPIAN WAY APPEARS DESTINED FOR A STRATEGIC ROLE IN MODERN MECHANIZED WARFARE, OFFERING A DIRECT ROUTE FOR AN ALLIED MARCH ON CAPTIVE ROME.

CALLED BY THE ROMANS THE "QUEEN OF LONG-DISTANCE ROADS," THE VIA APPIA WAS BEGUN IN 312 B.C. BY THE CENSOR APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAECUS. IT WAS FIRST CONSTRUCTED DOWN TO CAPUA, 132 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ROME, BORDERING THE COAST, AND THEN EXTENDED TO BRINDISI ON THE EAST COAST, AT ITALY'S HEEL, PROBABLY REACHING THAT PORT SOME 70 YEARS LATER. ANOTHER FORK AT CAPUA WAS CONTINUED DOWN THE WESTERN COAST TO REGGIO CALABRIA ON THE TOE OF THE ITALIAN BOOT. ALL THESE REMAINING LOWER SECTIONS OF THE APPIAN WAY AND A STRETCH ABOVE CAPUA ARE IN TERRITORY ALREADY OCCUPIED BY THE ALLIES.

BUILT ORIGINALLY PROBABLY OF GRAVEL, THE APPIAN WAY WAS 15 FEET WIDE AND WAS USED FIRST FOR MILITARY PURPOSES. LATER THE FAMOUS ROAD WAS PAVED.

JAN 25 1944

PARTS OF THE ROAD STILL ARE IN USE, INCORPORATED INTO A MODERN HIGHWAY. OTHER SECTIONS LIE NEAR THE NEW HIGHWAY. THE ANCIENT APPIAN WAY FROM ROME RUNS INTO THE MODERN HIGHWAY ABOUT 10 MILES SOUTH OF THE CAPITAL.

IN EARLY DAYS, THE APPIAN WAY RAN ALMOST STRAIGHT FROM ROME TO

TERRACINA, SOME 60 MILES SOUTHEAST, CUTTING DIRECTLY THROUGH THE PONTINE MARSHES, THE FEVER-RIDDEN SWAMP RECENTLY RECLAIMED BY CANAL DRAINAGE.

AT THE ROME END, THE VIA APPIA RAN THROUGH THE ALBAN HILLS, AND THE SHORT STRETCH JUST INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF THE WALLS OF ROME IS LINED WITH OPENINGS TO CATACOMBS AND RUINS. IN THIS AREA ARE THE BATHS OF CARACALLA, THE ARCH OF DRUSUS, THE CHAPEL OF "DOMINE, QUO VADIS?", BASILICA OF ST.SEBASTIAN, AND TOMB OF CECILIA METELLA.

BESIDES MILITARY TRAFFIC, THE VIA APPIA CARRIED COMMERCE AND TRAVELERS, SERVING AS A LIFELINE OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. TO ITS TERMINAL AT BRINDISI CAME THE GALLEYS OF TRADERS FROM ASIA, AND ASSYRIANS, PERSIANS AND OTHER EASTERN TRAVELERS WENT UP THE APPIAN WAY TO ROME FOR BUSINESS, OR TO SETTLE THERE.

THE BRANCH LEADING TO REGGION CALABRIA CARRIED SOLDIERS AND MERCHANTS BOUND FOR AFRICA.

TA/WM940PEW

UNDATED BOLIVIAN (120)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEVEN AMERICAN NATIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT THEY WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE REVOLUTIONARY BOLI IAN REGIME OF GUALBERTO VILLARROEL AT LA PAZ, SET UP BY A MILITARY COUP FIVE WEEKS AGO.

THE UNITED STATES FLATLY REFUSED YESTERDAY (MON.) TO RECOGNIZE THE REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA, CHARGING THAT IT WAS LINKED WITH A WIDESPREAD PLOT TO UNDERMINE THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

BRAZIL, VENEZUELA, URUGUAY, CUBA, GUATEMALA AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC WERE OTHERS WHICH TURNED THUMBS DOWN.

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA, WHICH ITSELF WAS ESTABLISHED BY A MILITARY COUP LAST JUNE AND IS THE ONLY AMERICAN REGIME MAINTAINING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, IS THE ONLY WESTERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRY SO FAR TO RECOGNIZE VILLARROEL'S ADMINISTRATION.

RN1106PEW

30.24 — 12091

JAN 25 1944

JAN 25 1944

JAN 25 1944

JAN 26 1944

Nazis Abandon Cassino, Allies Cross Appian Way, Smash 12 Miles Inland on New Line

Front Below Rome; Russians Enter Rail Hub on Leningrad

FIFTH ARMY FINDS DEFENSES WEAKER ALL ALONG FRONT

GALLAGHER

West Coast Bridgehead Extended Twelve Miles Inland by Allies.

BOMBERS ATTACK SHIPS

Fifteen Nazis Shot Down by Fighter Screen Over Nettuno.

JAN 25 1944

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 25—(AP) Fifth army patrols were reported tonight to have entered Cassino, long a bastion of the Germans' cross-Italy line, and this may indicate the beginning of a German withdrawal from the southern Italian front.

Allied troops extended their bridgehead south of Rome more than 12 miles inland and apparently forced Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring to withdraw units from the bloody Cassino area to meet the threat to the Nazis' two major supply arteries from Rome.

(American patrols entering the outskirts of Cassino could see into the "heart of the town, only 400 yards away," the London radio said tonight in a broadcast recorded by CBS, and "the only sign of life was a single German walking down the street."

Nazis Hold Heights

("But even if Cassino has been evacuated," the broadcast continued, "the surrounding heights still are held by the Germans."

(Field dispatches said the Nazi defenses in that bitterly contested area had weakened.

(A German broadcast said the town of Velletri, 24 miles southeast of Rome on the Appian way, had been destroyed by Allied bombs and intimated that American troops had occupied the town and cut the highway.

("American troops are finding

debris and ashes there after their own bombs transformed the little town into a heap of ruins," the broadcast said. Velletri is 17 miles from the original Allied landing point at Nettuno.)

Appian Way Cut

Already the historic Appian way, which with the via Casilina feeds an estimated 100,000 Nazi troops in the Gustav line, was within reach of Allied patrols and to all intents and purposes was denied to the enemy. At Velletri the two great highways connecting Rome with southern Italy are only eight miles apart.

(A Swiss broadcast quoted the Allied-controlled Bari radio in Italy as announcing that Allied troops had captured Littoria, 12 miles east of Nettuno, as well as the town of Aprilia, also in the Pontine marshes. The British Broadcasting company quoted one of its correspondents at the bridgehead front as saying advance Allied elements had crossed the Appian way and were approaching a double-track electric railway leading to Rome.)

Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent with the invasion forces for the combined American press, gave an indication of where some of the Allied troops were by remarking that they were "in perfectly clear view" of Velletri, Genzano and Albano, high in the Alban hills. Genzano is five miles west of Velletri on the road to Rome, and Albano is two miles due north of the coastal town of Anzio which the Allies have captured.

Whitehead observed that "you could walk from one farmhouse to another" within sight of these towns "without getting a shot fired at you."

Counter-Attack Awaited

The Allied force which landed Saturday morning—under the personal direction of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander-in-chief in this theater—fully expected to be struck by a violent German counter-attack within the next 48 hours.

A headquarters officer said that Adolf Hitler "may decide to throw great forces into Italy and tell his generals they must produce a victory at any cost."

The German air force struck with increasing ferocity at the Allied landing fleet, employing among other weapons a jet-propelled glider bomb that weighs well over 1,000 pounds, a spokesman for the Allied coastal command said. The glider bomb was reported not to have been as successful as regular torpedo plane attacks.

Field dispatches said Allied landing forces late yesterday crossed the Mussolini canal, which runs north and south through the Pontine marshes some eight miles east of Nettuno. The model town of Littoria is about five miles east of the canal. There was no indication that this advance was meeting any serious opposition.

Nazis Attack Shipping

The German air force, which was knocked flat by terrific Allied bombings during the first days of the landing, displayed increasing strength and made several determined attempts to smash through the Allied fighter screen over the beachhead. Fifteen Nazi planes were destroyed for an Allied loss of 11—the highest losses in some weeks.

Allied vanguards below Rome were reported meeting "hastily organized battle groups" of Germans, apparently moved northward from the Cassino front. The Nazis still were launching counter-attacks from their Gustav line, but these blows had decreased both in number and intensity and it appeared obvious that Marshal Kesselring was pulling out all the troops he could spare and rushing them up to meet the threat to his communications with Rome.

Hope to Save Rome

Both Allied and German quarters agreed on one point — that the Nazis would make a supreme effort to smash the bridgehead and protect the Italian capital. An Allied commentator pointed out that the Nazis have been boasting of their preparedness to deal with any invasion thrust, and that Hitler badly needs a victory against an amphibious force to convince the German people that the westwall can be held against an invasion from Britain.

The Berlin radio said significantly:

"Private German quarters attach extreme importance to the Allied action in Italy. It is regarded as a practical test of the Wehrmacht's defensive potential in the event of invasion. The position of Rome is so valuable to the German High command for military and political reasons that it would be abandoned only under extreme pressure."

A broadcast by Radio Rome announced that starting tonight the Germans were imposing a 5 p.m. curfew in the Eternal city.

Heavy Casualties

German commanders were reported driving their troops into wholesale slaughter along the Garigliano river south of Cassino, where the British still held strong bridgeheads around the captured communications center of Minturno.

"The German dead there exceeded the dead I saw at any time during the fiercest fighting on the Somme," declared a British veteran of the last war.

Heavy fighting still raged on the American sector along the Rapido river just below Cassino, but German forces who hurled the Americans back across the stream on Sunday made no attempt to cross to the eastern bank. The French repelled several Nazi counterattacks in the mountains northeast of Cassino.

It seemed doubtful that the Germans, for all the fury of the counterattack they launched Sunday against Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's main Fifth army forces around Cassino, would seriously disrupt the Allied plan to capture Rome. It was estimated that the German 94th infantry division, which took the brunt of the British assault across the Garigliano last week and then charged in repeated counterattacks, had lost 50 per cent of its combat strength.

(The Geneva newspaper La Suisse quoted the Fascist press as announcing that Allied landing forces had occupied the entire 30-mile coastal stretch from Nettuno to the mouth of the Tiber river, 16 miles from Rome. There was no similar report from any other quarter, however.)

A spokesman for the coastal air force declared late today that "The Germans are using all their heavy bomber forces, including the glider-bomb-carrying Dornier-217, in attacks on the Allied invasion fleet off Nettuno." He said these attacks had not been particularly successful and that at least 10 per cent of the attacking bombers had been shot down.

An Allied staff officer revealed that the Germans did not know the invasion fleet was off Nettuno until five hours and 25 minutes after the landings started. He said that Allied fighter planes guarded Naples harbor in the two days before the invasion began to keep the gathering ships from being spotted. Two Nazi reconnaissance planes that might have spread the alarm were shot down.

Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon, whose tactical air force flew 1,400 sorties in one day in protecting the Allied landing at Nettuno, declared: "Our planes already have knocked out more than 100 enemy motor transport vehicles and are ready to attack the Hun any time he moves."

JAN 26 1944

Spearheads Meet Hastily Formed Enemy Groups

BULLETIN.

LONDON (AP).—Berlin radio declared today that Valletri, on the Appian Way 22 miles southeast of Rome, had been destroyed, and indicated the Allies had captured the town. Velletri is about 18 miles northeast of Nettuno.

(Map on Page A-10.)

JAN 26 1944
KENNEDY

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 25.—Allied troops have driven 12 miles inland from their Nettuno-Anzio beachhead and patrols are pushing deeper, with no "formidable" German opposition yet encountered, Allied headquarters announced today.

The famous Appian Way to Rome and the main coastal rail line are about 12 miles inland from the landing area, but it was not specifically stated that the invasion forces had reached them. It is obvious, however, that they are at least under Allied domination.

The Allied spearheads met "hastily organized battle groups" of Germans apparently moved northward from the 5th Army front around Cassino.

Counterattacks Decrease.

The Nazis still were launching fierce counterattacks on the Cassino front, but these blows have decreased somewhat in number and intensity in the last 24 hours, indicating that enemy forces were being pulled back to meet the invasion flanking threat.

The beachhead has been lengthened, headquarters declared in a communique, without disclosing the area it covers. Reinforcements and supplies continued to pour in, with little enemy interference, and the communique said the town of Anzio, bordering Nettuno to the west, had been taken.

(The United Nations radio at Algiers said the troops striking inland were within almost a mile of the double-track Rome-Naples electric rail line. The broadcast was recorded by the OWI.)

Fierce fighting raged on the American sector along the Rapido River near Cassino, with heavy fire by all kinds of weapons.

Americans Recross Rapido.

American patrols recrossed the stream to probe enemy defenses, but no counteroffensive was launched by the Americans to keep a force on the western bank. The Germans, who on Sunday pushed the Americans back across the river, made no attempts to cross to the eastern bank.

French troops in the northernmost area beat back several more enemy counterattacks and a hot battle swirled for the Mount Croce area.

British troops kept their bridgehead across the Garigliano River on the left flank of the 5th Army line despite new Nazi counterblows and made some gains in the Damiano Bridge area. The Germans were reported counterattacking recklessly in the Minturno and Castelforte areas.

Large Number of Dead.

A British veteran of the World War who went through the thick of the fighting in and around Minturno said:

"The German dead there exceeded the dead I saw at any time during the fiercest fighting on the Somme."

The German battle groups rushing up against the invasion forces to the northwest are formations which can be drawn rapidly from any division. They represent all branches and are in the nature of miniature defense divisions with their own commanders. Presumably such groups have been drawn from several of the divisions facing the 5th Army.

There also were indications the Germans may bring some of their forces from Northern Italy to the Rome area.

Alexander Directed Landing.

Headquarters disclosed that Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander of Allied forces in Italy, had personally directed the landing operations at Nettuno and then landed himself to supervise the early operations ashore.

(An unverified German report quoted by the Morocco radio last night said Littoria had been captured. This apparently referred to a town in the Pontine Marshes about 12 miles due east of captured Nettuno, which is not to be confused with the great airfield of Littorio on the outskirts of Rome.)

Delayed dispatches from an invasion beachhead earlier had related the first account of small-scale German efforts to beat back the Allied threat to the Nazi rear.

Heavy bombers blasted rail yards at Vrattsa, near the Bulgarian capital of Sofia, and also struck at Skoplje in Yugoslavia yesterday.

Despite bad weather, fighters and fighter-bombers maintained a cover over convoys and the invasion beaches in Italy as well as roads behind the German lines.

A number of Nazi bombers attacking Allied shipping were shot down.

Fifteen enemy planes were destroyed during the day, and 11 Allied aircraft were lost.

The violent counterblows against French, American and British Troops on the Cassino front were unleashed by the Germans along a 30-mile line extending from Sant' Elia, 4 miles northeast of Cassino, to the sea.

(A Berlin broadcast said that after unsuccessful new attempts to force the Rapido River near Sant' Angelo, southwest of Cassino, strong American forces began a crossing on a wide front of the Gari rivulet, a small stream farther to the southeast. The report was unconfirmed.)

The first account of German countermeasures against some of the 5th Army forces which landed virtually unopposed Saturday along the coast south of Rome came in a field dispatch written Sunday which said the Nazis had struck that afternoon against several Allied points along a canal.

The dispatch asserted that lively fighting resulted in which infantry, tanks and artillery were used as both sides attempted to hold bridges. The skirmishes were still going on Sunday night, said the dispatch, which did not identify the area in which the action developed.

The account of the fighting served to underline Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's warning yesterday that the Germans might still be able to counterattack with great ferocity against the amphibious forces.

Nearer to Air Cover.

Although declaring that "it is more than possible that you will see a repetition of Salerno," the Allied commander in chief for the Mediterranean said the present beachheads were much nearer to air cover and to the main Allied forces than were those at Salerno. He added that the Germans might try to form a new line of "hedgehog" fortifications behind their present line in the south to prevent a breakthrough at their rear, as an alternative to counterattacking on the beaches.

Describing the design of Saturday's invasion as "classical," Gen. Wilson said the purpose was to draw and fix the enemy's main force and at the same time to strike his rear when he has sufficiently withdrawn.

"It looks as if that has been brought about," he declared.

Gen. Wilson said the Allies "have superiority" at the new beachhead and "given reasonable weather now, one hopes we may be able to use this superiority of materials—air force, tanks, weapons and all things necessary."

The coast of Cape Anzio, where landings were made, is low, with few noticeable landmarks. Wooded areas recede from the beach and 14 miles inland across the coastal shelf mountains rise.

Anzio's outer harbor is usable only in good weather. Its inner harbor, though good, is small. Nettuno's villas begin where Anzio's town limits end.

Southeast of Nettuno is the Pontine Marsh area, which once was swamps, but now is fine farmland criss-crossed by canals created by the big reclamation project which was begun before the World War and was continued by the Fascists.

Large parts of this area now are reported to be flooded as the Germans turned off the pumps of the drainage system.

Flying Weather Improves

An Advanced Air Base in Italy, Jan. 25 (AP)—Allied forces who landed Saturday in the area south of Rome appeared today to have passed the first major potential threat to their beachhead: bad flying weather.

DIXON

Pilots were back over the area in sunny skies this morning after comparatively curtailed activities Sunday and Monday. They said the Germans apparently had been so surprised by the invasion that they were unable to take advantage of the weather-enforced air lull to move large reinforcements against the beachhead.

Had Caused Worry

Weather had been the worst worry of the invasion planners, who had pointed out that much depended on air power in keeping the German roads blocked and reinforcements paralyzed until the Allies were firmly established.

The ceiling tumbled Sunday afternoon and only lifted erratically yesterday. Spitfires, Warhawks and Invaders of the 12th Air Force Support Command still provided as much cover as they could, even though forced to fly through an area of 4,000-foot mountains when the ceilings was less than half that high.

Allies Must Expect Attack on Bridgehead, Gen. Cannon Says

JAN 26 1944

By the Associated Press.

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN ITALY, Jan. 25.—Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon, whose tactical Mediterranean Air Force flew 1,400 sorties in one day to disrupt German communications to the

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new Allied front south of Rome, declared today that "the Hun always reacts according to form and he must and will attack our new beachhead."

The stocky little 52-year-old general has been known affectionately as "Uncle Joe" since the days when he was one of the country's best known fighter pilots. He said today:

"Our planes already have knocked out more than 100 enemy motor transport vehicles and are ready to attack the Hun any time he moves."

Nazis Conserving Resources.

In his first general press conference since assuming his larger duties, Gen. Cannon added:

"The Luftwaffe still packs a wallop, but it is definitely whipped in this area. The German is now avoiding combat against our fighters in the Mediterranean area to conserve his resources. But when we get into Germany, he is going to put up a hell of a fight.

"The Germans haven't increased their air force in Italy materially since last August. We want to wipe the Luftwaffe out of the skies, but the Hun knows his only chance of survival is to keep us out of Germany. That is why he is avoiding fighter combat and trying to stop our bombers.

"Despite the fact that the Germans have been concentrating for months in production of more fighters, they have been unable to build up their fighter strength materially."

Enemy Air Operations Decline.

A measure of Allied superiority was indicated by the fact that while the RAF and American Air Force flew 1,400 sorties daily over the Rome beachhead, enemy sorties dropped from 80 on the first day to 17 the next.

Gen. Cannon said German fighter pilot quality has deteriorated and that young Nazi flyers show a lack of experience. He cautioned, however, that German fighters still must be reckoned with.

"The Nazis are keeping a relatively small number of planes here because they are more interested in protecting the home land from attack," Gen. Cannon said.

thrown the enemy back.

In one sector four bridges changed hands three times in a succession of attacks and counter-attacks which began after dark last night and continued almost until dawn. Each time the Americans were thrown back by tank and infantry assaults, they re-

turned to battle the Germans back from the hotly-contested objectives.

JAN 26 1944

Doughboys under Major Oliver G. Kenney, of Berkeley, Calif., had reached their objective the morning of the landing by a swift march across the flat marshland in the vicinity of Anzio. They were well ahead of schedule when they dug in near the Mussolini Canal to meet an expected counter-move by the Germans.

One of Kenney's units was attacked by infantry and tanks but held on until the enemy worked around on the flank and forced them back. The doughboys then pushed the Nazis back with a vigorous counter-thrust and with close support from tanks.

Captain C. Elmore, of Lexington, Ky., took two canal bridges and after a see-saw battle ended up at dawn in control of both points.

These clashes, however, did not involve any large concentration on our side, and as yet the Germans have not thrown in any great number of troops against the bridgehead.

Coastline Now Full of Guns

In just forty-eight hours this chunk of Italian coastline, which a few days ago was a barren, shell-pitted artillery range, has become an amazing landscape bristling with guns and swarming with troops, jeeps and trucks.

It is not recognizable as the same land. I saw when the sun came over the horizon two days ago and revealed a great invasion fleet lying offshore and landing craft disgorging their barges onto the beaches.

Now each road and lane is busy with traffic. Familiar signs point the way to this or that regiment, battalion or attached unit.

Military police direct the flow of traffic as casually as I saw them on the streets of Naples. The seeming confusion of the initial landing has settled into the orderly, smooth movement of an army well established.

Today is like an Indian summer day at home. Blue skies hang over the countryside. Except for occasional hit-and-run raids there is little in the rear areas to disturb the remarkable calm.

Up forward, however, it is another story. On a trip to the front I watched the doughboys moving into new positions. White and gray plumesof smoke rose from German shelling.

A shell screamed into a field 100 yards away while troops ducked for cover, but the shelling was not intense, and I found officers and men in high spirits.

Most of the German shooting up forward was 88-millimeter bursts at our fighter-bombers and fighters which have been coming over steadily.

In two hours at the front lines no shells came close enough to give anybody the jitters.

All-Night Battle Won

By Don Whitehead

Associated Press Correspondent
For the Combined American Press

ON THE 5TH ARMY'S BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, Jan. 24 (Delayed).—American doughboys battled all night to hold on to vital bridges along the Mussolini Canal which the Germans attempted to seize with counter-attacks, and at dawn today the Americans still held the bridges and had

Yanks Cut Off By Nazi Fire Swim Rapido River To Safety

JAN 26 1944

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

On the Fifth Army Front in Italy, Jan. 23 (AP—Delayed)—A little Mexican sergeant who killed a German with his machine-pistol told today how he ran two and a half miles barefooted to safety after swimming the icy Rapido river when his unit was surrounded and cut off while trying to establish a bridgehead.

He was one of four shivering survivors who said:

"We would rather die than be captured by the Germans."

Risk Death In Waters

They plunged into the raging mountain torrent, risking death in its waters instead of German imprisonment. Many similar bands have been forcing their way back across the Rapido after the sustained enemy attacks with mortars, artillery and machine-gun fire destroyed the American bridgehead in 24 hours of battle.

Casualties were heavy as the group tied up an entire German division—thus draining off forces which might otherwise have impeded Fifth Army landings on the beaches south of Rome. As a result of the loss of the bridgehead, the Rapido has again become the boundary between American and German lines.

"But we know we are still going across that river, and the next time I am going to kill more than one German," said Sergt. Santiago Jaramillo, of El Paso, Texas.

Jaramillo and three other soldiers—Sergt. Alex Carrillo, El Paso; Private Morris Crain, Barlow, Ky., and Private Jack Moochnek, 19, of Brooklyn—found refuge in the dispensary of an artillery battalion.

Walk Two And A Half Miles

As they stretched full length on the straw-covered floor of the old Italian stone house which shook from artillery bombardment outside the windows, medics worked on their half-frozen feet to restore circulation.

"These men walked two and a half miles on bare feet after getting across the river this morning," said Sergt. George C. Fox, a medic from Amarillo, Texas, pointing to Jaramillo, Carrillo and Crain.

"Like heck we walked—we ran two and a half miles," said Jaramillo. "Those Germans were shooting at us with rifles all the way across that river.

Before dawn yesterday his unit crossed a pontoon bridge thrown up during the night near San Angelo by army engineers. They were pinned down after getting only a short way past the river banks. After pounding them with a terrific mortar barrage, German infantry gradually closed in. Except for fog and timely American artillery fire laid down less than 200 yards in front of the slender bridgehead, all the Yanks might have been wiped out.

"We held out all day, and from about 1,700 yards we heard Germans around us begin calling, 'Give up, give up,'" Jaramillo related. "I raised up out of my foxhole and saw about seven or eight German soldiers scattered around in the fog taking back some of our men.

Grabs For His Gun

"'Give up, hell!' I yelled and grabbed for my gun. There were Germans right by my side who had me covered. Suddenly I heard a shot. It apparently nicked a near-by German's shoulder, because he dropped his machine-pistol. I knew then that it was him or me.

"I lowered my hands and made a flying tackle for that pistol. He dived for it at the same time, but I got it first. When I let go at him with a couple of bursts, he threw up his hands and cried: 'No, no, *kamerad!*' But he was too late. I already had six or eight bullets in him and they finished him off.

Germans Kept Busy

"I was afraid this firing might bring other Germans over, but they were some distance away in the fog and seemed to have their hands full. They weren't anxious to come any closer. That fog saved a lot of our necks."

Jaramillo, Carrillo and Crain hid in a shell crater which the Nazis overlooked. Twice during the night they tried to make their way across the river but German small-arms fire drove them back.

Icy River Is Crosser

"This morning we knew we had to swim that river then or never get over, and we surely weren't going to spend the rest of the war in a German prison camp," said Jaramillo. "We took off our shoes and all our heavy clothing and slid into the water. We waded as far as we could and then swam as fast as we could when the German bullets began splashing around.

"That river is only 30 to 40 yards across, but they didn't name it Rapido for nothing. It was all we could do to keep from being swept away by that current. Some of the other boys who tried to get across during the night didn't make it. When we got to the other side, we kept running until we were behind safe cover.

Wants Another Crack At Foe

"I will surely be glad for a chance to get back at the Germans for making me run across those rocks barefooted."

Bathing his feet in hot water and with his teeth still chattering from his icy bath, Private Moochnek, who forded the river with another group, told how his group tried to move the wrecked pontoon bridge into position for a crossing.

"They told us Friday night that we were going to try and establish a bridgehead," he said. "We all were issued two hand grenades each to be ready for a close-up job. We had to walk in complete silence to keep from tipping off the Germans and we did not get to the bridge until about 4 A. M. It was cold and foggy and the whole area was well smoked up to give us much cover as possible.

"You couldn't see more than ten yards ahead of you and we didn't hear a sound until we all were across. The Germans shouted somewhere near us and the enemy started popping at us from all directions and throwing grenades. All of us hit the ground, but held our fire for fear of giving away our positions. We began digging in immediately. We didn't have any tanks or artillery with us and there were snipers concealed all around us, trying to pick us off. They kept us buttoned up with our heads down. If you got up to start moving around you were a dead man.

"Suddenly mortars opened up, and they really were zeroed. It was hell. There were men all around me being hit and killed. I didn't even have a foxhole. I was below a small crest of ground, like on Coney Island beach, rocky and so hard I couldn't dig in."

Young Soldier Excited

As he talked, the voice of the young private, who formerly worked at an airplane factory at Linden, N. J., shook with excitement. He had a two-week stubble of thin, blond beard.

"Late in the afternoon, the Germans succeeded in cutting off some of our men and firing eased up," he said, "when they came up to take prisoners some of our fellows took advantage of the recess in firing to jump into the river. It was no place for a poor swimmer—and all the boys weren't good swimmers. I saw some swept downstream. There was an awful undertow.

"Just when it looked like all the rest of us would be rounded up by the Germans, our artillery back across the river opened up over our heads and began popping shells in a kind of semi-circle about 200 yards ahead. That was more metal than the Jerries wanted to walk through and they pulled back.

Current Proves Too Strong

"Toward evening, a group of us worked our way back to the beach, but the current was too strong for most of us. However, a lieutenant with a leg almost shot off hopped in and swam right over. What a man that guy was. We waited a couple of hours, hoping he would be able to arrange to send a small boat back, but it didn't come.

"So we went back about 100 yards from the river and found a hole and slept in German territory until 5.30. It was miserably cold and our feet were freezing. We had no blankets.

"The next morning we found the wrecked pontoon bridge in the middle of the stream and tried to pull it into position by throwing out a pick-ax with a rope tied to the handle. It was a great idea but it didn't work. Finally some guy swam across with a rope and made it fast on the other side. The rest of us were able to pull ourselves over, hand over hand.

Germans Open Fire

"Before we could all get across, the Germans opened upon us again with mortar and machine-gun fire. The whole thing was one hot battle from beginning to end—and those of us who came back don't think the fight is over yet."

"It ain't—not by a long shot," said Jaramillo, who is proud that he has been with his outfit ever since it was mobilized.

"We were lucky they didn't shoot at us as we were working our way across," Moochnek said, "but they threw a lot of machine-gun and mortar fire at us when they picked us up with their field glasses after we were across the river. But they didn't hurt a single man. I picked a piece of shrapnel out of my pants while they were pouring it on yesterday.

"When it was at its worst, we didn't know whether to pray or to cry."

Helping to make the men comfortable was a cheery priest, Father Bernard J. Fenton, of Stoughton, Mass.

Priest Comforts Men

A battery artillery surgeon, Capt. H. P. Hank, of Gainesville, Texas, stayed for 24 hours fixing a haven for the wet and half-frozen men as they dragged their way down the crest from the river.

"They have been coming in a steady stream," the big, hearty surgeon said with a smile. "I have been giving them hot coffee all day and had a pot on the stove last night. I just run a country boarding house."

Skippy, Missing Pilot's Pup, Is Coming Home

JAN 26 1944

HEINZERLING

An American Bomber Base in Italy, Jan. 22 (Delayed), (A. P.).—Skippy, a bright little mongrel pup who learned to wear an oxygen mask in a Flying Fortress, made his last mission today over the new battle front opened up south of Rome. Skippy is going home with another old timer.

The dog came out to Africa with Capt. Kenneth L. Spinning, of Red Bank, N. J., his owner, and for some time, then, Capt. Spinning flew from bases in Africa and Italy, and always, when he came back, Skippy was there at the field waiting for him.

When his specially-fitted oxygen mask was completed, Skippy went along. Today's was his seventh official operational flight.

But one day Capt. Spinning failed to come back from a raid on which he had gone without Skippy. He was listed as missing in action. Skippy sniffed all the flying boots as the men tramped in to be briefed, but the ones he wanted weren't there. It was the same next day and the next.

It was the same today when Skippy jumped out of a plane piloted by Lieut. Jack Emerick of Chicago.

Capt. Spinning is still missing, and Lieut. Emrick plans to take the dog back to Mrs. Spinning, who is now living at 49 Coligni avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y. Lieut. Emrick flew his first mission as co-pilot with Capt. Spinning.

Skippy never did like gunfire, and he didn't like it today when the gunners on the Fortress gave a few trial bursts as the plane headed for the Rome area. Nevertheless he sat quietly by Lieut. Emrick in the cockpit.

Lieut. Emrick said he didn't know whether he was pleased about completing his fifty missions. He had never told his parents how many he had made. He started in Africa and has been on most of the important heavy bomber raids in the Mediterranean area.

The toughest mission, he said, was in July of last year when the airfield at Taranto was raided. His ball turret gunner was mortally wounded and died in his arms. The waist gunner was wounded in four places but lived. The plane was riddled with 20-millimeter shells from enemy planes. There was fire in the radio room and fire in the cockpit. But Lieut. Emrick brought the Fortress down on a fighter field near Tunis.

Anti-Sub Patrol Report

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 25 (AP)—A spokesman for the Mediterranean Coastal Command revealed today that one anti-submarine patrol of Liberators had flown 5,000 hours to put in eight minutes of fighting. In that eight minutes they sank (deleted by censor) submarines.

RUSSIANS ENTER KEY RAIL CENTER IN PURSUIT OF FOE

Street Fighting Rages in Town Already Outflanked by Reds.

JAN 26 1944

TRUNK LINE CLEARED

Germans Mine Roads, Blow Up Bridges as They Retreat.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.—(AP) Russian troops have fought their way into the streets of Krasnogvardeisk, important rail junction 30 miles southwest of Leningrad, Moscow announced today, while other forces to the east have sent the Germans into retreat from their last 50-mile hold on the Moscow-Leningrad trunkline.

In still a third sector of the northern front, 80 miles south of Krasnogvardeisk, the Volkhov army of Gen. Kyrill A. Meretskov advanced to within artillery range of the last of the two German escape routes to the south.

Chasing the Germans into Krasnogvardeisk, Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad armies continued the pursuit into the streets of the town where the rail lines from Estonia and Latvia meet. The Germans, who have been in constant retreat before the power of Russian planes and guns, were expected to fall back shortly from the town which is already outflanked east and west.

Spur Line Cleared

Vladimirskaya, nine miles east of Krasnogvardeisk on the spur line to Tosno and Chernovo, six miles west of the rail junction, also were captured.

The Moscow midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor from a broadcast, reported that 1,000 Germans were killed in the northern advance and a German railway train stocked with tanks and guns captured. Several Red army men and officers were mentioned by name in the bulletin for outstanding heroism in this fighting, while Leningrad area guerrillas were credited with destroying three raiway stations "of great importance to the enemy."

The push from the east, aimed at freeing the last portion of the Leningrad-Moscow double-track rail line from the Germans, reached the line at Several places between Tosno in the north and Volkhovo in the south.

The Germans were in steady retreat but still were able to mine roads and blow up bridges.

Rail Line Under Fire

In Meretskov's advance from Novgorod one of the towns taken was Ostrov, nine miles east of the Leningrad-Vitebsk railroad, within range of big Soviet guns. Thus the value of this line as a retreat from Leningrad was considerably decreased, throwing the main weight of Nazi withdrawal on the last line available — the Leningrad-Pskov-Warsaw line.

Ostrov is 20 miles west of Novgorod and 16 miles southeast of Batetskaya where a railway from Novgorod joins the main line. Other towns taken in the advance included Gorenko, 23 miles north of Novgorod, Lublyady, 13 miles northwest of Novgorod and 23 miles southeast of Batetskaya, and Torfopodstilochnaya, a rail town eight miles from the rail junction of Shimsk west of Lake Ilmen.

Eight hundred Germans were killed, two regiments smashed and many of their men taken prisoner in this fighting, the communique said.

Far to the south in the Ukraine the Germans were counter-attacking against Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's southern wing which was menacing the Ukrainian Bug river and the Rumanian frontier. The Germans threw large forces into a narrow sector east of Vinnitsa but failed to make gains, the Russians said, after the Nazis lost 1,500 men, 63 tanks and guns and 31 planes.

Nazis Move Up Troops

In the north the Germans were rushing reinforcements from Estonia and Latvia to meet the onrushing Soviets.

The Germans, aiming to win at least a safe withdrawal of its battered and routed garrisons, were pounded by land and by air as the Russians, now perhaps a million strong, moved ahead in twin drives southwest of Leningrad and west of Lake Ilmen.

Big Russian armored trains were thundering down the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway, deepening the hole torn in the German right flank. Front dispatches to the Soviet army newspaper Red Star said that the Russians' great railway guns were pouring heavy salvos into the fleeing Germans, and white-hooded ski troops advancing by night were helping to chop up the Nazi defense system west and southwest of Lake Ilmen.

Over all crack Stormovik bombers of the Red air force kept up an explosive dirge of destruction upon the columns of exhausted retreating Germans and upon the rail and road lines over which the reinforcements and badly-needed artillery were attempting to reach the Nazis' collapsing front.

Key points at which the Germans were rallying in a grim attempt to prevent a holocaust were hedgehog positions guarding Volosovo in the trunkline from Leningrad to Narva in Estonia, Chudovo, on the Leningrad-Moscow trunk railway above Novgorod, and Shimsk, a rail junction at the southwest end of Lake Ilmen.

Armored Trains Drive Germans Back in Russia

JAN 26 1944

250,000 Battling Encirclement South Of Fallen Pushkin

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Jan. 25.—With armored trains, Soviet armies on the Leningrad front pushed the Germans down the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway today as the Nazis fought frantically to avoid great encirclements from the sector south of captured Pushkin (Tsarkoye Selo) to positions in the area of Shimsk at the western corner of Lake Ilmen.

The Russian trains are pouring heavy salvos into the retreating Nazis, Red Star, the army newspaper, said.

It appeared the Germans were faced with one of their worst catastrophes of the Russian campaign, with large forces in divisional strength desperately fighting off outflanking movements, which threatened to cut off an estimated 250,000 troops between Leningrad and the Volkhov.

Two Remaining Lines Threatened.

The Germans hold only two usable north-south railways, the Leningrad-Vitebsk and the Leningrad-Pskov lines. The Russians are within 5 miles of the first line and the second is 10 miles farther west.

Red Star reported the big Pushkin airport is in Soviet hands.

A front line dispatch said the Red Army is capturing many villages by night, then outflanking and attacking frontally the bigger objectives in daylight with ski-troops armed with tommyguns leading the way, but encountering hard going over muddy roads. There are terrific battles along the roads.

The total of captured 305-millimeter guns has risen to 150, which means the bulk of the German big guns which shelled Leningrad for two years now are in Russian hands.

Nazi Panic Increasing.

Stormovik bombers were continuing to do great damage to the retreating columns, Red Star reported, adding that the Leningrad offensive has been probably the Stormoviks' most striking victory of the war.

Dispatches indicated increasing disorganization and panic among the German forces. Numerous staff documents have been seized, and sleek, powerful cars of high officers are lying overturned in the mud.

The government newspaper Izvestia declared the Germans leaving Pushkin burned Catherine's Palace, built by Rastrelli, after removing all its priceless furniture to Germany. The Alexander Palace also was razed.

Red Star said that back in Leningrad long columns of captives are marching down Frontanka street. There already is a large collection of 305-milimeter guns in the Alexandrisky Monument Square.

Principal Rail Line West From Leningrad Cut

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP).—Russian forces have severed the principal German escape railway leading west from the Leningrad sector.

The Germans today were being herded west and southwest toward the Estonian border by Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad front forces and Gen. A. K. A. Meretskov's Volkhov army based on Novgorod, 100 miles to the south. Junction of these two armies, effected last week, forms a semicircle around the enemy which is constantly being squeezed tighter, according to advices from Moscow.

Most telling blow against the elaborate Nazi communication and supply system below Leningrad was struck yesterday by Govorov's forces. They stormed down to cut the Krasnogvardeisk-Narva trunk line near the village of Smolkovo, 40 miles southwest of Leningrad and 16 miles west-southwest of Krasnogvardeisk.

10 Tanks Captured.

A Soviet communique said the Russians killed 1,500 Germans on the way and captured 10 tanks, 27 guns and other valuable war material. Soviet vanguards were reported but 2 miles from Krasnogvardeisk itself.

Farther to the east other units of Govorov's army battled their way through 40 towns and villages, including historic Pushkin (Tsarkoye Selo) and Pavlovsk (Slutsk), important rail junctions 14 and 18 miles south of Leningrad. Another 800 Nazis were slain in this drive, the Russian communique said, and a sizable bag of prisoners was counted as Govorov swept on to capture Ulianovka on the Leningrad-Moscow trunk railway.

Capture of Pushkin and Pavlovsk, which between them control at least 12 lines out of Leningrad, won a citation for Govorov's troops from Premier Stalin.

Columns Push on From Novgorod.

Meretskov, meanwhile, sent columns west from Novgorod to within 20 and 30 miles, respectively, of Batetskaya and Luca, secondary rail hubs on lines leading to the Estonian border and to Pskov at the lower end of Lake Peipus. Command of these lines appeared necessary to the Germans if they hope to escape disaster, as it was doubtful if they could extricate their immense military machine without railway facilities. Seizure of these towns would also materially tighten the Soviet pincer on the Nazi forces.

Meretskov not only jeopardized these escape routes but he also smashed down the west shore of Lake Ilmen to capture Borok, 14 miles north of Shimsk, another rail junction leading to the rear of German troops based at Staraya Russa just below the lake. More than 3,000 Nazis were killed in these operations, which also netted the Red Army forces 18 more towns and villages in the Novgorod area, the communique said.

Moscow made no mention of fighting in the White Russian or Crimean sectors, but reported savage counterattacks in the lower Ukraine near Vinnitsa, where Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's 1st Ukrainian Army was pushing down toward the Rumanian frontier. All these attacks were repulsed, Moscow said.

Nazis Report New Battles.

London, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The German communique said today that the Russians had pierced German lines at one point northwest of Kirovograd, had renewed their onslaughts between the Pripet and Berezina rivers and had stepped up their pressure at Kerch. Another Berlin broadcast said fighting was taking place within the town of Kerch.

Red Army attacks on the Leningrad front "have been repelled or halted in some sectors," said the communique broadcast by the Berlin radio.

ALLIED AIR UNITS ATTACK HOLLAND AND NORTH FRANCE

American Fighters in Sweep Over Dutch Air Fields and Harbors.

JAN 26 1944

London, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Strong formations of Allied bombers by daylight today struck repeatedly at enemy installations in the north of France while American Thunderbolt fighters attacked enemy airfields at Gilzerijen and Leeuwarden in Holland.

The Royal Air Force announced that R. A. F., Dominion and Allied medium bombers attacked military objectives in northern France, and that from these operations two fighters were missing. The Eighth United States Air Force announced that no Thunderbolts were lost in the attack on Dutch airfields and on other offensive sweeps over the Zuider Zee area of Holland.

It was the third consecutive day of the cross-channel offensive. Coastal watchers said that the planes were more numerous than in the two previous days.

Twenty-one German planes were destroyed yesterday in aerial battles which developed when escorted United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators braved bad weather to blast unspecified objectives in western Germany, a communique announced last night. Nineteen of the Nazi ships

30.24 — 12095

were shot down by Thunderbolts, Lightnings and Mustang fighters and the others were bagged by the heavy bombers.

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Weather Unfavorable.

The weather was so unfavorable that part of the bomber force which had been sent out was recalled. The communique said two heavy bombers, one fighter-bomber and ten fighters were missing from the day's operations, which included Allied sweeps against the French invasion coast. Both American and British planes participated in these sweeps. Three additional Nazi planes were shot down yesterday morning by R. A. F. Typhoon fighters off the Dutch coast, the communique said.

Sergt. Edward W. Hays of Ridgewood, N. J., who flew in a bomber over Germany, said today that three German fighters came at his plane but quickly fled when the bomber's guns opened fire.

There was no announcement here concerning any Allied aerial activity over the Continent last night, but unconfirmed Stockholm dispatches quoted the Budapest correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Morgon Tidningen as saying that planes flying toward Austria had dropped bombs at two places in western Hungary.

DNB, the German news agency, said in a Berlin broadcast that Sofia was raided at noon yesterday and reported that a number of planes were downed by Nazi and Bulgarian fighters. Slight damage was caused to the city, DNB said.

Zagreb had a three-hour alert and the Swiss radio reported that foreign aircraft had set off alarms in northwest Switzerland about 11 P. M. last night.

ALLIES AGAIN LASH AT INVASION COAST

JAN 26 1944

Bombers And Fighters Pound Foe In France And Holland

BEALMEAR

Stockholm, Jan. 25 (AP)—British bombers have heavily raided the Adriatic port of Fiume, causing "considerable damage," a dispatch from Budapest said tonight, quoting an official announcement from Zagreb.

London, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Allied campaign to flatten enemy installallations along the coast of France swept steadily on today as Britain-based bombers and fighters criss-crossed the Channel from dawn to dusk and pounded military targets for the third straight day and the fifteenth time this month.

At the same time bomb-carrying American Thunderbolts battered airfields at Gilzerijen, Holland, for the second time in three days and others at Leeuwarden, also in Holland, while Thunderbolt fighters swept over the entire Zuider Zee area, all without loss of a plane. No fighter opposition was met over Holland.

One-Two Punch Delivered

Like several other recent offensives against secret emplacements along the coast of northern France, popularly known as the "rocket-gun coast," today's blow was a one-two punch delivered by strong formations, which returned to pound targets throughout the afternoon in a follow-up to a heavy forenoon assault.

The double-barreled daylight blow at the oft-bombed emplacements was carried out by RAF, Dominion and Allied Mitchell and Boston medium bombers and Typhoon fighter-bombers, escorted by fighters. Two of the latter failed to return.

The bomber fleets have concentrated attacks on these German forward positions for 24 of the 36 days since the knockout campaign began in earnest.

Area Nearest Britain

The sector being hammered—the Calais area from Dunkerque to Boulogne—is only 18 miles across the Dover Strait from the British coast and 85 miles from the heart of London.

A Stockholm dispatch indicated that German bomber squadrons transferred from the Russian front to improved bases in northern France had carried the weight of the attack against Britain on the night of January 21—the heaviest in a year.

Hitler's newspaper *Voelkischer Beobachter* said these transferred planes attacked in opening "the new tune the German air force is going to play over England." The writer suggested the scale would be as great as that of the Battle of Britain in 1940-41.

The report spoke of new airfields now ready after "weeks and months of preparation." They were said to have been provided with long, wide runways from which aircraft carrying "the heaviest bombs" departed.

PARTISANS WAVER IN FIUME BATTLE

WHITE

JAN 26 1944

LONDON, Jan. 25 — (AP) The Yugoslav Partisan army has fallen back in a fighting withdrawal in the long and swaying battle below the naval base of Fiume, abandoning to the Germans the coastal town of Senj, the headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced today.

Senj, 35 miles southeast of Fiume, was occupied by the Germans after heavy fighting in which the Partisans forced the invaders to pay heavily in men and equipment. Tito's communique said that Chetniks under the rival Yugoslav leader Gen. Draja Miahilovic had marched into Senj with the Germans.

The Partisans reported that they held firm in eastern Bosnia in a major struggle for the southern approaches to the Zagreb-Belgrade railway, one of the most essential lines of communications in all the Balkans.

Fierce fighting was reported from the Doboj-Tuzla sector, including action in the streets of Tuzla itself.

German propagandists were crying alarms at what Berlin called a probable American and British invasion of the Balkans from Italy across the Adriatic and began to tell of an "Adriatic wall" as they previously had told of their "west wall" and their "east wall."

JAN 26 1944

SHIFTS BY M'ARTHUR SEEN

Changes May Cut U. S. Domination of Staff in Pacific

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Changes in personnel of the staff of Gen. Douglas MacArthur "to admit of wider control" were foreseen today by Sir Neville Pearson, a member of the British newspaper proprietors delegation that recently returned from Australia.

"Australia is very glad to have her forces under the supreme command of General MacArthur, and the whole set-up is working very smoothly," Sir Neville told a press conference. "But the fact remains that the main GHQ staff is almost entirely American and it is possible that there might be changes in that direction that would admit of wider control that would please the Australians."

Nazis Occupy Senj After Fierce Battle With Tito's Forces

JAN 26 1944

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—German troops have occupied the Croat coastal town of Senj, 35 miles southeast of Fiume, after fierce fighting in which Yugoslav Partisans forced the invaders to pay heavily in men and equipment, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced today.

Fall of Senj followed a furious battle over an 18-mile-long front between the coast and Otocac. An earlier broadcast by the Hungarian News Agency quoted a dispatch from Zagreb as saying that Axis troops had not only occupied Senj but had completed mopping-up operations on Hvar Island, farther down the coast.

Tito's communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio and recorded by the Associated Press, reported heavy fighting continuing in the Doboj-Tuzla sector of Eastern Bosnia, with street fighting raging in the streets of Tuzla. Earlier Yugoslav reports said the Partisans had captured the town of Gracanica and destroyed the Dodoj-Tuzla railway line.

Lively action was also reported from Montenegro, where Partisans were battling a mixed force of Germans and Chetniks near the town of Danelovgrad.

In Cairo, King Peter of the exile Yugoslav government was quoted as saying that his "one desire" was to return to Yugoslavia and take an active part in fighting for the freedom if his country.

Air Marshal Coningham Takes Over New RAF Post

JAN 26 1944

London, Jan. 25 (AP)—Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham has been appointed commander of the RAF's No. 2 tactical air force based in Britain and already has taken over his new post, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

He previously commanded the No. 1 tactical air force in the Mediterranean theater. Command of that air force, composed of American and British units operating in support of the Fifth and Eighth armies, was taken over last week by Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon, commanding general of the United States 12th Air Force.

New Mine Pay Scale Brings Strike in Britain

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The first strike as a result of a new mine pay scale left 1,400 haulage hands idle at a Manchester colliery today. Strikers contended the new scale was of no benefit to the higher paid workers and very little to others.

The national tribunal for the coal industry Saturday announced a minimum weekly wage of $20 for experienced underground workers and $18 for surface workers.

British Textile Trade Asks Subsidies

JAN 26 1944

London, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The first concrete proposals from British industry in regard to post-war plans came today in a report from the Board of Trade's cotton committee, which declared the industry was contemplating expenditures of 43,000,000 pounds sterling (currently about $172,000,000) on plants and machinery within five years after victory.

The report said the industry planned its own financing but suggested easing the excess profits tax to "favor use of profits for re-equipment." It also asked early relief from wartime controls, although it proposed that Parliament authorize the establishment of a post-war board to govern the industry and urged a system of price control. It asked Government aid when the industry is ready to step out for the export trade.

BATTLES STIR ITALIANS

Berne, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—A Swiss Telegraph Agency dispatch from Chiasso said today the Allied advance south of Rome had stirred incidents in Milan and Genoa, and the anti-Fascist secret press was giving wide publicity to Allied information on progress of the drive.

Partisans in northern Italy in the last twenty-four hours increased efforts to impede transport of German troops and material to central Italy, the dispatch added.

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MUST QUIT BUCHAREST

JAN 26 1944

Berne, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—A Budapest dispatch to the Basler Nachrichten said today that the Rumanian Government had forbidden all Rumanian citizens to move to Bucharest for the duration of the war. Those who have gone to the capital since January 10 must present proof of their indispensability in war or economic administration, or leave.

Execution for Slaying Of Seyffardt Reported

By the Associated Press.

JAN 26 1944

MADRID, Jan. 25. — German newspapers of January 19 reported that a 24-year-old Dutchman had been convicted by a military court and executed at The Hague for the slaying of Gen. Hendrik Alexander Seyffardt, head of the Dutch Nazi Legion, and of F. E. Posthuma, former Netherlands minister of agriculture.

Seyffardt and Posthuma were reported killed in separate shootings last year. The newspapers did not name the Dutchman.

Bulgarian Police Setup Indicates Widespread Unrest in Country

JAN 26 1944

By WADE WERNER,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

LISBON, Jan. 25.—German dispatches announcing creation of a Bulgarian state gendarmerie, embracing infantry, cavalry and motorized units equipped to combat "terrorists," were viewed here today as an admission that unrest in Bulgaria is too widespread to be held in check by German garrisons primarily occupied with the threat of an Allied invasion.

The fact that the new police, although organized along military lines, will be under the Minister of the Interior, seems to corroborate previous reports that the Bulgarian Army is honeycombed with discontent and has become undependable.

It checks with information recently brought back from Sofia by a neutral traveler, who said that neither civilians nor soldiers in Bulgaria are showing any willingness to participate in any German defense of the Balkans.

Resigned to Early End of War.

This source added that not only the Bulgarians, but also many Germans in Bulgaria, are gloomingly resigned to an early end to the war.

The traveler said it was particularly significant that the Sofia government has been unable to persuade Bulgarians to establish homes in Greek and Yugoslav territories given to Bulgaria by Germany. He added that extremely few are willing to invest money and effort in areas from which they firmly expect to be expelled after the war.

All this, of course, is contrary to German reports of Bulgarian morale. It is significant, however, that German newspapers, which have been notoriously reluctant to disclose what goes on inside Germany itself, have been frankly reporting the hardships and dislocation of daily life in Bulgaria as a result of Allied bombings.

The suggestion that "terrorists"—or, in other words, rebellious groups—may be getting out of hand in some sections of Bulgaria is particularly interesting to any one familiar with peacetime life there during the heyday of the Inner Macedonia Revolutionary Organization, "Imro."

Dimitrov May Emerge as Leader.

Shootings in the streets of Sofia were more or less normal during the early 1930s. Against such a background of casual killings in peacetime, it is not difficult to imagine what a serious situation might face the Germans if discontented groups of pro-Russian peasants and other anti-Axis elements really decided to start something in the mountainous interior.

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If such a movement really develops some observers of the Bulgarian scene would not be surprised if Georgi Dimitrov should suddenly emerge as a leader of the Partisans.

Dimitrov, who barely escaped from Bulgaria with his life in 1923 when the government ruthlessly suppressed the Leftist "workers' union" of which he was the leader, later achieved international attention when he defied Hermann Wilhelm Goering at the Reichstag fire trial.

He was welcomed to Moscow with great acclaim and became secretary-general of the Comintern. Dimitrov has issued several appeals to his countrymen to get out of the war as an Axis partner.

MORE INFORMATION ON WAR REQUESTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — (AP) A congressional committee criticized the Army and Navy today for not giving the public on the west coast more information concerning the expected intensified warfare against the Japanese.

The criticism was made by House Naval Affairs sub-committee, headed by Representative Izac (D-Calif.) which investigated congested areas on the west coast.

In its report the group said a recent conference in Los Angeles, in which Army and Navy officers informed selected officials "off the record" what would be expected of them, was a "step in the right direction."

"But it is not enough," the committee said, "for they must know more definitely the time, extent and character of the military demands to be made upon them.

"Such information should be restricted to those leaders, but the message that the Japanese war is not nearly over, through presentation of realistic facts in this 'off the record' session, should not be directed exclusively to the leaders. This message, with its supporting sober proof, should be given the public — to the war workers, as well as labor leaders.

"The sooner that our military and naval leaders realize that the American people 'can take it' the sooner this war will be over."

The committee's investigation was made in the Columbia river area around Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, Wash.

JAN 26 1944

BOMBERS IN CHINA SINK 17 JAP SHIPS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—(AP) Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commanding the 14th air force in China, reported today that his planes during December sank 17 enemy ships totalling 30,000 tons.

In addition, Gen. Chennault reported to Gen. H. H. Arnold, air forces commander, his planes probably sank four ships totalling 6,000 tons, damaged six totalling 22,000 tons, and sank or damaged 163 smaller boats.

Sent on the occasion of the Chinese new year today, Gen. Chennault's message relayed to Gen. Arnold "the expression of confidence and appreciation that we have received" from the Chinese people, and referred to the progressive accomplishments of his air force for December.

These accomplishments, said Gen. Arnold, included the destruction of six times as many enemy aircraft in the air and on the ground as were lost to enemy action.

Gen. Chennault added that "we are all watching with great interest the progress of the war in Europe and are eagerly awaiting that day in 1944 when our concerted efforts can be concentrated here to assist us in the final victory."

CORSICA NO LONGER ENEMY TERRITORY

JAN 26 1944

Washington, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—In its first action of the kind, the Treasury today removed French Corsica from the category of enemy territory, thus permitting resumption of trade with that Mediterranean island.

The department continues to regard the island as "blocked" for purposes of foreign funds control, but by lifting the enemy classification it paved the way for restoration of communications and trade relations heretofore forbidden under the trading with the enemy act.

Occupied shortly after Mussolini plunged Italy into the war on Germany's side, Corsica recently was liberated from Axis control and placed under the French Committee of Liberation.

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Nazis Bar Victory Slogan On U. S. Captives' Mail

Will Confiscate Such Letters; U. S. Lodging Protest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—German authorities have advised the State Department they will confiscate mail for American prisoners of war when the envelopes bear patriotic slogans. This was disclosed today by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, who said the State Department is "protesting this interference with the delivery of mail to our men."

To assure delivery of mail, Mr. Walker said, such slogans as "V for Victory," "Win the War" and "Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps" should be avoided.

Mr. Walker asked the public to hand personally to post office employees all mail addressed to prisoners of war or, if mailing in a letterbox, to place the letter inside a second envelope with this inscription: "Postmaster — Prisoner of War Mail." The outer envelope need not be stamped. The mail then will be inspected to make sure it bears none of the forbidden legends or symbols.

War Reporter Decorated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—The Navy announced today the awarding of the Purple Heart to Rembert F. James, Associated Press correspondent with the South Pacific forces, for wounds suffered on Bougainville, Nov. 7. Mr. James's home is in Waxahachie, Tex.

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ARMY TO RETURN PART OF ITS FUNDS

JAN 26 1944

Savings of $27,378,396,000 From Current Appropriation Reported to House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — (AP) A new $14,214,877,000 appropriation "kickback"—raising to $27,378,396,000 the amount the War department expects to return to the Budget bureau reserve this year—was announced to the House today.

Representative Snyder (D-Pa.), chairman of the Appropriations sub-committee handling Army funds, made the report and explained that that much money, already appropriated, would remain unobligated at the end of the fiscal year next June 30.

Price Reductions Help

Price reductions, cut-backs in requirements, and reductions in personnel were responsible for most of the savings the Army expects to make from the approximately $71,000,000,000 allocated for this year's operations.

Last November Mr. Snyder reported a saving of $13,163,519,000 in the Army's projected expenditures.

Today, as then, Mr. Snyder warned that the saving "offers no sound basis for an immediate lessening of the tax load," adding that "our public debt has reached such huge proportions, and it is daily growing, that, in my judgment, it would be folly not to tax to the utmost during this period of wide employment and high wages and large war profits."

Mr. Snyder said the War department attributed the bulk of the new saving, $10,916,000,000, to price reductions, including funds recovered by renegotiation.

The balance was made up of $5,461,000 saved through reductions in military personnel announced last November; $3,190,845,000 through reductions in military requirements because of changing war conditions and strategy, and $102,931,000 through miscellaneous measures.

The savings reported in November included $1,946,039,000 through reductions in personnel, $9,629,275,000 through reduced requirements, $1,500,000,000 through price reductions, and $88,205,000 through miscellaneous savings.

Among the larger arms cutbacks reported today were more than 12,000 tanks, over 2,000 90 mm anti-aircraft guns, more than 6,000 other guns, "and billions of rounds of small arms ammunition."

LUCAS TO OPPOSE AMENDMENTS TO SOLDIER VOTE BILL

JAN 26 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — (AP) Determined to fight against amendments, Administration senators apparently passed up tonight any chance of lining up southern Democrats behind a new uniform Federal absentee ballot bill for the armed forces.

Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) co-author of the Senate's second attempt to setup a Federal war ballot for voters in uniform, announced he would resist any floor attempts to change the bill.

"If the bill isn't changed it won't get my vote," said Senator Eastland (D.-Miss.). "And I know the same thing goes for several others."

Favor "States Rights"

Senator Eastland and a group of Dixie Democrats are trying to write a "state's rights" provision into the bill, requiring service men and women who use the proposed Federal war ballots to conform to every qualification of their home-state election laws.

Senator Eastland said the amendment would restore local registration and poll tax requirements which Congress waived for armed service voters two years ago.

"It is unbelievable to me," Senator Lucas declared, "that United States senators would want to discriminate against anyone who has become 21 since he entered the armed forces." He said the amendment would invalidate the entire Federal ballot plan.

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), said earlier that the bill can't get through the Senate unless it is changed to assure Federal and state absentee ballot equal treatment.

Democratic opponents of the Lucas bill said its chances for Senate passage would be slim without the backing of the southerners. They and the Republicans joined a month ago to defeat the first service voting plan because they argued that it invaded the states' right to police their own elections.

Senator Lucas brought out the substitute bill as a compromise.

"That bill is no compromise," Senator Eastland said. "It's the same thing they offered us before."

The first service voting proposal came apart when the southerners and Republicans joined forces behind a substitute telling the states to take care of their own battle front ballots.

STIMSON ASKS SERVICE LAW

JAN 6 1944

Says 22 Strikes Last Week Cost 135,000 Man-Days

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—Urging adoption of national service legislation, Secretary of War Stimson said tonight during last week alone 22 strikes in war plants resulted in the loss of approximately 135,000 man-days of production.

Yet simply penalizing strikers, he contended in a radio address, would be merely treating a symptom of "a grave underlying lack of responsibility."

"We must get at this fundamental cause," Stimson continued, "and by proper organization bring home to every man the fact that his individual work is a duty to the nation, just as important in its way as the duty which the infantryman performs with his rifle, or the artilleryman with his gun, or the pilot with his plane.

To Reach Basic Evil

"The purpose of a national service law is to reach this basic evil of irresponsibility and to extend the principles of democracy and justice which should exist throughout the population. . . . Certainly the nation has no less right to require a man to make weapons than it has to require another man to fight with those weapons."

The War Secretary said he thought three principal results would be achieved by national service legislation: First, reducing of strike calls, absenteeism and "the shocking excess of turnover of labor"; second, remedying the "grave sense of injustice which the armed forces now feel has been practiced against them," and third, increasing effectiveness in production by keeping men on necessary jobs and by finding those needed for particular jobs instead of leaving the choice to chance.

Most Important Campaigns Ahead

Saying the war's most important campaigns are imminent, Stimson asserted that "just at this critical time . . . trouble has broken out on the home front."

"The three vital industries upon which all our output of weapons has depended, have been threatened with or actually experienced nation-wide strikes—our coal, our steel and the railroads," he continued.

"In the week ending last night, there were no less than 22 strikes in progress in the United States in war plants producing such vitally needed fighting material as airplane and tank parts, machine tools and jeeps, aviation gasoline, cable and wire, of which we are critically short; head nets and mosquito bars which protect our soldiers in the Southwest Pacific against malaria.

Under national service legislation the Government would be empowered to draft men and women for needed industrial work.

Stimson noted that Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have national service laws, which have worked "so successfully that the exercise of sanctions has become rare."

HOUSE TO SUPPORT SPEAKER RAYBURN AS VICE PRESIDENT

JAN 26 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — (AP) A "Rayburn for vice president" boom is taking shape in the House, with one member declaring it already is under way.

Southern Democrats opposed to Vice-President Wallace are the sponsors. They expect backing of southern governors and senators, despite a remark by Senator Maybank (D.-S. C.) that "we haven't picked our man yet."

The only thing delaying an all-out campaign immediately most of them agree, is a belief that too-early action might harm the Texan's chances.

"It's a little too early in the race now," Representative Priest (D.-Tenn.) asserted. "But we are all for him and at the proper time the House members from all over the country will put on a concerted drive for him."

"We don't want to get too far along until the right time," Representative Manasco (D.-Ala.) commented.

Representative Hendricks (D.-Fla.) reported, however, "the boom for Rayburn is already started."

He said the Dixieland Democrats are "determined not to make the same mistakes we did in 1940." At that time an attempt to name the late Speaker Bankhead (D.-Ala.) as President Roosevelt's mate failed.

Representative Peterson (D.-Fla.) said Mr. Rayburn was introduced informally as "the House speaker and the next vice president" at a luncheon of the Florida delegation.

Of approximately 25 House members queried on the movement today, only one expressed open doubt about Mr. Rayburn's chances. He is a fellow Texan, Representative Lyndon Johnson, who declared:

"You can't eliminate the fact that the President is going to select the vice president, and that'll be six months from now."

Others agreed this was true, but said Mr. Roosevelt regards Mr. Rayburn favorably and mounting popular appeal would increase that leaning.

30.24 — 12097

AMERICAN PLANES RAID BURMA PORT USED BY JAPANESE

JAN 26 1944

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 — (AP) American heavy bombers based in India have made a tremendous sweep into southernmost Burma, a round-trip of more than 2,000 miles, to strike at Mergui on the Malay peninsula, the Allied southeast Asia command announced today.

A communique said the raid was made Sunday by a large formation of four-engined bombers which attacked shipping at Mergui, a port at the mouth of the Tenasserim river in extreme southern Burma.

Results were not disclosed.

(At Chungking, headquarters of Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced American Mitchell bombers of the 14th air force had raided the Kaitak airfield at Hongkong Sunday, returning without loss despite heavy opposition in which two Zeros were destroyed.)

Wide Aerial Activity

The unexpected blow at Mergui was part of widespread aerial activity over the week-end designed to hamper Japanese resistance to Allied ground forces advancing slowly but steadily into the Burmese jungle on three fronts.

The communique said advance elements of American-trained Chinese troops clearing a route for the new Ledo road in northern Burma had pressed within 500 yards of Taihpa in the Hukawng valley and that other Allied units had made gains both in the Chin hills area and in Arakan in western Burma.

Associated Press Correspondent Frank L. Martin, with the British 14th army at headquarters on the Burma frontier, wrote that British-Indian troops in Arakan have pushed forward 12 miles in two months to regain approximately one-third of the ground they gave up last April during the monsoon rains.

He said British forces now are astride an irregular line between Maungdaw and Japanese-held Buthedaung. They are 40 miles north of Donbaik on the Mayu peninsula and 30 miles north of Rathedaung on the east bank of the Mayu river.

Fighting with bayonets, the Allies took three hills about three miles from Buthedaung early yesterday, the communique said, and added, "a number of the enemy were wiped out."

The Chin hills northwest of Falam a Japanese rearguard was ambushed and a number of casualties inflicted.

Several enemy counter-attacks on the three fronts were repulsed successfully, headquarters said.

United States medium and fighter bombers destroyed a railway bridge at Myittna and damaged another in the same area Sunday and Saturday wrecked a railway bridge at Namkwin in northern Burma. Sumprabum was attacked for the second straight day, starting new fires.

Myitkyina Airfield Hit

They also raided the main enemy airfield at Myitkyina and hit various troops concentrations, supply dumps and transport facilities in central Burma.

RAF bombers blasted Myingyan and mediums pounded Toungoo in a pair of raids Sunday night that started large fires in railway yards and stations and other RAF fighters and dive bombers joined in support of the ground forces in Arakan.

Two Allied planes were missing from the various operations.

CHINESE MENACE JAP BASE IN BURMA

JAN 26 1944

New Delhi, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Advance units of American-trained Chinese troops, clearing a route through northern Burma for the new Ledo Road, have driven to within 500 yards of Taihpa Ga, Southeast Asia headquarters announced today. On the Arakan front in western Burma three hills about three miles west of Buthedaung were taken early yesterday by the Chinese, fighting with bayonets, and the communique said "a number of the enemy were wiped out."

A large formation of heavy bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force struck at shipping at Meroui in southern Burma on Sunday, and medium and fighter-bombers smashed Japanese installations and communications at widely scattered points over the week end. Two Allied aircraft were missing.

Indian Troops in Arakan Push Ahead 12 Miles

JAN 26 1944 — MARTIN

By the Associated Press.

BRITISH 14TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, AT BURMA FRONTIER, Jan. 24 (Delayed).—British Indian troops operating in Arakan —the most southern of the three Allied fronts in Burma—have pushed forward 12 miles in the last two months, advancing approximately a third of the way back to the positions they held before retreating last April in the monsoon rains.

British forces now are astride an irregular line between Maungdaw and Japanese-held Buthedaung. They are now only 40 miles north of Donbaik on the Mayu Peninsula and 30 miles north of Rathedaung on the east bank of the Mayu River.

Both villages were under fire of British artillery last year but never were captured. The present fighting in Arakan is in territory familiar to both the British and Japanese forces, who have fought scores of skirmishes in these low, brush covered hills and paddy fields during the last two years.

JAPS LOSE AGAIN IN RABAUL FIGHT

CLEMENTS

46 Enemy Planes Shot Down by Allies in Two Raids.

JAN 26 1944

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Wednesday, Jan. 26.—(AP) Allied fighter planes torpedo and divebombers in second-day visits to Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul, New Britain, shot down 46 Japanese planes for sure, bringing to 64 the number of enemy aircraft destroyed over the important Nipponese base in two days against a loss of 11 Allied planes.

The latest visits, on Sunday, reported in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today, were made by escorted bombers before dawn and then later by fighter planes. The previous attacks were made Saturday.

Parked Planes Blasted

In the pre-dawn Sunday raid the bombers destroyed eight parked planes, 17 gun positions, started large fuel fires and damaged a cargo vessel in Matupi harbor. Enemy fighters which attempted to intercept the raiders were badly mauled, 32 of them being shot down and 14 more probably destroyed. The Allies lost five planes.

Later in the day Allied fighters returned to embattled Rabaul and knocked down 14 Japanese fighters and probably one more out of a force of 60 which rose to intercept. The attackers emerged from this action without a loss.

Losses for both sides in air fighting over Rabaul since Jan. 1, based on communique figures, stand at 243 Japanese planes shot down against 55 Allied aircraft.

Other medium bombers with escorts ranged to the Admiralty islands, northwest of New Britain, to set three 1,000-ton enemy cargo ships afire and bomb and strafe the Momote airdrome and jetty area at Lorengau.

Australians Advance

The Australians have scored complete success in their operations in the Ramu valley of northeastern New Guinea, knocking the Japanese from strong positions on Kankiryo ridge in the northern part of Finisterre range. The Aussie jungle fighters are consolidating their holdings, perhaps for another jump northward toward the enemy bases at Bogadjim and Madang. Bogadjim is about 20 miles away and Madang 15 miles farther.

A headquarters spokesman said that America's new secret weapon, the rapid fire rocket gun, had been used with telling effect in the American invasion landings in December at Arawe and Cape Gloucester, New Britain, and at Saidor, on the northeast coast of New Guinea.

Escorted heavy bombers hit again at Wewak. Numerous fires were started in the supply dumps and revetment areas at Wewak and Boram airdromes, and four enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground. There was no interception.

Marine ground patrols in the Cape Gloucester invasion sector raided the Natamo area, near Borgen Bay, killing 40 Japanese and destroying ammunition and supplies.

Enemy Raids Torokina

Allied escorted medium bombers dropped 24 tons of explosives on enemy supply points in the Cape Hoskins area, on the north central coast of New Britain, starting many fires. In the Solomons, Allied torpedo and dive bombers were active against enemy positions at Numa Numa, in the northeast part of Bougainville Island and on the Shortland Islands.

Minor casualties were suffered when enemy aircraft raided Torokina, on the western coast of Bougainville, before dawn. Torokina is the site of new Allied airfields from which bombers and fighters have been striking at Japan's Rabaul base.

Japs Pay High Price In Planes to Defend Base at Rabaul

JAN 26 1944

By the Associated Press.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 25.—Fighting desperately to halt Allied air blows at her Southwest Pacific air and sea bases, Japan is paying a steep price—more than 350 planes in 30 days over Rabaul alone—yet has failed to stop the devastating daily parade of bombers.

The enemy losses at Rabaul, New Britain, from December 23 to January 24 totaled 349 definite, plus many others probably downed, a South Pacific headquarters spokesman said today. The Allies lost only 79. In December, Japan lost 486 planes to our 68 in the entire Pacific.

In two big raids on Japanese bases at Wewak, New Guinea, and Rabaul last week end, the enemy lost 51 planes for certain and probably 14 others, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said today.

Fail to Block Allied Blow.

Forty to 70 interceptors tried vainly to block the Allied blow at Rabaul's Lakunai Airdrome Saturday. The 27 Mitchells scored 54 hits and left fires visible for 20 miles. Interceptors pursued the Allied raiders and their fighter escort for 60 miles, losing 18 of their own but downing only five Allied fighters. Ack-ack downed one Mitchell.

Mitchells, aided by heavy Liberators, returned to the attack Saturday night and left flames that were seen 75 miles away. Eleven separate fires were counted and three large explosions observed. Two Liberators were lost.

The Allied bag of 51 to 65 Japanese planes, the biggest of 1944, also included 33 definite plus 12 probables at Wewak. Escorted Allied bombers, despite opposition by 50 enemy fighters, concentrated 105 tons of bombs on Wewak's antiaircraft positions, destroying or seriously damaging 18 guns.

Dutch New Guinea Raided.

Five Allied planes were lost.

Other Allied aerial blows were dealt at Dutch New Guinea and Flores Island, in the northwest sector; Kavieng area of New Ireland, where a 7,000-ton freighter was hit; Borgen Bay, New Britain, where American marines who recently swept up Hill 660 now are pushing forward; New Guinea's northeast coastal bases and enemy positions in the Solomons.

Australian ground forces 20 miles below Bogadjim, south of Madang, New Guinea, overran the shaggy ridge area in the Ramu Valley. They continued to advance, trapping some enemy units and capturing much enemy artillery and ammunition.

MacArthur Celebrates 64th Birthday in Field

JAN 26 1944

By The Associated Press.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Wednesday, Jan. 26—The man who has not taken a day off since Japan attacked the Philippines strode up to meet his old acquaintance. No one would have guessed from the spring in his step, from the hair unspecked with gray or from the jaunty mannerisms unchanged by age that this was the day when he should be retiring.

For Gen. Douglas MacArthur was 64 years old today—time to retire for most American Army officers, but just another day's work for him. He spent it meeting his old friend, Lieut. Gen. Robert Eichelberger, and veterans of the Papuan campaign.

Even the few formalities that the general observed on his birthday a year ago, which included visits from his staff officers, were ignored today, although he received the usual congratulations from American and Australian officials. His birth date is particularly appropriate in Australia, where the general is extremely popular. It is also Australia Day, the 156th birthday of the Commonwealth.

Data On Australian Girls Are Refused

Melbourne, Australia, *Wednesday*, Jan. 26 (*AP*)—The Australian Red Cross today rejected an American Red Cross request for information about the families and background of Australian girls wishing to marry American soldiers.

The Australian society pointed out there was no means of reciprocation as it was impossible to ascertain conditions of family life of the American soldiers wishing to marry Australian girls. Anyway, the society said, such matters were outside its charter. American Red Cross representatives said they would continue to interview prospective brides and bridegrooms, and attempt to discourage marriages they considered inadvisable.

Marshall Raids Stepped Up To Nine in Two Days

JAN 26 1944

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 25 (*AP*).—The United States Army and Navy plane raids on Japan's invasion-menaced Marshall Islands, which so far this month have averaged better than two a day, now are being stepped up.

Nine new raids in two days against six atolls were announced yesterday by the Navy.

These raised to 48 the total number of air missions against the mid-Pacific Marshalls in the first 23 days of January. During that time 37 enemy planes have been destroyed or probably destroyed, the bulk of them shot down, and at least 18 others have been damaged. The announced American plane losses were 10.

Nine Japanese ships have been sunk or probably sunk and more than 15 ships, including a destroyer, were damaged.

The most telling effects of these raids—damage caused to airfield facilities and wharves by bombing—have not been made known but recently it was officially disclosed that one some of the attacked bases up to 80 per cent of the target areas had been destroyed.

These attacks have been concentrated largely on Jaluit and Mili, the southernmost bases nearest to the American-won Gilberts 300 miles away. Other targets have been Kwajalein, Maloelap and Wotje.

Yesterday's report added a sixth atoll to the list, Ailinglapalap. It was raided Saturday, the same day raids were made on the other five bases.

Sunday, Navy search planes made a second raid on Kwajalein and two more Army strikes were delivered against Maloelap.

The Maloelap attacks stirred up nests of Japanese fighters. In Saturday's midday attack, the Army Mitchells suffered losses described as "small' in sky fights with 25 interceptors, of which two were downed and a third crippled. Sunday, when the Japanese sent up 25 fighters against each group of Mitchells, the raiders sustained no more losses but shot down at least three and possibly five Japanese aircraft and damaged four.

Wotje Atoll Blasted By 50 Tons of Bombs

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 25—(AP) In the tenth raid in two days on the Marshall islands, heavy bombers of the U. S. 7th Air Force dropped 50 tons of bombs on Wotje atoll at dusk Sunday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The bomb load equaled the heaviest bombardment since Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale's group began battering the pinpoint islands in the central Pacific in mid-November.

Presumably lacking details, Admiral Nimitz' press release did not mention damage. No fighter opposition was encountered and all of our planes returned safely.

It was the third strike in four days at Wotje, and the eighth this month.

BRITAIN REFUSES RECOGNITION FOR BOLIVIAN REGIME

JAN 26 1944

LONDON, Jan. 25 — (AP) The British government announced refusal today to recognize Bolivia's military junta but left the door open for a resumption of relations if conditions change.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced in Commons that the recently-named minister would not proceed to take up his post in Bolivia, but Mr. Eden included the significant word "now" and shortly thereafter a Foreign office spokesman told reporters it did not plan to close the legation at La Paz.

Britain's action followed a similar move last night by the United States. Mr. Eden said he believed the Bolivian coup had been aided by German agents and added that the British government was "in step" with the United States both as to diplomatic recognition and economic action.

Nine Latin American countries have declined recognition of the Bolivian government and all others except Argentina are expected to follow suit. Those already having acted were Uruguay, Cuba, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Colombia and Panama.

(It was announced in La Paz Bolivian capital, that the revolutionary government would "send a manifesto to all the nations of the continent" after all the American republics had announced their decisions on recognition. The only hint of its nature was that it would "express the views and feelings of the Bolivian people."

(Pierre Boal, U. S. ambassador to Bolivia, said he would leave Friday or Saturday but that personnel of the consulate would remain.)

It was made clear that both Washington and London want some other administration to replace that of Maj. Gualberto Villarroel which staged a military coup Dec. 20, and feel their refusal to recognize it, with the mounting support of other American nations except Argentina, will be an important factor in forcing its withdrawal.

Argentine Build-up for Break With Axis Fails to Bring Action

JAN 26 1944

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 25—(AP) Reports from reliable quarters that Argentina invented to break relations with the Axis gave a world-wide building to a 15-minute radio speech by President Pedro Ramirez tonight, but the president confined his talk to the recent San Juan earthquake and to a few remarks against domestic Communists.

The rupture with the Axis remained a possibility, however. Some informed persons had predicted that it would occur "at any minute;" similarly trustworthy informants in Chile said it would come "before Saturday night."

Shortly before the president's talk, the Argentine foreign minister, Alberto Gilbert, told newspaper correspondents in Buenos Aires that Argentina was prepared to take "the final step" to eliminate all espionage activities which endanger the dignity of the nation. This might—or might not—mean breaking off with Germany and concluded by criticizing his predecessors and "Communist elements" which he said were striving to disunite Argentina.

ner partners, but Gilbert refrained from elaborating.

The censored Argentine press itself carried such headlines as "rupture appears imminent," and discussed with some heat the thesis that the Germans had taken advantage of Argentine neutrality.

Existence of espionage in Argentina was given in all reports as the ostensible reason Argentina intended to sever relations with the Axis.

A high government source in Buenos Aires said, however, that President Ramirez had not signed a decree breaking relations.

The president himself went on the air at 9 p.m. (8 p.m., Eastern War time) for a speech advertised as to deal with "transcendental matters for the nation." He failed, however, to mention diplomatic relations.

Instead, he discussed the San Juan earthquake in which more than 3,500 persons died ten days ago, and praised his own regime for its prompt provision of relief in this "greatest catastrophe in the history of the nation."

He then commented on western hemisphere solidarity, particularly praising Chile as "brothers in blood" with Argentina, and concluded by criticizing his predecessors and "Communist elements" which he said were striving to disunite Argentina.

Axis-Argentina Break Seen; British Reject Bolivian Tie

JAN 26 1944

Eden Tells Commons He Believes Coup Was Aided by Nazi Agents—London Joins Washington in Step.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Diplomats here said a sensational announcement is expected to be made today in Buenos Aires—with a strong possibility it would be a formal declaration by Argentina breaking relations with the Axis countries.

Ostensibly such a decision would be based upon the discovery of a pro-Axis espionage ring, which led to the arrest of an Argentine consul by the British authorities at Trinidad, authoritative spokesmen said. They expressed the belief that Secretary Hull had refrained yesterday from mentioning Argentina in connection with the Bolivian coup d'etat, because Argentina had already advised the American Ambassador of her contemplated step.

The Argentine Foreign Minister, Alberto Gilbert, told correspondents at Buenos Aires yesterday that he would have important news today. He had previously conferred with the American and British ambassadors and with the German Charge d'Affaires. Senor Gilbert also disclosed that Adrian C. Escobar, the new Argentine Ambassador to the United States, would leave for Washington on Thursday after a lengthy delay since his appointment.

Before Saturday Night.

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Argentina is expected to break off relations with the Axis before Saturday night, it was learned reliably today.

British Bar Recognition.

London, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Britain joined the United States today in refusing to recognize the new Government of Bolivia. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons he believed the coup in that country had been aided by German agents.

Mr. Eden said the British Government was "in step" with the United States in respect both to diplomatic recognition and economic action and added that the British Minister-designate to La Paz would not proceed to his post.

The United States policy of non-recognition of the Bolivian revolutionary junta headed by Major Gualberto Villarroel was announced last night. Nine other nations in the Western Hemisphere — Uruguay, Cuba, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Panama and Colombia—have announced similar action and others are expected to join in the stand.

Referring to the coup d'etat December 20 against the Government of Gen. Enrique Penaranda which previously had declared war on Germany, Mr. Eden said:

"Information available to us indicates this development is connected with activities of subversive groups hostile to the cause of the United Nations which are at work in the Western Hemisphere.

"They are in touch, we believe, with nations with whom we are at war. . . . His Majesty's Government does not recognize the Junta as the legal government of Bolivia."

During questioning Mr. Eden was asked several times if there was any evidence that the subversive movement in South America was organized or stimulated through Spain, or involved Falangists.

The Foreign Secretary declared, "I believe these activities are organized in the main by German agents."

Asked whether he would try to find out what is being done not only in Bolivia but in other parts of the continent, including Uruguay and Brazil, Mr. Eden pointed out that there is no German embassy in either Uruguay or Brazil, but added, "there is a German embassy in South America and I hope one day we shall see that go. When that happens I think the position will improve."

[Mr. Eden referred, obviously, to Argentina, the only country in the Western Hemisphere still maintaining diplomatic relations with the Nazis.]

Looking Toward Argentina.

Washington, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Further joint action by the American republics to uproot and destroy any pro-Axis movements in South America was foreshadowed today by refusal of the United States to recognize the revolutionary rulers of Bolivia.

The United States non-recognition policy was announced by the State Department late yesterday. The statement linked the Bolivian regime with "subversive groups hostile to the Allied cause."

No reference was made to economic sanctions or other measures and the intention of the United States and co-operating governments apparently was to await reaction in Bolivia and Argentina to the purely diplomatic step before doing anything else.

Along with issuance of the announcement, a State Department official disclosed that Ambassador Pierre de L. Boal, 48 years old, who has been in La Paz since March, 1942, was being ordered back home.

Speculation that Argentina might break relations with the Axis arose from the fact that the Washington announcement on Bolivia omitted all mention of Argentina, although a blast at that nation had been confidently expected by Latin American diplomats here. Several expressed surprise that it was not named and that its suspected link with the Bolivian revolution was not brought out.

Trade between the United States and Bolivia can continue despite this country's refusal to recognize Bolivia's revolutionary Junta.

School to Return to Britain

NASSAU, Bahamas, Jan. 25 (AP).—Headmaster Cuthbert S. Jeffries, who brought 18 boys and girls of Belmont School to Nassau in August, 1940, to escape the aerial blitz on London, believes the war has progressed to the point where the entire group may return to England. Plans for their departure are being made.

JAN 28 1944

Halifax Says Peace Depends on 4 Powers

By the Associated Press.

JAN 26 1944

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—The future peace of the world will depend on four great powers, the British Commonwealth and Empire, the United States, Russia and China, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, told the Toronto Board of Trade last night.

To take its proper place in this bulwark of peace, the commonwealth must be linked together more closely than ever before, Lord Halifax declared, adding:

"If, in the future, Britain is to play her part, without assuming burdens greater than she can support, she must have behind her in peace the same strength that has sustained her in this war.

"Not Great Britain only, but the British Commonwealth and Empire, must be the fourth power in that group, upon which, under Providence, the peace of the world will henceforth depend."

Lord Halifax pointed out the tiny United Kingdom alone "could hardly claim equal partnership" with giants like the United States, Russia and China. Looking to the future, he called for a common foreign policy expressed not by a single voice, but by the unison of many.

ALLIED HOSPITAL SHIP BOMBED, SUNK

Well-Lighted Vessel Attacked By Nazis Off Italy

JAN 26 1944

New York, Jan. 25 (AP)—John Daly, CBS correspondent, said in a broadcast dispatch from Allied advance headquarters in Italy tonight that three hospital ships in Anzio Bay, "lighted up like Christmas trees," had been bombed by German planes and that one ship was sunk.

Aboard a destroyer standing off the beach at the time, Daly reported that the warship had intercepted a message from the hospital ship Leinster, identifying the sunken vessel as the hospital ship St. David.

He said the Germans used the new glider bombs, torpedo bombers, dive bombers and high-altitude bombers in the attack.

Lloyd's ship register lists the St. David as a 2,702-ton, 327-foot vessel built at London in 1932.

New Allied Landings Blamed On Rommel

JAN 26 1944

New York, Jan. 25 (AP)—German "officer circles" hold Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel responsible for the ease with which Allied troops made their landings south of Rome, the Stockholm newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* said today in a Bern dispatch reported to the office of war information.

Rommel, the article said, is being criticized by German officers for having established two separate defense forces in Italy.

Archbishop May Visit U. S.

New York, Jan. 25 (AP) — The Archbishop of York, the Most Reverend Dr. C. Garbett, hopes to visit the United States soon after Easter, the British Information Services announced tonight.

30.24 - 12099

SOUTHERN STATES TO SEEK CHANGE IN NOMINATING RULES

JAN 26 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. — (AP) Southern delegates will make a fight at the Democratic national convention to restore the two-thirds nominating rule and reestablish southern control of the party, Senator Maybank (D-SC) said today.

Although Senator Maybank and others predict solid support from Dixie for the move, there is considerable doubt that any change in party rules can be effected, particularly with regard to this year's convention which will meet in Chicago in July.

Byrd Not Hopeful

Senator Byrd (D-Va), who led in the fight against abolition of the two-third rule in the 1936 convention, said he saw little, if any, chance of success. He pointed out that northern and western states now hold the preponderance of voting strength and could best the south in any showdown test.

The question of restoring the rule that a Presidential candidate must receive two-thirds of the votes in the convention for nomination came before the party's national committee at its meeting here last week.

Former Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia proposed that a special committee, to be set up by Robert E. Hannegan, the new national chairman, virtually be instructed to recommend the change. Mr. Rivers' proposal was shouted down but Mr. Hannegan agreed that the question should be studied by the committee, which has not yet been appointed. The committee itself, to study convention rules, had been authorized previously.

Mr. Rivers said that James A. Farley, former national chairman, who was instrumental in gaining adoption of the majority rule, had said the party erred in making the change.

Senator Maybank told a reporter he and others of like views felt that the south lost a major voice in Democratic affairs when its veto power in the selection of nominees was taken away by abrogation of the two-thirds rule.

"They tried to make it up to us somewhat by awarding two extra delegates to each state which voted Democratic in the last Presidential election," the South Carolinian said, "but what does that amount to? The 13 southern states get 26 additional votes and any northern state of any size alone can offset that."

It is Senator Maybank's contention that northern states which seldom have been Democratic in the past now have undue influence in making party nominations and reap the political benefits a party in power often bestows on its followers in what is regarded as a doubtful state.

"We of the south kept the Democratic party alive in the lean years and we feel that we ought to have a bigger voice in its councils than we have now," Senator Maybank said.

U. S. PRODUCTION NEARING ITS PEAK

JAN 26 1944

No Over-All Increase Planned This Year, Says Nelson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—(AP) Donald M. Nelson reported tonight that war production has reached the volume considered necessary for victory.

The War production board chairman did not use those words, and there still will be major shifts of emphasis, but the idea was directly implicit in his announcement that December totals were approximately the same as those of November, with no over-all increase planned for 1944.

Declaring that "the nation has definitely solved the major problems involved in mass-production of munitions" the WPB chief's monthly production communique disclosed this record-breaking naval ship construction in 1943:

Two 45,000-ton battleships, eleven cruisers, 15 aircraft carriers, 50 carrier escorts, 128 destroyers, 306 destroyer-escorts, and 56 submarines.

50 Per Cent Increase

The Navy's goal for 1944 calls for almost 50 per cent more new tonnage than was built in 1943, Mr. Nelson said. Production of naval ships in December, however, was five per cent under the November peak.

Four of the six major munitions programs declined in December —ships, guns and fire-control equipment, ammunition, combat and motor vehicles. Two programs were up—aircraft and communication and electronics equipment.

The fact that production held abreast of November was attributablt largely to a five per cent increase in the tonnage of war planes, Mr. Nelson said. The number of planes delivered, 8,802, was a gain of only 13 aircraft over November, but there was growing emphasis on heavier, long-range planes.

"The lack of an increase at the year-end in total munitions production reflects the fact that, in the main, the war production program is now in high gear and has settled down for the long pull," Mr. Nelson said.

Changes in Production

By major groupings, December arms production showed these changes from November: Ships (value of work done), down two per cent; guns and fire-control, down two per cent; ammunition, down seven per cent; combat and motor vehicles, down one per cent; signal and radar equipment and other electronics, up four per cent; aircraft, (tonnage) up five per cent.

Aircraft will be expanded throughout 1944, Mr. Nelson declared. A 65 per cent tonnage increase over 1943 production is planned, including spares and parts. About 100,000 planes will be turned out in 1944, compared with 85,919 planes delivered in 1943.

Two other major programs will go up. Ships in general are scheduled for a 20 per cent increase over 1943, while signal and electronic equipment will go up 35 per cent. With aircraft, these groups account for more than 60 per cent of the total planned 1944 munitions program.

The downward trend of production for the ground forces is checkered with some countertrends; heavy trucks, for instance, will be up more than 60 per cent over last year.

Overriding some sharp objections — principally from Republicans — the House today approved legislation permitting the U. S. to contribute $1,350,000,000 to a world "kitty" for relief and rehabilitation of war-ravaged areas and populations.

The bill went to the Senate by a vote of 338-54 after the Republicans fought in vain for an amendment to place control of the funds in the hands of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, rather than the President. This was defeated, 217 to 175.

In the form it finally left the House, the measure was broadened so that aid can be extended to the people of India.

The House also approved the agreement reached by the 44 participating nations which formed the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration at Atlantic City. This caused some critics to say that congress was endorsing treaties and that it was taking the first step toward "the super state," or "totalitarianism."

The UNRRA program provides that immediately upon the liberation of any arear by the armed forces of the United Nations, the population shall receive aid and relief, and that urgently needed agricultural and industrial production shall be resumed.

Rebuff of the amendment offered by Representative Vorys (R-Ohio) to put the funds under the State department followed a plea by House Democratic Leader McCormack that only "one construction could be placed on it, that it is a slap at the President of the United States."

Mr. Vorys expressed regret that Mr. McCormack had injected what he termed "partisan feeling" into the bill, denied that his amendment was a slap at the President, and added that Congress would be merely asserting its rights by not handing out any "more blank checks."

Only two Democrats, Rankin of Mississippi and White of Idaho, voted for the Vorys amendment.

The House agreed that this nation's participation in UNRRA should expire two years after the war ends on all fronts.

House Votes Relief Fund To Aid Ravaged Nations

JAN 26 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — (AP)

BRIGGS IS INDICTED IN LETTER FORGERY

Aide to Ickes Accused by U. S. Grand Jury Writing 'Hopkins Letter.'

JAN 26 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—(AP) A Federal grand jury today indicted George N. Briggs, confidential aide to Interior Secretary Ickes, on charges of forging the "Hopkins letter," which implied that the White House is in political cahoots with Wendell Willkie.

Besides forgery, the indictment accused Briggs of false pretense and using the mails to defraud. In effect, the jury absolved all others mentioned in the bizarre case.

The language of the three bills of indictment was that Briggs alone wrote the celebrated letter; that he signed the name of Harry Hopkins, a close adviser to President Roosevelt; that he carried on the correspondence to its publication in an anti-Willkie book, and obtained money from the book's author.

The 55-year-old Briggs, brother of the late cartoonist Clare Briggs who drew "When a Feller Needs a Friend", had no comment but his attorneys said he was "naturally surprised" at the indictments. Bail was fixed at $3,000 which Briggs is expected to post tomorrow.

Upon conviction, he is liable to 53 years imprisonment and $8,000 in fines. Briggs himself had said he was the victim of "power politics" in the whole affair and he guessed he'd have to get used to it, "like olives."

The grand jury decided, on the basis of two weeks inquiry and testimony, that this is what happened:

Briggs wrote a letter addressed to Dr. Umphrey Lee, president of Southern Methodist university, Dallas, and signed with the name of Hopkins. It was so worded to imply that the Republicans would renominate Willkie and that there was something of a Hopkins-Willkie understanding. Briggs delivered the letter to C. Nelson Sparks, former mayor of Akron, O., for use in his book attacking Willkie and charging irregularities in Willkie's 1940 nomination. Twice Briggs asked Sparks for money, obtained $165, in connection with the letter.

Sparks said he was under the impression that Briggs acted in good faith and actually had obtained the letter from Secretary Ickes. Ickes denied any knowledge of it; so did Mr. Lee and Frank Phillips, Oklahoma oil man mentioned by Briggs in one of his letters. Willkie called it absurd.

Meantime, Hopkins denounced the letter as a forgery and asked the Justice department for an inquiry which ensued immediately with the calling of the grand jury in the District of Columbia.

The jury said Hopkins, Dr. Lee, Phillips and Ickes established by their testimony that they knew nothing about the letter.

In blunt language, the jury found that "there was not then and there in existence and never had been in existence any such genuine letter from the said Harry Hopkins concerning Wendell Willkie, nor did the said Frank Phillips nor the said Umphrey Lee or the said Harold L. Ickes know of such letter or believe it to be genuine and authentic."

Gen. Arnold Credits Greatest Air Force To Experimenters

JAN 26 1944

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, last night paid tribute to American aviation pioneers, saying, "These theorists and experimenters gave us the airplanes with which we have made the greatest air force the world has ever seen."

Gen. Arnold, who was unable to attend an honors night dinner of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences at which he was presented an honorary fellowship, sent a message of acceptance which was read by Maj. Gen. Frank O'D. Hunter, commanding general of the 1st Air Force.

"In the Army Air Forces we do not forget it," he said in his message. "In every flight, and particularly in every fight, we read large our debt to those aeronautical engineers who have seen to it that we are better than our enemies, not merely man for man, but plane for plane.

"This is the margin of victory. Without it, training, valor, any number of aircraft, could hardly give us the supremacy we must have. With it, we are going to win and for this certain victory the Army Air Forces and all America have you to thank."

A second honorary fellowship, to a person "of pre-eminence in aeronautics," was conferred on Sir Richard Fairey, director general of the British Air Commission, president and chairman of the Fairey Aviation Co., past president of the Royal Aeronautical Society, and the Society of British Aircraft Constructors.

Six honorary awards were presented, one of which, the Thurman H. Bane award, went to Hollingsworth F. Gregory "for his contribution to the military and commercial development and use of the helicopter."

Accepting the award from Igor I. Sikorsky, another pioneer in the development of the helicopter, Mr. Gregory said that in the future, when many problems now existing have been solved, this machine "will bring our new age of flight within the reach of practically everyone."

20 FLYING BOATS WILL SERVE NAVY

JAN 3 1944

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 — (AP) By the spring of 1945, the U. S. Navy will have 20 huge flying boats in service between the west coast and Hawaii, Glenn L. Martin, Mars builder, said today.

Following the line of the Navy's own announcement last Sunday after the successful flight of a seven-ton load, Mr. Martin said his craft would afford the Navy a "new and efficient overnight supply line on the Pacific front."

"We think these ships are going to do a great job in this war by bringing up emergency supplies over vast ocean stretches," the Baltimore aviation magnate said in an interviw, "and we also believe this type of ship will cut a wide swath in the aerial commerce of the future.

"There will always be supplies needed in a hurry, whether it's wartime or peacetime. With justifiable pride we believe the Mars can supply both the required cargo and passenger space needed in future trans-ocean flying."

Most Formidable Battleship Will Be Launched Saturday

JAN 26 1944

New York, Jan. 25 (AP)—The world's most formidable battleship—the U. S. S. Missouri—will be launched Saturday at the navy yard in Brooklyn.

The vessel will be sponsored by Miss Mary Margaret Truman, daughter of Senator Harry S. Truman, of Independence, Mo., in a ceremony attended mostly by shipyard workers.

The Missouri, a 45,000-ton (52,600 tons when loaded) battlewagon, will be finished nine months ahead of schedule. She is a sister ship of the Iowa and the New Jersey.

Was Radically Altered

Radically altered since her original designs, she contains all of the latest weapons and devices developed during the war. Her final cost will approximate $100,000,000.

Here are some statistics about the Missouri:

When at sea she will displace enough water to flood 46 acres of land, 933 city lots, or an area equal to one sixth of Manhattan.

Covers 418,000 Feet

The area of her decks and platforms is 418,000 square feet, or the equivalent of a 15-story office building 150 feet square.

Her construction called for 4,300,000 feet of welding.

She has been under construction since her keel was laid on January 6, 1941.

More than 175 tons of blueprint paper were used in drawing plans for the ship. This is sufficient paper to print 700,000 newspapers of 64 pages each.

1,135,000 Rivets Passed

A baseball pitcher would have to pitch 9,458 full games to hurl the 1,135,000 rivets that were passed, tossed or driven in her body.

She has 90 miles of piping which requires 15,000 valves.

Her designing and planning required 530,000 man-days and her construction 3,300,000 man-days.

Her electrical plant is powerful enough to supply the industrial and civilian needs of Santa Fe, capital of New Mexico. There are 900 electrical motors aboard ship and 300 miles of electrical cable.

15 Miles Of Mooring Lines

Manila and wire mooring lines aboard measure 15 miles.

The Missouri has 844 doors, 161 hatches and 852 manholes.

Despite wartime economy in paint she required 312,000 pounds.

This hulk of ship and guns is expected to make more than 40 land miles an hour when she puts to sea.

If handled properly she should be able to destroy any ship afloat.

Super-Destroyer Taussig Launched

New York, Jan. 25 (AP)—A 2,200-ton super-destroyer, the U. S. S. Taussig, was launched today at the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s Staten Island shipyard.

The ship, twice as heavy as a World War I subchaser and with the striking power of a cruiser of that war, was named for Rear Admiral Edward David Taussig, who served in the navy from the Civil War through 1918, and in 1899 claimed Wake Island for the United States.

Cruiser Flint Launched

San Francisco, Jan. 25 (AP)—The light cruiser U. S. S. Flint, her launching delayed two days by storms, slid into San Francisco Bay today at Bethlehem shipyards. The ship is of the 6,000-ton Atlanta class.

Named For War Correspondent

South Portland, Maine, Jan 25 (AP). A Liberty ship launched here today was named in honor of Edward Henry Crockett, Associated Press war correspondent killed in the torpedoing of the British mine-layer Welshman in the Mediterranean while on assignment with the British fleet. He previously had reported the battles that preceded expulsion of the Axis forces from North Africa.

Mrs. Sally Dexter Crockett, of Lowell, Mass., Crockett's widow, christened the vessel.

'PEACE NOW' FILES LOOTED

JAN 26 1944

Letters From Wheeler Reported Among Those Missing

New York, Jan. 25 (AP)—Peace Now, an organization advocating a negotiated peace, reported today its files had been burglarized of letters from Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.) and copies of letters to other men prominent in public life.

At Washington, Wheeler said he did not recall writing to the organization, but that if he did, it was only an acknowledgment of something that it had sent him.

Cash Not Taken

Miss Bessie Simon, national secretary of Peace Now, said the missing correspondence included copies of letters written to former President Herbert Hoover, Charles A. Lindbergh and Gen. Robert Wood. She added that $100 in cash was untouched.

Hoover, Lindbergh and Wood were not available for comment.

Miss Simon said Hoover had not replied to the letter sent him.

She made public a copy of the letter written to Hoover, in which she said:

"I do wish you would let me come and tell you about our work. I promise not to stay long."

Recommends Article

Declaring "the peace movement is catching on," the letter continued:

"I especially recommend Milton Mayer's article 'Unconditional Surrender of What?' Senator Wheeler told me the other day that the Administration admits that the unconditional surrender idea was a mistake."

The organization has expressed belief that an immediate peace would be preferable to the loss of life that would be entailed in fighting to force the enemy to surrender unconditionally.

Parents Awaiting Harmon

JAN 26 1944

Pilot, Back, Tells How He Lost Part of Pants Shooting Down Two Zeros.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The elated family of Lieut. Tom Harmon, former University of Michigan All-America football player, today planned a two-city celebration of the fighter pilot's return home from a fighter air base in China.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Harmon, were en route to Gary, Ind., to await his arrival there. Harmon, who survived two airplane crashes within a year—one in the Brazilian jungles and the other in China—was expected in Gary tomorrow to visit his sisters, Mrs. Bertram Jensen and Mrs. Mary Considine.

"We're so thrilled Tommy is back," Mrs. Harmon said, "that we're going to Gary to wait for him there."

Shot Down Two Zeroes.

Washington, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—It took Lieut. Tommy Harmon just a few minutes to shoot down two Zeroes and lose his own plane and half his pants, but thirty-two days to get back to his base from the Chinese lake into which he parachuted.

Telling about the experience today at a press conference, the former football star, now an air forces lieutenant and a P-38 fighter pilot, went into detail about the air battle over the Kiukiang docks and warehouses on October 30.

But about his escape, he wouldn't say a word—not even to identify the lake. "It would just mean reprisals by the Japanese, and maybe put a rope around some other pilot's neck."

The mission began, said Lieut Harmon, with four P-38s going out to dive-bomb the target, and four more flying top cover. There was no indication of trouble ahead. Capt. Lowden Enslen of Springfield, Mo., squadron commander, led the attack.

"I was flying tail-end Charlie for the top cover men," Lieut. Harmon related. "We were just about at the rendezvous point with the dive-bombers when (Capt.) Bob Schultz (of Sandusky, Ohio), leading the top cover suddenly called out 'six Zeroes at 3 o'clock.'

Spotted Six Zeroes.

"Well, the moment anybody calls out, you automatically look all around. I started looking and when I cocked up at my left wing I saw six more, so I called 'six Zeroes at 9 o'clock.'

"The dive-bombers were just starting their run when the Zeroes hit. It was one beautiful trap—they had been tipped off before we came in.

"Schultz and his wing man, and my lead man, went into the six Zeros ahead. I turned into the sixth behind me. We estimated there were something more than twenty Zeros in the sky. The dive bombers got jumped, and they got four of us.

"When I turned back into those Zeros, I busted right in between two of their three-plane formations. The three on my right turned off to their left, and the first and second planes of the other formation turned off to their right, but their No. 3 man turned left and came directly into my sights. I cut loose with some tracers, and tore off the cockpit. Then I cut loose with the cannon, and the whole thing exploded.

Turns Back Into Fight.

"I was in a dive, and didn't know the dive - bombers had gone on their run, so I turned back into the fight. I saw a Zero up ahead, came up beneath him, tore off a chunk of his left wing near the fuselage, closed in to about fifty yards and let everything go, and he went up like a matchbox.

"Then I started looking around again, and didn't see anything but I heard something ring on my armor plate. That was the first shell. The second hit under my seat, and the third between my legs. It started a gasoline fire in the cockpit, knocked my feet off the controls, and blew my pants legs off above the knees. I had turned the ship over, and saw where this guy had been working me over from underneath. I tried to smother the flames with my hands, but it was no good, so I loosened my safety belt and jettisoned the cockpit cover. I was going at such a speed that it pulled me right out of the plane. I didn't know the altitude, so I opened my 'chute immediately. That wasn't good.

"I was at about 5,000 feet, and two Zeros started circling me. Why they never turned into me and let go I'll never know, unless it was because when I saw them circling, I folded over and played dead. After I landed in the lake they came over three or four times, and each time they did, I'd duck under my 'chute. Finally they went on back to their airport."

Of the four American pilots shot down in the action, Capt. Enslen was killed, Lieut. Harmon and Lieut. Jordan Robbins made their way back to their base, and Lieut. Thomas J. Taylor is listed as missing in action.

A. F. L. REJECTS BID TO WORLD MEETING

JAN 26 1944

Miami, Fla., Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The American Federation of Labor rejected today an invitation to attend a conference of the labor unions of thirty-seven nations in London on June 5. The A. F. of L. executive council said the conference is untimely, embraced too many discordant elements, and lacked the sponsorship of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

A council statement said: "The executive council believes that the proposed London conference would defeat the ends it seeks to accomplish because it lacks the proper sponsorship, because it is untimely and because the proposed representation at the conference invites discord and division rather than harmony and unity.

"The delegations from some nations invited to attend cannot truly represent free and democratic labor because no free and democratic union movement now exists in those countries."

The council said it favored a world conference of labor "under proper auspices and at an appropriate time." The statement did not specifically mention the Soviet trade unions, with which the A. F. of L. has previously declined to associate.

LONDON—FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL [illegible] (AP) X X X DEPARTD.

IN COMMENTING ON TODAY'S RAIDS LT.COL. EUGENE L.CLARK OF 879 CONSTITUTION DRIVE, PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO LED ONE OF THE FIGHTER-BOMBER ATTACKS, SAID "BOMB HITS WERE OBSERVED ON RUNWAYS, ON DISPERSAL AREAS AND ON QUITE A NUMBER OF BARRACKS."

"SOME BOMBS," HE CONTINUED, "X X X APPARENTLY HIT AMMUNITION

JAN 26 1944

BUMPS, AS LARGE FIRES WERE STARTED."

EVERETT W.STEWART, 300 ROGERS ST., ABILENE, KAS., STARTED THE MISSION AS A MAJOR BUT RETURNED TO FIND HE HAD BEEN PROMOTED TO A LIEUTENANT COLONEL DURING HIS ABSENCE.

FLIGHT SGT. SIDNEY LONG OF CARMAN, ALTA., A CANADIAN VETERAN OF 14 MISSIONS WHO PARTICIPATED IN ESCORT FLIGHTS OF DOMINION PLANES, SAID HIS FORMATION ENCOUNTERED "THE WORST FLAK I'VE HAD YET."

HJ636PEW

JAN 26 1944

ADD LONDON-AERIAL-(LONG) XX ILMEN

THE STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIAN ONSLAUGHT SUGGESTED THAT ALL THREE OF THESE POINTS PROBABLY WOULD FALL IN A DEBACLE THREATENING THE GERMANS WITH A DEFEAT APPROACHING THAT AT STALINGRAD.

JAN 26 1944

THE GERMANS HELD ONLY TWO USABLE NORTH-SOUTH RAILWAYS. ONE WAS THE LENINGRAD-VITEBSK LINE, WHICH THE RUSSIANS ALREADY ARE APPROACHING, AND THE OTHER THE LENINGRAD-PSKOV LINE A FEW MILES FARTHER TO THE WEST.

ALL SOVIET DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT INDICATED THAT THE SUDDENNESS OF THE RED ARMY OFFENSIVE WAS CAUSING GREAT DISORGANIZATION AMONG THE GERMANS AND THERE WERE MANY REPORTS OF PANIC. NUMEROUS STAFF DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN SEIZED, THE RUSSIANS REPORTED, AND STAFF AUTOMOBILES HAVE BEEN FOUND ABANDONED.

THE GERMANS MADE NO EFFORT TO HIDE THE GRAVITY OF THE GREAT BATTLE IN THE NORTH. THE HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID THAT NORTH OF LAKE ILMEN AND SOUTH OF LENINGRAD "THE RUSSIANS CONTINUED THEIR BREAKTHROUGH ATTACKS WITH INCREASING FURY," AND ADDED THAT "AT SOME SECTORS" THE RUSSIANS WERE "REPELLED OR HALTED"---AN IMPLIED ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RED ARMY PROGRESS ON OTHER SECTORS.

THE GERMANS TOLD ALSO OF NEW RUSSIAN "BREAKTHROUGH" ASSAULTS BETWEEN THE PRIPET AND BEREZINA RIVERS -- THE AREA WEST OF RECHITSA IN WHITE RUSSIA.

THE GERMANS ALSO REPORTED FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF KERCH, TOWN AT THE NORTHEASTERN TIP OF THE CRIMEA WHERE A RUSSIAN LANDING FORCE APPARENTLY WAS STEADILY IMPROVING A NEW BRIDGEHEAD.

JJ316PEW

JAN 26 1944

ADD LONDON-(WHITE) XX WALL

THE GERMAN OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY DECLARED IN ONE BROADCAST:

"IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT WAR SITUATION IN SOUTHERN ITALY, THE GERMAN COMMAND EXPECTS THAT THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS WILL EXTEND THEIR OPERATIONS AND RISK A JUMP ACROSS THE ADRIATIC."

IT WAS ADDED THAT HIGH GERMAN OFFICERS HAD JUST COMPLETED A TOUR OF INSPECTION OF DEFENSES OF THE ADRIATIC COAST--DEFENSES BUILT ON "EXPERIENCES GAINED IN NORWAY AND ON THE ATLANTIC WALL"--AND THAT THEY HAD BEEN FOUND INVULNERABLE.

NJ903PEW

JAN 6 1944

LONDON, JAN. 25-(AP)-RELIEF OF LIBERATED TERRITORIES AFTER THE WAR WILL COST "SOMETHING LIKE" $2,000,000,000, DOUBLE THE COST AFTER THE LAST WAR, MINISTER OF STATE RICHARD K. LAW TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

THERE IS NO QUESTION OF LOANS, HE SAID. COUNTRIES THAT COULD PAY WOULD PAY, AND THOSE THAT COULD NOT WOULD GET A HANDOUT FROM COUNTRIES HAVING THE RESOURCES, LAW SAID.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER SIR JOHN ANDERSON TOLD COMMONS THAT BRITAIN NOW WAS SPENDING MORE THAN £13,250,000 ($53,000,000) DAILY, OR NEARLY FIVE-SEVENTHS OF HER NATIONAL INCOME, ON THE WAR

EFFORT.

ASKING THE HOUSE FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY CREDIT VOTE OF £750,000,000 ($3,000,000,000) TO THE END OF THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR, AND £1,000,000,000 ($4,000,000,000) FOR NEW FINANCIAL YEAR, ANDERSON CITED INCREASED EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN TERRITORY LIBERATED FROM THE AXIS.

JAN 26 1944

HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSED TO CONTRIBUTE £80,000,000 ($320,000,000) AS BRITAIN'S SHARE TOWARD THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION. HE ESTIMATED THE NATIONAL INCOME FROM £7,000,600,000 TO £7,000,700,000 ($28,002,400,000 TO $28,002,800,000) YEARLY.

ANDERSON ADDED THERE HAD BEEN SOME INCREASE IN THE NATIONAL INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1943.

A146

LONDON, JAN 25 -- (AP) -- A TRAIN CRASH IN WHICH NINE PASSENGERS -- AMONG THEM THREE UNITED STATES AIRMEN -- OCCURRED ON JAN 16 WERE KILLED/ WHILE BRITAIN GROPED THROUGH ITS WORST FOG IN FOUR YEARS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

JAN 26 1944

FOG ROLLED IN OVER THE COUNTRY FROM LAND'S END TO JOHN O'GROAT'S THE DAY BEFORE, AND VISIBILITY WAS ONLY ABOUT ONE YARD IN SUBURBAN ILFORD WHEN ONE TRAIN PLOUGHED INTO THE REAR OF ANOTHER STOPPED AT A STATION. #

LONDON, JAN.25-(AP)-ALL EXCEPT ONE OF 13 AMERICAN SOLDIERS HURT IN A LONDON TRAIN WRECK JAN. 16 HAVE BEEN DISMISSED FROM HOSPITALS OR ARE WELL ON THE WAY TO RECOVERY, U.S. ARMY OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE LONE INJURED SOLDIER REMAINING IN HOSPITAL IS STILL IN A SERIOUS CONDITION AND HIS NAME WAS NOT DISCLOSED. THE OTHERS INJURED WERE LISTED AS:

LT. CLARKE G. MCCARTHY, 521 DALY ST., MISSOULA, MONT.

LT. THOMAS CARSON, 731 KING AVE S.W., PORTLAND, ORE.

2ND LT. WARREN DILL, 6324 NEWCOMB ST., LINDAVISTA AEDITION, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

CORP. PETER MARTIN, LORRAINE, TEX.

JAMES C. KIDD, 212 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.

RICHARD SMITH, 4115 WEST HIGHLAND BLVD., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DAN LIONIDAKIS, ATCHISON ST., RIVERBANK, CALIF.

HARVEY BROXTON, 1012 GREENWOOD TERRACE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

VILLIAN BLACKARD, 905 SECOND AVE., EVANSVILLE, IND.

HANIE BLACK, CORNING, KAS.

DETAILS OF THE INJURIES AND ALL RANKS WERE NOT GIVEN. THE NAMES OF TWO OTHER SOLDIERS WHO WERE TREATER WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

27:3AEW

LONDON, ~~MARK~~ WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26-(AP)-BRITISH NEWSPAPERS SAID TODAY THAT SOME DRASTIC MOVE AGAINST SPAIN--POSSIBLY ECONOMIC SANCTIONS --OULD BE APPLIED UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO HALTED DEALINGS WITH THE GERMANS.

JAN 26 1944

THE DAILY EXPRESS, UNDER A HEADLINE "FRANCO TOLD--STOP HELP FOR HITLER: LAST WARNING BY BRITAIN" SAID THAT "IF FRANCO DOES NOT TAKE VIGOROUS ACTION TO STOP SABOTAGE OF BRITISH SHIPS --SUCH AS PLACING TIME BOMBS IN ORANGE SHIPMENTS AND OTHER UNFRIENDLY ACTS--WE MAY ACT AGAINST SPANISH ECONOMIC INTERESTS."

THE EVENING STAR SAID IT UNDERSTOOD THAT ANTONIO TORRES, BBC BROADCASTER TO SPAIN WHOSE POLITICAL COMMENTARIES WERE STOPPED AFTER REPRESENTATIONS BY FRANCO, WILL RETURN TO THE AIR AND DELIVER "THE BLUNTEST TALK TO FRANCO THAT HAS EVER GONE OUT OF LONDON."

MEANWHILE TASS, SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, BROADCAST A DISPATCH FROM LISBON REPORTING THAT SPANISH SAILORS WERE BEING RECRUITED BY THE FALANGE PARTY OF SPAIN FOR SERVICE IN GERMAN SUBMARINES. IT SAID THE SPANIARDS WERE BEING TRAINED AT ST. NAZAIRE, FRANCE.

JAN 26 1944

APL 0012 JKI DS 02120 RO 920P

LONDON, JAN. 25-(AP)-LT. CARLTON ~~[illegible]~~ L. WELSH OF MADISON FLA., FLYING AN RAF BEAUFIGHTER, RAKED A HEAVILY ESCORTED GERMAN MERCHANT SHIP WITH CANNONFIRE OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST RECENTLY, THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY'S NEWS SERVICE SAID TODAY.

WELSH PRESSED HOME HIS ATTACK THROUGH INTENSE FLAK, BUT WAS UNABLE TO SAY WHETHER THE SHIP SANK.

LONDON, JAN 25-(AP)-WING COMMANDER LANCE WADE OF TUCSON, ARIZ., WHO SHOT DOWN 25 ENEMY PLANES BEFORE HE WAS KILLED RECENTLY IN A FLYING ACCIDENT IN SOUTHERN ITALY, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER POSTHUMOUSLY TODAY BY THE RAF.

THE CITATION SAID "WADE'S GREAT SKILL, COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY CONTRIBUTED TO THE HIGH EFFICIENCY ATTAINED BY HIS SQUADRON."

PREVIOUSLY WADE HAD BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND TWO BARS.

NT902AEW JAN 26 1944

LONDON, JAN 25-(AP)-WILSON R.WOOD OF CHICO, TEX., WHO ENLISTED AS A BUCK PRIVATE IN THE REGULAR U.S.ARMY FIVE YEARS AGO WAS PROMOTED TODAY TO A FULL COLONEL AT THE AGE OF 25.

AS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL WOOD HAS BEEN COMMANDING A GROUP OF B-26 MARAUDER MEDIUM BOMBERS AND WILL CONTINUE TO LEAD THEM IN THEIR FREQUENT SWEEPS OVER OCCUPIED FRANCE.

WOOD IS NOT ONLY ONE OF THE YOUNGEST COLONELS OF THE U.S.ARMY AIR FORCE, BUT HAS A RECORD FOR A SPECTACULAR RISE THROUGH THE RANKS.

HE PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST MARAUDER ATTACK IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER LAST JULY WHEN A FLEET OF TWIN-ENGINED BOMBERS RAIDED THE ABBEVILLE FREIGHT YARDS IN FRANCE.

JAN 26 1944

BEFORE HE ENTERED THE ARMY HE WAS A FOOTBALL AND BASKETBALL PLAYER AT BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, MAKING THE ALL-SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE TEAMS IN BOTH SPORTS.

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BZ1007AEW

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

AT A FLYING FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND, JAN. 25-(AP)-VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE TAIL SECTION OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "HANG THE EXPENSE AGAIN" WITH THE TAIL-GUNNER IN IT WAS BLOWN OFF BY A DIRECT ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL HIT OVER FRANCE MONDAY BUT THE SHIP FLOUNDERED BACK TO ENGLAND WITH THE REST OF THE CREW UNINJURED.

WITH ONLY THE RAGGED PIECES OF THE TAIL LEFT, MOST OF THE HAND CONTROLS UNUSEABLE AND ONE ENGINE ACTING UP THE PLANE, FLOPPED AND TWISTED LIKE A BIRD WITH A BROKEN WING ALL OF THE WAY BACK.

THE CREW WAS READY TO BAIL OUT ANY MINUTE.

LANDED AT THE FIRST RAF FIELD THE PILOT COULD FIND AFTER CROSSING THE SOUTHEAST COAST BUT THE FULL ACCOUNT OF THE FLIGHT WAS NOT AVAILABLE UNTIL THE CREW RETURNED TO THEIR HOME STATION TONIGHT.

THE PILOT WAS LT.FRANK E.VALESH, 25, OF 2017 DAYTON AVE., ST. PAUL, MINN., WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD MADE THREE SUCCESSFUL CRASH LANDINGS WITHOUT DAMAGING HIS PLANE.

"I AM GETTING DAMNED TIRED OF THIS BUSINESS," HE SAID, RECALLING THAT MONDAY'S TRIP WAS HIS 13TH MISSION.

"IT LOOKED LIKE EVERYTHING IN FRANCE HIT US AT ONCE. THE PLANE REARED UP OUT OF CONTROL AND STARTED CLIMBING STEEPLY. I FOUND MY HAND CONTROL WAS GONE AND SNAPPED ON THE AUTOMATIC PILOT. LUCKILY THERE WAS JUST ENOUGH OF THE TAIL LEFT TO STRAIGHTEN THE PLANE OUT."

THERE IS NOTHING DEFINITE AS TO THE FATE OF THE TAIL-GUNNER, BUT THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE HE SURVIVED THE EXPLOSION WHICH BLASTED HIS COMPARTMENT RIGHT OFF THE SHIP.

SGT.HERSCHEL BROYLES, 21, OF 710 GILLESPIE ROAD, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., RIGHT WAIST-GUNNER, HAD A NARROW ESCAPE WHEN HE WAS BLOWN 15 FEET THROUGH THE FUSELAGE.

JAN 26 1944

"IT FELT AS IF SOMEBODY HIT ME IN THE STOMACH WITH A PLANK," HE SAID.

THE BATTERED FORTRESS WAS ESCORTED TO THE EMERGENCY FIELD BY AMERICAN THUNDERBOLTS.

JAN 26 1944

THE RAF STATION WAS EXPECTING A BIG FORMATION OF THEIR OWN PLANES AT ANY TIME, VALESH SAID, AND HE WAS UNABLE TO CONTACT THEM BYRADIO. THERE WAS NO TIME TO LOSE, FOR HE WAS LOSING ALTITUDE FAST.

"SO MY FIGHTER PALS JUST KEPT DIVING IN AHEAD AND BUZZING THE

RUNWAY TO KEEP IT CLEAR," HE EXPLAINED.

THE RAF BOYS ADMITTEDLY WERE FLABBERGASTED.

THE FIGHTER ESCORT HAD COME TO THE AID OF THE CRIPPLED BOMBER "LIKE MAGIC" OUT OF THE CLOUDS SOON AFTER IT WAS HIT, VALESH SAID, EXPLAINING HE HAD SENT AN SOS ASKING FOR PROTECTION AGAINST GERMAN FIGHTERS SEEKING STRAGGLERS.

"IN A MATTER OF SECONDS I LOOKED OUT AND THE WAR WAS FILLED WITH P-47'S," VALESH SAID. "THEY SAT RIGHT THERE AROUND US ALL THE WAY HOME."

WHILE CO-PILOT LT.JOHN E.BOOTH, 21, OF HAVERHILL, MASS., AIDED HIM IN KEEPING RIGHT SIDE UP, VALESH ORDERED EVERYTHING THROWN OVERBOARD TO LIGHTEN THE LOAD.

THE OTHER CREWMEN WERE LT.JOHN R.JOHNSON, 22, OF 2174 SUMMIT ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO, NAVIGATOR; LT.FRANK C.GREGORY, 25, GREELEY, COLO., BOMBARDIER; SGT.ERNEST A.JORDON, 21, KELLER, TEXAS, RADIO GUNNER; SGT.JOHN MYTKO, 22, OF 370 WEST 51ST ST., NEW YORK CITY; TOP-TURRET GUNNER; SGT.LOUIS BLACK, JR., 20, OF 4259 35TH ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., BALL-TURRET GUNNER AND SGT.PAUL J.CARBONE, 23, OF NEWBURGH, N.Y., LEFT WAIST-GUNNER.

JAN 26 1944

RP1124PEW

MOSCOW, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26-(AP)-THE UNION OF POLISH PATRIOTS IN THE SOVIET UNION, THROUGH AN EDITORIAL IN ITS NEWSPAPER WOLNA POLSKA, TODAY URGED CREATION OF A "POLITICAL CENTER" UNITING THE POLES IN THE HOMELAND WITH THOSE IN RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

JAN 26 1944

THE POLISH REGIME IN LONDON WAS DENOUNCED AS "NOT A REPRESENTATIVE POLISH GOVERNMENT" AND ITS ANSWER TO THE SOVIET PROPOSAL THAT THE CURZON LINE BE ADOPTED AS A TENTATIVE BASIS FOR THE POST-WAR BORDER WAS CALLED "NOT THE ANSWER OF THE POLISH NATION."

HJ1224AEW

STOCKHOLM, JAN 25 -- (AP) -- A DISPATCH FROM BERLIN TONIGHT REPORTED AN EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA IN THE NAZI CAPITAL, WITH 20 PERCENT OF THE WORKMEN IN SOME FACTORIES KNOWN TO BE LAID UP.

SHANKES 00015 APR 190 ~~ZZZZZ~~ AHS/951

JAN 26 1944

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 25-(AP)-A DISPATCH TO THE GENEVA NEWSPAPER LA SUISSE TODAY FROM CHIASSO ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER SAID ITALIAN CATHOLIC CIRCLES HAD REITERATED THEIR BELIEF THAT POPE PIUS WOULD NOT VOLUNTARILY LEAVE VATICAN CITY EVEN IF ROME BECOMES A BATTLEFIELD.

THE RECENTLY-STRENGTHENED SWISS GUARD, THE DISPATCH SAID, NOW SURROUNDS THE POPE EVEN WHEN HE WALKS IN THE VATICAN GARDENS. WHEN HE IS IN HIS APARTMENTS A SWISS GUARD IS POSTED AT EVERY DOOR.

HJ1244AEW

JAN 26 1944

BARCELONA, JAN. 25-(AP)-PRINCE ELIE DE RIQUET DE CARAMAN DE CHIMAY, 20, A COUSIN OF KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM, ARRIVED IN BARCELONA YESTERDAY WITH A NUMBER OF OTHER YOUNG BELGIANS EN ROUTE TO LISBON.

PRINCE ELIE TODAY SAID THEIR TRAVELS ACROSS FRANCE WERE COMPARATIVELY EASY AS FRENCH PATRIOTS HID THEM FROM THE GERMANS AND THEY WERE AIDED BY "MANY GENDARMES."

JAN 26 1944

HJ1245AEW

AN ADVANCED AIR BASE IN ITALY--FIRST ADD DIXON'S WEATHER (TOP AYE) X X X ~~THE LANDING.~~ HIGH

CAPT.LOUIS RAFANELLI OF RICHFIELD, OHIO, WHO HID UNDER THE CLOUDS DOING RECONNAISSANCE WORK SUNDAY AND MONDAY SAID HE SAW NO MAJOR ACTIVITY BY THE GERMANS NEAR THE AREA EAST OF THE BEACHHEAD OR BETWEEN IT AND CASSINO.

RETURNING WARHAWK AND INVADER PILOTS SAID SATURDAY'S ROAD-BLOCKING BOMBINGS AND STRAFFINGS SEEMED TO HAVE STYMIED MOST MAJOR ENEMY TROOP MOVEMENTS AND THAT THE GERMANS STILL APPARENTLY HAD NOT SUFFICIENTLY RECOVERED FROM THEIR SURPRISE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SLACK IN ALLIED AIR OPERATIONS CAUSED BY THE WEATHER.

JAN 26 1944

WE1049PEW

ON THE FIFTH ARMY BEACHHEAD--FIRST ADD ITALIAN (WHITEHEAD) X X X JITTERS. 5 alboms -7 NW-V

YOU COULD WALK FROM ONE FARMHOUSE TO ANOTHER IN PERFECTLY CLEAR VIEW OF VELLETRI, GENZANO AND ALBANO, TOWNS HIGH ON THE ALBAN HILLS BETWEEN US AND ROME, WITHOUT GETTING A SHOT FIRED AT YOU.

MAJ.ALVA H.MILLER OF SAGINAW, MICH., OUR BATTALION COMMANDER, WAS PLEASANTLY BORED BUT HE THOUGHT IT WOULDN'T LAST LONG.

THE FRONT WAS A PLEASANT CHANGE FROM THE PLACE WHERE WE SPENT LAST NIGHT.

THE STILLNESS OF 3 A.M. WAS SHATTERED BY A RENDING ROAR OF A GERMAN 150-MILLIMETER SHELL AND THE ROOM WAS FILLED WITH A SAILING WINDOW, BLINDS, DIRT AND OTHER ITEMS THAT BARELY MISSED YOUR CORRESPONDENT AND LT.COL.GEORGE GARDES OF NEEDHAM, MASS.

JAN 26 1944

TODAY I FOUND PVT.WILLIAM MARCH, 1845 WAKENDAM AVE., DETROIT, MICH., A JEEP DRIVER, CHORTLING OVER THE FACT THAT HE WAS ABLE TO LAND HIS VEHICLE "WITHOUT EVEN GETTING A FINGER WET."

AT ONE COMMAND POST CONCEALED IN A GROVE OF TREES, TALL, BEARDED LT.LEWIS F.BIXBY, ONE-TIME REPORTER ON THE KALAMAZOO, MICH., GAZETTE, SAUNTERED IN WITH A REPORT ON A RECONNAISSANCE MISSION HE MADE DURING THE NIGHT BEHIND ENEMY LINES.

WITH SGT.VEREL E.BILLERBECK, MARTINTON, ILL., BIXBY SLIPPED 3,000 YARDS BEHIND THE LINES TO OBTAIN IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON ENEMY POSITIONS.

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"I'MTIRED," BIXBY SAID. "ALL I WANT NOW IS SOME SLEEP.

"WE LEFT LAST NIGHT ABOUT 6 O'CLOCK AND THEN SLIPPED INTO THE GERMAN LINES. WE WANTED TO SEE JUST WHAT WAS BEYOND ONE OF THE ROAD BLOCKS WE HAD SET UP.

"ONCE A GROUP OF GERMANS WALKED TO WIN 20 FEET OF US. WE COULD HAVE KNOCKED THEM OFF BUT IT WAS NOT OUR MISSION TO FIGHT. FINALLY THE GERMANS WENT AWAY. BILLERBECK AND I SEPARATED, EACH TAKING THREE MEN, AND WENT FURTHER BEHIND THE LINES. WE GOT IN ABOUT ONE O'CLOCK THIS MORNING."

BIXBY AND HIS MEN LAY BESIDE A GROUP OF GERMANS AND WATCHED THEM SHOOTING TOWARDS AMERICAN LINES.

"I'VE SEEN THE GERMANS DO A LOT OF SHOOTING," HE SMILED, "BUT THAT IS THE FIRST TIME I EVER SAT BEHIND THEM AND WATCHED THEM AT WORK."

ITALIAN CIVILIANS EVACUATED FROM THE ANZIO AREA FOUR MONTHS AGO WHEN THIS SECTOR WAS TURNED INTO A TRAINING GROUND HAVE BEGUN TO FILTER

12107

30.24 ~~B307~~

BACK INTO THEIR HOMES AND THEY ARE GIVING THE AMERICANS A WARM WELCOME.

"THEY DON'T BEG FROM US AND INSTEAD OF ASKING FOR FOOD THEY COME TO GET US TO TAKE FOOD FROM THEM," SAID STAFF SGT.BYRON SYMES, 3670 SOUTH THIRD, EAST SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SYMES AND SOME OF HIS FRIENDS WERE STANDING IN A LITTLE FARMYARD BUYING HOMEMADE CHEESE FROM AN ITALIAN PEDDLER. IT IS A RICH WHITE CHEESE MADE FROM GOAT'S MILK. A TWO POUND CAKE WAS SELLING FOR 20 CENTS. AROUND THE SOLDIERS A GROUP OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN LAUGHED AND CHATTED GAYLY.

JAN 26 1944

"WHEN WE CAME IN," SAID PVT.ROCCO ZITO, 819 RUTGER ST., UTICA, N.Y., "ONE OLD WOMAN STOOD BY THE ROADSIDE AND KISSED THE HAND OF EVERY SOLDIER WHO PASSED. I GUESS THERE WERE ABOUT 200 OF US AND SHE DID NOT MISS A MAN. THEY SAY THE GERMANS TOOK THEIR CHICKENS, CHEESE AND WINE AND TREATED THEM RATHER BADLY BUT THAT THE POLES AMONG THE GERMAN TROOPS WERE MORE CONSIDERATE."

ROGUONI LORETO, A GRAY HAIRED FARMER, SAID HE HAD BEEN IN ROME TWO DAYS AGO.

"I SAW MANY GERMANS THERE," HE SAID. "PEOPLE ARE PRAYING FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICANS AND HOPE YOU GET THERE VERY FAST. THERE HAVE BEEN MANY FIGHTS ON THE STREETS BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND THE ITALIANS. PEOPLE DO NOT HAVE MUCH FOOD FOR THE GERMANS TAKE WHAT THEY WANT."

JJ114PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN 25-(AP)-ALLIED PILOTS KNOCKED DOWN NINE GERMAN PLANES MAKING THEIR MOST DETERMINED EFFORT YESTERDAY TO HALT THE SEA FLOW OF SUPPLIES TO THE NEW ALLIED INVASION BRIDGEHEAD.

SIX MORE ENEMY CRAFT WERE DESTROYED DURING RAIDS BY U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS INTO THE BALKANS TO RAIN EXPLOSIVES ON THE BULGARIAN RAILROAD JUNCTION OF VRATTSA NEAR SOFIA AND AT SKOPLJE IN YUGOSLAVIA.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST BATTLES OF THE DAY WAS FOUGHT OVER THE BEACHHEAD ITSELF WHEN HEAVILY-OUTNUMBERED AMERICAN P-40 WARHAWKS OF THE VETERAN 79TH GROUP TANGLED WITH MORE THAN 30 MESSERSCHMITT 109S AND FOCKE-WULF 190S. THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN OFF WITH THE LOSS OF ONE PLANE, PROBABLE LOSS OF ANOTHER AND DAMAGE TO A THIRD.

U.S.SPITFIRES AND RAF BEAUFIGHTERS OF THE COASTAL COMMAND INTERCEPTED SEVERAL BOMBER FORMATIONS, WITH TWO DORNIER 217S FALLING TO THE AMERICANS OFF VIA REGGIO, AND THE BEAUFIGHTERS DOWNING FOUR BOMBERS ATTACKING SHIPPING OFF GAETA.

JAN 26 1944

ALLIED LOSSES IN ALL OPERATIONS WERE 11 PLANES.

LIGHTNINGS AND LIBERATORS FOUGHT A 25-MINUTE BATTLE OVER SKOPLJE, MEETING TWO WAVES OF NAZI FIGHTERS TOTALING 35 PLANES. ONE MESSERSCHMITT FLEW IN SO CLOSE IT COLLIDED WITH THE TAIL OF A LIBERATOR. THE GERMAN LOST HIS WING AND SPUN DOWN, BUT THE LIBERATOR LANDED SAFELY EVEN THOUGH ALL ITS RIGHT RUDDER WAS TORN OFF.

SPITFIRE AND KITTYHAWK BOMBERS OVER THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT DESTROYED 28 TRUCKS AND 12 TANKS, DAMAGING 48 OTHER TRUCKS.

IN THE DOGFIGHT OVER THE INVASION BEACHHEAD, FLIGHT OFFICER RICHARD M.BOZZI, 908 WEST 21ST ST., ERIE, PA., BAGGED A FOCKE-WULF 190. LT.WILLIAM B.COGLAN, 412 RAMSHART ST., WAYCROSS, GA., WAS CREDITED WITH A PROBABLE, AND LT.ALBERT E.LINCICOME, 2906 WEST BROADWAY, MUSKOGEE,

JAN 26 1944

OKLA., DAMAGED AN ENEMY FIGHTER.

SGT.HOWARD B.VERDUIN, ROUTE 3, SHEBOYGAN, WIS., TAIL GUNNER IN THE LIBERATOR IT BY THE GERMAN PLANE ON THE SKOPLJE RAID, SAID:

"ONE OF SIX MESSERSCHMITT 109S CAME TOO CLOSE AND HIS WING CRASHED THROUGH OUR TAIL. HIS LEFT WING WAS RIPPED OFF AND HE SPUN DOWN INTO THE SOLID OVERCAST BELOW US."

LIBERATOR GUNNERS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES INCLUDED SGTS.DAVID S.ALMADA, 1802 HANCOCK ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., JOSEPH R.BURY, 501 WEST 178TH ST., NEW YORK CITY AND O.B.SMITH, BOX 207, CERES, CALIF.

OTHER VICTORIES WERE CREDITED TO TWO PILOTS OF P-38S: LT.RUBBELL COURSEY, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 1000 52ND ST., NORTH BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND LT.JACK G.WALKER, 3521 GRIM ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

ONE LIGHTNING PILOT ESCORTING FLYING FORTRESSES ON THE RAID TO VRATTSA HAD A FAULTY FUEL SYSTEM AND STARTED BACK ALONE WITH HIS FUEL SUPPLY RAPIDLY RUNNING OUT. HE WAS 2ND LT.GEORGE I.SWEENEY OF 148 WEST 18TH ST., ERIE, PA. SEVEN MESSERSCHMITT 109'S SIGHTED HIM AND STARTED A CHASE.

"IF I HAD HAD ENOUGH GAS, I WOULD NOT HAVE MINDED TRYING TO OUTRUN THE JERRIES, BUT AS IT WAS I WAS GETTING PRETTY DESPERATE," HE SAID. "FINALLY I PUT MY HEAD DOWN AND FOLLOWED THE BEAM DIRECTLY INTO THE SUN, AND I DO MEAN A SUN BEAM. WHEN I PUSHED OUT, I HAD LOST THEM. IF YOU THINK OF A MORE PLEASANT WAY OF SPENDING AN AFTERNOON, YOU CAN TELL IT TO SWEENEY."

JAN 26 1944

TWO COASTAL AIRFORCE PILOTS FROM THE UNITED STATES SHOT DOWN DORNIER 217S USED TO CARRY GLIDER BOMBERS OVER THE INVASION FLEETS YESTERDAYWH THEY WERE 2ND LT.CLYDE S.CLEVELAND, HAMMOND, IND., AND 2ND LT.

ARTHUR G.JOHNSON, JR., 7103 SOUTH RAMSEY ST., LITCHFIELD, ILL.

BZ232PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN.25-(AP)-LT.WILLIAM R.RAMSDELL, AUGUSTA,KAS., WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN TO BE "LIBERATED" BY THE FIFTH ARMY LANDINGS SOUTH OF ROME.

RAMSDELL, A P-40 PILOT, MADE A FORCED LANDING IN ENEMY TERRITORY AFTER HIS PLANE DEVELOPED ENGINE TROUBLE DURING A PATROL OVER THE BEACH.

HE WALKED NORTHWARD FOR TWO HOURS AND SAW A GROUP OF SOLDIERS. HE HID BEHIND A ROCK UNTIL HE WAS SURE THEY WERE AMERICANS. NOW HE HAS REGAINED HIS BASE

JAN 26 1944

BY RELMAN MORIN (540)

ABOARD AN AMERICAN WARSHIP OFF THE ITALIAN COAST, JAN. 22--(DELAYED)--(AP)-THE DESTROYER ENTERED THE MINEFIELD TODAY LIKE A CAT PROWLING.

JAN 26 1944

SHE WAS ALIVE IN THE DARKNESS, LIKE A LIVING THING THAT COULD SEE AND FEEL. SHE SEEMED TO CROUCH THERE LISTENING AND THEN SHE CREPT AHEAD AGAIN INCHING IN TOWARD THE SHORE--THE HOSTILE SHORE THAT LAY UP AHEAD SILENT AND WAITING.

THIS WAS HER CRITICAL MOMENT.

ALL DAY SHE HAD BEEN STEAMING NORTHWARD WITH A CONVOY TOWARD "A BEACH SOUTH OF ROME," WHERE THE ARMY WAS GOING TO STRIKE. SHE HAD BEEN PART OF THE STEEL WALL AROUND THE TRANSPORTS, CIRCLING OUT ON THE FLANK OF THE FLEET LISTENING FOR SUBMARINES AND THE APPROACH OF

ENEMY AIRPLANES.

THAT PART OF THE TASK WAS FINISHED NOW; THE CONVOY WAS IN POSITION OFF SHORE SOMEWHERE BEHIND IN THE BLACKNESS. THE SOLDIERS WERE LOWERING THEMSELVES INTO ASSAULT CRAFT. THE DESTROYER SLOWLY EDGED TOWARD SHORE TOWARD A POINT FROM WHICH HER GUNS COULD REACH ANY ENEMY STRONG POINT IF THE SOLDIERS SHOULD CALL FOR SUPPORT.

TO REACH THAT PLACE SHE MUST SLIP THROUGH THE MINES.

IT WAS NOT ONLY FOR HERSELF THAT SHE MUST KNIFE IN THROUGH THE FIELD SAFELY; IT WAS BECAUSE AN EXPLOSION JUST AT THAT MOMENT WOULD ALERT EVERY GERMAN BETWEEN THERE AND ROME, SETTING IN MOTION THE WHOLE SWIFT MACHINERY OF SHORE DEFENSE. THIS MUST NOT HAPPEN.

THE NIGHT WAS DARK AND BITTER COLD. THERE WAS NO WIND. THE SEA WAS STILL. THIN SHAFTS OF LIGHT, PALE YELLOW AND ICY, SLANTED DOWN FROM THE STARS.

JAN 26 1944

INCH BY PERILOUS INCH THE DESTROYER CREPT AHEAD.

ALL OVER THE SHIP THEY SPOKE IN WHISPERS WHEN THEY SPOKE AT ALL. THEY WALKED ON TIPTOE LIKE MEN IN A SICK ROOM; THEY ALMOST STOPPED BREATHING. FAR BELOW DECKS A SAILOR DOUBLED OVER WITH A SUDDEN PAIN. THE SHIP'S DOCTOR GAVE HIM A SEDATIVE. "JUST NERVES" HE WHISPERED. AND FAR BELOW DECKS A MAN BURNING WITH FEVER FROM AN INFECTED THROAT PLEADED TO GO TO HIS STATION. "I'M THE BEST DAMN LOAD ON THIS SHIP--AND YOU KNOW IT."

UP ON THE BRIDGE THE OFFICERS STOOD LIKE STATUES, BLACKENED SHAPES AGAINST THE BLACKNESS.

IN ANOTHER FEW MOMENTS THE SHIP WAS IN POSITION.

SHE HAD COME THROUGH THE MINES TO AN APPOINTED SPOT AND SHE COULD STOP NOW. HER SCREWS WOULD TURN ONLY JUST ENOUGH TO KEEP HER FROM LOSING WAY.

SOMETHING RELAXED THERE IN THE BLACKNESS.

NOBODY MOVED. THEY HAD BEEN THERE, EACH IN HIS PLACE, FOR OVER SEVEN HOURS BUT NOBODY MOVED AND YET, YOU COULD FEEL THE TAUTNESS EASE; THE SHIP WAS IN POSITION--AMID THE MINES, YES--BUT IN POSITION.

AND NOW THERE WAS NOTHING TO DO BUT WAIT AND WATCH THE BLACK OUTLINE OF THE SHORE. NOT A LIGHT SHOWED THERE AND NOT A SOUND CAME OUT ACROSS THE WATER. A WHOLE ARMY WAS MOVING TOWARD THE BEACH BUT FOR ALL THAT YOU COULD TELL THIS COULD HAVE BEEN SOME UNDISCOVERED WASTE ON THE MOON.

JAN 26 1944

THE CAPTAIN LOOKED AT HIS WATCH AND SAID "ALL HELL IS GOING TO BREAK LOOSE THERE IN ABOUT FIVE MINUTES."

IT DID. A SUDDEN INCANDESCENCE SPLIT THE DARKNESS TO THE LEFT OF THE DESTROYER. AN INSTANT LATER LITTLE LIGHTS LIKE BRIGHT ELECTRIC SPARKS WINKED ON THE BEACH RUNNING UP AND DOWN THE STRETCH OF IT. THEN THE CONCUSSIONS REACHED US AND THE DESTROYER SHIVERED FROM THE WEIGHT OF THEM. IT WAS A SHORE BOMBARDMENT HEAVY, QUICK AND CONCENTRATED.

THE LIGHTS DIED AND THE RUMBLING ENDED AND STILL NO SOUND CAME FROM THE SHORE.

"THEY MUST BE HITTING THE BEACH NOW," SAID THE CAPTAIN.

WE WAITED FOR THE SPLINTERING CRASH AND ROAR OF GUNS AND MINES AND GRENADES--THE AWFUL INSTANT WE HAD AT SALERNO--BUT THERE WAS NOTHING

BUT A FEW MUFFLED EXPLOSIONS AND THE QUICK CRACK OF A RIFLE TWICE REPEATED.

THE CAPTAIN SAID "BY GOSH, IT'S A COMPLETE SURPRISE--EITHER THAT, OR A TRAP." (EDITORS: ATTENTION IS CALLED TO TWO WARSHIP STORIES IN THE DAY REPORT BY MORIN WHICH MAY BE INCORPORATED WITH THE ABOVE IF DESIRED.)

HJ1101PEW

JAN 26 1944

BY RELMAN MORIN

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

ABOARD AN AMERICAN WARSHIP, JAN 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CAPTAIN HEAVED HIMSELF UP ON A HATCH COVER SO THAT HE COULD SEE THE FACES RINGED AROUND HIM AND HE STOOD THERE FOR A WHILE WITHOUT SPEAKING, HESITANT AND GROPING FOR WORDS.

THE HE SAID, "WE'RE GOING INTO ACTION TONIGHT."

JAN 3 1944

A SUDDEN STILLNESS CAME OVER THE HARBOR AND THE DISTANT BLUE HILLS AND SPREAD ACROSS THE WHOLE EXPANSE OF SEA AND SKY. THE WARSHIP ITSELF SEEMED TO LISTEN.

THE CAPTAIN SAID, "THE ARMY'S GOING TO MAKE A LANDING TONIGHT UP THE COAST NEAR ROME. IT'S GOING TO BE ROUGH, PLENTY ROUGH."

NOT A MUSCLE MOVED AMONG THE MEN. THE HEADS OF SOME WERE LOWERED AS THOUGH IN PRAYER. SOME WERE STARING OUT TO SEA AND SOME HAD THEIR EYES FIXED ON THE BIG BROAD-SHOULDERED FIGURE OF THE CAPTAIN. HIS FISTS WERE CLENCHED; THEY LOOKED LIKE WEIGHTS HANGING AT HIS SIDE.

HE SAID, "YOU WERE IN SICILY AND CAPE EMPEDOCLE AND SALERNO, AND SO NOW YOU KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT."

ONLY A MOMENT BEFORE HE HAD READ THE CI[illegible]ONS THAT NAMED THREE OF THE SHIP'S OFFICERS FOR COURAGE AND EFFICIENCY AT THOSE PLACES AND HE HAD PINNED PURPLE HEARTS ON FIVE WHO WERE WOUNDED THERE. THE FIVE MEN WERE SEAMEN JOHN CHITUCK OF EASTPORT, N.Y., STANLEY FRANKLEY OF EDGEMERE, N.Y., GEORGE COX OF PHILADELPHIA, THOMAS SHEA OF SALEM, MASS., AND THOMAS SCIDA OF BROOKLYN, N.Y. THE OFFICERS WERE GUNNERY OFFICER ROBERT LAURIE OF PROVIDENCE, R.I., ENGINEER PAUL SCOTT OF BAY SPRINGS, MISS., AND FIRE CONTROL OFFICER DOUGLAS PERRY OF LAGRANGE, ILL.

THE CAPTAIN SAID, "OUR JOB IS TO GET THOSE SOLDIERS ON THE BEACH AND, BY GOD, WE'RE GOING TO GET THEM THERE."

IT WAS A PLEDGE TO THE ALMIGHTY, NOT AN OATH.

THEY HAD BEEN IN THESE ACTIONS BEFORE AND THEY KNEW WHAT IT MEANT TO THREAD YOUR WAY THROUGH A MINEFIELD IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT. A SHELL FROM A HEAVY COAST DEFENSE GUN WOULD SMASH THE SHIP LIKE AN EGG. THERE PROBABLY WOULD BE SUBMARINES, AND THERE CERTAINLY WOULD BE BOMBERS, SAID THE CAPTAIN.

HE TOLD THEM EVERYTHING. NO SINGLE FEATURE OF THE DANGERS AHEAD WAS BLURRED IN THE PICTURE HE PAINTED.

"BUT NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS," HE SAID. "WE'RE GOING TO GET THOSE SOLDIERS ON SHORE. THAT'S THE NAVY'S JOB. YOU GOT TO REMEMBER THAT A SOLDIER ON THE WATER IS JUST LIKE A BABY."

A SAILOR GRINNED. ANOTHER TURNED HIS HEAD AND SAW HIM AND TITTERED, THE BREATH HISSING IN HIS TEETH. SUDDENLY THE TENSION BROKE. DEEP LAUGHTER RUMBLED AROUND THE CIRCLE.

JAN 3 0 194[illegible]

"YES," SAID THE CAPTAIN, AND AN UNWILLING SMILE CAME OVER HIS

RUGGED FEATURES. "HE'S JUST AS HELPLESS AS YOU'D BE IF YOU WERE ON SHORE IN A TANK."

THE MEN DOUBLED OVER WITH LAUGHTER AND THE CAPTAIN LET THEM ROCK FOR A MOMENT.

THEN HE SAID, "MAYBE YOU'LL SEE WHAT I MEAN PRETTY SOON BECAUSE I'LL TELL YOU WHAT I'M GOING TO DO - - -"

THE CAPTAIN LIVES IN HOULTON, MAINE, BUT HE WAS BORN IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND ALL THE SOUTH CAME OUT IN HIS VOICE. "IF WE GET HIT SO BAD THAT WE CAN'T STAY AFLOAT I'M GOING TO BEACH THE SHIP AND FIGHT HER FROM THERE," HE SAID. "AND SHEN SHE CAN'T FIGHT ANYMORE FROM THERE I'M GOING TO TAKE US ASHORE AND ASK THEM TO GIVE US RIFLES."

HIS WORDS HUNG ON THE CLEAR MORNING AIR FOR A MOMENT.

A SAILOR SAID, "YOU MEAN WHAT'S LEFT OF US, CAPTAIN."

"THAT'S RIGHT," SAID THE CAPTAIN. "WHAT'S LEFT OF US. THAT'S ALL. WE'RE PULLING ANCHOR IN 15 MINUTES."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 AEW, TODAY, JAN 25)

JJ:OS:AEW

JAN 26 1944

BY RELMAN MORIN

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

ABOARD AN AMERICAN WARSHIP, JAN 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-OUR DESTROYER ARROVED NORTHWARD THROUGH THE TYRRHENIAN SEA TODAY TOWARD A BEACH JUST SOUTH OF ROME WHERE AMERICAN TROOPS WERE SOON TO GO ASHORE AND WHERE SHIP AND MEN MIGHT REASONABLY EXPECT TO MEET WITH MINES AND TORPEDOES IN THE SEA, BULLETS AND SHELLS IN THE AIR, AND BOMBS IN BOTH PLACES.

AND SO THERE WAS A NUMBER OF THINGS TO BE DONE AT DINNER THAT NIGHT. IT WAS A VERY GOOD DINNER.

"DUKE," THE COLORED COOK, HAD FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS TO BREAK OUT A DOUBLE RATION OF CHICKEN AND CAME. A BOWL OF DAZZLING WHITE RICE AND ANOTHER FILLED WITH FRESH GREEN PEAS FOLLOWED, AND THERE WAS PEACH COBBLER FOR DESERT.

SOME ONE REMARKED ON THE EXCELLENCE OF THE DINNER AND THAT IT WOULD BE THE LAST FOR PERHAPS MANY DAYS, AND COMMISSARY OFFICER LT.ROBERT STANLEY, OF RICHMOND, VA., SAID WITH A SLOW DRAWL:

"THAT REMINDS ME, SUH, THERE'S A MESS BILL FOR YOU ON MY BOOKS."

HE LOOKED STRAIGHT AT TORPEDO OFFICER LT.GORDON SMITH, OF DARIEN, CONN.

"I HAVEN'T GOT ANY MONEY," SAID SMITH, "BUT I'LL GIVE YOU A CHECK, ROBERT."

"ON WHICH BANK?" JAN 26 1944

"ON ANY BANK YOU WANT," SAID SMITH. "I HAVEN'T GOT ANY BANK ACCOUNT, EITHER."

"I WILL GLADLY ACCEPT YOUR CHECK," SAID STANLEY, ADDING THOUGHTFULLY, "JUST TO HAVE SOMETHING TO SHOW IN CASE THERE'S OTHER TORPEDO BOYS LIKE YOU AROUND AND ABOUT TONIGHT."

THIS PRECIPITATED A SWIRLING ARGUMENT ABOUT THE COMPARATIVE LIKELIHOOD OF ANY TORPEDOES OR MINES IN THE IMPENDING OPERATION.

IT WAS NOT SETTLED BUT LT.VIRGIL MYTHALER, OF CANTON, OHIO, SAID IT WAS THE DUTY OF THE GUNNERS TO SHOOT ANYBODY THAT CAME

JAN 26 1944

AROUND WITH A TORPEDO.

"AND OF THE GUYS ON THE BRIDGE TO WIGGLE THE SHIP AROUND SO AS WE GO BETWEEN ALL THE MINES," SAID LT.PAUL SCOTT, OF BAY SPRINGS, MISS., THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

IN A SHOCKED VOICE, EXECUTIVE OFFICER LT.COMMANDER PHILIP CUTLER, OF MARION, MASS., SAID, "DID YOU HEAR SCOTTY PRACTICALLY ADMIT THERE IS SOMETHING ELSE TO A SHIP BESIDE THE ENGINES?"

SCOTT LOFTILY RETORTED THAT THAT'S ALL A SHIP WAS--JUST ENGINES, WITH A GUN STUCK HERE AND THERE.

MEANWHILE LT.ARCHIE BOSWELL, OF NORFOLK, VA., WAS TRYING ON A NEW TYPE OF LIFE PRESERVER. IT WAS BIG AND BULKY AND BOSWELL IS BIG AND BULKY, TOO, SO IT WAS A FAIRLY EVEN STRUGGLE BETWEEN HIM AND THE PRESERVER. HE RECEIVED A GOOD DEAL OF ENCOURAGEMENT. FINALLY HE FOUGHT HIS WAY OUT OF THE JACKET AND THREW IT ON THE FLOOR.

"I WAS GOING TO THROW IT AWAY AS SOON AS I HIT THE WATER, ANYWAY," HE SAID. "A MAN CAN'T SWIM ALL BUNDLED UP IN ONE OF THOSE THINGS."

"YOU OUGHT TO WEAR IT ALL THE TIME, ARCHIE," THEY SAID. "IT IMPROVES YOUR FIGURE."

THEN ANOTHER ARGUMENT DEVELOPED, PIVOTING ON POINT FOR POINT COMPARISONS BETWEEN BOSWELL AND MAE WEST. THE SHIP'S LOUDSPEAKERS SUDDENLY CUT INTO THE ARGUMENT. IT ORDERED ALL PERSONNEL TO TAKE SHOWERS AND PUT ON CLEAN UNDERWEAR.

ONE OFFICER SAID THAT THAT WAS JUST AN OLD NAVY CUSTOM BEFORE AN OPERATION. THE SHIP'S DOCTOR, HANDSOME, YOUNG LT.ROBERT WALDEN, OF 209 UPLAND ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, SAID IT WAS TO REDUCE THE POTENTIALITIES OF INFECTION FROM WOUNDS.

SOMEBODY ELSE ASSERTED THAT WE BORROWED IT FROM THE JAPS--THAT THAT'S THE WAY A JAP DRESSES WHEN HE GOES TO HIS OWN FUNERAL.

THE LOUDSPEAKER CUT IN AGAIN, AND ALMOST WITH ITS FIRST WORDS ALL THE LAUGHTER HAD GONE.

THE HARSH, MECHANICAL VOICE WAS CALLING:

"BATTLE-STATIONS!"

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M. EWT, TODAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 25)

MTD5AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

ON THE FIFTH ARMY BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN. 25--(DELAYED)--(AP)--OUT IN THE FLAT FERTILE PLAINS SOUTH OF ROME AMERICAN TROOPS SUPPORTED BY TANKS ARE HAVING TO BLAST GERMAN MACHINE-GUNNERS FROM EVERY FARM-HOUSE IN THEIR DRIVE ACROSS THE MUSSOLINI CANAL.

HASTILY THROWING UP A DEFENSE AGAINST THE SWIFT FIFTH ARMY DRIVE INLAND FROM THEIR NETTUNO BEACHHEAD THE GERMANS HAVE EVACUATED ITALIANS FROM THEIR HOMES AND TURNED EACH BUILDING INTO A FORTRESS WHICH THE YANKS ARE ATTACKING WITH TANKS AND MACHINE-GUNS.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN THE AMERICANS ARE FIGHTING OVER COUNTRY SUITABLE FOR TANKS, AND ARMOR IS BEING USED EFFECTIVELY TO SUPPORT INFANTRY ADVANCES. ARMOR AIDED THE DOUGH-BOYS IN THEIR PUSH LAST NIGHT INTO ENEMY TERRITORY.

LATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON TWO UNITS COMMANDED BY CAPT.BUMLEIGH PACKWOOD OF WHITEFISH, MONTANA, AND CAPT. "FOOTSIE" BRITT OF LONOKE,

30.24 12113 ~~15015~~

ARK., MOVED ACROSS THE MUSSOLINI CANAL TO SEIZE TWO ROAD JUNCTIONS.

FIFTEEN MINUTES AFTER THEIR ATTACK BEGAN THE FIGHTING STARTED AND IT CONTINUED ALL NIGHT LONG BUT THE YANKS DROVE THE ENEMY BACK FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE TO REACH THEIR OBJECTIVE, EVEN THOUGH THE GERMANS THREW IN REINFORCED UNITS IN AN EFFORT TO HALT THEM.

"PACKWOOD CHASED THE GERMANS ALL THE WAY BACK TO THE OBJECTIVE," GRINNED LT.COL.LYLE W.BERNARD. "THE BOYS WENT AHEAD AGAINST HEAVY MACHINE-GUN AND ARMORED CAR FIRE."

"OUR MEN RAN THE GERMANS FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE," SAID CAPT. CHARLES NOBLE OF SANTA ANA, CALIF. "WHEN THINGS GOT TOO HOT IN ONE HOUSE THE KRAUTS WOULD DROP BACK TO ANOTHER."

IN ONE HOUSE THE GERMANS HAD FIVE MACHINE-GUNS SET UP. PACKWOOD SENT ONE UNIT UNDER LT.PHILIP MORAN OF AKRON, OHIO, OUT TO CLEAN THEM OUT WITH TANK SUPPORT AND THE TROOPS ASSAULTED THE STRONGHOLD DRIVING THE GERMANS OUT.

DURING THE NIGHT THE ENEMY BROUGHT TROOPS IN BY TRUCK AND DROPPED THEM BEHIND THE DOUGHBOYS ON LATERAL ROADS BUT IN EACH CASE PACKWOOD OR BRITT WOULD SEND MEN BACK TO WIPE THEM OUT.

NJ105AEW

JAN 26 1944

BY SGT.BYRON B.EVANS of Yank magazine

~~U.S.ARMY COMBAT~~ CORRESPONDENT, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.

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AN INVASION BEACHHEAD IN ITALY JAN 22-(DELAYED)-IT IS NOW 0720 (7:20 A.M.). LESS THAN FIVE HOURS AGO I WAS SWEATING OUT THIS INVASION IN THE FIRST LANDING BOAT OF THE FIRST WAVE WITH THE RANGERS, A TOUGH, COMMANDO-TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED OUTFIT WHICH SPEARHEADED THE ATTACK ON A VITAL COAST TOWN.

WE DISEMBARKED BEFORE MIDNIGHT FROM A PROUD EX-BRITISH CHANNEL FERRY WHICH HAD SEEN THEM ALL--LOFOTEN, DUNKERQUE, DIEPPE, AFRICA, SICILY AND SALERNO. AS PLANNED, WE LAY OFF SHORE IN BRITISH INVASION BARGES, AWAITING H-HOUR.

WE HAD BEEN BRIEFED ON THE TOWN UNTIL, AS PFC HENRY J.CORVENX OF RIDGEWOOD, N.J., PUT IT, "I BET I COULD PICK OUT THE HOME OF THE TOWN BOOTLEGGER."

IT WAS PERFECT INVASION WEATHER, NEITHER TOO BRIGHT NOR TOO DARK.

AMONG THOSE IN THE BOAT WERE LT.TOM MAGEE OF SPRINGFIELD, ILL.; SGT.SAMUEL COOPERSTEIN OF MALDEN, MASS., AND PFC EDWARD DALEY OF NEW YORK CITY.

"MY FEET ARE COLD," COMPLAINED DALEY. "I'M GOING TO TAKE MY TIME WHEN I LAND ON THE BEACH," MEANING THE EXACT OPPOSITE. "I'M GOING TO SIT DOWN AND CHANGE INTO DRY SOCKS. I MAY EVEN SHAVE."

ALL WAS PEACEFUL AND STILL SAVE FOR THE LAPPING OF THE WATER AGAINST THE BARGE. STILL NO SIGN OF AIR INTERCEPTION OR SIGN OF THE ENEMY. IT SEEMED TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

JAN 26 1944

KK551AEW

BY WILLIAM STONEMAN

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JAN 26 1944

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE 5TH ARMY AT A BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN 24-(DELAYED)-

BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES ASHORE ON THE ENCINO PENINSULA WERE READY TONIGHT FOR AN INEVITABLE GERMAN ATTEMPT TO PUSH THEM BACK INTO THE SEA, OR AT LEAST TO COUNTERATTACKIIN FORCE FROM THE HIGH GROUND NEAR VELLETRI TO GIVE GERMAN FORCES TO THE SOUTH TIME TO WITHDRAW TO NEW POSITIONS NORTH OF ROME.

WE WERE HAVING A CUP OF COFFEE AT THE FRONT LINES WITH CAPT. GORDON KEPPEE, BATTALION DOCTOR FROM MONTROSE, N.Y., THIS MORNING WHEN A GENTLEMAN APPEARED WITH A SUITCASE FULL OF BREAD WHO HAD LEFT ROME ONLY SATURDAY NOON. HE REPORTED THE FOLLOWING ITEMS REGARDING THE ITALIAN CAPITAL:

JAN 26 1944

1. ROME WAS ASTOUNDED TO HEAR OF OUR LANDING HERE.

2. THE GERMANS BEGAN EVACUATION OF THEIR HOSPITAL SATURDAY AT NOON, SHORTLY AFTER OUR SUCCESSFUL LANDING BECAME CERTAIN. ROME HOTELS HAD BEEN FULL OF GERMAN OFFICERS, HE SAID, BUT THEY ARE LEAVING NOW.

3. NO TRAINS HAD LEFT ROME FOR THE SOUTH SINCE THURSDAY NIGHT, WHEN OUR BOMBERS PUT THE RAILWAYS OUT OF COMMISSION.

4. LIFE IN ROME HAS BEEN FAIRLY NORMAL. THE PEOPLE ARE REPORTED TO BE GETTING 200 GRAMS OF BREAD DAILY AND THERE IS NO STARVATION. THE GERMANS HAVE ENFORCED A 7.30 P.M. CURFEW AND HAVE REQUISITIONED ALL BICYCLES TO FRUSTRATE PATRIOTIC SQUADS WHO HAVE BOMBED A NUMBER OF HOTELS AND GERMAN APARTMENT BUILDINGS.

5. THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAD PROMISED THE VATICAN THAT NATIONAL MONUMENTS WOULD NOT BE MINED, AND THE IMPRESSION IS THAT THEY ARE NOT GOING TO TRY TO DESTROY THE CITY.

LANDING CRAFT HAVE PUSHED MOUNTAINS OF STUFF ASHORE. JEEPS BEGAN TO APPEAR ON THE ROADS SATURDAY, FOLLOWED BY A FEW TRUCKS YESTERDAY, AND TODAY THE PLACE IS STUFFED WITH ALL THE MAGNIFICENT MECHANICAL GADGETS WHICH HELP TO MAKE THE AMERICAN ARMY, ONCE ASHORE, THE FASTEST-MOVING, HARDEST-HITTING, MILITARY OUTFIT THAT EVER WENT ANYWHERE.

OUR GREAT GUNS HAVE BEEN BOOMING THROUGHOUT THE AFTERNOON, BACKING UP THE GREAT WORK PERFORMED BY WARSHIP GUNS DURING THE EARLY HOURS OF THE LANDING. WE WERE PREPARED TO FIGHT THIS LANDING THROUGH, INCH BY INCH, OF HEAVY RESISTANCE BY EVERYTHING THE GERMANS HAD IN ITALY. NOW THAT WE HAVE HAD THESE TWO DAYS OF PEACE AND HAVE TAKEN PRETTY COMPLETE ADVANTAGE OF IT, OUR CHANCES OF SUCCESS APPEAR EXCELLENT.

JAN 26 1944

LOOKING BACK AT THE WHOLE THING TO DATE FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF OUR LIMITED SECTOR, IT IS DIFFICULT TO GIVE TOO MUCH CREDIT TO ANY ONE ORGANIZATION. THE ROYAL NAVY WORKED MAGNIFICENTLY IN LANDING PRACTICALLY EVERYBODY AT THE RIGHT MINUTE AT THE RIGHT PLACE.

OUR TROOPS UNDER THE COMMAND OF A BRILLIANT COLONEL DID EVERYTHING PERFECTLY ACCORDING TO COMMAND, MATHEMATICALLY AND FEARLESSLY AND WITH KILLING EFFECTIVENESS. OUR COMBAT ENGINEERS UNDER A COLONEL FROM IONIA, MICH., WORKED LIKE A GROUP OF SKILLED MECHANICS AND WITHOUT ANY CONCERN WHATSOEVER FOR SHELLFIRE OR BOMBS. THE BOYS ON LANDING CRAFT AND ESCORT CRAFT DIDN'T SEEM TO KNOW THERE WAS A WAR ON.

OUR DOCTORS DID THEIR USUAL JOB, MANY OF THEM UNDER SHELL FIRE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

IF THIS IS A GOOD SAMPLE, THE SECOND FRONT WILL REALLY BE SOMETHING FIT FOR THE GERMANS TO WORRY ABOUT. NO MATTER HOW YOU LOOK AT IT,

IT HAS BEEN A MILITARY MARVEL--AND THAT STILL GOES, NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS TONIGHT.

HJ718PEW

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH AMERICAN TANKS IN THE FRONTLINE OF THE BEACHHEAD, JAN.24-(DELAYED)--THE FIFTH ARMY WON A VICTORY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND MONDAY DURING A BATTLE FOR FOUR BRIDGES SPANNING THE MUSSOLINI CANAL, IN WHICH THREE AMERICAN TANKS -- BUXOM BECKY, BERLIN-BOUND, AND BOOGIE-MAN--KNOCKED OUT TWO NAZI TANKS AND HELPED TO PUT OTHER GERMAN FORCES TO FLIGHT.

JAN 26 1944

ALL FOUR BRIDGES FINALLY WERE SECURED AFTER THE AMERICANS ON TWO OF THEM HAD PUSHED OFF THE ENEMY. I SAW GERMAN BODIES STREWN OVER THEIR CANAL BANKS.

I WITNESSED THE VIVTORIOUS END OF THE FIGHT FOR THE MAIN BRIDGE FROM BEHIND THE BANKS OF THE MUSSOLINI CANAL, WHERE I SUED THE BACKS OF BUXOM BECKY AND BERLIN-BOUND AS SHELTER FROM GERMANY SHELLBURSTS, MACHINE-GUN FIRE, AND ANTI-TANK GUNS.

LT.VICTOR ADOUE, 844 ROOSEVELT PLACE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., WHO IN PEACETIME WAS IN CHARGE OF BOTTLING OPERATIONS OF A BREWERY, LED THE TANK BATTLE FOR THIS BRIDGE FROM BUXOM BECKY. ADOUE TOLD ME THAT "I KNOW OUR THREE TANKS KNOCKED OUT AT LEAST TWO GERMAN TANKS AS WELL AS MOWING DOWN THE INFANTRY THAT WERE WITH THEM."

BLOND, BEARDED ASSISTANT GUNNER CORP. FREDERICK MILLER OF FLINT, MICH., CEASED FIRING LONG ENOUGH TO SAY "WE ARE GETTING PLENTY MORE

30.24 12115

KRAUTS RIGHT NOW, TOO.3

HE WAS FIRING AT A CLUMP OF TREES 500 YARDS AWAY ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CANAL WHERE THE GERMANS WERE SHOOTING AT US.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS OF BUXOM BECKY INCLUDED GUNNER CORP.COLUMBUS BELL FROM ROUTE 1, DELTA, ALA., ASSISTANT DRIVE PVT.WILLIAM KEMP, ROUTE 1, TIBBETTS, MO., DRIVER SGT.STEFEN SIRACUA, MCSSISSIPPI AVE., CRYSTAL CITY, MO.

JAN 26 1944

MW/BZ213PEW

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

JAN 26 1944

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY ON THE BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN. 23-(DELAYED)--BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS CONTINUED TO PUSH FORWARD TODAY, THE ONLY OPPOSITION ENCOUNTERED BEING A SMALL AMOUNT OF SHELLING.

THE ADVANCE BROUGHT TWO MORE VILLAGES INTO ALLIED HANDS, MAKING TWO TOWNS AND TWO VILLAGES NOW WITHIN THE ALLIED BEACHHEAD. AT THE BEACHES I VISITED I FOUND STACKS OF MINES WITH WOODEN INSTEAD OF METAL CASES, INDICATING THE GERMANS HAD PUT MINIMUM DEFENSES IN THIS AREA.

ITALIANS WITH WHOM I TALKED SAID THERE HAD BEEN RUMORS DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT THAT THE FIFTH ARMY WOULD MAKE AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS IN THE AREAS NEAR PISA AND LEGHORN AND THAT THEREFORE THE GERMANS WITHDREW MANY OF THEIR RESERVES FROM THIS SECTOR.

JR436AEW

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD.

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JAN 26 1944

WITH THE 5TH ARMY AT A BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN. 25.-(AP)-AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, WHO LANDED ONLY 12 HOURS BEHIND THE FIRST ASSAULT TROOPS, HAVE ORGANIZED CIVIL AFFAIRS AT THIS BEACHHEAD ON A TEMPORARY BASIS OF "FROZEN RESIDENCE" TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE AREA TAKEN OVER BY AMPHIBIAN FORCES.

IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW, MAJ. ELMER H. HOLMGREEN FROM BRYAN, TEXAS, FORMERLY BUSINESS MANAGER OF TEXAS A. AND M. COLLEGE AND PRESENTLY HEAD OF THE AMG AT THIS BEACHHEAD, TOLD ME THAT "THE SITUATION AT THESE TOWNS--LIKE ANZIO AND NETTUNO--IS QUITE DIFFERENT FROM OTHER TOWNS WE HAVE HELPED GOVERN SUCH AS SALERNO, NAPLES, AND TORRE ANNUNZIATA."

"IN THOSE PLACES, PEOPLE WERE THERE, BUT THERE WEREN'T ANY TOWNS. THIS TIME, THE TOWNS ARE HERE VIRTUALLY INTACT, BUT THERE AREN'T ANY PEOPLE. THE GERMANS FORCED EVERYBODY TO LEAVE ANZIO AND NETTUNO AND TO LIVE IN BARRACKS SOME FIVE MILES OUTSIDE THE TOWNS. OUR PROBLEM IS TO SET UP MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIONS FOR EMPTY TOWNS WHICH WILL PROVIDE FOR PEOPLE LIVING FIVE MILES AWAY.

"WE CANNOT AT THIS MOMENT PERMIT THE SUDDEN RETURN OF 7,000 ITALIANS TO THEIR HOMES WHICH, THROUGH INTACT AS HOUSES, HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY RANSACKED BY THE GERMANS, BECAUSE IT WOULD CREATE FOOD, TRAFFIC, AND POLICE PROBLEMS WHICH CAN ONLY BE SOLVED OVER A PERIOD OF TIME. SO, WE ARE FOLLOWING A POLICY OF FROZEN RESIDENCE. BY THAT, I MEAN ITALIAN PEOPLE MUST STAY WHERE THEY ARE PRESENTLY RESIDING AT THIS BEACHHEAD UNTIL OPERATIONS REACH A CERTAIN STAGE."

MAJOR HOLMGREEN REPORTED THAT THE AMG WAS SENDING BREAD, MADE BY LOCAL BAKERS IN THEIR BAKERIES HERE FROM FLOUR LEFT BEHIND BY THE GERMANS, TO THE 7,000 ITALIANS IN THE BARRACKS.

"THUS WE ARE STARTING MUNICIPAL WORK FOR PEOPLE FIVE MILES AWAY," HE SAID. "WE HAVE APPROVED, TEMPORARILY, PRINCE STEFANO BORGHESE AS COMMISSARIAT FOR THIS AREA. HE WAS GIVEN THIS POSITION AFTER MUSSOLINI WAS OUSTED AND THE LOCAL PODESTA WAS ALSO KNOCKED OUT."

PRINCE BORGHESE, A MEMBER OF THE HISTORICALLY FAMOUS BORGHESE FAMILY, IS A MAN IN HIS MIDDLE THIRTIES WHO HAS OFFERED TO COOPERATE WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN ALL CIVIL MATTERS CONCERNING TH PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICT.

NJ1239AEW

JAN 26 1944

ALGIERS, JAN 25-(AP)-FAR FROM BEING ISOLATED, THE WESTERN AND FAR EASTERN POLES OF THE AXIS ARE MAINTAINING A LIVELY TRAFFIC IN VITAL WAR MATERIALS BY SPEEDY BLOCKADE RUNNERS AND CARGO SUBMARINES, REFUGEES RECENTLY ESCAPED FROM FRANCE DECLARED TODAY.

DODGING ALLIED SEA AND AIR PATROLS ALL THE WAY FROM BORDEAUX TO SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA, SWIFT AGILE MERCHANTMEN, AUGMENTED BY SUBMARINE AND AERIAL SHIPMENTS, SUCCEEDED IN TRANSPORTING MORE THAN 300,000 TONS OF CRITICALLY NEEDED SUPPLIES IN EACH DIRECTION DURING THE FIRST YEAR FOLLOWING PEARL HARBOR, IT WAS SAID.

JAN 26 1944

IN RETURN FOR DESPERATELY-NEEDED RUBBER, TIN, OIL, HEMP AND DRUGS, GERMANY HAS BEEN SENDING COMPLETE STEEL ROLLING MILLS,

MACHINE TOOLS, MERCURY, ETHYL COMPOUND AND LENSES TO JAPANESE TERRITORY.

ALLIED COMMANDERS HAVE BEEN STRIVING TO CUT OFF THIS TRAFFIC. A RECENT PLANE-VERSUS-SHIP BATTLE IN THE BAY OF BISCAY, IN WHICH RAF LIBERATORS SANK A MERCHANTMAN AND THEN ATTACKED AND SANK FOUR OF TEN DESTROYERS, WAS PART OF THIS CAMPAIGN.

JAN 26 1944

NJ1249AEW

CAIRO, JAN. 25-(AP)-JOSEPH STALIN'S SON, JACOB, HAS SENT A MESSAGE TO HIS FATHER FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP BY A YUGOSLAV OFFICER WHO ESCAPED, A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IN EXILE SAID TONIGHT.

THE MESSAGE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED BY CAPTAIN M. UROSHEVIC BELONGING TO THE FORCES OF GENERAL DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, THE EXILED GOVERNMENT'S WAR MINISTER. UROSHEVIC, CAPTURED IN 1941, WAS IN THE SAME CAMP AS STALIN'S SON UNTIL HIS RECENT ESCAPE, THE INFORMANT SAID. CONTENTS OF THE MESSAGE WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

HJ1142PEW

JAN 26 1944

JERUSALEM, JAN. 25-(AP)-BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAVE APPEALED TO THE HEADS OF ARAB VILLAGES TO ABOLISH THE TRADITION WHEREBY BRIDEGROOMS ENTERTAIN ANYONE FROM THEIR OWN OR NEIGHBORING VILLAGES WHO CARE TO COME TO WEDDING FESTIVALS. THE AUTHORITIES ASKED THAT GUESTS BE LIMITED TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

JAN 26 1944

REASON: TOO OFTEN THESE CELEBRATIONS END IN FIGHTS AND BLOODSHED.

--BASH--

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN. 25-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL COMMAND REVEALED TODAY THAT ONE ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROL OF LIBERATORS HAD FLOWN 5,000 HOURS TO PUT IN JUST EIGHT MINUTES OF FIGHTING.

IN THAT EIGHT MINUTES THEY SANK--(NUMBER DELETED BY CENSOR) SUBMARINES.

JAN 26 1944

NJ934PEW

CHUNGKING, JAN 25-(AP)-AMERICAN MITCHELL BOMBERS, SOME PILOTED BY CHINESE, RAIDED THE KAITAK AIRFIELD AT HONGKONG SUNDAY WITHOUT LOSS, LT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA ANNOUNCED TODAY.

(A JAPANESE BROADCAST YESTERDAY SAID HONGKONG HAD BEEN RAIDED BY NINE LIBERATORS ESCORTED BY 15 LIGHTNINGS AND THREE PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN.)

THE COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED THAT THE BOMBERS AND THEIR ESCORT OF FIGHTERS HAD ENCOUNTERED HEAVY OPPOSITION, BUT SAID ALL PLANES RETURNED SAFELY AFTER SHOOTING DOWN ONE ZERO.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID MITCHELLS OF THE CHINESE-AMERICAN WING HAD ATTACKED A CONVOY OFF THE SOUTH CHINA COAST, PROBABLY SINKING ONE 5,600-TON FREIGHTER.

JA 6 1944

JJ949AEW

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, WEDNESDAY, JAN.26-(AP)-JAPAN APPEARS TO BE MAKING A COSTLY ALL-OUT EFFORT TO RETAIN HER SHRINKING HOLD ON THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC IN THE FACE OF ALLIED AIR SMASHES THAT ARE INCREASING IN INTENSITY WITH THE APPROACH OF THE BIG DRIVE TO FREE THIS AREA OF THE INVADER.

RABAUL AND WEWAK, THE ONLY REMAINING MAJOR CENTERS OF NIPPONESE AIR STRENGTH, ARE FEELING THE FULL WEIGHT OF THE ATTACK. IT WOULD BE FROM THOSE POINTS THAT THE ENEMY WOULD MOUNT AIR OPPOSITION TO ADDITIONAL ALLIED INCURSIONS ALONG THE INVASION-MENACED NORTHEAST COAST OF

NEW GUINEA AND ALONG THE COASTS OF NEW BRITAIN. JA 2 14

THIS BATTLE OF AIR BASES VIES WITH THE STEADY POUNDING OF NIPPONESE SHIPPING, AIMED TO DESTROY THE ENEMY'S VITAL SUPPLY ARM, WHETHER ALONG THE COASTS OR IN SUCH BASES AS RABAUL AND MADANG.

TELLING AERIAL BLOWS HIT WEWAK AND RABAUL OVER THE WEEKEND, KNOCKING OUT GROUND DEFENSES, STARTING FIRES AND DESTROYING 51 JAPANESEPLANES, WITH 14 MORE PROBABLES. ALLIED LOSSES WERE BUT 13.

AT WEWAK, WHERE AIR CONCENTRATIONS HAVE BEEN BLASTED FREQUENTLY BY ALLIED PLANES, THE ATTACK WAS CONCENTRATED ON ANTIAIRCRAFT POSITIONS, SAID TUESDAY'S COMMUNIQUE.S EIGHTEEN GUNS WERE REPORTED DESTROYED OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED. SOME 50 ENEMY INTERCEPTORS WERE IN THE AIR WAITING FOR THE RAIDERS. THIRTY-THREE OF THEM, AND PROBABLY 12 MORE, NEVER RETURNED TO THEIR BASE WHEN THE ALLIED FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS CALLED IT A DAY. ALL BUT FIVE OF OUR PLANES RETURNED, SOME DAMAGED. JAN 26 1944

MEDIUM BOMBERS FROM THE SOLOMON ISLANDS, ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS, STRUCK BY DAY AT THE LAKUNAI AIRDROME OF RABAUL. SEVENTY ENEMY FIGHTERS CONTESTED THE RAID, AND 18 TO 20 WERE SHOT DOWN WITH A LOSS OF SIX ALLIED PLANES. MANY LARGE FIRES WERE STARTED. BOMBERS PEPPERED THE TOWN WITH INCENDIARY MISSILES THAT NIGHT, CAUSING FIRES VISIBLE FOR 75 MILES. TWO OF OUR BOMBERS WERE LOST.

SUCCESS FOR ALLIED GROUND FORCES ALSO WERE REPORTED. AUSTRALIANS IN INTERIOR NEW GUINEA, NOW WITHIN 20 MILES OF BOGADJIM, WERE CLEARING THE NIPPONESE FROM ALL POSITIONS IN THE SHAGGY RIDGE AREA OF THE FINISTERRE MOUNTAINS. THEY CAPTURED ENEMY ARTILLERY AND MUCH AMMUNITION AS THEY ADVANCED. BOGADJIM, THEIR IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE, IS THE SOUTHERN COASTAL APPROACH TO MADANG, IMPORTANT ENEMY SHIPPING BASE.

JW257PCW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON (120) JAN 1944

ADVANCE SOUTH PACIFIC AIR BASE, JAN 18-(AP)-(DELAYED)-CRACK JAPANESE FIGHTER PILOTS ARE FLYING IN DEFENSE OF RABAUL, LT.COMDR.HAVLEY (HONK) RUSSELL OF SCITUATE, MASS., WARNED AMERICAN PILOTS ATTACKING THAT NEW BRITAIN BASE.

"THEY MAY HAVE HAD THE SECOND TEAM IN THERE AGAINST US AT BOUGAINVILLE, BUT THEY'VE RUN THE FIRST TEAM BACK IN AT RABAUL," THE 30-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER SAID AT THE END OF HIS NAVAL AIR SQUADRON'S THIRD TOUR OF DUTY IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS.

THE SQUADRON, FIRST TO FLY THE GRUMMAN HELLCAT FROM A LAND BASE, HAS RETIRED TEMPORARILY FROM COMBAT, AS IS CUSTOMARY AFTER THREE TOURS. THE PILOTS WHO FLEW THESE STUB-WINGED FIGHTERS BROUGHT DOWN 76 JAPANESE PLANES AT A LOSS OF 11 OF THEIR OWN MEN. JAN 26 1944

ALMOST EVERY MEMBER OF THE HELLCAT SQUADRON TOOK A TOLL OF THE JAPS, FOR THE SQUADRON ENDED ITS TOUR WITH 76 VICTORIES YET ONLY TWO ACES--LT. (JG) DAVIS SCOTT, SOUTHPORT, IND., WITH SIX, AND LT.C.K.HILDEBRANDT, SAN FRANCISCO, WITH FIVE. RUSSELL HAS FOUR. JAN 26 1944

THE SQUADRON WAS A MAJOR FORCE--AS DAILY BOMBER COVER--IN THE PERFECT JOB OF NEUTRALIZING BOUGAINVILLE AIRFIELDS AHEAD OF OUR LAND INVASION THERE AND COVERED BOTH THE TREASURY AND BOUGAINVILLE

LANDINGS. IT ALSO HELPED DRIVE BACK A HEAVY ENEMY ASSAULT ON THE U.S. CARRIER TASK FORCE WHICH STRUCK RABAUL NOV. 11. FOR THIS THEY WERE COMMENDED BY THE FORCE COMMANDER.

ONE MEMBER OF THE SQUADRON, SCOTT, ADDED TO SOLOMONS' AIR DRAMA BY SURVIVING A CRASH LANDING DEC. 23 AND EIGHT DAYS AT SEA. HE WAS RESCUED IN ST.GEORGE CHANNEL. FOR THE LAST FOUR NIGHTS HE FOUGHT A GRIM BATTLE WITH SHARKS WHICH ATTACKED HIS RUBBER BOAT, TRYING TO UPSET IT. UNTIL THE GUN CORRODED, SCOTT KEPT THE SHARKS AT BAY WITH .45 SLUGS. THEN HE HAD TO "BEAT 'EM OVER THE HEAD" AS THEY LUNGED AT HIM.

JAN 26 1944

RUSSELL WAS WOUNDED CHRISTMAS DAY IN A STRIKE AGAINST RABAUL. HE RELATED:

"WE WERE ESCORTING LIBERATORS IN BAD WEATHER. DURING A DOGFIGHT WE LOST 'EM. MY WINGMAN, ENSIGN TOM LOGAN OF DALLAS, TEX., AND I FOUND OURSELVES ALONE. SUDDENLY WE SAW A HUGE FLIGHT OF PLANES COMING OUT OF THE SUN. WE FIGURED THEY WERE OUR HIGH COVER SO WE STARTED TO JOIN UP.

"THEY WEREN'T. THEY WERE JAPS, ABOUT 30 OF THE BUZZARDS. IT TOOK US 30 MINUTES TO FIGHT OUR WAY OUT, WHICH WE DID AFTER BRINGING DOWN THREE OF 'EM. BUT WE HAD OUR TROUBLES," RUSSELL SAID.

"LOGAN'S OIL LINE WAS SMASHED BY A 20-MM. SHELL AND I WAS WINGED IN THE LEFT ANKLE BY ANOTHER SHELL THAT BURST IN MY COCKPIT. WE MANAGED SOMEHOW TO FLY THE 440 MILES BACK TO BASE."

WHEN THEY LANDED LOGAN REMARKED: "I'VE GOT A PINT OF OIL LEFT AND MONK HAS A PINT OF BLOOD."

NN/FJ1133PCW

12119

30.24

MEXICO CITY, JAN. 25-(AP)-SUSPENSION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE BOLIVIAN JUNTA WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY THE MEXICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS MINISTRY. #

QUITO, ECUADOR, JAN. 25-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT HAD DECIDED NOT TO RECOGNIZE THE VILLARROEL REGIME IN BOLIVIA.

(ECUADOR THUS BECAME THE SIXTEENTH LATIN AMERICAN NATION TO WITHHOLD RECOGNITION FROM THE VILLARROEL REGIME.)

JAN 26 1944

HJ156AEW

PANAMA, JAN 24 -(AP)-PANAMA ANNOUNCED TODAY IT IS NOT RECOGNIZING THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT.

(MAKE THIRD GRAF LONDON BOLIVIAN CONFORM).

JJ115PEW

Bogota, Colombia, Jan. 25-(AP)-Colombia became the [illegible] republic today to refuse recognition to the revolutionary government of Bolivia. #

NEW YORK, JAN. 25-(AP)-PRESIDENT PEDRO RAMIREZ OF ARGENTINA CONCLUDED A 15-MINUTE RADIO ADDRESS TO HIS NATION TONIGHT WITHOUT MAKING ANY REFERENCE TO ARGENTINE RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

IT HAS BEEN WIDELY PREDICTED THAT ARGENTINA PLANS TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, AND IT HAD BEEN BELIEVED POSSIBLE THAT RAMIREZ WOULD ANNOUNCE THE TUPTURE TONIGHT.

JAN 26 1944

INSTEAD, HIS BROADCAST AS MONITORED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY AND THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DEALT WITH THE EARTHQUAKE AT SAN JUAN, ARGENTINA, TEN DAYS AGO, IN WHICH ABOUT

3,500 PERSONS WERE KILLED.

HE CALLED IT "THE GREATEST CATASTROPHE IN THE HISTORY OF THE NATION."

HE THEN COMMENTED ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE SOLIDARITY, PARTICULARLY PRAISING CHILE AND SAYING ARGENTINA AND CHILE WERE "BROTHERS IN BLOOD." THEN HE RESUMED HIS DISCUSSION OF DOMESTIC UNITY AS SHOWN IN THE REACTION TO THE EARTHQUAKE.

RAMIREZ PRAISED HIS OWN ADMINISTRATION AS HIGHLY EFFICIENT IN PROVIDING EARTHQUAKE RELIEF AND SAID HIS PREDECESSORS WERE MEN WHO HAD MISAPPROPRIATED NATIONAL FUNDS. HE LINKED THEM WITH "THE COMMUNISTS" AND SAID THEY NOW WERE SEEKING TO DISUNITE ARGENTINA.

HJ33PEW

JAN 26 1944

NEW YORK, JAN 25-(AP)-ALTHOUGH THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE PRESENT REGIME IN BOLIVIA, "THE FRATERNAL FEELINGS WE HAVE HAD TOWARD BOLIVIAN PEOPLE WILL REMAIN INTACT," PRESIDENT ISAIAS MEDINA ANGARITA OF VENEZUELA SAID TODAY.

DECLARING THAT HIS NATION WISHED "TO COOPERATE TO THE FULL EXTENT" TO MAINTAIN THE UNITY OF ALL AMERICAN NATIONS, PRESIDENT MEDINA TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE THAT VENEZUELA DESIRED TO STRENGTHEN "SPIRITUAL LINKS WITH THE COUNTRIES WHICH OWE THEIR POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE TO BOLIVAR."

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT IN BOLIVIA, HE SAID, WAS WELL DEFINED AND DID NOT INCLUDE RECOGNITION.

PRESIDENT MEDINA SAID VENEZUELA WANTED TO SECURE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS INDUSTRY AND THAT HE BELIEVED THIS COULD BEST BE DONE BY "THE COMBINATIONS OF AMERICAN AND VENEZUELAN CAPITAL."

THE COUNTRY PARTICULARLY WISHES EXPANSION OF ITS OIL REFINING, CEMENT, IRON AND STEEL AND DIAMOND INDUSTRIES, HE SAID.

JJ1245PEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 25-(AP)-MAYOR F.H.LA GUARDIA SAID TODAY THAT SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES WHICH REJECT THE UNITED STATES HAND OF FRIENDSHIP MAY EXPECT TO GET "OUR BOOT OF INDIFFERENCE" AFTER THE WAR.

POINTING TO VENEZUELA AS AN EXAMPLE OF A COUNTRY ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH THE UNITED STATES, THE MAYOR MADE THE STATEMENT WHILE GREETING GEN.ISAIAS MEDINA ANGARITA, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

MEDINA EARLIER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE THE PRESENT REGIME IN BOLIVIA "BUT THE FRATERNAL FEELINGS WE HAVE TOWARD THE BOLIVIAN PEOPLE REMAIN INTACT."

LA GUARDIA PRAISED VENEZUELA FOR ITS REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE WHAT HE TERMED AN "ERSATZ GOVERNMENT", THEN ADDED:

"YOU KNOW, I MIGHT TRY TO SAY WHAT I WANT TO SAY NOW IN PERHAPS VERY DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE. BUT I AM TALKING AS ONE LATIN TO ANOTHER. XXX

JAN 26 1944

"NO COUNTRY TODAY CAN BE THE FRIEND OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE FRIEND OF THE NAZIS. IT MUST CHOOSE NOW. AND ANY COUNTRY, EITHER IN CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICA WHO WILL NOT ACCEPT OUR PROFERRED HAND OF FRIENDSHIP, MUST NOT BE SURPRISED IF, AFTER THE WAR, IT GETS OUR BOOT OF INDIFFERENCE."

JAN 26 1944

"IN MY COUNTRY, THE UNITED STATES IS GREATLY ADMIRED," GEN.MEDINA REPLIED. "VENEZUELA WAS ONE OF THE FIRST COUNTRIES IN THE AMERICAS TO RALLY TO THE SIDE OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE PEARL HARBOR, BECAUSE WE ALWAYS HAVE DEFENDED THE SAME IDEALS AS YOU AND THEREFORE WE PLACE OUR RESOURCES AT YOUR DISPOSAL."

GEN.MEDINA AND HIS PARTY WERE ESCORTED BY THE MAYOR TO THE UNION

JAN 26 1944

CLUB, WHERE THE VISITOR WAS THE LUNCHEON GUEST OF THOMAS J. WATSON MANUFACTURER.

"WE ARE A NATION WHICH HAS BARELY INITIATED THE DEVELOPMENT TO BE EXPECTED FROM OUR LARGE RESOURCES, AND TO THIS END WE WELCOME THE COOPERATION OF FOREIGN TECHNIQUE AND CAPITAL," GEN. MEDINA TOLD THE LUNCHEON GROUP.

JAN 26 1944

RG44GPEW

Undated Bolivia

By the Associated Press JAN 26 1944

The United States, Great Britain and seven American republics had refused today to recognize the revolutionary government of Bolivia suspected ~~mf~~ by the state department of links with "subversive groups hostile to the allied cause."

All the other American republics except Argentina were expected to follow the U.S. lead. 1 Uruguay, 2 Cuba, 3 Venezuela, 4 Brazil, 5 Peru, 6 Guatemala and the 7 Dominican Republic have declined recognition.

Argentina, the lone country recognizing the regime of majors which overthrew the elected Bolivian government on Dec. 20, was reported preparing a "sensational announcement" today, possibly severing diplomatic ties with the Axis.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told commons that Britain would refuse recognition to Bolivia because the revolution was ~~X~~ "connected with activities of subversive groups hostile to the cause of the United Nations." The U.S. State department, announcing its decision after consultation with 18 other American republics, said Ambassador Pierre de L. Boal would be recalled.

JAN 26 1944

rm-1025a

NEW YORK, JAN 25-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB BROADCAST A DISPATCH TODAY SAYING MIHAIL MAJOROV, 90, BULGARIAN POLITICIAN AND PUBLICIST, FORMER MINISTER OF INTERIOR, MINISTER OF WAR AND ENVOY TO LONDON AND MOSCOW, HAD DIED OF INJURIES SUFFERED DURING AN AIR

JAN 26 1944

RAID ON SOFIA. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. JAN 26 1944

LL105ZAEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 25-(AP)-THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA ORGAN SOUNDED A MUSICAL THEME TODAY.

A BERLIN BROADCAST DECLARED THE POPULAR MODERN MUSICAL STYLES OF THE LATE THOMAS ("FATS") WALLER REPRESENTED A "CULTURE WHICH ROOSEVELT WOULD LIKE TO IMPORT TO EUROPE BY ARMED FORCE AND THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF HIS TERROR RAIDERS."

WALLER, NOTED FOR HIS JAZZ AND CLASSICAL MUSIC AS WELL, DIED LAST MONTH.

THE GERMAN BROADCAST, RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITOR, ASSERTED MOST OF WALLER'S INCOME HAD COME FROM "SYNCOPATING GERMAN CLASSICAL MUSIC OR SETTING IT TO JAZZ. THERE COULD BE NO MORE STRONG DEMONSTRATION OF THAT 'BETTER CULTURE' THAN THE 'MUSICAL MISSION' OF THAT NEGRO."

JAN 2 1944

WD123PEW

NEW YORK, JAN 25-(AP)-PHARMACIST'S MATE ROBERT SHULMAN, 19, OF BROOKLYN, FINDS BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND A SWELL PLACE--FOR CATCHING BUTTERFLIES.

WITH A NET FASHIONED FROM A G.I. MOSQUITO HEAD NET, THE AMATEUR ENTOMOLOGIST SPENDS HIS SPARE TIME PURSUING HIS FAVORITE HOBBY, EVEN TO WITHIN RANGE OF JAPANESE GUNS.

JAN 2[illegible]44

A MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, TECHNICAL SERGEANT MILBURN MCCARTY, JR., FORMERLY OF NEW YORK, WROTE THUS OF SHULMAN TO A FRIEND:

"ONE OF THE STRANGEST THINGS I'VE SEEN ON BOUGAINVILLE WAS A CAMOUFLAGE-CLAD WARRIOR, NET POISED, WALLOWING THROUGH A SWAMP, CHASING BUTTERFLIES.

"WHEN I SAW HIM HE WAS ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE BEHIND THE FRONT LINES. 'BOUGAINVILLE IS A SWELL PLACE FOR BUTTERFLIES,' HE TOLD ME. 'BEAUTIFUL SPECIES HERE, SOME SO RARE YOU NEVER SEE THEM IN BOOKS.'"

SHULMAN, ATTACHED TO A SEABEE UNIT, ETHERIZES HIS TROPHIES IN A BOX LINED WITH SURGICAL COTTON AND SHIPS THEM HOME TO HIS PARENTS--FOR POST-WAR STUDY.

JJ1155AEW

WACO,TEX.,JAN.25-(AP)-COL.EMMETT F.YOST, COMMANDING OFFICER OF BLACKLAND ARMY AIR FIELD, TODAY ANNOUNCED THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL SUNDAY OF DR.CARLOS R.C.MARTINS, PRESS DIRECTOR OF THE BRAZILIAN AIR MINISTRY.

DR.MARTINS, ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT.COL.J.G.GILLETTE OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES GENERAL STAFF, IS ON A SURVEY TRIP OF TRAINING COMMAND INSTALLATIONS AND AN INSPECTION OF TRAINING METHODS AND EQUIPMENT USED IN THE INSTRUCTION OF BRAZILIAN AVIATION CADETS IN THE UNITED STATES.

HE WILL COME HERE AFTER A VISIT TO THE CORSICANA AIR FIELD SINDAY MORNING.

COL.YOST WILL HONOR DR.MARTINS AND PARTY AT A DINNER SUNDAY EVENING.

BRAZILIAN CADETS AT BLACKLAND WILL BE RECEIVED BY DR. MARTINS DURING HIS STAY.

JAN 2[illegible]1944

JAN 2[illegible]1944

JW1140ACW

12123

30.24

Reds Reject U.S. Mediation With Poland; Argentina Breaks Relations With Axis; Nazis Fight to Escape Allied Noose in Italy

JAN 27 1944

REDS REFUSE U. S. MEDIATION OFFER

Hull's Overtures On Polish Issue Politely Rejected

Reds lay execution of 11,000 Poles to Nazis.....*Page 2*

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—Soviet Russia politely but firmly rejected today an offer by the United States to try to get Moscow and the Polish Government-in-exile at London on speaking terms again.

The Russians do not feel, their reply said, that the situation has yet ripened to a point where the good offices of the United States could be used to advantage.

Secretary of State Hull who disclosed the Russian response at a press conference, apparently had been hopeful that the offer would be accepted.

May Demand New Polish Regime

What conditions the Russians have in mind was not made known. However, they recently have been bitterly critical of the Polish Government, and it was considered possible that they are determined not to deal with it, at least as presently constituted.

Whether Russia's rejection of the American offer widens the diplomatic gap within the United Nations remains to be seen, but State Department officials did not appear agitated over the reply.

Persons familiar with the text of the note, which was not given out, said it was written in a tone of warm friendliness and showed no resentment that the offer of good offices had been made. Hull himself, in summarizing its contents, reported that it contained an expression of gratification for the United States action.

The offer, made at the request of the Polish Government, was announced here January 17.

Boundary Issue Not Involved

The American note, presented in Moscow by Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, carefully avoided making any proposal of mediation in the thorny territorial dispute between Russia and Poland.

This is the point of Russo-Polish difficulties on which Moscow has expressed most vigorous views in favor of a direct settlement with Poland. It is also the type of question which the American Government reportedly feels should be left for settlement after the war and within the framework of whatever post-war world security organization is set up.

Hull did not indicate that further action was contemplated by the United States. In the past, the major efforts have been made by the British and it is with the British that the Polish Government has worked most closely.

Eden Sidesteps Polish Territorial Showdown

JAN 27 1944

GREENE

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—Cautiously sidestepping a showdown on the ticklish question of Polish territorial sovereignty, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden reaffirmed today Britain's policy of not recognizing wartime changes in the map of Europe.

However, he left a loophole by quoting the statement of Prime Minister Churchill that no changes would be recognized "unless they take place with the free consent and good will of the parties concerned."

Not Taking Sides

Eden reiterated two previous statements of British policy, Churchill's words just quoted and Eden's own statement in 1941 that "his Majesty's Government do not recognize any territorial changes which have been effected in Poland since August, 1939."

The combination was interpreted here as meaning that Britain, while not taking sides in the Russian-Polish wrangle, would accept any mutually agreed solution reached by the Soviet and Polish governments.

Referring to a statement on non-recognition of Polish territorial changes which he had addressed to the late Premier General Wladyslaw Sikorski in 1941, after Russia and the Polish Government-in-exile had signed a pact, Eden told Commons:

"This remains the position. His Majesty's Government, of course, stands on the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter."

Russia recently proposed that the Polish-Soviet frontier be adjusted on the basis of the Curzon Line proposed by an Allied commission after World War I. This line would leave Russia in possession of most of the territory she took in 1939.

Mediation Proposed

The Polish Government in London suggested the United States and Britain mediate the dispute, but the Soviet announced it considered the Polish stand a rejection of its offer for settlement of the boundary controversy.

The Foreign Secretary also quoted Prime Minister Churchill's statement of September 3, 1940, in which he declared that "we have not at any time adopted since this war broke out the line that nothing could be changed in the territorial structure of various countries. On the other hand, we do not propose to recognize any territorial changes which take place during the war unless they take place with the free consent and good will of the parties concerned."

Question Brings Statement

Eden's statement was made in reply to a question by Kenneth Peckthorn, National Conservative, who asked "whether the policy of the Government is still represented by the Prime Minister's statement of September 3, 1940, that there will be no recognition of territorial changes taking place during the war unless with the free consent and good will of the parties; by the Foreign Secretary's note quoted by him in the House on July 30, 1941, that there would not be recognition of any territorial changes effected in Poland since August, 1939, and the second principle of the Atlantic Charter against territorial changes not in accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned."

Eden's reply: "The statement of the Prime Minister to which you refer is as follows: 'We have not at any time adopted since the war broke out the line that nothing could be changed in the territorial structure of various countries. On the other hand, we do not propose to recognize any territorial changes which take place during the war unless they take place with the free consent and good will of the parties concerned.'

"View Of The Government"

"This statement represents the view of his Majesty's Government.

"The wording of the note which I addressed to Premier Sikorski after the signature of the Russo-Polish agreement was 'his Majesty's Government do not recognize any territorial changes which have been effected in Poland since August, 1939.'

"This remains the position. His Majesty's Government, of course, stands by the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter."

Not To Foe's Territory

Asked if he would make it plain that Churchill's statement was not intended to refer to enemy territory, he replied:

"No, sir. I don't think there's any misunderstanding about that. So far as enemy countries are concerned, they are governed by terms already announced of unconditional surrender."

Reds Expected To Set Up New Polish Government

GREENE

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—Moscow's rejection of Washington's offer to help bring the Russian and Polish London governments together again, taken along with other recent Soviet pronouncements, was regarded in London tonight as the prelude to probable Soviet recognition of the Polish committee in Moscow as the legally-constituted Government of Poland.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden reaffirmed in the House of Commons today Britain's policy of not recognizing wartime changes on the map of Europe "unless they take place with the free consent and good will of the parties concerned." This declaration was taken as an oblique invitation for a friendly settlement of the Russian-Polish dispute, with Britain's blessing on any amicable solution.

Little Hope Of Solution

JAN 27 1944

However, little hope of any such solution was held here. In addition to the Soviet rejection of the American offer, these events also indicated probable Soviet recognition of the Polish committee in Moscow, called the union of Polish patriots in the Soviet Union:

1. The timing of today's announcement that the Soviet atrocities commission had concluded the Germans committed the Katyn mass murders as a provocation.

2. The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia's* assertion that the Polish Government in London actively participated in a "campaign of slander" in the Katyn incident "to please Hitler."

3. Publication yesterday in *Wolna Polaska*, newspaper of the Polish committee in Moscow, of an editorial urging creation of a "political center" uniting the Poles in Russia with those in the homeland, ready to "enter Poland together with victorious detachments of the Polish army and restore the liberated country to the hands of the people who will themselves decide their fate."

Circles close to the Polish Government in London declared that this last point brought into the open what they contended Moscow had been planning all along—to "set up" in Warsaw a regime friendly to it.

Eden Avoids Taking Sides

Eden, in his statement in the House of Commons, cautiously avoided any appearance that Britain was taking sides in the Russian-Polish dispute, but in his statement he left room for two clear interpretations:

1. That Britain will not recognize any Soviet claim to Polish territory by right of conquest unless the Poles, by plebiscite or otherwise, freely consent.

2. No unilateral demands or claims can be accepted in violation of the principles enunciated by the Atlantic Charter on the question of carving up post-war Europe.

The day's events brought no comment from the Polish Government in London.

Poles Are Not Surprised.

London, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Soviet refusal to accept United States mediation of the Russo-Polish dispute caused no surprise in Polish quarters, where some had insisted all along that the Russians would take a free hand in Poland.

It appeared that the entire negotiations now were deadlocked and that the Soviets probably would set up a government from the Union of Polish Patriots when the Red Army retakes Poland from Germany.

One spokesman said he was sorry about Russian rejection, but not "astonished."

Activity in Moscow.

Moscow, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—The Union of Polish Patriots in the Soviet Union, through an editorial in its newspaper Wolna Polska, today urged creation of a "political center" uniting the Poles in the homeland with those in Russia, the United States and Great Britain.

Polish Government's Role Called 'Shameful'

Moscow, Jan. 26 (AP)—The government newspaper *Izvestia*, commenting on the report of the special commission which investigated the Katyn Forest deaths of 11,000 Poles, said today:

"In the light of undeniable facts the shameful role of the Polish Government becomes more apparent. With its active participation in a campaign of slander, it directed a perfidious blow upon the Soviet Union . . . Acting together with Hitler, this Polish Government has done great harm to Poland."

Reds Claim Proof Nazis Murdered Polish Prisoners

CASSIDY

JAN 27 1944

SMOLENSK, U.S.S.R., Jan. 26—(AP) A special Soviet Commission investigating the mysterious slaying of 11,000 Polish war prisoners in Katyn forest announced its conclusion today that the victims were slain as a "provocation" by the Germans in August and September of 1941, and not by the Russians in March and April of 1940 as charged by Berlin.

The commission took American and British correspondents to the ghastly graves on Goat Hills in the forest ten miles from Smolensk and produced evidence which it called indisputable proof of German guilt in the crime, one of the major mysteries of the war and an important international political issue.

It was because the Polish Government in London took up Berlin's charge, and asked the International Red Cross to investigate

it, that the Soviet Government severed relations with Poles in April, 1943.

(In Moscow the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia, devoting nearly its entire four pages Wednesday to the Katyn report, declared editorially: "in the light of undeniable facts the role of the Polish Government becomes more apparent. With its active participation in a campaign of slander, it concealed the slaughter of the Polish people.

("To please Hitler, it directed a perfidious blow upon the Soviet Union, whose people are summoning all efforts to defeat the common enemy of the Russian and Polish people and all freedom-loving people. Acting together with Hitler, this Polish government has done great harm to Poland.")

The Soviet Commission asserted that the Germans had killed 11,000 Poles one by one, shooting them in the back of the head and casting them into mass graves, had them dug up again by 500 Red army prisoners who in turn were shot, and then prepared the "provocation" charge that the Russians had killed the Poles.

The committee's conclusion, reached previously but withheld until today, was that after first slaying the Poles, the Germans "feeling their position insecure x x x hastened to cover up their crime."

"For this purpose they opened the graves, tried to find witnesses, brought bodies from other graves and mounted the provocation," the commission concluded.

The correspondents were shown documents taken from the Polish bodies dated as late as June 20, 1941, which appeared to dispose of the German charge that the Poles were slain in 1940. They saw evidence that the bodies had been in the ground only about two years, and they heard testimony to back up the Soviet version.

The order of events, according to the commission, was:

The Germans, after occupying the area in July of 1941, killed the Poles in August and September. In 1943 they took 500 Red army prisoners from a nearby concentration camp and forced them to dig up the bodies.

Removed Documents

The bodies were searched and documents which might incriminate the Germans were removed. The Germans then marched the Red Army men to another forest three or four hours away, stood them in front of prepared graves and shot them.

Desptie the German precautions, the commission showed the correspondents documentary evidence said to have been found on the bodies of some Poles which it said proved the Poles were alive after the Spring of 1940, when the Germans charged the Poles were slain by the Russians.

The most important was a postcard dated June 20, 1941, written by Stanislav Kuchinsky to his wife Irina Kuchinsky at 15 Bagatela street, Warsaw, but unposted, apparently because the Soviet-German war broke out two days later.

Other evidence included receipts from Starobelsk prison camp to the Poles for deposits of money bearing various dates in 1941, scraps of 1941 newspapers and a prayerbook with a notation of the date April 4, 1941.

Members of the commission said the Poles were made prisoners by the Russians in 1939 and worked at building roads until 1941. When the Germans captured Smolensk they could not be evacuated because of a shortage of railroad cars.

Prof. Victor Ilyich Prozorovsky, senior medical expert of the commission, said that more than 700 bodies already have been removed from the tombs.

Dr. Prozorovsky, director of the Moscow Institute of Criminal Medical Research, stood on a heap of red sand above the graves as more bodies were being removed to a nearby tent for examination, and declared in slow, carefully-chosen words:

"On the basis of an examination of the bodies, the medical criminal experts estimate that the bodies have been confined to the grave about two years, perhaps a little more, or a little less.

"Although we started work in the Winter and the graves were covered with snow, there was evidence that the soil had been disturbed."

This he said, indicated that the Germans previously had exhumed the bodies. In two graves the bodies lay in neat rows, fully clad in uniform and boots, while in other three-foot deep pits which the Germans had not touched, the bodies lay in a jumble.

The condition of the skulls, skin and hair showed that the bodies had been in the ground only about two years, he said. On tables around a wood stove in the post mortem tent the correspondents saw bodies being opened and the brain and other organs being examined to determine the state of decay.

Among the witnesses produced by the commission was Parfen Kisilev, 73, a peasant living near Katyn forest, who told the Commission that the Germans beat him three times early in 1943 and finally forced him to sign a document saying that the Russians killed the Poles in 1940, although he knew nothing about the case.

Others testified similarly. Sergei Ivanov, 61, former stationmaster at Gnezdovo, a mile from the Katyn forest, said that the administration of the prison camp asked him to provide a train for evacuation of the Poles on July 12, 1941, to remove the prisoners, then still alive although the Germans claimed they were killed the previous year.

With the American and British correspondents taken to the Katyn graves were Kathleen Harriman, daughter of U. S. Ambassador to Moscow W. Averell Harriman, and John Melby, of Bloomington, Ill., third secretary of the American Embassy who came along at the Ambassador's request.

Says Nazis Massacred Poles

Soviet Commission Puts Killing of 11,000 in Katyn Forest Up to Germans.

JAN 27 1944

London, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—A special Soviet investigating commission today placed the blame squarely on the Germans for the Katyn Forest massacre of 11,000 Polish war prisoners. This incident led to a break in diplomatic relations between the Soviet and the Polish Government in London when the latter asked the International Red Cross to investigate after Germans blamed the Russians for the atrocity.

The report may have an important bearing on the Russian-Pouish border dispute, an issue which re-echoed in the House of Commons again today with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden reaffirming Britain's policy of refusing to recognize wartime changes in the map of Europe.

Buried in 1942.

The Moscow radio announced that the special Soviet investigating commission had found that the 11,000 bodies in Polish uniforms buried ten miles from Smolensk without coffins, at the latest in the spring of 1942, were those of "Polish war prisoners shot by the German invaders."

The commission charged that the massacre was perpetrated by the Germans to place the blame on the Soviet Union, to wipe out enemies of the Germans and to swell German statistics of enemy casualties. The Soviet report was studied immediately by the Polish Government here.

The Russians previously had indicated that they want a shake-up in the Polish Government in Exile to eliminate some Cabinet members who were inclined to accept the German version of the massacre.

The Germans occupied the area in July, 1941. The commission headed by Gen. Nikolai N. Burdenko of the People's Commissariat of Health said that documents found on the bodies were dated up to the summer of 1941. The Germans said that the Poles were shot in 1940.

"Medical and scientific experts established the bodies and articles of clothing were well preserved, especiany uniforms, belts and buttons, proving they had been buried in the spring of 1942 at the latest," the commission's report said.

"When they captured Smolensk the German invaders guarded the forest, once a holiday center for Smolensk, with strong patrols and in many places notices appeared warning people who entered the forest they were liable to be shot on the spot.

"The Kozie Gory area where the graves were discovered was guarded particularly strongly."

The announcement today said that when the Germans invaded the Smolensk district three camps for Polish prisoners-of-war were situated fifteen and twenty-seven miles west of Smolensk, and the Poles were working on roads.

By Henry C. Cassidy

Smolensk, U. S. S. R., Jan. 26 (AP). A party of American and British correspondents were taken today to the grim Katyn Forest ten miles outside Smolensk and shown the scene where a special Soviet investigating commission charges the Germans shot thousands of Poles one by one in August and September of 1941.

The German tale that the Poles were shot by the Russians in March and April of 1940 was described by the commission as "provocation."

Shown The Bodies

A special train took the correspondents to the scene, where they were shown bodies in mass graves, medical experts at work making post mortem examinations and the special commission hearing testimony of witnesses.

Americans among the party included Miss Kathleen Harriman, daughter of United States Ambassador W. Averill Harriman, and John Melby, Bloomington, Ind., third secretary of the embassy, who accompanied the correspondents at the embassy's request.

Findings Of Commission

The conclusions already reached by the special Soviet atrocities commission were:

1. "It is established that in August and September of 1941 the Germans killed Polish prisoners of war on the goat hill (in Katyn Forest)."

2. "Feeling their position insecure, the Germans hastened to cover up their crime. For this purpose they opened the graves and tried to find witnesses, brought bodies from other graves and mounted provocation."

Correspondents were shown documents taken from Polish bodies dated as late as June 20, 1941, which would make the German explanation of the mystery impossible, saw evidence that the bodies had been in the ground only about two years and heard testimony confirming the Soviet version.

The scene of the crime was a sparse cluster of pine trees on the goat hills, above the upper Dnieper just off the Smolensk-Vitebsk highway ten miles west of Smolensk, where seven gaping open graves exposed indisputable evidence that thousands of Poles had been killed.

Medical Expert In Charge

Prof. Victor Ilyich Prozorovsky, senior medical expert of the Soviet Atrocities Commission and director of the Moscow Institute of Criminal Medical Research, was in charge of the exhumation.

He said more than 700 bodies already had been removed from the tombs and estimated the total at 11,000.

"On the basis of examination of the condition of the bodies, medical and criminal experts estimate the bodies were confined in the grave about two years, perhaps a little more or a little less," the doctor said.

Two Graves Different

In two graves the bodies lay in neat rows, fully clad in uniforms and boots. In other pits three feet deep, which the Germans had not touched, the bodies lay in a jumble.

"In all cases of the 700 bodies already exhumed there was a bullet hole in the head," Prozorovsky said. "As a rule there were entry and exit holes. The entry hole invariably is in the back of the head."

Outside the post-mortem tent rows of bodies lay awaiting examination and the tunics taken from them were hung on racks. The pockets of each tunic had been slit. The Russians said this was done by the Germans to remove any incriminating evidence.

German Headquarters

In the temporary headquarters of the local Soviet in the Smolensk Kremlin, one of the members of the commission, Vladimir Potemkin, Soviet Commissar of Education, told how a country house in the Katyn Forest, once a favorite picnic region, was occupied by members of the so-called staff of the 537th German Construction Battalion, who actually engaged in the executions.

One of three Russian girls who did housework for the "staff," testified that she had seen trucks bringing Polish prisoners to the forest late in August and September of 1941, then heard regular shots sounding among the trees.

Orders To Liquidate Poles

One of the most damaging witnesses was Boris Basilevsky, 58, professor of astronomy, who served as assistant to the burgomeister of Smolensk under the Germans. He said Burgomeister Boris Menshagin told him that in mid-September of 1941 orders were received from Berlin to liquidate the Poles and that by early October of 1941 the job was done.

He also testified a German assistant chief of the political police told him the Poles should be eliminated as an "inferior race" and "reduction of the Polish population would serve a useful purpose and widen Germany's living space.

Russians Favored

One of the members of the investigating commission, Alexei Tolstoi, told the correspondents that in addition to the extermination program, one of the Germans' motives for the killings was that the prisoners had shown a tendency to favor the Russians after the Germans attacked their country.

He said the investigators were busy looking into 87 graves in the immediate vicinity of Smolensk before they started investigating the Katyn Forest tombs.

He estimated 135,000 Russian civilians and soldiers were killed in the Smolensk region during and after the Battle of Smolensk.

Hull Hails Argentina's Break with Axis Powers

Secretary of State Hints Broadly Other Measures Are Needed.

JAN 27 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP) Secretary of State Hull today applauded Argentina's break of diplomatic relations with the Axis, but broadly hinted that other steps are needed to complete the reorientation of the South American holdout nation.

Hull added significantly that "it must be assumed from her action" that Argentina will now take other measures "for the security of the continent."

Argentina has until now maintained radio communications with the Axis nations and has imposed no restrictions on commercial transactions with them.

Hull declined to say whether Argentina's action might lead eventually to a reconsideration of this government's refusal to recognize the revolutionary regime in Bolivia.

The non-recognition statement on Monday, giving the reasons for the policy, said subversive activities endangering the hemisphere were behind the Bolivian revolution, and it was commonly accepted in diplomatic quarters here that Argen-

tina served as a base for these activities.

Used Argentina for Base

Hull declared that Argentina severed diplomatic ties with the Axis because she realized that "the Axis countries are using Argentina as a vast operating base for espionage and other activities highly dangerous to the security and internal peace of the hemisphere."

The Bolivian representative here called the non-recognition decision a "great injustice," but he had no comment on the Argentine move.

Although Hull termed the Argentine action "gratifying," several officials tempered their enthusiasm awaiting further concrete steps by Argentina.

The Rio de Janeiro resolutions, adopted by all the American republics two years ago, provided for strong restrictions on trade directly or indirectly benefiting the Axis, severance of radio communications with Germany and Japan, and vigorous measures to combat subversive activities and propaganda in this hemisphere.

Chairman Andrew May (D-Ky.) of the House Military Affairs committee said Argentina's step provided "almost total solidarity" in the Americas. He said it is "gratifying if they are determined to take aggressive steps."

Chilean Ambassador Rodolfo Michels said, "the news will be received with real satisfaction in the nations of the continent."

Cuban Ambassador Aurelio F. Concheso more cautiously commented that the action is the "first step toward reestablishment of continental solidarity, broken until the present by Argentina's attitude."

JAN 27 1944

RAMIREZ ENDS RELATIONS WITH JAPS AND NAZIS

JAN 27 1944

President Issues Decree and Places Blame on Spy Ring.

BROADCASTS TO HIS PEOPLE

Many Arrests Reported Under Way—Axis Envoys to Get Passports at Once.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Argentina severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan today to complete belatedly a solid stand by the Western Hemisphere against the Axis.

The last of twenty-one republics in the Americas to break off relations with Germany and Japan, Argentina announced the action after a long night of conferences among leaders of the Government of President Gen. Pedro Ramirez.

While these discussions were in progress, it also was revealed today, police were busy rounding up many persons—some reported to be members of Argentine society—in an extensive espionage ring which has been operating in the country.

In a broadcast to the nation President Ramirez said that Argentina broke relations because her sovereignty had been jeopardized by Axis espionage activities. The nation could not allow the German and Japanese diplomatic representatives to remain, he said, declaring "there are no excuses, no possible explanations, to justify the actions and plans of those who, within the republic or in relation with her, are working against our nation sovereignty."

Ramirez added that "we have no hatreds, or rancors. There are no impulses that aggravate the seriousness of our problems."

To Get Passports at Once.

Following Ramirez's signing of the decree ending relations, it was announced that the Germans and Japanese would be handed their passports immediately.

The action today, two years after most other Latin American countries had cut their connections with the Axis, followed an announcement last week of the arrest by the British of an Argentine consul when his boat stopped at Trinidad en route to Europe. The consul, Osmar Alberto Hellmuth, was on his way to Barcelona, Spain, when he was removed from the boat and charged with spying.

Acting on evidence supplied by British authorities, Argentina began rounding up numerous persons implicated in the ring.

United States Envoy Consulted.

The reversal in Argentina's long tradition of neutrality came out of conferences which lasted almost continously from 7 A. M. Monday until 4 A. M. today. Some of them were with United States Ambassador Norman Armour, British Ambassador Sir David Victor Kelly and German Charge d'Affaires Erich Otto Meynen.

Meynen, who has been in charge of the German embassy here since the recall of Ambassador Baron Edmund von Thermann two years ago, received today's Argentine notification to go home. Carlos Echague, chief of Argentine protocol, delivered the Government's notes to Meynen and Baron Shu Tomii, Japanese Ambassador.

It was the first break in diplomatic relations in modern Argentine history. Even during the first world war, when the German Minister, Count Karl von Luxburg, was proved to have suggested that Argentine ships be sunk "without a trace" the Argentine Government confined its action to expulsion of the Count, allowing the German embassy to continue functioning. Argentina also declined to sever relations two years ago after German submarines had torpedoed three Argentine ships.

Ramirez signed the decree at 8:10 A. M. (7:10 A. M., Eastern wartime).

Text of Decree.

The text of the decree follows:

"In view of proofs obtained by the Federal police as to the existence of a vast espionage network damaging the close and traditional ties of friendship of the republic, threatening the national sovereignty, harming the foreign policy of this Government, and plotting against the security of the Continent, and considering:

"That this criminal activity is directly imputable to the Governments of the Axis because such acts were similar to those perpetrated earlier by other agents who now are in the hands of justice;

"That the continuance of these illicit activities makes the residence in our republic of the German and Japanese diplomatic representatives incompatible with continental security, especially in view of the exceptional privileges given diplomatists;

"That the gravity and persistence of the proven facts and the evident participation of foreign diplomatic representatives in the activities of espionage oblige the definition of Argentina international policy in the light of new circumstances:

"The president of the Argentine nation decrees:

"Effective immediately diplomatic relations are broken with the governments of Germany and Japan. Passports are to be given the diplomatic representatives of both countries. The Ministry of Foreign Relations will take the necessary steps for the exchange of Argentine diplomatic and consular functionaries in those countries."

JAN 27 1944

Snaps Last Axis Tie With The Americas

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 26.—(AP) Argentina junked her zealously-guarded, traditional policy of neutrality today, breaking relations with Germany and Japan in a sudden diplomatic reversal that snapped the Axis' last formal ties with the American continents.

The reason for the action, an official communique said, was discovery of an extensive espionage network tracing directly to the German and Japanese diplomats operating under cover of their legal immunity.

President Gen. Pedro Pablo Ramirez, in a broadcast over a national radio hookup a short time after signing the decree, declared:

"In the face of the seriousness of the facts that (the espionage) is injuring Argentine feeling, it is inadmissable to allow the presence among us of diplomatic representatives of Germany and Japan.

"There are no excuses or possible explanations to justify the actions and plans of those who, within the republic or in relation with her, are working against national sovereignty."

Sensations Expected

The full story of the spy ring, when revealed, is expected to be sensational, possibly shaking the very foundations of Argentine high society. Many persons of high standing were understood to be implicated and numerous arrests were being made as police set out to round up everyone involved.

Only a situation of gravest import could have caused Argentina to take such a step as breaking off diplomatic relations — which she never had done in her modern history.

For two years Argentina had resisted every effort to bring her into the fold with the 20 other American republics, all of whom had broken their ties with the Axis. She had what seemed like a better reason in 1942 when Nazi submarines sank three Argentine ships.

No mention whatever was made of the torpedoings today, either in the official communique or in President Ramirez' decree.

Because of this some observers considered the announced motive of the break as a strange pretext. Argentina had been informed at least three times previously that Axis spies were operating in and from this country.

Montevideo Skeptical

(Skepticism was expressed in Montevideo as to whether the move meant an actual change in the foreign policy of the Ramirez regime, and the rupture was interpreted by some as a last-minute effort to forestall economic reprisals against Argentina.

(Montevideo said it was reported there that U. S. Secretary of State Hull had prepared a stern statement announcing such plans, but had withheld it when advised in advance of Argentina's intention to break its connections with the Axis.)

The action by Argentina followed official conferences lasting from 7 a. m. Monday until 4 p. m. today. Both U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour and British Ambassador Sir David Victor Kelly were hastily summoned to the Foreign Office Monday, and later Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert received the German charge d'Affaires, Erich Otto Meynen.

There was no doubt they discussed, and probably were informed of the outcome, Argentina's investigation of the mass of evidence of spying presented by the British some time ago after an Argentine consul, Osmar Hellmuth, had been removed from a boat at Trinidad while en route to take a post at Barcelona, Spain.

The decree was signed at 8:10 a. m. today, after the all-night conferences, and notification was given the German embassies immediately.

Meynen, who has headed the German embassy since Germany recalled her ambassador during strained feelings over the sinking of the Argentine ships, and Japanese Ambassador Baron Shu Tomii were handed their passports, and the foreign office was directed to undertake the exchange of diplomatic representatives.

The Paraguayan government announced in Asuncion that a revolution attempt had been frustrated at dawn today, but the incident appeared to be entirely domestic and unconnected with the Axis-directed movement which pro-democratic Latin American countries charge established the new regime in Bolivia recently. The Paraguayan government said the insurgents were members of the disbanded Liberal party.

30.24 12125

Text of Argentine Decree

JAN 27 1944

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 26 (AP).—Text of the decree issued by Argentine government today breaking relations with the Axis:

In view of proofs obtained by the federal police as to the existence of a vast espionage network damaging the close and traditional ties of friendship of the republic, threatening the national sovereignty, harming the foreign policy of this government, and plotting against the security of the continent, and considering:

That this criminal activity is directly imputable to the governments of the Axis because such acts were similar to those perpetrated earlier by other agents who now are in the hands of justice;

That the continuance of these illicit activities makes the residence in our republic of the German and Japanese diplomatic representatives incompatible with continental security, especially in view of the exceptional privileges given diplomatists;

That the gravity and persistence of the proven facts and the evident participation of foreign diplomatic representatives in the activities of espionage oblige the definition of Argentina international policy in the light of new circumstances:

The President of the Argentine nation decrees:

Effective immediately diplomatic relations are broken with the governments of Germany and Japan. Passports are to be given the diplomatic representatives of both countries. The Ministry of Foreign Relations will take the necessary steps for the exchange of Argentine diplomatic and consular functionaries in those countries.

Government's Announcement

The text of the Argentine government announcement on its decision to break with the Axis:

The Minister of Foreign Relations and Religion, Brigadier General Alberto Gilbert, declared in the late hours of the night that the Argentine government has decided to proceed immediately with the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan.

This attitude is based on the fact that investigations ordered by the national government, referred to in a communique of the Foreign Ministry of Jan. 21, has permitted it to prove conclusively the existence in the country of a vast network of espionage. Statements made by detained persons demonstrate that the activity of espionage, which was the reason for criminal proceedings against a number of persons and for the retirement of the then German naval attache, Captain Dietrich Niebuhr, has continued to develop in prejudice to the interests of the country and in open violation of the policies of the government and of duties imposed on the republic and its inhabitants by the decree of neutrality of Sept. 4, 1939, and the decrees of Dec. 9 and 18, 1941.

This attitude by a group of foreigners who, forgetting their elemental obligations to the country under whose protection they were, not only involves the individuals directly responsible for this criminal activity, but also involves the personal re-

sponsibility of the diplomatic agents who gave aid and who sheltered them with the privileges and immunities conceived for the development of good and pacific relations of cordiality but never for the protection and concealment of acts of aggression against the very country which accepts them.

The government finds itself facing repeated acts that previously had been the object of condemnation by the government and by public opinion.

German Aid Charged

Repetition of these activities by other persons, the organization into a band by such persons and their resources, the aid they found in the agents of the German government, removes all possibility that this matter could be considered spontaneous acts of the spies themselves.

All of that plan evidently responds to a plan conceived by the governments of the Axis to make the territory of the republic the center of their activities, with complete indifference to their duties to respect the Argentine Republic and with indifference to the dangers that such activity could cause to our neutral nation.

That plan, then, consists of an unfriendly act executed in Argentina by hidden agents of the Axis countries, which obliges this nation to adopt elemental measures to secure its own defense.

That systematic espionage activity within the territory of this nation has convinced the Argentine government that it is not possible to continue maintaining diplomatic relations with the government of Germany.

This decision made, the maintenance of diplomatic relations with Japan resulted equally incompatible.

Faced with the disregard of their rights by representatives of the governments of the Axis, who have attempted to execute acts of aggression against other American countries from Argentine territory, the government of the nation, in defense of its own dignity and of its sovereignty, resolved to take such measures of security the present situation warrant beginning with the delivery their passports to the representatives of Germany and Japan, and recalling the Argentine diplomatic agents accredited to those countries.

We also thus give expression to the concept of American solidarity which has been the fundamental basis of Argetine foreign policy from the first days of the revolution for emancipation.

Argentina has never been remiss in affirming that sentiment of fraternal union with its neighbors. It has been and continues to be disposed to demonstrate once again that it feels—as its own—the dangers and worries of the other American countries.

Brazil Foreign Office Hails Argentine Move

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Brazilian Foreign Office today issued this statement on Argentina's break with the Axis:

"This event — expected for 48 hours—could not fail to cause the Foreign Office the greatest satisfaction, for it contributes to the reinforcement of traditional bonds of friendship between two sister nations, which now will collaborate intimately in defense of America and civilization."

Rawson's View.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Gen. Arturo Rawson, who led the June revolution in Argentina, but later gave up the presidency to Gen. Pedro Ramirez, asserted today that the Argentine rupture with the Axis "fulfilled the fundamental objective of the revolution." Rawson is now Argentine Ambassador to Brazil.

PARAGUAY REVOLT QUICKLY BROKEN; COUNTRY IS CALM

JAN 27 1944

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Jan. 26.—(AP) A revolt of a group of reserve army officers, reported directed by a retired colonel now living in Buenos Aires, was smashed before dawn today by loyal forces of President Higinio Morinigo and tonight the nation of 1,040,420 persons was apparently quiet.

A communique said an undisclosed number of revolutionists headed by Denis Roa, a reserve officer, attacked police headquarters and the telephone building about 3 a. m. The police were momentarily surprised but opened fire on the group and wounded a number of persons. The attackers were dispersed.

The revolutionary movement was said to have been led by Col. Arturo Bray, a retired army officer who has been living in exile in Buenos Aires. Bray left the Argentine capital a few days ago, an Asuncion source said.

The communique said police immediately started an investigation and that those responsible for the abortive revolt would be dealt with decisively.

During the day Morinigo, who was elected to office last February for a term expiring in 1948, received pledges of support from all regular army unit commanders.

Paraguay, which is bounded by Brazil, Bolivia and Argentina, yesterday joined other American nations which have refused to recognize the revolutionary government set up Dec. 20 in Bolivia. The little country, which has a peace-time army of 3,000 men and 250 officers, severed relations with the Axis in January, 1942.

PARAGUAY REVOLT REPORTED CRUSHED

JAN 27 1944

Asuncion, Paraguay, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—The Government announced that it frustrated an attempted revolution at dawn today.

A communique from the Ministry of Interior said that units of the disbanded Liberal party and allied organizations tried to take possession of Police Headquarters and barracks.

The Paraguayan Government is headed by President Higinio Morinigo.

APPIAN WAY CUT 15 MILES INLAND BY ALLIED FORCE

KENNEDY

JAN 27 1944

Americans Brave Minefields, Rifle Fire in Continuing Advance.

REINFORCEMENTS LAND

Germans in Coldblooded Attack on Hospital Ships Sink One.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 26.—(AP) American troops have recrossed the Rapido river in the face of hellish small arms fire from the Germans and have pushed to within half a mile of Cassino in an enveloping movement through the surrounding ridges, field dispatches disclosed tonight.

Northeast of Cassino, French troops fighting with the Fifth army were reported to have recaptured Monte Croce after a "bitter see-saw struggle with the enemy."

Struggling slowly ahead over thickly-sowed minefields, the Americans were meeting concentrated opposition. A communique said, however, that the troops had established a firm bridgehead on the west bank of the Rapido river.

The second Yank crossing of the Rapido came as Nazi commanders—fully aware at last of the threat of Allied landings made south of Rome five days ago—pulled away part of the great strength they had assembled opposite the main Fifth army front and sent crack units rushing northward to oppose the new thrust.

Cassino itself appeared to have been largely abandoned by the Germans, but they held dominating positions on heights overlooking the stronghold from which they could rake its streets with deadly fire. An American patrol that entered the town was forced to retire. Despite the withdrawal of special battle units, the Nazis continued to defend Cassino fiercely.

The famous Benedictine monastery high above Cassino—where the order was founded some 1,300 years ago—remained intact, its monks looking calmly down on the seething conflict below.

Official secrecy still shrouded the exact movements of American and British invasion forces south of Rome, the Allied command being determined to keep the enemy guessing as long as possible. But it seemed certain that advance units had cut the Appian way, some 15 miles from the coast, and it was more than likely that the via Casilina between Rome and Cassino was under Allied artillery fire.

(The Cairo radio reported that Allied troops were within 19 miles of Rome, but did not say in what direction, so added little to the available fund of information. The town of Velletri, which the German radio indicated Tuesday had been occupied by American troops, is approximately 20 airline miles from Rome on the Appian way. There was no Allied confirmation of Velletri's capture.)

Reinforcements Land

Although Nazi resistance to the landing forces was reported increasing steadily, an Allied officer described it as still "comparatively light," and it was evident that no major battle had yet been joined. Allied reinforcements, tanks and artillery continued to stream ashore and fan out over the rolling countryside. Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth army commander, again visited the beachhead front and expressed satisfaction with progress made.

The natural objective of the new Allied operation would be the occupation of strategic positions in the mountains which began to rise some 15 miles inland and the establishment of a firm line across the coastal shelf below Rome, with the hills on one side and the sea on the other.

(This appeared to bear out earlier indications that the landing forces were not aiming primarily at Rome itself, but intended to cut the communications of perhaps 100,000 Nazi troops on the Cassino front. Swiss dispatches from the Italian frontier said German authorities had proclaimed a state of siege in the Eternal City because of a wave of anti-Nazi activity.)

Cloudy, drizzling skies again plagued both Fifth army fronts, but did not prevent the Allied air force from slashing powerfully at enemy supply routes and troops. The Allies flew 1,100 sorties over the beachhead alone, yesterday, compared with 60 by the Nazis. Eleven enemy planes were shot down against a loss of three Allied craft.

An American naval officer said that enemy bombers striking at the Allied landing fleet caused "some trouble," but declared they had not interfered appreciably with the pouring ashore of reinforcements and materiel.

Sink Hospital Ship

An official announcement said that Nazi bombers attacked three brilliantly-lighted and plainly-marked hospital ships well outside the invasion zone and sank one of them. Relman Morin, Associated Press correspondent, described it as a "cold-blooded attack" at least 10 miles from the invasion zone. Although the doomed hospital ship sank within six minutes, Morin said loss of life was believed to have been comparatively light because of swift rescue work.

"It wasn't an accident, because they dive-bombed us not once but several times," Moran quoted a survivor. "It was a clear night and the ships were easily identifiable with their own lights and the glow from the (German) flares."

It was disclosed that Allied warships, including French units, had supported the landing operations by shelling enemy objectives ashore, heavily bombarding the road between Terracina and Formia by daylight Monday.

British troops along the Garigliano river at the coastal end of the main Fifth army front were reported to have thrown back every enemy counter-attack launched against them in recent days and to have pushed ahead two miles southwest of Castelforte and captured Mt. Ceracoli.

JAN 27 1944

Yanks Recross Rapido, Drive On Cassino; Rome Road Cut

12127

30.24

Bern, Jan. 26 (AP)—Dispatches from the Italian frontier today said that German authorities had proclaimed a state of siege in Rome. These reports said that Allied sympathizers had attacked German barracks and supply depots and that bombs had been thrown at military bureaus and at soldiers in the streets.

GALLAGHER

JAN 27 1944

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 26 (AP)—United States troops have stormed across the Rapido river in renewed battle for Cassino —already entered by patrols, field dispatches said—and Fifth Army invasion forces below Rome have speared deeper against "increasing resistance," it was announced today.

The Nazis apparently were pulling units back from the Cassino front to meet the threat to their rear.

Rapido Recrossed

It now seems certain the invasion thrust has at least cut the Appian Way and seriously threatens the remaining Cassino-Rome highway, perhaps having it under artillery fire.

American combat units are advancing through mine fields north of Cassino after a second crossing of the Rapido river, but a headquarters officer declared there was no information that Cassino yet had been taken.

French troops north of the bastion town were forced from Mount Croce by bitter Nazi counterattacks, with close fighting continuing.

While the Germans threw increasing opposition against the invasion troops who landed in the Nettuno-Anzio areas, an Allied officer said this resistance still was "comparatively light."

Rail Line Pounded

(Cairo radio said the Allies were 19 miles from Rome.)

Allied planes in powerful numbers concentrated on slashing at enemy supply routes and troops between the Fifth Army front and the new beachhead, and the main line between Florence and Rome, which the Germans must use to get reinforcements to the Rome area.

Road Bombarded

The Allies flew 1,100 sorties over the beachhead yesterday, compared with 60 by the Nazis. An American naval officer said the enemy attacks were causing "some trouble" however.

He disclosed that Allied warships, including French, had heavily bombarded the road between Terracina and Formia by daylight Monday and made diversionary bombardments along the coast. Sunday night Allied motor torpedo boats attacked a German lighter convoy northwest of Rome, setting an escorting E-boat afire.

Yanks Reinforced

The heavy German counter-attacks that drove the Americans back from their first Rapido river bridgehead last week-end apparently had slackened. Reinforced United States infantry then surged over the stream at an undisclosed point.

British troops on the western coastal end of the Fifth Army line attacked and occupied Mount Ceracole, two miles west of Castelforte.

It was considered likely that the Allied advance below Rome had been so rapid the Germans do not know exactly how large the bridgehead has become, and headquarters is withholding that news until the Germans determine it by actual patrol clashes.

Prisoners Captured

Patrol forays marked the Eighth Army front on the Adriatic. Indian troops killed 20 Germans in one patrol and took prisoners.

Ranging wide, Allied planes downed 11 Nazi planes yesterday, losing three. Three enemy planes were downed over the invasion beachhead.

Flying Fortresses bombed a railway bridge at Pedaso and one over the Vomano river, both on the Adriatic coast. Other planes bombed Civita Castelana and strafed railway cars near Stimigliano north of Rome, hit the road junction at Velletri and shot up a locomotive and eight railway cars at Ceccano.

RAF Bostons on Monday night harassed German troop movements between Coprano and Rome. American and British planes struck at Dubrovnik harbor in Yugoslavia, a radio station near Durazzo, Albania, and a ship off Leghorn.

"Close To Rome"

(Earlier the Rome correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* said that British and American troops were fighting so close to Rome that the action could be followed with glasses from Castel Romano, 12 miles south of the capital and about 17 miles northwest of occupied Anzio on the coast.)

An early dispatch from Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent with the invasion forces, said that Allied troops were "in perfectly clear view" of Velletri, Gensano and Albany, the last of which is 15 miles southeast of Rome. Gensano is five miles west of Velletri.

Farmhouses Fortified

In another dispatch written yesterday, Whitehead said that American troops, supported by tanks, are having to blast German machine-gunners from every farmhouse in their drive across the Mussolini Canal.

"Hastily throwing up a defense against the swift Fifth Army drive inland from their Nettuno beachhead," Whitehead wrote, "the Germans have evacuated Italians from their homes and turned each building into a fortress which the Yanks are attacking with tanks and machine guns."

Whitehead noted that for the first time in the Italian campaign the Americans are fighting over country suitable for tanks and that armor is being used effectively to support infantry advances.

NAZIS DIVEBOMB HOSPITAL SHIPS

JAN 27 1944

Sink One, Miss Two Others; Five Yank Nurses Among The Saved.

MORIN

NETTUNO, Italy, Jan. 24.—(Delayed)—(AP) In a cold-blooded attack far outside the invasion zone German bombers sank a hospital ship today and made a direct hit and near misses on two others.

Swift rescue work was believed to have held losses of lives comparatively light.

The attack was delivered shortly after dark. Survivors said the three hospital ships were at least ten miles from the zone where Allied warships and landing craft were located. All three ships were painted white and large red crosses on their sides and all were lighted fully.

Five Nurses Uninjured

Five American nurses attached to surgery teams were aboard and all were saved and uninjured. They are Lieutenants Ruth Hindman of Philadelphia and Elizabeth Berrett of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who escaped the ship that sank; Blanche Elseck, 5831 Gunnison st., Chicago; Marguerite Mella, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; and Esther Hinshaw, 2055 Academy st., Salem, Mass.

"The Germans lighted the skies for miles around with flares," one of the nurses said. "We heard anti-aircraft fire from other ships but we never dreamed the bombers would attack us. We had steamed well out to sea by that time and no warships or any other ships were near us."

The three hospital ships were clustered within a few thousand yards of each other.

"It wasn't an accident because they dive-bombed us not once but several times," a survivor said. "It was clear night and the ships were easily identifiable with their own lights and the glow from the flares."

Sink Within Six Minutes

The doomed hospital ship sank within six minutes. Lts. Hindman and Berrett were among the last to leave the vessel. Both were shaken but unhurt. Neither commented, but survivors said the nurses helped rescue squads get the wounded into lifeboats and themselves waited until the last possible moment before leaving.

"There were only a few wounded aboard our ship," Lt. Elseck said. "We had just finished one surgery and were preparing for another when a bomb hit. We all were dazed and almost everything in the operating room was smashed or knocked over. We did the best we could, operating quickly and then we began receiving survivors. I heard that most of the wounded were saved."

Two bombs whistled past the ship carrying Lts. Mella and Hinshaw. One cut through the radio antenna and the other showered the decks with water.

Nazis 'Fling' Bombs At Landing Force

JAN 27 1944

By Relman Morin

(Associated Press Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press)

Aboard an American Warship off the Beachhead South of Rome, Jan. 25 (AP—Delayed)—At first light in the early morning the German bombers came.

They came in fast, three of them skimming a hilltop beyond the beach. They had approached under cover of the hill, hidden until the last moment. Then suddenly they were streaking toward the landing craft, which were unloading guns and vehicles and ammunition.

Each of the landing craft carried a barrage balloon strung on a steel cable.

The Nazis' Maneuver

To have flown directly over the fleet through those wires would have been like trying to fly through a pin cushion, and the bombers didn't try it. They dived toward the landing point and then banked steeply so that their wings were at right angles to the ground.

At the same instant they released their bombs, "throwing" them outward toward the ships.

Six columns of water shot upward and hung for an instant. As they collapsed the thunder of the six explosions shook the destroyers' decks. From everywhere on the water machine guns were crackling. One warship closer in was firing its heavy guns. Fluffy little clouds of black suddenly blossomed all around the planes.

Out of nowhere two Spitfires appeared, got on the tail of the third German plane and flew right through our own ack-ack chasing him. One was above him and one below, and you could almost see the battle lust in the planes themselves as they closed in. They got him.

Before the day was ended German bombers seven times came over the hilltop and out of the sun and cut of the sky. Nobody would have been surprised if they had suddenly emerged from the sea.

All the time the destroyer kept circling the point assigned to her as a fire support station.

Tight Fighter Cover

We had a tight figher cover there at Nettuno. Every few minutes formations of Lightnings, Warhawks and Spits were over the zone. But there is no fighter cover tight enough to intercept sneak raiders that dive from clouds or from beyond a mountain at 250 miles an hour.

And so the destroyer kept circling and the men stared into the sky hour after hour. Their eyes, already bloodshot from nearly 30 hours without sleep, became puffy and inflamed. Sandwiches were brought to them beside the guns. They drank coffee and swallowed caffein pills.

Another Enemy Downed

A German bomber finally rewarded them by coming within range. Two ack-ack guns chattered frantically. The tracers looked like a silver wire reaching up for the German. The silver wire finally touched his right wing. For a time he kept right on. Then a piece of the wing broke off. An instant later the bomber hit the sea.

Nobody spoke for a moment and then a signalman exhaled and said, "Gee, I thought for a minute that was going down in the books as just a 'probable'."

enemy armored half-tracks that came tearing down the road shooting point blank into buildings with 20 millimeter anti-aircraft guns.

To the southwest the infantry edged forward cautiously during the night securing two road intersections and a lateral highway. The Germans have been massing artillery in the high ground. American counter fire scored hits on an ammunition dump with a heavy explosion being observed early last night.

British Beat Back German Infantry and Tank Attack

JAN 27 1944

By HOMER BIGART

New York Herald Tribune correspondent representing the combined American press.

(Distributed by The Associated Press)

AT THE FIFTH ARMY BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, Jan. 26—The Germans made their first determined counter-attack on the 5th Army beachhead this morning, sending several tanks and a large body of infantry troops against British forces in an attack centered on a cross-road hamlet.

The British took the village late yesterday afternoon after sharp street fighting in which 100 prisoners were taken and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

The British were well-entrenched when the Germans began their counter-attack at 8:41 a.m. Enemy tanks crawled down the highway while German infantry troops tried to outflank the British by creeping down an abandoned railway and entering the town from the west.

The attack was futile and costly for the Germans.

British anti-tank guns destroyed three tanks and possibly a fourth. Approaches to a large school on the north side of the village were strewn with German dead. At 10:30 a.m. the Germans withdrew, having failed to regain the crossroads.

In the American sector, patrols advanced and there was a sharp clash when a patrol led by Capt. Andrew Row of Marion City, Mich., was cut off momentarily by seven

A.M.G. May Be Superseded

Armistice Control Commission Expected to Rule in Italy

NAPLES, Jan. 26 (AP).—Absorption of the Allied Military Government in Italy by the Armistice Control Commission under Lieutenant General Frank Noel Mason MacFarlane was reported today to be imminent.

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Pending official announcement, it was not clear whether this would mean the passing entirely of the A. M. G. which was administered occupied Italian territory since the landings in Sicily.

The Armistice Control Commission was prepared, however, to take over A. M. G. functions at least in the Naples region and southern Italy below the Salerno-Potenza-Bari line.

The status of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's government under the projected set-up remained to be determined. It has been governing in southeastern Italy below the Brindisi-Taranto line and a project has been pending to extend its authority to all territory south of Salerno, Potenza and Bari.

Men Do Queer Things Aboard Sinking Ship

(The following was written by Lieut. (j.g.) William J. Donoghue, USMS, Washington, D. C., overseas correspondent of the War Shipping Administration, and distributed by the Associated Press.)

Naples, Jan. 18 (Delayed)—Have you ever wondered what you'd do if you were at sea in a war zone when a terrific explosion smashed your vessel and orders came to "abandon ship"?

Men do strange things at a time like this. Here is a first-hand account of what some of the crew of an American merchant ship did when the vessel struck an underwater explosive recently in the Mediterranean:

What They Did

1. A deck officer frantically searched for the ship's cat in all her known hideaways, completely ignoring his personal belongings. It seems the cat was about to produce kittens, and there had been considerable finance speculation among the crew as to when the litter would arrive and how many new ship's cats would be aboard. The cat could not be found and the officer just made the last lifeboat.

2. The third officer made his way across the slanting deck to his cabin, where he calmly laid aside a 17-jewel watch and a signet ring and picked up six handkerchiefs and a novelty bracelet, presents purchased for his wife. He took nothing else with him, and the watch and ring went down with the ship.

Saved Dungarees

3. The chief engineer selected the best of three suits of freshly washed dungarees and donned it. He ignored his uniform, his pistol and other belongings.

4. A seaman went to his bunk and sat down to change his shoes. Later in the lifeboat he discovered he was wearing two right shoes.

5. The purser pulled open a drawer below his bunk, removed a carton of cigarettes, took out two packages and shoved them into his pants pocket. He couldn't explain why he didn't take the full carton or why he left behind his other personal effects, which included two watches for which he paid $300 in the United States.

Grabbed Ship's Log

6. The chief officer grabbed the ship's log and his sextant—nothing more.

7. A seaman scrambled across the listing deck to the crew's quarters to recover a bible his mother gave him.

Almost everyone lost his personal possessions. The abandonment was carried out qlietly and efficiently. There was no loss of cargo, as the ship was in ballast.

But all pin-up girls went to Davy Jones' locker.

15th Air Force Group Receives Thunderbolts

A United States Army Air Force Fighter Base in Italy, Jan. 26 (AP)—German fighter pilots, who a few months ago were inclined to be playful with American fighters in this theater, will not play any more since the 15th Air Force equipped one of its veteran fighter groups with new Thunderbolts.

"We can do everything the Germans can do and, more than that, we can do it better," said Lieut. Ray B. Hogg, of Atlanta.

Presence of the Thunderbolts has just been revealed officially, although they have been escorting the big bombers for some time and played an important part in the softening-up aerial campaign just before the landing south of Rome.

Announces Sinking.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—An Allied communique officially announced today that German bombers sank a hospital ship and attacked two others.

The communique said that the ships were well outside the invasion zone. They were lighted and carried official markings, as laid down by the Geneva international code.

It is believed that comparatively few lives were lost.

The attack began shortly after dusk, and the enemy dropped flares lighting the scene for miles.

The bombers carried out several dive-bombing attacks on the ships.

Germany and Japan Swap Vital Materials for War

Blockade Runners and U-Boats Exchange 300,000 Tons

ALGIERS, Jan. 26 (AP).—Germany and Japan are carrying on a lively traffic in vital war materials despite strenuous Allied efforts to stamp it out, according to refugees from Nazi-occupied France.

Speedy blockade runners and cargo submarines, dodging Allied sea and air patrols all the way from French ports to Singapore and Yokohama, successfully transported more than 300,000 tons of critically needed supplies in each direction during the twelve months after Pearl Harbor, the refugees asserted. Cargo planes augmented the traffic, it was said.

Germany obtains rubber, tin, oil, hemp and drugs in return for complete steel rolling mills, machine tools, mercury, ethyl compound and lenses sent to Japanese territory.

40,000 INVADERS KILLED IN DRIVE, RUSSIANS REPORT

Krasnogvardeisk Falls to Onrushing Reds After Bitter Struggle.

CUT ESCAPE PATHS

Additional Rail Lines Retaken—Counter Blows Beaten Back.

By JAMES M. LONG

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 27—(AP) Russian troops have captured the massively-fortified railway hub of Krasnogvardeisk, 30 miles below Leningrad, and have advanced five miles farther south, Moscow announced today in an unabated offensive which in the first 12 days brought death to more than 40,000 Germans and routed ten Nazi infantry divisions on the Leningrad front alone.

The offensive, now in its fourteenth day, was rolling unchecked through the railway lifelines which comprise the chief communications routes of Northern Russia. Latest advances announced by the Russians showed gains along the railway to Vitebsk and new blows loosening the last German hold on the Moscow-Leningrad trunk line — a 50 mile stretch between Tosno and Volkhovo.

The line to Vitebsk — one of the two German escape routes to the south — was under fire from the Novgorod area, about 70 miles south of the Leningrad Russians moving down from the North.

Victory Salute Fired

Capture of Krasnogvardeisk, controlling the rail lines to Estonia and Latvia, was announced yesterday in a special order of the day from Premier Marshal Josef Stalin, who ordered a victory salute of 12 salvoes from 124 guns.

The Moscow midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor from a broadcast, gave additional details of the capture. The Russians attacked by night and reached to the streets of the city after breaking through concrete fortifications. A flanking maneuver finished the fight.

"Enemy troops who were defending the city were routed," the communique said. "Only separate groups of German officers and men were able to escape, throwing away their arms. x x x In the fighting at the approaches to the city and in its streets several thousand German officers and men were killed."

The advance continued west, southwest and south, the Russians capturing among many other populated places Pizhma, five miles beyond. Forty German trucks with arms and ammunition were seized in one community. In another a considerable number of prisoners were taken.

The Russian announcement of German casualties made in the communique added 20,000 killed to previously announced totals for the Leningrad offensive and brought to 55,000 the number of Germans which the Russians had counted killed on the Leningrad and Lake Ilmen fronts combined. Two thousand prisoners were added to the number taken on the Leningrad front, making a total of 3,000 captured here and 6,000 taken on both northern fronts.

Many of the German guns which daily shelled Leningrad are now in the hands of the Russians and the Nazi troops which camped around the city in a half-circle, all but throttling it from supplies, were now retreating before the irresistable Soviet attack that pounded through the best fortifications the Germans could erect.

On the Leningrad front gains in the past 24 hours were extensive in all directions. Not only were the troops of Gen. Leonid A. Govorov moving south of Krasnogvardeisk but they were moving to the west toward Estonia, capturing the town of Kaskovo, 24 miles west of Krasnogvardeisk.

East and southeast of Krasnogvardeisk the town of Tosno, on the Moscow-Leningrad line, was all but surrounded with Russian spearheads six miles away. The Russians had all but eleven miles of the east-west railroad connecting Krasnogvardeisk and Tosno as they captured Novo Licino. Another Soviet force moved south of this connecting road along the main line to Vitebsk, taking Susanino, seven miles to the south.

In this fighting, the communique said, Russian gunners destroyed 12 German tanks, 22 guns, about 100 trucks and blew up two ammunition dumps. A German motorized column was routed and a number of German unit headquarters captured. About 400 Germans were killed and 13 Nazi planes destroyed in this area.

The last German grip on the Leningrad-Moscow mainline was rapidly distintegrating in the 50-mile stretch from Tosno south to Volkhovo. Russians forces smashed across the railroad on a seven-mile front seven miles south of Tosno capturing the stations of Ushaki, Georgievskaya and Ryabovo. Ryabovo is 36 miles north of Volkhovo.

A battalion of Germans—600 to 800 men—was wiped up here as tommy-gunners mounted on skis speared behind enemy lines, routing headquarters of one German unit. Guns and material were captured.

South of the Leningrad area Gen. Kyrill A. Meretskov's Volkhov armies cleared the western shore of Lake Ilmen by taking the towns of Golino and Ospino and to the northwest widened their salient pointing toward the Leningrad-Vitebsk line, nine miles away.

Fifteen hundred Germans were killed in this fighting and many prisoners and much war material was captured. In one sortie by a Russian tank force a German divisional headquarters was routed.

Far to the south, the Russians were, standing firm against German counter-attacks to protect the approaches to Rumania. East of Vinnitsa and north of Khristinovka Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's armies beat back German attack waves that moved in all day. More than 100 German tanks and guns were destroyed and 35 armored carriers and 11 armored cars wrecked in this fighting, the communique said.

The Russians gave this summary of German losses in the first 12 days of the Leningrad offensive:

Capture: 619 big guns including 116 from 150 m.m. to 406 m.m.; 454 mortars; 20 self-propelled guns; 1,360 machine-guns; 7,286 rifles and tommy guns; 60 tanks; 24 armored cars! 173,000 shells; 85,000 mines; 9,000,000 cartridges; 350 trucks; 413 carts of supplies; 300 horses; 65 stores of artillery, engineering, clothing and food supplies.

Destroyed: 158 tanks; 200 big guns; 497 machine-guns; 245 mortars; 901 trucks; 30 stores of ammunition, arms and foodstuffs; five railway trains; five locomotives; 300 railway cars; 200 carts of supplies.

War materials captured at Krasnogvardeisk still were not completely tabulated, the communique said.

Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's army driving down the Leningrad-Narva trunk railway was approaching the Luga river halfway to the Estonian border, but even German broadcasts put out little hope that the frozen stream could serve as a check to the Red army.

Govorov's men already were closing in on Volsovo, 40 miles from Narva in old Estonia, with spearheads that by-passed Krasnogvardeisk even before its fall.

Farther south, the Soviets reported steady gains around Lake Ilmen from recaptured Novgorod, heightening their menace to the Nazi hedgehog towns of Shimsk, at the rail junctions on the west side of the lake, and Staraya Russa, south of the lake.

Driving towards the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway through the wet snows south and southwest of Novgorod, Gen. K. A. Meretskov's Russians reported they had dealt a staggering defeat to two German divisions, one of cavalry and one of infantry.

The German radio claimed Soviet losses in the present offensive in the north were at least 100,000 men and contended the Nazi lines had been greatly shortened and strengthened by the action.

Railway Center Captured By Russians

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—The capture of Krasnogvardeisk was announced today by Marshal Stalin in an order of the day.

Krasnogvardeisk, large railway junction 30 miles southwest of Leningrad and one of the last strongholds still left to the Germans in that area, was taken by storm by the troops of Gen. Leonid A. Govorov.

The special order said the town had been transformed by the Nazis into a fortress with a developed system of permanent fortifications.

Taken In Night Assault

The town, once known as Gatchina and renamed by the Russians Krasnogvardeisk—Red Guardian—was won in a night assault originating from the direction of Pushkin 14 miles to the northeast.

The strong Nazi garrison resisted street by street in fierce fighting. The town already had been cut off from the west by rail, leaving their only hope of escape in a flight to the south, where other Soviet spearheads already were stabbing close to main roads and spur rail lines.

It was estimated that 250,000 German troops had been cut off from direct communication with the rest of their forces by the great Russian northern offensive.

Rail Lines Reached

Moscow, Jan. 26 (AP)—The great Russian northern offensive has reached the two main railroads running west and south of Leningrad, cutting off approximately 250,000 Nazi troops from direct communication with the rest of the German army.

A Soviet war communique announced last night that Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army had fought its way into the strategic rail hub of Krasnogvardeisk, 30 miles southwest of Russia's second city, to sever the important trunk line running west to

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the Estonian city of Reval. Krasnogvardeisk is also the northern terminus of a railway running southwest to Luga and Pskov. Front dispatches reported that the town was expected to fall momentarily.

Tosno's Fall Expected

Vladimirskaya, nine miles east of Krasnogvardeisk on a branch line to Tonso, junction point on the Leningrad-Moscow main railway line, was captured in this drive, while other units of Govorov's forces moved across the Leningrad-Moscow line between Tosno and Chudovo. (A British radio broadcast, recorded by CBS, said today that Tosno's capture was expected soon.)

The Germans were reported battling violently to hold their grip on these main rail arteries. They have now been forced to fall back on two secondary lines running south to a junction with other railroads serving Luga and Pskov.

Routes Of Escape Threatened

These escape lines, however, were simultaneously threatened by the westward advance of Gen. K. A. Meretskov's Volkhov army from Novgorod.

More than 1,800 Germans were reported killed in yesterday's fighting south of Leningrad.

Capture by Meretskov of Ostrov, nine miles east of the Leningrad-Vitabsk railway, placed that escape valve within range of Soviet big guns, thus throwing the main weight of Nazi withdrawal on the last line available—the Leningrad-Pskov-Warsaw railway.

Nazis Rush Reinforcements

The Germans were reportedly rushing reinforcements to meet the accelerated Soviet drive west of Novgorod.

In the Ukraine, strong German tank and infantry forces continued their counter-attacks against Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian army east of Vinnitsa and north of Khristinovka, where Vatutin is attempting to break through to the Odessa-Warsaw railway and the Rumanian frontier. All enemy assaults have been repulsed, the war communique reported.

NORTH FRANCE RAIDED AGAIN

JAN 27 1944

Daylight Bombers Blast Area For Fourth Straight Day

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—Medium, light and fighter-bombers struck military installations in northern France for the fourth straight day today.

The daylight operations, beginning soon after dawn, followed attacks by RAF night raiders on undisclosed objectives in northern France, and a double-barreled assault yesterday on the "rocket gun coast." The night attacks also included Mosquito forays into western Germany, all without loss.

Fighters escorted the daylight bombers, and all planes returned.

American army headquarters meanwhile disclosed that United States parachute and glider troops had been undergoing rigorous battle training in the United Kingdom and now were engaging in final tests of their ability to operate behind enemy lines.

Artillery Moved

Artillery, engineering, anti-aircraft, signal, transport and infantry equipment has been moved in gliders which have been landing in increasing numbers recently in a large training area reserved for American airdrome troops in this theater.

The Germans' expanding use of rocket projectiles was demonstrated as British Coastal Command Beaufighters attacked enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast today.

"The ships fired a rocket-like projectile which opened out in the air and had a canister attached by cable to a parachute," said one airman.

One Is Set Afire

The Air Ministry said the attack left one medium-sized merchant vessel and one escort ship afire, and that a second escort ship was rocked by an explosion. One Beaufighter failed to return.

Thirty-one thousand tons of bombs—believed to be an all-time record for the period—have been dropped on Europe thus far this month from the northern and Mediterranean theaters, an RAF commentator asserted tonight.

Twenty-thousand tons came from the Allied air forces in Britain, while planes in the Mediterranean theater dropped 9,000 on Italy and more than 2,000 elsewhere in Europe, mostly the Balkans.

NORTHERN FRANCE IS POUNDED ANEW

London, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Allied bombers and fighters hammered targets in northern France for the fourth straight day today after swift R. A. F. Mosquitos had broken a one-night lull in the Allied aerial offensive by stabbing at unspecified objectives in western Germany. R. A. F. raiders also struck at northern France during the night operations, which were carried out without loss, said the Air Ministry.

United States Thunderbolts dropped bombs on enemy airfields at Gilzerijen, Holland, yesterday for the second time in three days as other Allied planes rocked the French coast for the third straight day and the fifteenth time this month.

The Americans bombed airfields at Leeuwarden, also in Holland, while Thunderbolt fighters swept the entire Zuider Zee area. The American operations were carried out without loss.

Strong formations of bombers and fighters hit the French coast in the morning and returned to drop more explosives in the afternoon.

Slavs Take Bosnia Stronghold

JAN 27 1944

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—Yugoslav Partisans have stormed and reoccupied the western Bosnian stronghold of Mrkonjicgrad, near Jajce, the recently liberated headquarters bastion of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), but have been forced to evacuate the strategic town of Tuzla in eastern Bosnia, Tito's war bulletin said today.

Mrkonjicgrad was swept up in the German advance down the Vrbas river valley from Banja Luka, 30 miles to the north, two weeks ago, which also overran the near-by hill fortress of Jajce and several other Partisan-held towns northeast of Sarajevo. Jajce was retaken on January 21 by Tito's forces.

Heavy Toll Taken

Tuzla fell before superior German forces, Tito's communique reported. Strong enemy reinforcements fought their way down from the north and joined the hard-pressed Germans engaged in house-to-house fighting inside the town against Tito's Patrisans. The battle for the town, which continued for more than a week, cost the Germans more than 500 men, Tito asserted.

Yugoslav Fifth Division units have cut the important railway joining Sarajevo with the coastal area of Heregovina to the southwest and have consolidated their hold on Kalinovic, 25 miles south of the Bosnian capital, the Partisans declared.

Partisan forces driven from the Croat coastal town of Senj, 35 miles below Fiume, were said to be battling fiercely to retain a hold on the coast, and sharp fighting was reported between Senj and Novi Vinovol and along the Senj-Otocrac-Gracac railway to the south.

Nazi Tanks Take Yugoslav Town

JAN 27 1944

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—A strong German tank drive has captured the important town of Tuzla in eastern Bosnia, a Yugoslav Partisan communique said today, as the Nazis apparently sought to protect the area below the transnational railway which they hold.

More than 500 Germans were killed in street fighting in Tuzla, Tito's communique declared.

The Yugoslavs reported advances of their own in western Bosnia, with capture of a stronghold town, and in the Dalmatian coast area to the south.

A German radio said that 19 days of recent operations had cost the Yugoslavs more than 21,000 casualties, against undisclosed Nazi losses.

Air Troops Complete Yank Army In Britain

JAN 27 1944

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—Addition of air-borne units to armored groups, infantrymen, combat engineers and other specialized fighting men has built the United States Army in Britain into a well-rounded offensive force for the coming assault on Europe.

Some air-borne units have been here several months adapting jumping and landing techniques to conditions approximately those they will encounter when called on to perform an important invasion role, but newsmen had not been permitted to report their presence previously.

Raids Killed 15,000 in Paris

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The German-controlled Paris radio said today that Allied air raids had killed 15,000 Parisians.

British Destroyer Lost

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—The British Admiralty announced today the loss of the 900-ton "Hunt" class destroyer Holcombe. No details were given.

Japan Clears 17 Districts

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Berlin radio quoted advices from Tokio today as saying the Japanese government had ordered fifteen Tokio districts and two in the industrial City of Nagoya evacuated as an air-raid precaution.

General Bradley Given Award

London, Jan. 26 (AP) — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has awarded the Legion of Merit to Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, senior commander of United States ground troops in the United Kingdom, for his leadership of the American Army Second Corps during the Sicilian campaign.

Warplane Kept Secret 3 Years

JAN 27 1944

London, *Thursday*, Jan. 27 (AP)—Existence of a British bomber-reconnaissance plane called the Albemarle was made public today, more than three years after it first went into production. It has been on the secret list longer than any other British aircraft.

The twin-engined mid-wing monoplane, designed during the Battle of Britain, has since been used for carrying mail to Gibraltar, for transport work in Russia and has been found ideal for towing gliders. It was an Albemarle which first landed troops in Sicily.

It has a maximum speed of more than 250 miles an hour at 10,500 feet and a range of more than 1,300 miles. Its armored cabin carries a crew of five.

Construction of this plane was the first experiment in the British "shadow manufacture" system, more than 1,000 subcontractors having made the parts.

British News Reform Asked

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Empire Press Union today asked Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, to take it into consultation "before adopting any new plan for handling publicity for future Allied conferences" such as those recently held at Cairo and Teheran.

Gunner In 'Chute Lands On Horse's Back

A United States Bomber Base in England, Jan. 26 (AP)—Tech. Sergt. John M. Webb, an aerial gunner, probably is the only man who ever parachuted from a Flying Fortress onto the back of a horse.

Webb bailed out of a burning Fortress when it was near its base and floated to a field where a horse was grazing. He landed squarely on the animal's back.

"He reared up in the air and I tumbled off his back to the ground," Webb said. "I'm afraid that horse won't be any good for spring plowing."

Bulgarians Ask Red Amity

JAN 27 1944

Opposition Deputies Also Would Improve Ties With Turkey

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26 (AP).—Opposition Deputies in the Bulgarian Parliament demanded yesterday that the government seek to improve its relations with Soviet Russia and withdraw its troops from territories on which Bulgaria has no real claim, dispatches from Budapest said today.

The demands were presented as Parliament convened for its first meeting since the Allies launched their air attacks upon Sofia.

The Deputies, according to the dispatches, also demanded an effort to improve relations with Turkey, and reconstruction of the government with concentration of power to further the national interests. The opposition groups hold about one-quarter of the seats in Parliament.

Vatican's Recognition Of Puppet State Denied

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 26 (AP)—*L'Osservatore Romano* denied today a report printed in the Nazi-controlled Italian press that the Vatican had recognized the new puppet Philippine republic set up by the Japanese, the Swiss telegraphic agency said today.

Vichy To Shift 2,000,000

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 26 (AP)—At least 2,000,000 French civilians must find new homes as a result of the decision of the Laval Government to evacuate the Mediterranean coastline because of the possibility of an Allied landing, a Vichy dispatch to the newspaper *Le Petit Dauphinois* of Grenoble said today.

Battle Reopens In Northern Burma

JAN 27 1944

New Delhi, Jan. 26 (AP) — Fresh fighting has flared in the Chin hills and Hukawng Valley of northern Burma, where American-trained Chinese troops are clearing a route for the new Ledo Road to China, a Southeast Asia Command communique said today.

Allied troops ambushed a Japanese detachment in the Chindwin area, 26 miles southwest of Tamu, inflicting "severe casualties." Chinese forces made further gains in the Hukawng Valley.

RAF dive-bombers supported ground troops in the Maungdaw area.

Fighter planes over southern Burma ripped up Japanese communications, damaging more than 60 river craft and a steamer and hitting motor transport and locomotives. No planes were lost.

FIVE VESSELS SUNK BY 14TH AIR FORCE

JAN 27 1944

Chungking, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Mitchell bombers of the Chinese-American wing of the United States 14th Air Force attacked a Japanese convoy off Fuchow on the east China coast Monday and sank four vessels totaling 7,700 tons, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

In addition, the announcement said, a 2,700-ton freighter was damaged and a Japanese seaplane shot down.

The vessels sunk were listed as a 1,700-ton passenger and cargo vessel, two 2,200-ton cargo and passenger vessels and one 1,100-ton cargo boat.

Other Mitchells of the 14th Air Force, sweeping the sea lanes between Hongkong and Nampang Island, sank a 2,700-ton freighter, the announcement said.

All aircraft were said to have returned safely.

FIVE JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK IN RABAUL RAID

JAN 27 1944

Two Others Damaged; 24 Enemy Fighter Planes Are Shot Down

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Thursday*, Jan. 27 (AP). Allied torpedo planes sank five Japanese cargo ships at Rabaul Monday and so seriously damaged two others they had to be beached.

The Raiders, following up two air strikes Sunday at the Japanese air and shipping base on northeastern New Britain, shot down 24 of 60 enemy fighters and probably bagged two others while suffering "extraordinarily light losses."

The Monday bag of enemy planes made more than 90 Nipponese aircraft shot down over Rabaul in three days.

Enemy losses so far this month in planes certainly downed, probably downed, destroyed on the ground and damaged exceed 350.

Based At Solomons

The torpedo bombers, escorted by fighters, flew to Rabaul from Solomons bases and swept down to masthead level on Simpson harbor and Keravia Bay at midday.

An oil tanker, in addition to the five cargo ships, was sunk.

Today's communique also reported another in the recent series of air attacks on the Admiralty Islands northwest of Rabaul during which a small freighter was destroyed by fire and eight parked Japanese planes were wrecked. The raid, which cost three Allied planes, was concentrated on the Momote and Lorengau airdromes.

The attack, made Tuesday, was the largest to hit the Admiralty group. It was delivered by Mitchell medium bombers of the Fifth Army Air force, escorted by Lightnings.

Aerial photographs of Simpson Harbor at Rabaul, taken two hours after the Monday raid, showed a 7,000-ton cargo vessel burning and sinking and two 6,000-ton cargo ships going down. The other two sunk were of smaller tonnage.

In addition to the tanker sunk at Simpson harbor, another was so badly damaged it had to be beached at Keravia Bay along with two ships which photographs showed were burning.

On New Britain's southwest coast, American invasion forces at Arawe have sent patrols far beyond the beachhead perimeter without contacting Japanese, a headquarters spokesman said. About a week ago, sharp fighting there accompanied a 1,000-yard advance into nearby Japanese positions.

Monday night, six Japanese planes dropped 28 bombs at Arawe and another plane dropped a bomb Tuesday morning but headquarters said there were no resultant casualties. At the other American beachhead on Borgen Bay, northwest of Arawe, the slaying of 30 Japanese and capture of 30 automatic weapons by marines was contained in reports received by headquarters today.

Today's communique made no mention of the resumed drive by Australians in the Ramu valley of northeastern New Guinea against the Japanese coastal base of Madang.

Down 69 Planes

Allied strategy of drawing Japanese air strength to Rabaul and there destroying it was emphasized today by the double barreled attack on that strategic New Britain base last Sunday. The attack cost the enemy from 54 to 69 planes—the best day's hunting in more than two months.

Not since last Armistice day, when 88 Nipponese planes were destroyed over Rabaul, has that enemy anchor position taken such a drubbing as was given by American and New Zealand fighters and bombers in Sunday's twin smashes.

"One of the most coordinated raids since the war began," was the glowing description from Marine Maj. Gen. Ralph Mitchell, commanding allied air forces in the Solomons, where the raiders are based.

On the Huon peninsula, Allied-held Finschhafen was attacked Sunday night by an undetermined number of Japanese planes which caused slight damage to the harbor and minor casualties.

Latest Rabaul Raid Is Called 'One Of Best'

JAN 27 1944

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 26 (AP)—More than 150 American and New Zealand fighters and bombers, making "one of the best coordinated raids since the war began," shot down between 46 and 61 Japanese planes and destroyed eight more on the ground Sunday, to raise enemy losses in defense of Rabaul this month above 300.

The praise was voiced by Marine Maj. Gen. Ralph Mitchell, commander of air forces in the Solomons.

Forty Dive-Bombers Attack

First more than 40 dive bombers swept down on Lakunai, Rabaul's principal fighter strip, and silenced 17 anti-aircraft positions with 1,000-pound bombs. Then 18 torpedo bombers followed, after ground defenses were paralyzed, to plant 2,000-pound bombs in the mid-section of concrete runways and on the coral extensions.

As the bombers turned away, 50 Japanese planes attacked, only to be set upon by 70 fighters piloted by American and New Zealand flyers. These shot down at least 32 and probably 46 (some returning pilots counted 48) enemy planes which were added to the eight planes destroyed on the ground. Two bombers and three fighters were lost, but one bomber crew and a fighter pilot were saved.

Baltimorean Downs Three

That attack was made Sunday morning. Sunday afternoon, 30 Allied fighters returned, repeatedly circled Rabaul, finally enticed upwards of 60 enemy fighters to mix it over Duke of York Island. Fourteen, perhaps 15, of the defenders were bagged against no Allied losses.

In the morning raid, Major Julius Ireland, of Baltimore, bagged one Jap plane certainly and probably downed another. In the afternoon he got two more.

So far this month, the Allied count of Nipponese aircraft lost at Rabaul includes 242 certainly shot down; 66 probably shot down and more than 20 ground planes destroyed. Allied losses slightly exceed 50.

Admiralty Islands Hit

Headquarters also reported a heavy raid Monday by fighters and Mitchell medium bombers in a 50-mile troop and supply area of the Admiralty Islands, northwest of Rabaul.

The raiders' bombs, cannon fire and more than 100,000 machine-gun bullets destroyed three small freighters, 12 barges, 2 luggers, a dock, a jetty, 2 large and 19 small buildings, 7 grounded planes, a gasoline dump, an ammunition dump, 2 sailboats and at least 75 enemy troops.

Rockets Blasted Way for Allied Pacific Drives

EVANSON

Disintegrated Everything in Range in Cape Gloucester, Arawe, Saidor Landings

1944

GENERAL M'ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 26 (AP).—Rockets that disintegrate everything within range of their explosion were used effectively in the Allied amphibious operations at Arawe and Cape Gloucester, New Britain, and at Saidor, New Guinea.

American 6th Army forces landed at Arawe, Dec. 15, and at Saidor, Jan. 2; marine veterans invaded Cape Gloucester, Dec. 26.

An Army spokesman said today rockets fired from landing craft and small vessels blasted brush and trees along the beach before troops landed, and smashed Japanese gun positions on the Cape Gloucester airstrips before the marines moved in for close fighting.

Foliage along the beach at Saidor was so mangled that assault waves had to climb on their hands and knees to get through the debris.

At Saidor, landing craft and sub-chasers moved in close to the beach, firing rockets directly over the Higgins boats carrying the assault waves. The rockets made a peculiar suction-like sound going overhead. A hundred yards offshore, the concussion from the explosions made pants legs whip against shins of men crouched in the boats.

On land the rockets were used to blast Japanese from caves and deeply dug pillboxes. In one cave, on the first day of the Arawe battle, six Japanese were killed in one rocket shot.

Australians battling for the Huon Peninsula, New Guinea, strong point of Sattelberg last fall, were aided by American engineers who fired rockets at points of stubborn enemy resistance.

President Honors MacArthur

SPENCER

Awards General D. S. M. on 64th Birthday —Leaders Send Greetings.

JAN 27 1944

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt awarded Gen. Douglas MacArthur the Distinguished Service Medal for successes in New Guinea and New Britain on the Southwest Pacific commander's sixty-fourth birthday today.

The President said in his citation that Gen. MacArthur had established his forces in positions favorable for continuation of offensive operations in the war to drive the Japanese from their island bases in this sector.

The medal was awarded on behalf of the President by Major Gen. Richard J. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff, on Gen. MacArthur's return from inspecting American troops in northern Australia.

Secretary of War Stimson sent a message saying, "My warm good wishes to you upon the occasion of your birthday and congratulations to you and all ranks of your command on your success in aggressively beating the Jap to the draw at every point. You are carrying the battle to him and hitting him where it hurts most. We are actively behind you in your present offensive."

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general, United States Army Air Forces, sent his birthday congratulations to Gen. MacArthur with the wish that "the coming months bring you great satisfaction and the reward of a succession of victories on the road to Japan."

There were messages, too, from Australia's Governor-General Lord Gowrie, and Prime Minister John Curtin; President Manuel Quezon of the exiled Philippine Government; Nelson T. Johnson, United States Minister to Australia; Army commanders and others.

The President's citation said:

"Gen. Douglas MacArthur for exceptionally distinguished service as supreme commander of Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific since March, 1942.

"Under extremely difficult conditions, terrain, climate and limited forces and material, he expelled the enemy from eastern New Guinea, secured lodgments on the island of New Britain and gave strategical directions to coordinated operations, resulting in the conquest of the New Georgia group and establishment of United States Army and Navy forces on Bougainville Island.

"He has inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and established his forces in positions highly favorable for continuation of offensive operations."

D. S. M. is the third such award given the general. The first came during world war I and the second following five years as chief of staff.

MacArthur Given DSM On Birthday

1944

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt awarded Gen. Douglas MacArthur the Distinguished Service Medal for successes in New Guinea and New Britain on the Southwest Pacific commander's 64th birthday today.

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CORSAIR PILOT DOWNS FOUR ZEROS IN DAY

JAN 27 1944

NEW GEORGIA, Solomon Islands, Jan. 24—(Delayed)—(AP) Marine Lieut. Robert Hanson shot down four Japanese Zeros today to bring his total to 18 — the hottest fighter pilot in the South Pacific.

The Newtonville, Mass., marine may have gotten a fifth plane, and if so, that would equal his amazing Jan. 14 performance of shooting down five planes in one day.

Hanson complained his Corsair had been acting up all the way to Rabaul (where the spectacular bombing and air fighting took place today) and "I couldn't get enough power to dogfight at low altitude, so I climbed upstairs to look for something to dive on."

'Newsmap' for Troops

Soldiers in Southwest Pacific Get Army Folder on Course of War

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Jan. 20 (Delayed) (AP).—News from world war fronts is distributed weekly among American soldiers in the Southwest Pacific through 'Newsmap," a publication by the Information Section of United States Army Forces in the Far East.

Printed in Sydney, Australia, "Newsmap" is distributed on the basis of one to every fifty soldiers.

Colonel Ken R. Dyke, former promotion and advertising man with the National Broadcasting Company, is head of the U. S. A. F. F. E. Information Section publishing the folder, which contains colored maps, photographs of sea, land and air actions on the various fronts, and brief stories of the fighting, with background and explanatory material.

12131

30.24

Army And Navy Planes Bomb Japanese Atolls

Pearl Harbor, Jan. 26 (AP)—Army and navy bombers and fighters struck four Japanese atolls of the Marshall Islands Monday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported today.

The raids were directed against shore installations, gun emplacements and airfields on Wotje, Mili, Maloelap and Ailinglapalap atolls.

The bombardment involved seven strikes during the day, bringing to 17 the number of raids made on the island fortresses in three days. Nimitz said all United States planes returned despite anti-aircraft fire and interception by Zeros.

GERMANY EXPLAINS ARGENTINA'S ACTION

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—(AP) The Berlin radio, in a broadcast tonight giving the first German reaction to Argentina's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis, described Britain rather than Germany as the loser by the move, which it said was forced by the United States.

The threadbare divide-and-conquer theme thus was followed again.

Declaring that Argentina's action caused no surprise in the German capital, the broadcast, recorded by CBS, said "pressure and blackmailing maneuvers of the Anglo-Americans" in Argentina had reached a climax "in the campaign of defamation against Bolivia."

"While the U. S. A., are laying their hands on the last south American country which sought to preserve its independence," it said, "England is losing here one of its most important economic markets and thus has, in fact, been excluded by its own partner from an economic and political point of view from the American Continent."

Describing the step as a loss of independence for Argentina, the broadcast said "the worst Germany loses may be her diplomatic representation."

JAN 25 1944

WOULD STRIP JAPS OF SHIPS

Land Says This Only Will

Guarantee Peace

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chief of the Maritime Commission, says peace in the Pacific can be guaranteed only if the Japanese are denied any seagoing merchant marine whatever.

"You had better put screws on these boys and keep them there a while," Admiral Land told Congress in testimony on a $6,776,000,000 merchant ship construction fund for the next fiscal year.

"Don't deceive yourselves. . . . Every tanker, every cargo ship, whatever type ship they have built, has become a combatant ship," he said in testimony made public today.

Can't Trust Japs, He Says

After the war, Admiral Land would restrict Japan to coastal and river shipping. If allowed to build seagoing craft, he said, they would be in position to convert them to fighting ships rapidly.

"I don't think the Japs have any right to be treated as civilized human beings. I don't think you can trust them any more than you would trust a she bear with cubs."

Whether he would apply the same stringent controls to Germany was not revealed.

Nation's "Ace In Hole"

Admiral Land said the commission's program of ships built, under construction or contemplated, involved a total of 7,367 large vessels and 1,215 small craft. This mighty merchant marine, built now at the rate of five ships a day, was termed by him the nation's "ace in the hole" at the peace table. Ships, he declared, are the only article of war which has "more value in peace than it has in war."

Retain the big fleet, split up the Axis commerce among the Allies and there might not be a surplus of shipping as some now fear, he advised.

U. S. BOMBERS HIT MARSHALLS

JAN 27 1944

Four Atolls Blasted With No Enemy Defense.

Washington, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Army and Navy planes attacked four Marshall Island atolls on Monday, bombing and machine-gunning Japanese shore installations, the Navy announced today.

No enemy fighters were encountered and all our planes returned safely.

In an Army bombing attack on Taroa in the Maloelap atoll, however, thirty enemy fighters were met and at least one was shot down.

The text of the announcement:

"Seventh Army Air Force and Fleet Air Wing Two aircraft attacked four Marshall Island atolls on January 24. Three atolls were raided twice during the day.

"Army fighters and dive bombers made a low altitude morning attack on Mili, striking shore installations with bombs and machine-gun fire. A small scale attack was made on Mili in the evening by heavy bombers.

Wotje was attacked by Army Mitchell bombers in the afternoon with bomb hits on gun emplacements, air field facilities and living areas. A small-scale heavy bomber attack was also made on Wotje in the evening.

"Army medium bombers attacked Taroa, in the Maloelap atoll, bombing airdrome facilities and destroying one fighter on the ground. A total of thirty enemy fighters were encountered, of which at least one was shot down. Army heavy bombers raided Taroa in the evening, dropping over twenty tons of bombs on shore installations.

"A Navy search Liberator encountered three small enemy warships with air cover of five fighters near Ailinglapalap and shot down three of the fighters."

Press Is Asked To Be Careful of Invasion News

JAN 27 1944

Censorship Advisory Board Urges Vigilance Against Information Aiding Foe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Newspaper men who form the advisory board of the press division of the Office of Censorship urged today extreme care to see that nothing is published which may adversely affect forthcoming military operations in Europe.

They issued this statement:

"Newspapers face their most severe test. Voluntary censorship, directed by civilians, has worked splendidly thus far during the war. This has been true because of the wholehearted co-operation of the press and second, because of intelligent direction of the Office of Censorship.

"With our military situation in Europe approaching the critical stage where even an inadvertent slip, careless speculation or ill-advised comment might cost the lives of thousands of our fighting men, it becomes imperative to give not casual but most earnest and ever-present consideration to the censorship code to which newspapers have subscribed. As the advisory board, we most earnestly commend the recent statement of the director of the Office of Censorship regarding the care which must now be taken. We ask each office, each press service, each commentator to read and reread it and bear it constantly in mind, that we may emerge from this critical period with voluntary censorship a proved success. In short, now is the time for all of us to show that we will keep the faith.

"The advisory board is convinced that the Office of Censorship has to date protected national security. It also believes the director of censorship has the 100 per cent support and backing of the American newspapers. We repeat the official warning put out by the director of the Office of Censorship last week."

Members of the board are Roy Roberts, of "The Kansas City Star"; Kingsley L. Rice, Technical Publishing Company, of Chicago; N. R. Howard, of "The Cleveland News"; W. L. Daly, National Editorial Association, of Washington; Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune; W. S. Gilmore, of "The Detroit News"; Dwight Marvin, of "The Troy (N. Y.) Record"; John H. Sorrells, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, of New York; Don Anderson, "The Wisconsin State Journal," of Madison, and Cranston Williams, American Newspaper Publishers Association, of New York.

JAN 27 1944

MUSTER OUT PAY MEASURE IS SENT TO WHITE HOUSE

JAN 27 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. — (AP) Congress voted a $3,000,000,000 pot of gold today for veterans of this war, to be paid out in amounts ranging from $100 to $300 each upon honorable discharge.

House and Senate quickly approved the mustering-out pay legislation drawn up in a conference committee of both branches, the Senate acting last and relaying the measure to the White House for the President's signature. Mr. Roosevelt had recommended that some financial arrangement be made to help each veteran returning to civilian life.

The final bill was a compromise of divergent views, some of which called for as much as $700 per veteran. As enacted, the bill provides:

$100 to veterans with less than 60 days service, all in the U. S.

$200 to those with more than 60 days in uniform, all domestically.

$300 for those with service overseas or in Alaska.

All service men and women under the rank of captain are eligible except those over 38 who ask to be discharged to take a civilian job, those dishonorably discharged, and students in the Army's education-training program.

Senator Johnson (D-Colo) said the program would cost about $3,000,000,000. Discharges now are running about 70,000 monthly and it has been estimated that $250,000,000 will be needed for immediate cases.

Veterans' organizations have included mustering-out pay in their legislative programs and at hearings served notice however that this reward for service will not by itself preclude any drive for a soldier bonus.

The soldier bonus for approximately 3,500,000 who served in the first World War cost $2,000,000,000.

War Department Lists Men Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 338 United States soldiers killed in action, among them the following:

NEW YORK

Asiatic Area

CHIAFALA, ELIA, private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Chiafala, 204 Ainslee Street, Brooklyn.

GOLDSTEIN, LOUIS, corporal; aunt, Mrs. Esther Sobel, 577 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn.

WYNOHRADNIK, RAYMOND, private; father, John Wynohradnik, 71 Meserole Street, Brooklyn.

European Area

ALBERT, FREDERICK D., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Frederick D. Albert, 1165 Simpson Street, the Bronx.

BOSKOVIC, GEORGE T., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Draga Boskovic, 256 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

BRADLEY, FRANK J. Jr., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mae Bradley, 501 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

DOHERTY, EDWARD V. JR., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Edward V. Doherty jr., 1473 St. Lawrence Avenue, the Bronx.

EVERETT, ARTHUR L., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Leon T. Everett, 10 Wadsworth Street, Wolcott.

FOUBERT, CHARLES A., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Marie Foubert, 704 West 180th Street, New York.

KIDDLE, EDWIN H., sergeant; father, Howard D. Kiddle, 229 East Avenue, Minoa.

MARINARO, ANTHONY M., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Theresa Marinaro, 50-12 102d Street, Corona, Queens.

MONTAGUE, JAMES S., second lieutenant; father, Eugene F. Montague, 88-15 205th Street, Hollis, Queens.

RUNDLE, JOHN D., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Catherine A. Rundle, 915 East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

WINCE, WALTER E., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Walter E. Wince, 94-39 215th Place, Queens Village, Queens.

Mediterranean Area

ALBANY, JAMES J., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Anna M. Albany, 53 Gill Street, Kingston.

ARMITAGE, RAYMOND L., private; mother, Mrs. Alvena Armitage, 92 Elm Street, Hoosick Falls.

BEHLING, WILLIAM J., private; mother, Mrs. Wilhelmina Behling, 153 Hemlock Street, Brooklyn.

CAVANAUGH, JOHN T., private; wife, Mrs. Violet Cavanaugh, 581 East 140th Street, the Bronx.

CHILELLI, GENNARO F., private; wife, Mrs. Carol L. Chilelli, 329 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

CORDES, JOHN P., private; wife, Mrs. Dorothy M. Cordes, 41 Lincoln Street, Elmont, L. I.

CROFUTT, EUGENE F., private; mother, Mrs. Carrie Crofutt, Rome.

DUELL, CHARLES C., second lieutenant; father, Merton E. Duell, 150 Madison Street, Oriskany Falls.

FALLON, CHARLES R., corporal; grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Ash, 454 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

FALLON, LOUIS C., private first class; sister, Mrs. Margaret R. Davis; Harrisville.

FINN, THOMAS E., technician 5th grade; mother, Mrs. Catherine Finn, 1358 East Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

FLORIO, SALVATORE A., private first class; mother, Mrs. Frances Florio, 469 East 185th Street, the Bronx.

FURINO, FRANK L., private; father, Mark Furino, 250 Stagg Street, Brooklyn.

GILLIO, ALDO, private first class; friend, Charles Eder, 219 Audubon Avenue, Manhattan.

GOPEN, ROBERT, private; mother, Mrs. Molly Gopen, 1246 Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

IAROCCI, ANTHONY J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Margaret Larocci, 743 Main Street, New Rochelle.

IENCZEWSKI, THEODORE J., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. I. Ienczewski, 120 Sconondoa Circle, Sherrill.

JORDAN, THOMAS J. JR., private; mother, Mrs. Myrtle M. Jordan, Dock Street, Lyons Falls.

KRAMER, ABRAHAM, private first class; father, Louis Kramer, 536 Ft. Washington Avenue, New York.

MADEO, JOSEPH A., second lieutenant; brother, Lucius D. Madeo, 1470 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

MARINARO, RAYMOND M., private; mother, Mrs. Theresa Marinaro, 50-12 102d Street, Corona, Queens.

MAX, MELVIN F., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Dorothy Evans, 145 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York.

MIZERAK, STEVE, corporal; friend, Tomas Margetiak, 1012 Simpson Street, the Bronx.

MURRAY, OWEN S., private; mother, Mrs. Bridget M. Murray, 401 West Fiftieth Street, New York.

MUSIAL, BENNY, private; mother, Mrs. Anna Musial, 66 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

NASTASI, JOHN P., private first class; father, Peter Nastasi, 4605 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

NOWAK, BRONISLAUS, private first class; sister, Mrs. Caroline Blas, 77 Weaver Street, Buffalo.

O'KANE, THOMAS C., private first class; brother, Michael O'Kane, First Avenue, Central Islip, L. I.

PANICCIA, EDWARD, private; wife, Mrs. Mary Paniccia, 1704 Bernice Street, Schenectady.

PERRAS, FRANCIS J., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Francis J. Perras, 26 River Street, Fort Edward.

PHILLIPS, HOWARD W., private first class; wife, Mrs. Mary A. Phillips, 612 Hart Street, Elmira.

POTTER, WENDELL A., staff sergeant; father, William T. Potter, Onondaga Hill, Syracuse.

RUSH, WILLIAM A., private; wife, Mrs. Gloria A. Rush, 12 Thomas Street, Waverly.

VITACCO, ROCCO, private first class; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Vitacco, 50 Devoe Street, Brooklyn.

WIENER, BERNARD H., second lieutenant; father, William P. Wiener, 506 Beach 141st Street, Rockaway Beach, Queens.

Southwest Pacific Area

KEHL, GEORGE C., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Louise Kehl, Cochecton Center.

REYNOLDS, WALTER G., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, 7224 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY

Central Pacific Area

O'CONNOR, JOHN C. JR., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Julia E. O'Connor, 253 Nesbit Terrace, Irvington.

European Area

CIAMARRA, NICHOLAS D., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Victoria Ciamarra, 44 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City.

LUKENS, JOSEPH W., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Sarah M. Lukens, 314 Jones Avenue, Burlington.

O'DONNELL, JAMES J., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ellen O'Donnell, 178 New York Avenue, Dumont.

Mediterranean Area

CAPP, BASIL, private; mother, Mrs. Catherine Capp, 11 Herman Avenue, Carteret.

DAWSON, RUSSELL T., corporal; wife, Mrs. Mary Dawson, 1043 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth.

HOFFMAN, JESSE G., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Hoffman, 50 Passaic Street, Dover.

O'KEEFE, JOHN M., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Agnes E. O'Keefe, 2 Bridge Road, Caldwell.

PORCARO, PATRICK, private; mother, Mrs. Sadie Porcaro, 118 East Twenty-sixth Street, Paterson.

POSSENTI, ANGELO L., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Mary C. Possenti, 426 Quince Street, Vineland.

SZOSTAK, JOHN J., private; mother, Mrs. Sophie Szostak, 129 Valley Road, Roselle Park.

WRUBEL, LOUIS J., private first class; sister, Miss Stella Wrubel, 36 Huff Avenue, Manville.

Southwest Pacific Area

BALKA, JOSEPH W., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Balka, 48 Herman Street, Carteret.

CONNECTICUT

Mediterranean Area

NABONZY, EDWARD R., private; father, Stephen Nabonzy, 71 Park Avenue, Thompsonville.

VERTUCCI, FREDERICK J., private first class; father, Michael Vertucci, 17 Court Yellow Mill Village, Bridgeport.

Army Lists Wounded Soldiers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The War Department made public today the names of 677 United States soldiers wounded in action, among them the following:

JAN 27 1944

NEW YORK

European Area

OGNISTY, MICHAEL F., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Lubi M. Ognisty, 505 East Sixth Street, New York.

OHM, MERTON D., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Flora L. Ohm, 27-18 Ditmars Boulevard, Astoria, Queens.

Mediterranean Area

ALTILIO, JOSEPH P., private first class; mother, Mrs. Susan Altilio, 1354 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

BAGG, EGBERT 4th, second lieutenant; father, Egbert Bagg 3d, 704 Parkway, Utica.

BALDINUCCI, SALVATORE, private; mother, Mrs. Oleria M. Baldinucci, 327 East 116th Street, New York.

BIANCO, MAURICE, private; brother, Remo M. Bianco, East Greenbush.

BISSON, LEO, private; wife, Mrs. Anna Bisson, Newton Falls.

BLATT, BENJAMIN, private; sister, Mrs. Bertha Kramer, 60 Cooper Street, New York.

BRONTMIRE, GEORGE C., private first class; mother, Mrs. Effie Brontmire, 623 Third Street, Niagara Falls.

BROPHY, JOSEPH D., private; sister, Mrs. Katherine Desmond, 55 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I.

BROWN, ROY E. JR., private; mother, Mrs. Marjorie Brown, Morningside Park, Wellsville.

BROWN, WALTER E., private first class; father, John Brown, Clinton Avenue, Nyack.

BROWNING, DAVID B., corporal; father, Paul Browning, Peconic, L. I.

BUDETTI, EMIL P., private; father, Emil Budetti, 11 Warren Street, New Rochelle.

CAIFA, FRANK M., private first class; mother, Mrs. Fannie Caifa, 237 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

CAPUTO, VINCENT, private; mother, Mrs. Frances Caputo, 3257 Melrose Street, Brooklyn.

CARBERRY, JOSEPH P., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary K. Carberry, 409 Hewes Street, Brooklyn.

CARRIERI, FRANK, private; father, Louis Carrieri, 121 Macdougal Street, New York.

CASEY, JAMES A., private; sister, Mrs. Ellis K. Casey, 139 Hart Avenue, Yonkers.

CHARNEY, MICHAEL A., private first class; wife, Mrs. Anna Charney, 103 Indie Street, Brooklyn.

CHIPLOCK, GEORGE E., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Doris C. Chiplock, Route 2, Watervliet.

COLTON, HAROLD, private; father, Benjamin Colton, 161 Beach Eighty-first Street, Rockaway Beach, Queens.

DAWSON, KENNETH R., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mildred Dawson, Route 1 Trumansburg.

DAY, EUGENE M., private; mother, Mrs. Loretta M. Day, 14-62 Clintonville Street, Whitestone.

DEPALMA, ANTHONY J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Josephine Depalma, 195 Mill Road, Brooklyn.

DILORENZO, JACK J., sergeant; father, Joseph Dilorenzo, 493 Elton Street, Brooklyn.

DIORIO, ANTHONY private; father, Joseph Diorio, 237 Sackett Street, Brooklyn.

DOELGER, GREGORY P., private; mother, Mrs. Amelia J. Doelger, 86-15 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica, Queens.

FANCHER, HOWARD H., corporal; mother, Mrs. Christine M. Fancher, 133 Baldwin Street North, Johnson City.

FARRELL, THOMAS J., private; mother, Mrs. Hannah Farrell, 468 Sixth Street, Brooklyn.

FLOOD, JAMES T., private; mother, Mrs. Kathryn Flood, 226 High Street, Brooklyn.

FOX, WILLIAMS J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Lillian Grenlick, 225 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn.

GALASSO, LOUIS J., private; father, Louis Galasso, 30 Marvin Street, Port Chester.

GILBERT, ROBERT H., private; mother, Mrs. Mathilda Gilbert, 101-17 115th Street, Richmond Hill, Queens.

GOMES, ANTHONY J., technician fifth grade; father, Joseph Gomes, 271 Washington Street, Newburgh.

GOOD, HUGH B., technician fifth grade; wife, Mrs. Hugh Good, 3317 St. Paul Boulevard, Rochester.

GOODSPEED, RUDOLPH W., private; mother, Mrs. Mabel Goodspeed, North Creek.

GRAPE, JOHN H. JR., corporal; father, John H. Grape, 17 Dictum Court, Brooklyn.

GRASSO, ARTHUR Z., private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Grasso, 198-17 Foothill Terrace, Hollis, Queens.

GUERRERA, JOSEPH, private; mother, Mrs. Rose L. Guerrera, 1256 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

HEGEDUS, JAMES, private first class; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hegedus, 53-26 Thirty-seventh Road, Woodside, Queens.

HEINEMAN, JOSEPH M., private; sister, Miss Madeline M. Heineman, 19 Lexington Avenue, Albany.

HITE, FORREST J., corporal; wife, Mrs. Margaret Hite, 672 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn.

JAFFE, JOSEPH M., second lieutenant; sister, Mrs. Mary J. Hirsch, 1369 East Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn.

JOH, LEOPOLD E., second lieutenant; father, Leopold L. Joh, 134 Harwood Avenue, Syracuse.

KESSLER, HAROLD, private; father, Samuel Kessler, 3213 Snyder Avenue, Brooklyn.

LANDAU, MICHAEL, private; brother, Pincus Landau, 205 Hinsdale Street, Brooklyn.

LAPIANA, SALVATORE J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Lapiana, 1926 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn.

LOCHOVITZ, JOSEPH, private; mother, Mrs. Blanche Lochovitz, 19 Washington Street, New York.

McCREADY, JOHN R., private; friend, Miss Lillian Bigold, 678 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx.

MARRIONE, LAWRENCE C., private; mother, Mrs. Jennie Marrione, 69 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn.

MAZURKIEWICZ, ANDREW S., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Mazurkiewicz, 37 Roseville Avenue, Buffalo.

MEKELBURG, FRANK H., private; mother, Mrs. Bertha Mekelburg, 62 Imson Street, Buffalo.

MINSKY, HYMAN, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Minsky, 287 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

MOORE, VINCENT P., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Moore, 35-32 Utopia Parkway, Flushing, Queens.

MUELLER, ANTHONY J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Anna Mueller, 511 Onderdonk Avenue, Brooklyn.

PACENKA, EDWARD J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Nellie Butkus, 57-46 Sixty-fourth Street, Maspeth, Queens.

PERSIA, DOMINIC M., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Persia, 1 Nelson Street, Holley.

POGOLOFF, DAVID, private; father, Aaron H. Pogoloff, 1925 Stillwell Avenue, Brooklyn.

RAGOTZKIE, HAROLD W., private first class; wife, Mrs. Thelma M. Ragotzkie, 122 Clinton Street, Albany.

REITANO, JOSEPH G., private first class; father, Gaitano Reitanobn, 159 Bay Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn.

ROBERTS, ROBERT E., private; wife, Mrs. Rose Lucy Roberts, 55 West Sidney Avenue, Mt. Vernon.

SCHAUBHUTH, WALTER J., corporal; sister, Miss Pearl Schaubhuth, 102-28 Eighty-eighth Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queens.

SILVA, ALBERT H., private; wife, Mrs. Mary Silva, 494 East 171st Street, the Bronx.

SOLOVIAN, DIMITRI Jr., private; father, Dimitri Solovian, 329 East Eighth Street, New York.

STEWART, JAMES L., private first class; mother, Mrs. Cathryn Stewart, Fabius.

STRACCONI, ALDINO, private first class; uncle, Dante Perini, 37-19 103d Street, Corona, Queens.

STRANGE, ARTHUR A., corporal; father, Arthur Strange, 1447 East Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

SUDALTER, ISIDORE I., private; mother, Mrs. Esther Sudalter, 2729 Barnes Avenue, the Bronx.

SULLIVAN, JAMES J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Emma Sullivan, 2310 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn.

SWEET, DAVID C., private; friend, Perry B. Bennett, sheriff of Cooperstown.

VALENTINE, JOSEPH H., private; wife, Mrs. Mary Valentine, 1533 Ryder Street, Brooklyn.

WAHL, FREDERICK J., private; father, Edward Wahl, 1097 Broadway, Brooklyn.

WHITMAN, STANLEY J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Sara Gairns, Mooers.

ZIOLKOWSKI, EDWARD B., private; father, Stanley Ziolkowski, 178 Elk Street, Buffalo.

Southwest Pacific Area

BARONE, LOUIS S., technical sergeant; father, Louis Barone, Flatbush Avenue, Glasco.

GERRARDI, MICHAEL R., corporal; mother, Mrs. Amelia Gerardi, 48 St. Paul Street, Amsterdam.

HOCH, MILTON, private; father, Herman Hoch, 442 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

KORNBLUM, LESTER, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Sara Kornblum, care of Charnis, 2114 Mapes Avenue, the Bronx.

LIBOW, FRED, private; father, Robert Libow, 1850 Loring Place, the Bronx.

NEW JERSEY

European Area

EGAN, KARL J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Hoyt S. Pye, 34 Carteret Street, Newark.

Mediterranean Area

ANDERSON, CHARLES A., mother, Mrs. Marie Anderson, 427 Hoyt Street, Long Branch.

BARNARD, ROBERT W., first lieutenant; father, George T. Barnard, 386 Second Street, Hackensack.

BRECKENRIDGE, JOHN, private; mother, Mrs. Margaret Breckenridge, 426 Manie Avenue, Elizabeth.

BURKHARDT, WILLIAM J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Burkhardt, 86 Wolverton Street, Trenton.

CIANCARETTI, RALPH J., private; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Ciancaretti, 200 Patterson Avenue, Trenton.

CONKLIN, KENNETH C., technician fifth grade; father, Walter L. Conklin, 59 West Union Avenue, Bound Brook.

CORVI, JAMES V., private; mother, Mrs. Carmela Corvi, 77 High Street, Newark.

CRAIG, JAMES M., private; mother, Mrs. Margaret H. Craig, Sixth Street, Union Beach.

DIETCH, ALBERT K., private; mother, Mrs. Haddie Dietch, 164 Saddle River Road, Fair Lawn.

DIXON, George W., private first class; mother, Mrs. Ella M. Dixon, Blue Anchor Road, Sicklerville.

FELDMAN, SOL, private; mother, Mrs. Fannie Feldman, 49 Aldine Street, Newark.

GALLAGHER, THOMAS J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Gallagher, 89 Stevens Avenue, Jersey City.

GASKER, ROBERT H., private first class; mother, Mrs. Frieda Gasker, 159 Washington Avenue, Atlantic Highlands.

GUARINO, PAUL S., private; brother, Nicholas Guardino, 251 Center Street, Elizabeth.

HAYWARD, FRANK H., corporal; wife, Mrs. Marita E. Hayward, 611 Church Street, Asbury Park.

HUGHES, RUSSELL C., private; mother, Mrs. Goldie Hughes, 209 West Main Street, Millville.

KOELLISCH, JOHN P., corporal; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Koellisch, 203 North Seventh Street, Newark.

MICIK, JOHN, private; mother, Mrs. Julia Micik, Island Road, Mahwah.

MURRAY, VINCENT G., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Murray, 494 Cliff Road, Sewaren.

NICOLETTI, RICHARD C., private; brother-in-law, Frank Madure, 29 Riverside Avenue, Red Bank.

O'NEILL, HENRY F., private; mother, Mrs. Lillian O'Neill, 414 St. Mary Street, Burlington.

PEARCE, HERBERT C., private; mother, Mrs. Helen Pearce, 707 Main Street, Avon-by-the-Sea.

REJTMAR, MICHAEL J., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Ruth Elizabeth Rejtmar, 11 Miller Street, Morristown.

RIDOSH, JOHN, private; father, Michael Ridosh, 111 Johnson Avenue, Wallington.

RUPPRECHT, JOHN, private; mother, Mrs. Julia W. Rupprecht, 9 Hight Street, New Brunswick.

VIGORITO, CARMINE J., private; mother, Mrs. Laura Vigorito, 12 Elm Street, Ridgefield Park.

ZEHNTNER, ROBERT W., private first class, mother, Mrs. Madeline Zehntner, 120-A Palisade Avenue, Jersey City.

Southwest Pacific Area

LABODA, NICHOLAS C., technical sergeant; father, Thomas Laboda, Box 39, Malaga.

VOLPI, LEO U., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Amelia Volpi, 1275 Anderson Avenue, Palisade.

CONNECTICUT

European Area

DUTKA, JOHN A., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Pauline Dutka, 46 Warsaw Street, Deep River.

Mediterranean Area

EVENS, JULES G. Jr., corporal; mother, Mrs. Elvira Evens, Round Hill Road, Greenwich.

FLYNN, JOSEPH E., corporal; father, Richard F. Flynn, 27 Moses Place, Unionville.

MOEWAN, WILLIAM H., corporal; brother, Charles E. Moewan, Montville.

STRUZINSKI, PETER J., private; father, Charles Struzinski, Box 135, Brushy Plain, Branford.

WACHTER, FRANK J., private; father, Joseph Wachter, 69 Addison Road, Glastonbury.

Southwest Pacific Area

MANLEY, GEORGE E., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Carrie Manley, 20 Moulthrop Street, Ansonia.

ALTERNATE VOTE PLAN HIT BY FDR

JAN 27 1944

Soldier Ballot Fight at Fever Heat After President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. — (AP) President Roosevelt, demanding a Federal ballot for the armed forces, today branded an alternative state ballot plan as a fraud, and a Republican senator quickly rapped back that the President is trying to corral the soldier vote for a fourth term.

The Roosevelt message to Congress raised the controversy to fever heat. The "fourth term" charge was made by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) who asserted the Administration hopes to line up 10 million American soldiers at the polls "in much the same manner we used to see WPA workers lined up at the polls."

Senator Lucas (D-Ill), an Administration supporter, retorted that the "whole trend" of Taft's speech "is one of fear of what the soldiers will do."

Lucas said the President spoke for the armed services and for "millions of mothers and fathers whose sons are in the armed forces."

"These people are demanding," he declared, "that no obstacle or politics obstruct the opportunity of our armed forces in casting their ballots."

The President took the position that the state ballot plan presented so many difficulties that most members of the armed forces would be unable to vote.

The Senate already was debating a Federal ballot bill, as a substitute for the state ballot measure it had previously passed, when it received the President's message demanding "adequate legislation."

Shift in Sentiment

There were indications, too, of some shift of sentiment toward a Federal ballot. Senator Stewart (D-Tenn), who voted against one earlier, announced his support of the new bill, and Senator McClellan (D-Ark), one of the author of the state ballot measure, said he would support a Federal ballot bill amended to assure that each state can determine for itself whether the voter is qualified to vote under its laws.

Many backers of the state ballot idea were indignant, however, over the whole tone of the President's message. Rep. Vursell (R-Ill) said it was "the sheerest type of political bunk" and Taft called the reference to "fraud" a "direct insult to the Senat. and a direct insult to the House."

"I resent as one of those who propose state voting for the armed services the designation of that proposal as a fraud," he said.

"Fourth Term Announcement"

Senator Bridges (R-NH) asked Taft if he didn't think the message was in effect "a fourth term announcement."

"Yes, but I think that's almost unnecessary," Taft replied. "The fourth term had been announced for all practical purposes, even before this message."

"White supremacy" was brought into the debate by Senator Overton (D-La).

"Let's be frank here," he said. "Down in the Solid South we've got to retain our (state) voting qualifications to preserve white supremacy."

"Does the senator believe this (Green-Lucas Federal ballot) bill would tear down white supremacy?" asked Senator Eastland (D-Miss).

"Yes, I do," Overton replied.

Overton proposed an amendment to assure the state's right to set up their own qualifications for absentee armed forces ballots.

In the House, Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts asked immediate action on the very Senate bill the President had denounced. His move was purely a gesture, however, as the parliamentary situation was such that, under House rules, his motion could not be considered.

Wants Vote Recorded

Mr. Roosevelt went beyond his request for legislation to demand, too, that the members of Congress put their names down in black and white on the issue. He said he was informed it was possible for action to be taken without a roll call vote. Although that is solely a matter of Congress' own rules, he added, he thought as an "interested citizen" that the people have a right to know how individual legislators expressed themselves on "this legislation—which goes to the root of the right of citizenship."

"I think most Americans will agree," he said, "that every member of the two Houses of Congress ought to be willing in justice 'to stand up and be counted'."

In the House, the reading of the President's message was interrupted several times by ironic laughter from the Republican side, mingled with booes. The laughter was particularly loud when Mr. Roosevelt mentioned his hesitancy to speak to Congress about its rules, and his final decision to do so as an "interested citizen."

Specifically, the President endorsed measures by senators Green (D-RI) and Lucas (D-Ill), pending in the Senate, and by Rep. Worley (D-Tex) in the House.

Similar in major respects, these bills would provide for a blank Federal ballot for voting for President, Vice President, senators and representatives. Distribution of this ballot among the armed services and its collection would be handled by a Federal ballot commission but the validity of each ballot would be left to state election officials.

FBI CHIEF REFUSES TO ANSWER PROBE

JAN 27 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — (AP) The President's right to prevent government officials from talking may be challenged by a House committee, it was indicated today following the second refusal by J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI to testify in an investigation of the Federal Communications commission.

Hoover declined to answer questions which the Lea committee was prepared to propound to him, asserting that the President had issued a directive which forbade him from discussing matters affecting national security.

The committee went into a huddle to discuss its future course. There were indications that the House might be asked to rule Hoover in contempt of the committee.

Attorney General Biddle, supporting Hoover, declined to make public the President's directive, asserting that "communications between the President and the attorney general are confidential and privileged and are not subject to inquiry by a committee of one of the Houses of Congress."

He added, however, that the directive stated that because the transactions involved "relate to the internal security of the country, it would not be in the public interest, at the present time for Mr. Hoover or any officer of the department to testify about them or to disclose any correspondence concerning them."

CIO GROUP IS ON DIES' LIST

"Peace Now" Also On Committee's 1944 Docket

JAN 27 1944

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP) — The CIO "Political Action Committee" will be investigated soon by the Dies committee, Chairman Dies (D., Texas) disclosed today following House approval of an additional $75,000 for expenses of the committee.

Dies, who has headed the committee since its creation in May, 1938, to investigate alleged un-American activities, said the 1944 program also calls for an investigation of "Peace Now," an organization advocating negotiated peace. Dies said, too, that current investigations of Japanese activities and the Civil Service Commission will continue.

Details of the projected CIO inquiry, the Texan said in an interview, will be made public in the near future.

Political Action Committee

"We are going to make a thorough investigation of the Political Action Committee, which has raised $2,000,000 to defeat members of Congress," he declared.

Representative Smith (D., Va.) recently asked Attorney Gerenal Biddle to seek an indictment of the CIO group for alleged violation of the ban in the 1943 War Labor Disputes Act against contributions by

labor organizations in connection with Federal elections.

Dies said the investigation of "Peace Now" already is in progress its objective being to "find out who is putting up the money to finance this organization."

"Peace Now"

In New York, Miss Bessie Simon, secretary of Peace Now, said: "We are happy to have the Dies committee come here and investigate everything. All our financial records are open, and as of January 1, we had spent about $2,500 which was given to us by individuals who simply wanted to join in the work for a negotiated peace."

The committee's investigation of the Civil Service Commission was ordered recently to determine whether there has been sufficient caution in approving individuals for Federal employment.

Today's House action granting the committee $75,000 to last it until February 3, 1944, boosted to $652,500 the amount appropriated since 1938.

WLB Practice Unlawful Declares House Committee

JAN 27 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — (AP) The War Labor Board's practice of requiring union men to keep up their membership after they come under a new contract worked out by government, management and labor, was challenged by a special House committee as unlawful today.

Denouncing "maintenance of membership" as a suspension of the Constitution, the Smith committee declared that Congress should write a new pattern, pinning down exactly what the WLB can, and can't do.

Chairman William H. Davis arose to the immediate defense of his Agency, asserting ti has acted only on the will of Congress and will continue to settle labor disputes by its current standards until the lawmakers as a body rule otherwise.

The board, when it steps into a strike situation and evolves a contract, frequently includes a clause giving union members a certain period to decide whether to remain members or withdraw. If they choose the former alternative, they must continue their membership during the life of the contract or lose their jobs. This, said Chairman Smith (D.-Va.) of the House group, is tantamount to an order to the employer to "encourage membership in a union."

Davis said the board's orders never require a non-union worker to join a union. They simply demand that the union members involved in the dispute stay union members in order to continue to get whatever benefits arise from the new contract.

Davis said the House voted 204 to 73 against Rep. Smith himself when the latter moved last year to ban maintenance of membership orders.

"This constituted a clear expression of the intention of the House to continue the Board's authority," said Davis.

Members of the Smith committee, set up to investigate whether government agencies exceed their lawful authority, disagreed among themselves on the report. The criticism of WLB was signed by Smith, Representative Peterson (D.-Ga.), Hartley (R.-N. J.), Jennings (R.-Tenn.) and Hoffman (R.-Mich.). A dissent was filed by Representatives Voorhis (D.-Calif.) and Delaney (D.-N. Y.) who said the board operated on authority extended "by Congress itself."

The majority criticized other WLB policies which it said had the effect of denying the employer "an effective right of judicial review" and of compelling parties to a contract to take certain actions "irrespective of whether there is any legal or contractural obligation on the parties to do so."

WLB has been "subservient" to its la or members, the report charged, and thus has contributed to work stoppages.

Voorhis and Delaney, in their dissent, criticized a "tendency" in the labor movement to put too much authority in union leaders hands, and to depend upon government for the "maintenance of its position." However, they said, the Board has "hit upon a reasonably acceptable middle ground" in its union maintenance orders.

Davis said the minority report was a good answer. He added:

"The majority of the committee has alleged that the WLB has no authority to include in its decisions or orders any provisions to which the parties to a labor dispute before it, do not voluntarily agree. The clear mandate of the War Labor disputes act requires the War Labor Board to decide the dispute."

12123

Coffee Declares Miss Kellems 'In Effect Working for Fascism'

JAN 27 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—(AP) Miss Vivien Kellems, Connecticut's balking taxpayer, was criticized on the House floor today by Representative Coffee (D-Wash), who said the woman industrialist, whether she knows it or not, is "working to bring about the establishment of Fascism within our own borders."

Miss Kellems, who operates a war plant at Westport employing about 150 persons, has announced she can't pay her December 15 tax installment and called upon other industrialists to follow her example and put aside post-war reserves out of taxes.

"When she publicly and contemptuously states that because of her disagreement with the law, she will refuse to comply with it and wants others to do likewise," Coffee said, "she is in effect working for Fascism in this country.

"It becomes the solemn duty of all of us to accept gracefully the heavy sacrifices imposed on us by the war and be good sports about it. We should register our protests during the consideration of the bills and then live up to the bills if they become laws, while continuing to agitate for their change in a proper and legal fashion."

The Washington Democrat said he had opposed the two tax bills which passed the House in 1943, but since they were enacted, "it is my duty, as well as that of all loyal citizens of the United States, to obey that law and adhere to its provision, while reserving the right to continue to point out the weaknesses of the bills."

"If one carried the argument of Miss Kellems to its logical conclusion, a citizen might commit a crime and attempt to justify it on the ground that he felt the law to be unjust and invalid but, when in addition to that, the criminal advocates that other citizens go out and do likewise, he is coming close to the line of downright subversive conduct."

Meanwhile, the Treasury Department let it be known that it is waiting for Miss Kellems to get in arrears March 15 before it moves to force payment. Any action, moreover, would be initiated in the Hartford office of the Internal Revenue Collector, it was explained.

DR. BUTLER SEES SECOND CIVIL WAR

JAN 27 1944

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—(AP) Dr. Nichals Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, declared today the people of the United States now were engaged in an industrial struggle amounting to "a second civil war."

"There is civil war in our industrial system," he told the Pilgrims of the United States, "which if permitted to grow and develop, may easily transform the fundamental principles of liberty for which our Pilgrim fathers searched . . .

"The industrial civil war must be brought to an end before it destroys industry and turns us over to some form of state Socialism or Communism . . .

"We need a strong, vigorous public policy immediately, and a strong Congress which will stop talking and act.

"We need another Abraham Lincoln to lead and educate public opinion to bring this industrial civil war to an end before destruction. This is a matter for all American people."

Dr. Butler did not go into details as to what he meant by "civil war."

Declaring labor strikes constituted acts of war against the American people, Dr. Butler told the annual luncheon-meeting of the Pilgrims, of which he is president, that the country must find means of settling all labor disputes "as civilized men" without work stoppage.

"We must not permit the right to work to be limited to membership in any organization," said Dr. Butler. "If a man desires to join one or more organizations, that is his right, but under no circumstances should a man be compelled or required to do so."

CHARGE PROFESSOR LOYAL TO REICH

JAN 27 1944

HARTFORD, Jan. 26.—(AP) The status of the American citizenship of a German-born teacher of language and literature at the University of Connecticut was jeopardized today by a civil action filed in the U. S. District court by the Department of Justice.

The Federal agency wants to take away Dr. Theodore Karl Siegel's citizenship claiming that he falsely took his oath of naturalization by intending "to retain allegiance and fidelity to the German Reich."

Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., special assistant to the U. S. attorney general, said revocation of citizenship would make Siegel liable to internment. Dodd is currently attached to the office of Federal Attorney Robert P. Butler of Hartford.

Siegel, who has been on the University of Connecticut faculty since 1931, entered the United States that same year at the Vermont border, filed his declaration of intention in 1932 in Superior court, Rockville, and his petition for naturalization here in 1937. He became a citizen here May 4, 1938.

Siegel lives in Willimantic with his wife and two daughters.

AFL SUGGESTS POST-WAR UNIT

JAN 27 1944

Will Ask Congress To Set Up Reconstruction Commission

Miami, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP) — The American Federation of Labor executive council recommended today that Congress establish by law a reconstruction commission "with full authority to determine the overall policies to be followed by all agencies concerned with reconstruction."

Employers, labor and agriculture would be represented on the commission, with a chairman to be chosen by the President.

The council also announced a contribution of $10,000 from the Carnegie Foundation to finance a conference of industry, labor and agriculture reconstruction problems. A two or three day meeting will be held in the near future, probably in New York.

Lewis Application

Other developments of the council meeting today included a disclosure by President William Green that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, had intimated that the time had arrived when either a decision should be made on his application, or he would feel impelled to withdraw it.

The intimation of Lewis' impatience was made in a telegram which he sent to Green yesterday asking for a clarification of the council's proposal to reinstate the United Mine Workers "with the jurisdiction they had when they left the AFL." Green said Lewis' wire arrived before an official notification of the council decision was sent to him.

Green said he replied by quoting the exact language of the council's statement. He said that any further clarification would have to be made by the AFL committee designated to confer again with Lewis, if Lewis is still interested. Green acknowledged that a search of the records would have to be made to determine exactly what the UMW's old jurisdiction was in the coke chemical field.

Membership Figures

The report of George Meany, secretary-treasurer, showed per capita tax payments on an average of 6,586,470 members during the four months ended December 31, a net gain of 758,970 members over the corresponding period of 1942.

Action on applications from chemical workers and mailers for charters as autonomous international unions was deferred until the spring meeting of the council. Green and Meany were instructed to confer with leaders of the office workers on jurisdictional and membership matters with a view to issuing an international charter to them.

30.24 — 1213.3

Mars, World's Largest Plane, Returns from Honolulu Flight

JAN 27 1944

ALAMEDA, Calif., Jan. 26. — (AP) The world's largest operating airplane—the Navy's flying boat Mars—returned today from Honolulu to complete her first round trip as a passenger and cargo plane in the Pacific theater of war.

The giant craft made the flight of almost 2,400 statute miles from Hawaii in 12 hours and 17 minutes.

Commander Gene Tunney, former world's heavyweight boxing champion, was among the eight passengers aboard. He returned to the United States after seven months of duty in the southwest and south Pacific battle fronts.

In addition to the passengers and 17 crew members the Mars carried a record load of 20,000 pounds of mail. At the postal air rate of 20 cents a half ounce from Hawaii this would represent a paying cargo of $128,000—if none of the load was government mail.

Previous records by the Mars include the longest over-water flight and longest non-stop cargo flight of 4,375 miles between Patuxent river, Maryland, and Natal, Brazil; greatest air cargo load of 35,000 pounds; and the heaviest load ever lifted by a plane, 148,500 pounds gross.

The flying boat performed perfectly on the long trip to Honolulu last Saturday night and the return to San Francisco bay, and Lt. Commander William E. Coney of Baltimore, the genial pilot, was enthusiastic in his praise of her performance.

The Mars, with a wing spread of 200 feet and powered by four 2,200 horsepower engines, holds as much as a railroad box car.

JAN 27 1944

ADD LONDON XX TEHERAN

IN ITS ANNUAL REPORT, MADE PUBLIC TODAY, THE UNION'S COUNCIL ASSERTED THAT ARRANGEMENTS FOR HANDLING NEWS RELEASES AT SUCH PARLEYS "NEED CAREFUL REPLANNING." THE COUNCIL ALSO PROTESTED AGAINST THE DOUBLE CENSORSHIP OF SOME NEWS BY THE BRITISH PRESS CENSORSHIP AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, AND URGED THAT ALL CENSORSHIP AUTHORITY BE VESTED IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

JAN 27 1944

Z623AEW

ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN - CLOSE XX ACTION

A RAPID CLEARING OF THE LAST GERMAN HOLD ON THE LENINGRAD-MOSCOW TRUNK RAILWAY--A 50-MILE STRETCH FROM TOSNO SOUTH TO VOLKHOVO -- APPEARED IMMINENT AS THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED THEIR FORCES WERE FIGHTING IN THE AREA OF LYUBAN, A RAIL STATION 20 MILES SOUTH OF TOSNO. RAILWAY STATIONS AND POPULATED PLACES WERE CAPTURED IN THIS AREA, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

TEN COMMUNITIES WERE CAPTURED ON THE NOVGOROD FRONT ABOUT 80 MILES SOUTH OF KRASNOGVARDEISK WHERE THE RUSSIANS WERE PLUNGING WESTWARD IN AN ATTEMPT TO CUT OFF GERMAN RETREAT FROM THE NORTH. ONE RAILWAY STATION WAS ALSO TAKEN.

THE GERMANS STILL WERE COUNTERATTACKING IN THE UKRAINE AGAINST THE LEFT WING OF GEN.NIKOLAI VATUTIN'S ARMIES AIMING AT THE RUMANIAN FRONTIER. EAST OF VINNITSA AND NORTH OF KHRISTINOVKA, THE RUSSIANS SAID, THE GERMAN ATTACKS WITH LARGE FORCES OF INFANTRY AND TANKS WERE REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

WITH KRASNOGVARDEISK TAKEN, THE NEXT TWO SOVIET OBJECTIVES ON THAT FRONT, ACCORDING TO MOSCOW DISPATCHES, APPEARED TO BE IN THE DIRECTION OF VIRITSA, 11 MILES SOUTH OF CAPTURED VLADIMIRSKAYA, AND SIVERSKAYA, 13 MILES SOUTH OF KRASNOGVARDEISK. BOTH ARE IMPORTANT RAIL POINTS.

IN THE KRASNOGVARDEISK ASSAULT OVER GROUND PATCHY WITH SNOW AND MUD, A RED STAR CORRESPONDENT, NIKOLAI NIKOLAIEV, REPORTED THE RED ARMY MEN ABANDONED THE WHITE SNOW ROBES IN WHICH THEY HAD FOUGHT ALL WINTER.

IN THE SNOWS WEST OF NOVGOROD, HOWEVER, THE WHITE-CLAD RUSSIAN SKI TROOPS WERE CREDITED WITH GREATLY AIDING THE OFFENSIVE, DARTING UNSEEN BEHIND THE RETREATING GERMANS TO SEVER COMMUNICATIONS.

JAN 27 1944

THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY PROFESSED TO SEE IN THE GREAT NORTHERN OFFENSIVE AN EFFORT TO SPLIT THE FRONT INTO TWO SECTIONS, LEAVING THE NORTH FREE FROM THE UKRAINE SO THAT THE RUSSIANS COULD THEN PROSECUTE AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST FINLAND.

ON THE UKRAINE FRONT A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE NAZIS WERE COUNTER-ATTACKING VIGOROUSLY AND HAD DESTROYED OR CAPTURED 203 RUSSIAN TANKS SOUTHWEST OF ZHASKOV AND POGREBISHCHE AND 42 MORE NORTHWEST OF KIROVOGRAD, AND THAT SOVIET LOSSES ON THE ENTIRE FRONT WERE 328. THE RUSSIANS WERE ADMITTED TO HAVE BREACHED GERMAN POSITIONS AT ONE POINT OF THE KERCH BATTLEFIELD IN THE FAR SOUTH, AN AREA OF WHICH MOSCOW HAS SAID NOTHING.

FJ336PEW

ADD LONDON = (OLQUINN) XX ROADS

30.24—12135

"THE EXPERTS MADE A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF THE BODIES, DOCUMENTS AND FACTUAL EVIDENCE FOUND ON THE BODIES AND IN THE GRAVES," SAID THE BROADCAST. "ALL THIS EVIDENCE ESTABLISHES PRECISELY THE TIME AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE GERMAN INVADERS."

JAN 27 1944

MOSCOW FIRST ANNOUNCED THAT THE COMMISSION WAS STUDYING THE KATYN "MASSACRE" ON JAN. 17 AND PROMISED EARLY FINDINGS AFTER NOTING THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT COULD NOT DEAL WITH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON BECAUSE THE POLES HAD ASKED THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS TO INVESTIGATE GERMAN CHARGES THAT THE KILLINGS WERE DONE BY THE RUSSIANS.

GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS SAID POLISH SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS HAD BEEN KILLED DURING THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF SMOLENSK. THE POLES ASKED FOR AND THEN WITHDREW A REQUEST FOR A RED CROSS INVESTIGATION OF THE ACCUSATIONS. MEANWHILE, HOWEVER, MOSCOW SEVERED RELATIONS WITH POLAND.

"THESE CAMPS COULD NOT BE EVACUATED IN TIME WHEN THE GERMANS REACHED THE REGION," THE BROADCAST SAID. "THE POLISH PRISONERS AND PART OF THE SOVIET STAFF OF THE CAMPS AND GUARDS FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS."

"THE SPECIAL COMMISSION FOUND THAT 10 MILES FROM SMOLENSK ALONG THE VITEBSK ROAD IN THE KATYN FOREST ARE THE GRAVES WHERE THE POLISH WAR PRISONERS SHOT BY THE GERMAN INVADERS ARE BURIED," THE BROADCAST SAID.

"THE GRAVES WERE OPENED IN THE PRESENCE OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION AND MEDICO-LEGAL EXPERTS. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BODIES FOUND IN POLISH UNIFORMS WAS, ACCORDING TO MEDICO-LEGAL EXPERTS, 11,000."

MOSCOW ANNOUNCED JAN. 17 THAT THE COMMISSION ALSO INCLUDED THE WRITER, ALEXEI TOLSTOI, WHO WROTE THE "I DEMAND VENGEANCE ACCOUNT" OF ATROCITIES IN STALINO, AND METROPOLITAN NIKOLAI OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, AMONG OTHERS.

JAN 27 1944

Z62:AEW

LONDON, JAN 26-(AP)-AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY MARSHAL STALIN TO GENERAL GOVOROV AS BROADCAST BY MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR: (170)

OUR TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT DEVELOPING THEIR OFFENSIVE ON THE NIGHT OF JAN.26 CAPTURED THE TOWN AND LARGE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF GATCHINA (KRASNOGVARDEISK) BY STORM.

GATCHINA HAD BEEN TRANSFORMED BY THE GERMANS INTO A FORTRESS WITH A DEVELOPED SYSTEM OF PERMANENT FORTIFICATIONS.

TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY, UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES PARTICULARLY IN FIGHTING FOR GATCHINA WILL BE RECOMMENDED TO BEAR THE NAME OF GATCHINA, AND BE AWARDED ORDERS.

AT 8 P.M., MOSCOW TIME, THE CAPITAL OF OUR MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, WILL IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND SALUTE WITH 12 ARTILLERY SALVOS FROM 124 GUNS THE GALLANT TROOPS WHICH TOOK PART IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF GATCHINA.

JAN 27 1944

FOR EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL THE TROOPS UNDER YOU COMMAND WHICH TOOK PART IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF GATCHINA.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND!

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS! (END)

JJ153PEW

LONDON, JAN. 26-(AP)-TO RID THE KENT COUNTRYSIDE OF FOXES WHICH HAVE BEEN DESTROYING SHEEP, 1,000 MEN OF THE COUNTY WENT HUNTING TODAY WITHOUT TRADITIONAL HORSES AND RED COATS AND WITH THEIR FIRE ARMS DRAWN--A THING NEVER DONE IN THE PRE-WAR HUNT. BUT THIS WAS A HUNT FOR KEEPS, AND A SUCCESSFUL ONE TOO.

THE TOTAL BAG FOR THE DAY WAS 62 FOXES.

1211 26PEW

BY GLADWIN HILL (330)

LONDON, JAN 26-(AP)-THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND TONS OF BOMBS--BELIEVED TO BE AN ALL-TIME RECORD FOR THE PERIOD--HAVE BEEN DROPPED ON HITLER'S EUROPE THUS FAR THIS MONTH FROM THE NORTHERN AND MEDITERRANEAN THEATERS, AN RAF COMMENTATOR ASSERTED TONIGHT.

TWENTY-THOUSAND TONS CAME FROM THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN BRITAIN, WHILE PLANES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER DROPPED 9,000 ON ITALY AND MORE THAN 2,000 ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE, MOSTLY THE BALKANS.

SOME LONDON AIR WRITERS SPECULATED THAT THE 20,000 TONS FROM BRITAIN MIGHT IN ITSELF BE A 25-DAY RECORD, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED PROBABLE THAT FIGURE WAS EXCEEDED IN JULY, WHEN THERE WERE 11 HEAVY RAF AND SIX HEAVY U.S. RAIDS ON THE CONTINENT, COMPARED WITH A TOTAL OF 13 HEAVY RAIDS THUS FAR IN JANUARY.

THE TOTAL ESTIMATES ARE NECESSARILY ROUGH BECAUSE OF INCOMPLETENESS OF OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL BOMB-LOADS.

THE RAF COMMENTATOR SAID AIR OPERATIONS SUPPORTING THE NETTUNO LANDINGS IN ITALY HAD PREVENTED THE GERMANS ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM BRINGING UP SUPPLIES AND RESERVES IN THE DAYTIME.

RECENT MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR CASUALTIES, INCLUDING NETTUNO, WERE "NICELY UNDER" ONE PER CENT OF INDIVIDUAL PLANE FLIGHTS, HE SAID.

SINCE JAN. 1 ALLIED PLANES HAVE FLOWN 29,000 SORTIES, 9,000 MORE THAN ALL THOSE FLOWN FROM BRITAIN, WITH THE MINOR EXCEPTION OF THE COASTAL COMMAND. NINE HUNDRED SORTIES WERE MADE DURING TWO DAYS OF THE NETTUNO LANDING OPERATIONS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AGAINST LESS THAN 100 GERMAN SORTIES. NINE GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN FOR A LOSS OF FOUR ALLIED.

THE COMMENTATOR EXPLAINED THE GERMAN WEAKNESS AS DUE TO THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE FOUR TIMES AS MANY FIGHTERS ON THE WESTERN EUROPEAN FRONT, TRYING TO FIGHT OFF THE ATTACKS FROM BRITAIN, AS THEY DO IN ITALY, AND THAT THE QUALITY OF THE FLIERS IN WESTERN EUROPE IS PROBABLY FOUR TIMES AS GOOD AS THE NAZIS ALLOTTED TO THE ITALIAN FRONT.

SORTIES FLOWN THUS FAR IN JANUARY BY THE ALLIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AVERAGED 1,200 DAILY, AND HALF THE MONTH'S BOMB TONNAGE THERE WAS CONCENTRATED IN THE ONE WEEK BEFORE NETTUNO.

SN521PEW

30.24 —— 12137

london, Jan 26 -- (AP) -- Peppery Miss Ellen Wilkinson, member of the House of Commons from Durham, tonight was elected unanimously as chairman of the labor party, the third woman ever chosen for that post. Harold Laski, economist-educator who has tought at both Yale and Harvard, was named vice chairman.

london, jan. 26-(ap)-- a board of trade official today urged british housewives to stop using tablecloths to take some of the load off laundries.

"nowadays in any home, people should be prepared to eat off bare tables," he added.

JAN 27 1944

alb/ lap -26 1652 1220pew

LONDON, JAN.26-(AP)-ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS ROSE SHARPLY ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE TODAY AND OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN SECURITIES WERE IN DEMAND COINCIDENT WITH THE DIPLOMATIC BREAK BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND THE AXIS POWERS. BRITISH OFFICIALS MADE NO COMMENT ON THE NEWS.

ALTHOUGH THE MARKET HAD CLOSED WHEN THE OFFICIAL BUENOS AIRES ANNOUNCEMENT REACHED HERE, THE NEWS HAD BEEN ANTICIPATED DURING THE SESSION. THE GOVERNMENT 3 1/2 PER CENT BONDS ROSE A POINT TO 91, THE FOUR PERCENT LOAN ADVANCED TO 100 3/4 AND THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES 3 1/2S MOVED FROM 67 1/2 TO 69 1/4.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY 4S ADVANCED 4 POINTS TO 53 1/2. BUENOS AIRES GREAT SOUTHERN 4S ROSE FROM 58 TO 61 AND BUENOS AIRES WESTERN 4S GAINED 4 POINTS AT 53. BRAZILIAN, CHILEAN AND PERUVIAN SECURITIES ROSE LESSER AMOUNTS.

MJ127PEW

JAN 27 1944

LONDON, JAN. 26-(AP)-- THE QUICK, COOL ACTION OF CAPT. FRANCES SUE CORNICK, OF NORFOLK, VA., AIDED BY CAPT. HENRIETTE HORAK, FORMER SAN FRANCISCO NEWSPAPER REPORTER, SAVED THE LIFE OF CAPT. SELMA HERBERT, FORMER WAC ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, WHOSE CLOTHING CAUGHT FIRE RECENTLY.

JAN 27 1944

CAPTAIN HERBERT NOW IS IN THE HOSPITAL, AND MAY NEED SKIN GRAFTS FOR SOME OF HER BURNS.

SHE WAS DRESSING WHEN HER PAJAMAS CAUGHT FIRE FROM A SMALL ELECTRIC HEATER. SHE TRIED TO PUT OUT THE FIRE, BUT HER CLOTHING FLAMED UP QUICKLY AND WAS ALMOST BURNED OFF BEFORE SHE SCREAMED FOR HELP TO THE OTHER TWO WACS WITH WHOM SHE SHARES A FLAT.

CAPTAIN CORNICK THREW A LARGE TOWEL OVER HER HEAD, SAVING

HER FACE AND SHOULDERS FROMBURNS, AND THEN THREW HER TO THE FLOOR.' ENDME

CHRONOLOGICAL BEATING OUT THE FLAMES WITH CAPTAIN HORAK'S HELP.

ALB/ 01690 APR 12PEW

London, Jan. 26-(AP)-The Spanish embassy said today that the Madrid government had taken strong measures to prevent a repetition of bombs being placed in cargoes for Britain and "asked" German subjects to leave the ports where such sabotage might have occurred.

JAN 27 1944

The British had protested explosions among orange cargoes received from Spain.

apl 1546-am rm-1117a

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, JAN. 26-(AP)-THOMAS DUNCAN WEBB, 27, A LONDON DAILY EXPRESS REPORTER CHARGED WITH COMMUNICATING INFORMATION CONCERNING SHIP MOVEMENTS CONTRARY TO DEFENSE REGULATIONS, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED £50 ($200) TODAY AFTER THE COURT DECIDED "CARELESSNESS RATHER THAN INTENT" WAS TO BLAME.

JAN 27 1944

LT.NEIL DAVID CAMPBELL TESTIFIED THAT HE OVERHEARD WEBB MENTION THE NAMES OF TWO SHIPS AND "SOMETHING ABOUT AMERICAN TROOPS" DURING A TELEPHONE CALL HE MADE FROM A BOOTH IN A PLYMOUTH HOTEL LOBBY THE NIGHT OF JAN. 15. WEBB DENIED MENTIONING AMERICAN TROOPS AND THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID THE RECORD OF THE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION DID NOT INCLUDE SUCH A REFERENCE.

THE DEFENSE EXPLAINED THAT WEBB, ASSIGNED TO COVER SHIPS ARRIVAL, WAS COMMUNICATING TO HIS OFFICE INFORMATION IN AN AUTHORIZED MANNER AND HAD NO KNOWLEDGE THAT THE BOOTH WAS NOT SOUND PROOF. THE COURT AGREED THERE WAS NO OFFENSE IN GIVING HIS OFFICE MATTER WHICH WAS TO BE SUBMITTED TO CENSORSHIP BUT HELD THAT HE PERMITTED SECRET INFORMATION TO REACH THE EARS OF "PEOPLE NOT ENTITLED TO HEAR IT."

JAN 27 1944

JS1206AEW

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 26-(AP)-THE ZURICH CORRESPONDENT OF DAGENS NYHETER SAID TONIGHT THAT COUNTESS WALLI CASTELBRACO, A DAUGHTER OF TOSCANINI, HAD FLED FROM ITALY. WHILE THE DISPATCH DID NOT IDENTIFY THE COUNTRY OF REFUGE, IT WAS PRESUMED TO BE SWITZERLAND.

JAN 27 1944

JS1148PEW

MADRID, JAN. 26-(AP)-ARGENTINA'S DECISION TO BREAK WITH THE AXIS IS A DECISION OF GREAT INTEREST IN NEUTRAL SPAIN, WHICH MAINTAINS EXTREMELY CLOSE RELATIONS WITH THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT.

THE SPANISH PRESS CARRIED BULLETINS ANNOUNCING THE RUPTURE.

ARGENTINE IS CONSIDERED HERE AN OUTSTANDING FRIEND OF SPAIN AND A BULWARK OF SPAIN'S POLICY AMONG THE SPANISH-SPEAKING NATIONS.

JS1197PEW

30.24——12139

Madrid, jan.26 (ap)--The Spanish press tonight carried a bulletin announcing Argentina's decision to break with the Axis--a decision of great interest in Spain which maintains extremely close relations with the Argentine government.

JAN 27 1944

The spanish press carried bulletins announcing the rupture.

Not only is Argentine considered here as an outstanding friend of Spain and a bulwark of Spain's policy among the Spanish speaking nations but also shipments of Argentine wheat to the peninsula have been of the greatest importance in the years when Spain was short of wheat.

Thuzshtftxnfxüpainixewsxpuiixyzfxxxxxxxbelligerencyxtoxneutrality

JAN 27 1944

xexentixyxhxxxxxx

Argentina's decision, HOWEVER, IS NOT EXPECTED TO HAVE AS much effect as it might have had before Spain's recent shift of policy from non-belligerency to neutrality.

ap1130am1135p

ADD V-S-15TH FIGHTER BASE-(HEINZERLING) XV ROME

PILOTS OF THIS BATTLE-HARDENED FIGHTER GROUP SWITCHED FROM P-40 WARHAWKS TO THE THUNDERBOLTS WITHOUT A HITCH AND NOW THEY ARE WILLING AND READY TO TACKLE GERMAN FIGHTERS AT ANY ALTITUDE FROM "THE DECK" TO 40,000 FEET.

"WHILE WE USED TO HAVE TO TAKE IT FROM THE DECK UP, WE NOW CAN TAKE THEM ON ANY PLACE--IF THEY ARE NOT RUNNING AWAY," HOGG SAID. "THEY USED TO PLAY WITH US AND START AND STOP UNTIL THEY GOT READY TO GO HOME. NOW THEY ALWAYS WANT TO GO HOME."

LT.PHIL WHITESIDE OF WEST FRANKFORT, ILL., WHO HAS 44 MISSIONS TO HIS CREDIT AND WHO KNOCKED DOWN TWO GERMAN PLANES WITH THE P-40'S WAS ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT HIS CHANCES WITH THE NEW SHIP.

"IT IS A VERY EASY PLANE TO FLY AND HAS GREAT MANEUVERABILITY," HE SAID.

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"ALL THAT POWER IS WHAT I LIKE," SAID LT.MORGAN M.LOURY OF LAUREL, MISS. "IT GIVES YOU A GOOD FEELING TO HAVE ALL THAT EXTRA POWER AND THE GERMANS ARE NOT EAGER TO TANGLE AT ALL."

THE PILOTS POINTED OUT THAT SPECIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE P-47'S WAS IN GIVING GREATER PROTECTION TO THE BIG BOMBERS IN THEIR ATTACKS ON STRATEGIC ENEMY TARGETS.

LOURY SAID HE HAD NOT SEEN A GERMAN FIGHTER FOR TWO WEEKS AND THAT WAS THE FIRST TIME HE HAD SEEN ONE IN 19 MISSIONS.

LT.ARCHIE HALL OF HUNTSVILLE, ALA., WHO HAS FLOWN THE NEW PLANE BOTH FROM ENGLAND AND ITALY, SAID IT WAS NOT DULL HERE BY ANY MEANS BUT THAT HE WAS IMPRESSED BY THE WAY THE GERMAN FIGHTERS STAYED

AWAY.

"I ONCE SAW 300 GERMAN PLANES OVER ROUEN," HE RELATED. "BUT THE MOST I HAVE SEEN HERE WAS 40." HALL HAS FLOWN ON 64 MISSIONS.

THE BOMBER PILOTS LIKE THE THUNDERBOLTS, TOO.

"THEY COVER US LIKE A COAT OF PAINT," SAID ONE PILOT.

HE RECALLED THAT THE GROUP FLYING P-40'S AND P-47'S HAD ESCORTED MORE THAN 2,300 HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS OVER TUNISIAN, SICILIAN, PANTELLERIAN, SARDINIAN, ITALIAN AND BALKAN TARGETS WITHOUT LOSING A SINGLE BOMBER TO ENEMY AIRCRAFT. THE GROUP HAS SHOT DOWN FIVE TIMES OF THE NUMBER OF PLANES IT HAS LOST. THE COMMANDER OF THE GROUP IS LT.COL.ROBERT L.BASELER, 2% CLEARWAY, BOSTON, MASS.

THE GROUP'S MOTTO IS "WE DON'T HAVE ANY HEROES AND WE DON'T WANT ANY," BUT THERE ARE FOUR ACES WITH FIVE ENEMY PLANES EACH.

BASELER IS ONE. THE OTHERS ARE CAPT.WALTER B.WALKER, JR., OF 23 AULDWOOD ROAD, STAMFORD, CONN.; CAPT.RALPH G.TAYLOR, JR., OF 511 HOLLOWAY STREET, DURHAM, N.C.; AND CAPT.FRANK J. (SPOT) COLLINS OF 903 EAST WILLIAMS STREET, BRECKENRIDGE, TEX.

JAN 27 1944

COLLINS KNOCKED DOWN TWO OVER THE GUIDONIA AIRDROME NEAR ROME WHILE THE 15TH WAS ATTACKING IN PREPARATION FOR THE NEW LANDINGS. #

ADD ALGIERS XX TERRITORY

ALLIED COMMANDERS HAVE INTENSIFIED THEIR CAMPAIGN TO HALT THIS TRAFFIC AND SEVERAL ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN ALLIED PLANES AND AXIS CONVOYS HAVE BEEN REPORTED, NOTABLY ONE RECENTLY IN THE BAY OF BISCAY IN WHICH RAF BOMBERS SANK A MERCHANTMAN AND FOUR OF 10 ESCORTING DESTROYERS.

M637AEW

JAN 27 1944

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--~~FIRST~~ ADD ITALIAN (~~ORIGINAL~~) (GALLAGHER)
X X X INFANTRY ADVANCES.

LT.HARRY E.MAYNARD, 74 MASSASOIT ST., NORTHAMPTON, MASS., AN OBSERVER ON THE PEDASO RAID, SAID THE "NORTH APPROACH OF THE BRIDGE WAS BLOWN SKY HIGH."

CREDIT FOR THE THREE ENEMY PLANES DOWNED OVER THE INVASION AREA WENT TO THE 79TH FIGHTER GROUP.

TWO WERE DOWNED BY MEMBERS OF THE FLYING SKULL SQUADRON OF THIS GROUP: LT.GASTON W.CALLUM, 1805 PRINCESS ST., WILMINGTON, N.C., AND LT.ROBERT J.DUFFIELD, 3259 DESOTO ST., CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO. THE THIRD WAS DESTROYED BY A PILOT OF THE SKEETER SQUADRON.

LT.CHARLES C.LEAF, 411 THORNTON ST., SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., AND LT. WILLIAM P.BENEDICT, SAN QUENTIN, CALIF., IN A TWO-PLANE OPERATION ALONG THE DALMATIAN COAST SCORED DAMAGING NEAR MISSES WITH BOMBS ON TWO MERCHANT VESSELS, THEN SHOT UP A GERMAN SUPPLY TRAIN. THE LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODED.

JAN 27 1944

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ITALY.

AN ADVISORY COUNCIL REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION WORKS WITH THE COMMISSION.

MERGER OF AMG AND THE COMMISSION PRESUMABLY IS BEING ARRANGED TO COORDINATE UNDER ONE HEAD THE EXECUTIVE ACTIVITY WHICH AMG HAS HANDLED UNDER THREE REGIONAL DIVISIONS WITH SEPARATE STAFFS.

EJ692PEW

FOR TOP SEE 1-24

NAPLES--FIRST ADD ARMISTICE COMMISSION X X X POTENZA-BARI.

GENERAL MACFARLANE IS DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF THE ARMISTICE COMMISSION UNDER THE TITULAR PRESIDENCY OF GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER.

ESTABLISHED LAST FALL FOR THE ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF CARRYING OUT THE ARMISTICE TERMS AND "ALLIGNING ITALIAN ECONOMY IN COMPLETE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS' FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY," THE COMMISSION, WITH ADVISORY AND SUPERVISORY POWERS, IS SEPARATE FROM THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, WHICH ADMINISTERS THE LIBERATED PORTION OF

BY C.L.SULZBERGER (550)

NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JAN 27 1944

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH ALLIED AMPHIBIOUS FORCES SOUTH OF ROME, JAN. 25-(DELAYED)-REINFORCED BY A GROWING STREAM OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT, POURING INTO THE SHELTERED PORT OF ANZIO OR TRANSPORTED UP THE BEACHES BY CHUGGING "DUCKS" LOADED TO THE GUNWHALES, AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE ALLIED BEACHHEAD SOUTHEAST OF ROME HAVE NOW SEIZED THE INITIATIVE FROM THE STILL-DISORGANIZED GERMANS AND, UNDER COVER OF A GRADUALLY-GROWING ARTILLERY BARRAGE, ARE ATTACKING SLOWLY FURTHER INLAND.

RECENTLY LANDED TANKS ARE NOW IN ACTION.

FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ALBERT KESSELRING, COMMANDING THE GERMAN TROOPS IN ITALY, MEANWHILE IS DESPERATELY SEEKING TO DISRUPT THE CONSTANT FLOW OF MATERIAL AND TROOPS, WHICH ARE BUILDING UP A BULGING MENACE AND THREATENING TO OUTFLANK HIS MAIN FORCES FAR SOUTHWARD, BY

30.24——12 1/4

CALLING IN ALL AVAILABLE BOMBERS FROM AS FAR AWAY AS BORDEAUX, INCLUDING LONG-RANGE HEINKEL 177'S, IN AN EFFORT TO KNOCK OUT THE VAST ARMADA OF SUPPLY SHIPS LYING OFF THE RESORT AREA OF ANZIO AND NETTUNO. THANKS TO A COMBINATION OF A TERRIFIC CURTAIN OF FLAK, BURSTING FROM NAVAL AND SHORE BATTERIES, AND THE CONTINUAL UMBRELLA OF ALLIED FIGHTERS MAINTAINING A 24-HOUR PATROL, HIS SUCCESS HAS BEEN LIMITED.

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THE GERMANS, IN ADDITION TO RUSHING UP ALL AVAILABLE MOTORIZED ELEMENTS FROM DIVISIONS RECENTLY SUCKED SOUTHWARD INTO THE ALLIED TRAP, HAVE COMMENCED FLYING IN REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES BY PLANE AND GLIDER. THEY HAVE, AS YET, NOT BEEN ABLE TO MUSTER SUFFICIENT STRENGTH FOR A SATISFACTORY COUNTER-ATTACK AND MEANWHILE THE BRITISH-AMERICAN FORCES, THANKS LARGELY TO AN UNEXPECTED RESUMPTION OF CALM SEAS PERMITTING FULL USE OF LANDING FACILITIES, ARE GROWING HOURLY STRONGER.

THIS CORRESPONDENT ARRIVED HERE TODAY IN GENERAL HAROLD ALEXANDER'S SPECIAL PARTY, INCLUDING LT.GEN.MARK CLARK'S CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJ.GEN.ALFRED M.GRUENTHER AND OTHER ALLIED GENERALS. THE TRIP WAS MADE ON THE SPRAYGIRT, FROM WHICH WE TRANSFERRED OFF THE BEACHHEAD ONTO A RUMBLING AMERICAN PT BOAT IN THE MIDDLE OF A NAZI AIR RAID.

IT WAS A DRAMATIC ENTRY. FLASHES FROM THE SHIP AND SHORE BATTERIES REFLECTED AGAINST AN OILY, GREY SEA WHERE INNUMERABLE LANDING CRAFT AND WARSHIPS ROLLED ALMOST AS FAR AS THE VIEW COULD PENETRATE AND DOZENS OF SILVERY BARRAGE BALLONS STRAINED UPWARD TOWARD

JAN 27 1944

BANKS OF CLOUDS, LUMBERING LIKE GREAT WHALES.

SUDDENLY, FROM A HIDDEN AERIAL BATTLE TAKING PLACE SOMEWHERE ABOVE THE LEADEN CURTAIN, A PLANE PLUNGED SWIFTLY EARTHWARD IN A BURSTING SHEET OF ORANGE FLAME AND SECONDS LATER A PARACHUTE, LUMINOUS IN THE MISTY GLARE, DRIFTED GENTLY DOWN. THE DARK, PHANTOM SHAPES OF P-40'S SKIDDED NORTHWARD IN THE LOWER SURFACES OF THE CLOUDS, AND IN THE HIGHER HEAVENS COULD BE HEARD THE MOAN OF SPITFIRES.

AS GEN.ALEXANDER'S PARTY JEEPED INLAND FOR OUR TOUR OF FRONTAL HEADQUARTERS, A BRITISH AND AN AMERICAN CRUISER LYING OFF THE COAST ALONG THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN LIMITS OF THE BEACHHEAD, RESPECTIVELY BEGAN POURING IN BROADSIDE SALVOES OF SIX-INCH SHELLFIRE TOWARDS THE GERMAN POSITIONS.

JAN 27 1944

SHORTLY AFTER THE AMERICAN VESSEL STOOD OFF TO ASSUME A NEW POSITION, ENEMY ARTILLERY BATTERIES, FIXED ON HIGH GROUND, COMMENCED A CANNONADE AGAINST THE BRITISH WARSHIP AND A GROUP OF DESTROYERS SCURRIED IN BEFORE IT, LAYING A SCREEN OF THICK BLACK SMOKE.

THE CONNECTED VACATION TOWNS OF ANZIO--WHICH, AS ANTIUM, WAS NERO'S BIRTHPLACE--AND NETTUNO WERE UTTERLY DESERTED OF CIVILIAN LIFE. BATTERED BY PREVIOUS ALLIED BOMBINGS, OCCASIONAL GERMAN SHELLS AND NAZI AIR ATTACKS, THEY RUMBLED WITH THE NOISES OF THE MECHANICAL ASPECTS OF WAR.

HUGE TARPAULIN-COVERED "DUCKS" BOUNCED THROUGH NARROW STREETS, FOLLOWED BY TRUCKS LOADED WITH TROOPS AND TOWING ARTILLERY PIECES. CHALKED BESIDE THE SIGNBOARDS OF PEACEFUL FISH VENDORS WERE GURT ADVICES OF ENGINEERING SQUADS: "MINES CLEARED."

JSANT1121PEW

BY CLARK LEE

(REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JAN 27 1944

AT AN INVASION BEACHHEAD IN ITALY, JAN 25-(DELAYED)-LT.GEN. MARK W.CLARK, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY, INSPECTED THIS BEACHHEAD THIS MORNING, WATCHED THE TROOPS AND EXPRESSED COMPLETE SATISFACTION WITH THE PROGRESS IN THIS SECTOR.

THE GENERAL TOLD ME THAT EVERYTHING WAS GOING WELL AND ACCORDING TO PLAN. HE SAID THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING VERY HARD ON THE CASSINO FRONT TO PREVENT A FIFTH ARMY BREAK-THROUGH.

AS ON HIS PREVIOUS VISIT ON THE FORENOON OF D-DAY, CLARK FOUND HIMSELF ON THE BEACH ITSELF DURING AN ENEMY AIR RAID ONLY 100 YARDS FROM THE SHIPS WHICH WERE THE TARGETS OF THE GERMAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS.

ON D-DAY SIX PLANES DROPPED 10 TO 12 BOMBS A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY, AND THIS MORNING EIGHT 250-POUND BOMBS HIT THE BEACH AND THE WATER, MISSING THE LCI (LANDING CRAFT FOR INFANTRY) WHICH WERE DISCHARGING TROOPS.

JAN 27 1944

BZ817AEW

BY SGT.BYRON B.EVANS

YANK MAGAZINE CORRESPONDENT, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JAN 27 1944

WITH THE 5TH ARMY AT A BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN. 26-(AP)-A "SINGING ARMY--FIGHTING ARMY" SONG FOR THIS FIGHTING ARMY WAS KNOCKED OUT BY ERIC BARROW, ENGLISH PHOTOGRAPHER FOR UNIVERSAL NEWS, THE NIGHT AFTER HE LANDED HERE WITH THE ARMORED FORCES.

THE SONG IS POPULAR WITH AMERICANS SUCH AS SGT.JOHN P.CUMMINGS OF

30,24——1243

PHILADELPHIA, PA., STAFF SGT.JAMES W.LENNEY OF THE BRONX, N.Y.; CORP.JOHN CHIODO OF JOHNSTOWN, PA.; AND CORP.FRANK GRAHAM, FORMERLY OF THE BRONX. TO THE TUNE OF "DOWN MEXICO WAY," THE SONG FOLLOWS:

SOUTH OF CASSINO, DOWN NAPOLI WAY
WE STARTED OUT ONE NIGHT, TO SAIL AND FIGHT ANOTHER DAY.
ITALIAN SPIES TOLD THEM THAT WE WERE AWAY,
SOUTH OF CASSINO, DOWN NAPOLI WAY.
IN THE HARBOR, LYING IN WAIT,
LOADED WITH GUNS, JEEPS, TANKS AND PEEPS--TOYS OF FATE.
THE INFANTRY WAS LOADED, AND WE KNEW WE WERE MEETING JERRY,
AND THAT WE WOULD GIVE HIM ONE HELL OF A START.
ELL SEE EYES (X) LANDED--WE CHARGED THROUGH THE NIGHT
TO MEET JERRY THERE, BUT THE BEACH WAS BARE, HE'D TAKEN FLIGHT.
AND THE SHOW WAS SO EASY THERE WAS NOT EVEN A FIGHT.
NORTH OF CASSINO, THAT MEMORABLE NIGHT.

(X) LCI--LANDING CRAFT, INFANTRY.

EJ649PEW JAN 27 1944

BY WILLIAM STONEMAN

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JAN 27 1944

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE 5TH ARMY AT A BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AS WE SIT UP HERE ON THIS RAINY, ITALIAN, JANUARY NOON, IT'S INTERESTING TO SEE HOW MANY SPOTS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE REPRESENTED IN THE GATHERING OF CITIZENS WHO ARE HERE PREPARED TO BLAST THE DAYLIGHTS OUT OF THE OPPOSITION.

GERMANS ARE WITHIN MACHINE-GUN RANGE OF OUR SPOT, BUT ALL THESE FOLK WHO COME FROM THAT STRIP OF LAND STRETCHING FROM THE PACIFIC TO BROOKLYN BEHAVE AS THOUGH THEY ARE PREPARING FOR AN EASY GAME OF BASKETBALL.

FIRST, THERE IS MAJ.ALLEN BACON OF CROWNPOINT MINE, GRASS VALLEY, CALIF., A FORMER REPRESENTATIVE OF THE KELSO VENEER COMPANY OF CHICAGO. HE'S THE BOSS OF THIS OPERATION. THEN THERE IS THE CREW OF THE TANK "BUCKEYE," WHICH HAS BEEN IN ACTION FOR 36 HOURS:

PVT.LOUIS NEDELSKY, 669 COLLINS ST., JOLIET, ILL., ASSISTANT DRIVER; CORP.CLYDE W.PHILLIPS OF MONTEVIDEO, MINN.; PVT.EDGAR F. FRIEDRICH, 113 MAPLE ST., NORFOLK, NEB., THE DRIVER; CORP.GERALD L. ENOCH, 6465 83RD PLACE, MIDDLE VILLAGE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; AND PVT. FOSTER KELLEY, 372 MARILLA AVE, BUFFALO, N.Y.

WE WERE ESCORTED INTO "NO MAN'S LAND" BY LT.RICHARD B. PECKINBAUGH, 2115 COLLINGWOOD AVE, TOLEDO, O. IN THE OBSERVATION POST, PRACTICALLY INSIDE THE GERMAN LINES, WE FOUND A GREAT COLLECTION OF NONCHALANT PEOPLE MORE INTERESTED IN SLEEP THAN ANYTHING ELSE--EXCEPT PERHAPS SOME SNAPPY ACTION.

JAN 27 1944

IN ADDITION TO CAPT.WILLIAM CORWIN OF FARGO, N.D., THERE WERE LT. EDMUND WHICHMAN OF 1844 WEST TACNEY PLACE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.; ALLEN THOMPSON OF KASSON, MINN.; LT.F.DUFFY OF 303 SCOT ST., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; PFC ERNARD SCHWESN OF 13 COLUMBIA TERRACE, EDGEWATER, N.J. CLOSE BY WE FOUND PFC DONALD OEFTGER OF WISCONSIN DELLS, WIS., SLEEPING.

SN709PEW

BY WILLIAM STONEMAN

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ON THE 5TH ARMY BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME JAN 25-(DELAYED)-WHAT FROM NEW YORK AND CHICAGO MUST APPEAR TO BE A RUGGED BATTLE AND IS IN FACT A CRUCIAL BATTLE WITH ROME AND THE GERMAN ARMIES TO THE SOUTH AT STAKE SEEMS A STRANGELY MILD AFFAIR FROM THIS SPOT.

JAN 27 1944

WE ARE WELL IN ADVANCE OF OUR REGULAR INFANTRY LINES AND IN THE MIDST OF A GROUP OF TANKS WHICH HAVE BEEN PULVERIZING GERMAN-HELD HOUSES NOT MORE THAN A HALF A MILE AWAY. BEHIND US IS THE SO-CALLED MUSSOLINI CANAL. TO THE WEST AND NORTH STRETCHES A PLAIN STUDDED WITH PEASANT HOUSES AND RISING GRADUALLY TO GENZANO.

SHELLS FROM OUR FIELD AND MEDIUM ARTILLERY RAISE BEAUTIFUL PILLARS OF WHITE SMOKE OR UGLY SMUDGES OF BLACK. OUR TANKS HAVE JUST SET FIRE TO A HAYSTACK BESIDE A HOUSE WHERE GERMANS WERE SEEN LOUNGING A FEW MINUTES AGO.

BUT YOU CAN'T EVER HEAR A RIFLE BEING FIRED AND YOU CAN'T BELIEVE THAT GERMANS ARE ALL OVER THE PLACE.

CAPT.WILLIAM W.CORWIN, 1427 EIGHTH STREET, SOUTH FARGO, N.D., LOUNGES IN A WINDOW SURVEYING THE SCENE THROUGH A TELESCOPE. FIRST LT.HENRY J.ROMO OF 1262 MONTEREY AVE., REDLANDS, CALIF., AN ARTILLERY OBSERVER, IS SLEEPING SOUNDLY IN THE NEXT ROOM. HE CAME UP HERE WHEN THE SURROUNDING GROUND WAS STILL OCCUPIED BY GERMAN OUTPOSTS AND DEFTLY DIRECTED GUNFIRE ONTO ALL THEIR HIDING PLACES.

PFC.ALBERT STROLE, 4345 SOUTH ARTISAN ST., CHICAGO, WAS SLEEPING IN A DITCH DOWN THE ROAD.

NOW THERE IS AN AWFUL RACKET FROM THE COAST AND TWO MESSERSCHMITTS CAME ROARING OVER ON THE WAY HOME WITH A BUNCH OF MUSTANGS IN HOT PURSUIT.

IT DOESN'T SOUND VERY DRAMATIC, BUT THAT'S WHAT IT'S LIKE IN NO MAN'S LAND THIS MORNING.

KK559AEW

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY BEFORE CASSINO, ITALY, JAN. 26-(AP)-THE GERMANS WHO PUSHED BACK THE FIRST AMERICAN BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RAPIDO RIVER ADDED INSULT TO INJURY BEFORE THEY WERE HURLED BACK AGAIN.

AMONG THEIR PRISONERS WAS A YANKEE CARRIER PIGEON. TWO DAYS AFTER THE BRIDGEHEAD WAS LOST THE WEARY BIRD FLUTTERED BACK TO ITS HOME PERCH WITH THIS MESSAGE CLIPPED TO ITS LEG:

"HEREWITH YOUR MESSAGE PIGEON IS RETURNED. WE HAVE PLENTY TO EAT."

THE MESSAGE WAS SIGNED, "SOME GERMAN TROOPS."

JAN 27 1944

JS1139PEW

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE 5TH ARMY BEFORE CASSINO, JAN 26-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS ARE SLOWLY SQUEEZING THE NAZIS OUT OF CASSINO THE SAME WAY YOU SQUEEZE TOOTHPASTE OUT OF A TUBE.

JAN 27 1944

SNAPPING BACK FROM ONE OF THEIR MOST COSTLY SETBACKS SINCE THE BATTLE OF KASSERINE PASS LAST FEBRUARY, YANKEE DOUGHBOYS HAVE RECROSSED THE RAPIDO RIVER IN THE FACE OF HELLISH SMALL ARMS FIRE AND

30.24——12145

HAVE PUSHED TO WITHIN A HALF MILE OF CASSINO IN AN ENVELOPING MOVEMENT THROUGH THE SURROUNDING RIDGES.

NOT EVEN WHEN THEY TOOK HEAVILY-FORTIFIED DJEBELS IN TUNISIA DID THESE INFANTRY TROOPS MEET THE CONCENTRATED OPPOSITION THEY HAVE HAD TO FIGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH TO PUSH BEYOND THIS LITTLE RIVER.

AFTER BREACHING THE RAPIDO DEFENSE IN ONE SECTOR, PATROLS PROBBING GERMAN POSITIONS REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF CASSINO ITSELF BEFORE WITHDRAWING.

JAN 27 1944

MT1123PEW

BY RICHARD C.HASSOCK (200)

JAN 27 1944

NAPLES, JAN. 26-(AP)-POLITICAL PARTIES WERE WARNED OFFICIALLY TODAY AGAINST ANY ATTEMPT AT STREET DEMONSTRATIONS IN BARI DURING THE FIRST MAJOR CONVENTION OF ANTI-FASCIST PARTIES SINCE THE LIBERATION OF SOUTHERN ITALY.

THE ALLIED MILITARY COMMANDER AT BARI SAID HE DID NOT EXPECT ANY DISORDER BECAUSE PARTY LEADERS NOW EN ROUTE TO BARI FOR THE CONVENTION OPENING FRIDAY HAD PROMISED NOT TO PROVOKE DEMONSTRATIONS.

HOWEVER, HE ISSUED A WARNING GENERALLY THAT NO DEMONSTRATIONS WOULD BE PERMITTED, REGARDLESS OF NATIONALITY OR PARTY.

IT APPEARED CERTAIN THAT THE 90 REPRESENTATIVES OF SIX PARTIES AND ITALIAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATIONS WOULD DEMAND THE ABDICATION OF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE. LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION, GROUPING THE SIX PARTIES, ALSO HAVE INDICATED THEY WOULD OPPOSE ANY EFFORT OF THE LIBERAL DEMOCRACY PARTY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CONVENTION ON THE GROUNDS THAT THIS PARTY, RECENTLY ORGANIZED AT BRINDISI, WAS MAINLY CONCERNED WITH KEEPING THE KING ON HIS THRONE.

BARI DISPATCHES SAID MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO'S GOVERNMENT HAD ABOLISHED THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ITALY, WHICH MUSSOLINI HAD PACKED WITH HIS SUPPORTERS, AND THAT APPOINTMENTS OF SENATORS DURING THE FASCIST REGIME WOULD BE REEXAMINED, AS WOULD HONORARY ORDERS AND TITLES OF NOBILITY.

EJ:G:EPEW

JAN 27 1944

ADD NEW DELHI XX LOST

FURTHER DETAILS ON THE SWEEP INTO SOUTHERN BURMA ON JAN.23 BY AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS BASED IN INDIA, WHEN SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF MERGUI WAS BLASTED, INDICATE THAT TWO COASTAL VESSELS AND A 300-FOOT MERCHANT MAN WERE SET ON FIRE AND PROBABLY DESTROYED.

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 8:30 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY JAN 26)

BZ825AEW

JAN 27 1944

ADD PEARL HARBOR - (MEMORY)

THIRTY JAPANESE FIGHTERS ATTACKED U.S. 7TH AIR FORCE MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS OVER TAROA AIRDROME ON MALOELAP ATOLL, BUT ALL THE MITCHELLS ESCAPED AFTER CARRYING OUT THEIR ATTACK. AT LEAST ONE ZERO WAS SHOT DOWN.

JAN 27 1944

SURPRISINGLY, BIG LIBERATORS RAIDING TAROA IN THE EVENING OF THE SAME DAY ENCOUNTERED NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION.

NO INTERCEPTION WAS ENCOUNTERED IN DOUBLE-BARRELLED ATTACKS ON MILI AND WOTJE. DIVE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS MADE A STRONG LOW ALTITUDE ATTACK IN THE MORNING ON MILI, ONLY 300 MILES FROM THE AMERICAN-HELD GILBERTS, AND HEAVY BOMBERS FOLLOWED UP

WITH ANOTHER RAID IN THE EVENING. MITCHELLS AND MEAVIES MADE THE TW ATTACKS ON WOTJE.

THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN NEAR AILINGLAPALAP, NEWEST ATOLL TO COME WITHIN THE SWEEP OF RAIDING PLANES.

(TEXT IN WASHN 208DAY)

FR/DV358PCW

ADD ADV. ALLIED H.Q. NEW GUINEA

TO THE ROAD AT EVERY POINT." GENERAL HENRY H.ARNOLD, COMMANDER OF U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES, MESSAGED A WISH THAT THE NEAR FUTURES WILL "BRING YOU GREAT SATISFACTION AND THE REWARD OF A SUCCESSION OF VICTORIES ON THE ROAD TO JAPAN."

OFFENSIVE

OTHERS TO REMEMBER THE OCCASION INCLUDED LORD GOWRIE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA; PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN OF AUSTRALIA AND MANUEL QUEZON, PRESIDENT OF THE EXILED PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

EDITORS: TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S CITATION WAS CARRIED IN DAY REPORT.

JAN 27 1944

GH932PCW

ADD ADV. ALLIED H.Q. NEW GUINEA XXX CASUALTIES

THE SUPPLY BASE OF HANSA BAY, ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN MADANG AND WEAK WAS RAIDED TUESDAY MORNING BY A LARGE FLIGHT OF LIBERATORS, ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS, IN THE FACE OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER. FIRES WERE STARTED AMONG GUN POSITIONS AND SUPPLY DUMPS. IN THAT SAME SECTOR, NAVY PATROL-TORPEDO BOATS SANK THREE BARGES LOADED WITH JAPANESE TROOPS. (SUCH BARGES ORDINARILY CARRY AT LEAST 40 SOLDIERS).

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, THUNDERBOLTS SPOTTED JAPANESE SOLDIERS RETREATING IN THE COASTAL AREA SOUTHEAST OF MADANG WHERE THEY ARE TRAPPED BETWEEN AMERICAN INVADERS OF SAIDOR AND AUSTRALIANS ABOVE SIO. THE PATROL PLANES STRAFED THE FLEEING STRAGGLERS.

THE SUCCESS OF THE STRIKES AT RABAUL, MADE ALMOST DAILY SINCE LAST CHRISTMAS EVE, IS EXPLAINED IN LARGE PART BY THE OPENING OF ALLIED AIRSTRIPS ON BOUGAINVILLE, NORTHERNMOST OF THE SOLOMONS AND WITHIN 250 MILES OF RABAUL. FIGHTER ESCORTS THUS WERE MADE POSSIBLE AND MEDIUM BOMBERS WERE ADDED TO THE STRIKE FORCE.

WHILE JAPAN'S HOLD ON RABAUL THUS BECOMES MORE PRECARIOUS DAILY, THE ENEMY HAS EXHIBITED A DETERMINATION TO FIGHT IT OUT THERE. LOSS OF RABAUL WOULD MEAN LOSS OF THE SOUTH-SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, FOR JAPAN'S ENTIRE POSITION IN THIS AREA HINGES ON THAT KEYSTONE BASE AT THE NORTHEAST TIP OF NEW BRITAIN.

JAN 27 1944

CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY AIR POWER AT RABAUL FALLS IN THE LAP OF ALLIED STRATEGY. IT GREATLY WEAKENS OTHER VITALY ENEMY AIR AND SHIPPING BASES WHICH THE ALLIES, WITH AIR SUPERIORITY, CAN SMASH ALMOST UNMOLESTED WHILE MAINTAINING ASSAULTS ON RABAUL HEAVY ENOUGH TO KNOCK OUT THE CONCENTRATIONS THERE.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S WEDNESDAY COMMUNIQUE GAVE INDICATIONS THAT THE ENEMY IS DRAWING ON OTHER BASES FOR THE DEFENSE OF RABAUL. AN AERIAL THRUST AT WEWAK AND ONE AT THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, NORTHWEST OF RABAUL, DESTROYED 11 AND PROBABLY 14 JAPANESE PLANES ON THE GROUND BUT FAILED TO STIR UP INTERCEPTION. ONLY THE DAY BEFORE AT WEWAK 30 NIPPONESE PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN IN THEIR EFFORT TO DEFEND THAT STRONG AIR BASE AGAINST ATTACK.

APPEARANCE FOR THE FIRST TIME OVER RABAUL OF ENEMY PLANES PAINTED BLUE WITH SLATE-GREY UNDERSIDES WAS REPORTED. THEY "PROBABLY

30.24—12147

WERE NEW ARRIVALS," SAID MARINE COL.WILLIAM BRICE, COMMANDER OF ALLIED FIGHTERS BASED IN THE SOLOMONS. HE WAS COMMENTING ON THE SUNDAY'S ATTACKS.

JAN 27 1944

RECONNAISSANCE HAD DETE TED ORLY HALF A DOZEN ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES AT THEIR IMPORTANT KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, BASE, 160 MILES NORTHWEST OF RABAUL, SIAD COLONEL BRICE. HE ADDED;

"THE RABAUL ATTACKS EVIDENTLY HAVE SUCKED IN PLANES FROM KAVIENG AS WELL AS FROM REAR AIRDOMES WHICH HAVE BEEN SENDING IN A CONSTANT STREAM OF ~~AMERICAL~~ aerial REINFORCEMENTS INTO NEW BRITAIN."

ALREADY THIS MONTH 264 JAPANESE PLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN THE BATTLE FOR RABAUL, AND PROBABLY 66 MORE. ALLIED LOSSES TOTAL 55 SINCE THE FIRST BIG RAID OF LAST OCTOBER 12, UPWARDS OF 1,500 OF TOJO'S AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN DEFINITELY OR PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED THERE.

GG246PCW NM

JAN 27 1944

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA -- FIRST ADD PACIFIC WAR. (TOP ON AYE)

X X X ~~AIRCRAFT OPPOSITION~~. TROOPS

JAN 27 1944

LT.JAMES YEADT, JR., OF FORT MADISON,IA., PILOT OF AN AVENGER TORPEDO PLANE, SAID THAT "IT WASN'T A BAD SCORE -- 16 BOMBS AND 16 HITS."

YEADT SAID HE SCORED A HIT ON RABAUL'S CONCRETE RUNWAY, WHICH "WASN'T AN EASY TARGET SINCE IT IS ONLY 150 FEET WIDE AND 2,500 FEET LONG. WE MUST HAVE WRECKED IT."

AFTER THE BOMBING RUN THE TORPEDO PLANES STRAFED AND HIT A LARGE CARGO SHIP IN THE HARBOR, SETTING IT AFIRE, AND DESTROYED THREE OR FOUR BARGES, YEADT SAID.

TORPEDO PLANE PILOT, LT.EWING PHILBIN,JR., OF 20 WALL ST., NEW HORK CITY, WAS CHASED BY FIVE ZEROS, BUT MANAGED TO ESCAPE.

OTHER MARINE PILOTS WHO SCORED HITS ON THE RUNWAY INCLUDED LTS. HENRY STALNEKER, TOCCOA,GA.; FRANCIS GUNDLACH, 530 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY AND JAMES MCQUADE, WHITE WATER,WIS.

ZEROS SHOT DOWN AVENGER PILOT LT.ARTHUR JOHNSON, GROSSE ILE, MICH., BUT HE WAS RESCUED UNINJURED.

JAN 27 1944

OTHER PILOTS INCLUDED CAPT.ALFRED ("PETE") CARLSON, (5905 NORTH MARVINIE ST.) PHILADELPHIA, EDWIN FINLAYSON, PENSACOLA,FLA., AND GEORGE M.LANE, GALLATIN,TENN.

CAPT.CARLSON SAID JAPANESE FIGHTERS WERE JUST TAKING OFF WHEN THE BOMBERS STRUCK, BUT THAT "OUR FIGHTERS TOOK VERY GOOD CARE OF US." ANOTHER MARINE DIVEBOMBER PILOT, MAJOR HARVIE DUVAL, MIAMI,FLA., SAID "WE ALL FEEL PRETTY GOOD BECAUSE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A RABAUL STRIKE ALL OF OUR DIVEBOMBERS RETURNED."

CAPT.RALPH PASLEY, BLOOMINGTON,ILL., WAS CREDITED WITH DROPPING A BOMB BETWEEN TWIN EMPLACEMENTS DESTROYING BOTH GUNS.

CAPT.WALTER TURNER, 233 BRADFORD, PROVINCETOWN,MASS., CAME BACK WITH A DIVEBOMBER. A 90 MILLIMETER SHELL WENT THROUGH TURNER'S PLANE, HE SAID.

JAN 27 1944

STAFF SGT.LEO FREVILLE, GRAND RAPIDS,MICH. "SAVED A

P-38'S NECK BY DRIVING OFF FIVE ZEROS WHICH WERE ON ITS TAIL."

DUVAL SAID HIS GUNNER, TECH.SGT.BOB STEFANIK, WEBSTER,MASS., AND STAFF SGT.LESTER SHEPLOR, CENTER,COLO., GUNNER FOR 2ND LT.FREDERICK YOUNG, GAINESVILLE,FLA., TOGETHER SHOT DOWN A ZERO IN FLAMES. DIVEBOMBER GUNNERS DON'T OFTEN DOWN ZEROS.

STAFF SGT.MCDANIEL GROSHON, WASHINGTON,D.C., DIVEBOMBER GUNNER FOR MAJOR JAMES MCDANIEL, EUREKA,CALIF., ALSO SHOT DOWN A ZERO.

JAN 27 1944

A DOZEN NAVY DIVEBOMBERS SAID THEY SAW NO FIRE WHATEVER FROM GROUND BATTERIES.

"YOU PRACTICALLY HAD TO GET IN LINE TO STRAFE THE FEW JAP SHIPS LEFT IN THE HARBOR," SAID LT.ROBERT BORDER, MOBILE,ALA. (WIFE IN SAN DIEGO,CALIF.)

BORDER'S WINGMAN, LT.(JG) WALKER JOHNSON, GUNNER, THOMAS MURRY, SPRINGFIELD,ILL., GOT HITS ON A ZERO.

LT.(JG) FRANK BINACHI, 557 EAST MARKET ST., LONG BEACH, N.Y., SAID HE BLEW UP A FOUR-ENGINED BOMBER ON THE GROUND "WHICH WAS SILVER AND LOOKED LIKE A B-17." LT.(JG) HAROLD BROCK, TYLERTOWN,MISS., ALSO REPORTED HITTING A FOUR-ENGINED BOMBER.

JAN 27 1944

FJ712ACW

ADD ALLIED H.Q. AUSTALIA AS MATERIAL

MAJ.HANNIBAL TOWLES OF BOSTON,MASS., SUPERVISES PUBLICATION; LT.JOHN R.KENNEDY, 591 NEBRASKA AVE., WASHINGTON,D.C., IS IN CHARGE OF NE LT.RICHARD R.NOLAN OF TEWKSBURY,MASS., .PREPARES THE BACK UND MATERIAL , AND ART LAYOUTS ARE DONE BY STAFF SGT.ED CARLIN AND CORP.WAYNE KAUFMAN, BOTH OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FJ300ACW

BY ASAHEL BUSH

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

JAN 27 1944

A FORWARD AIRBASE IN NEW GUINEA,JAN.24-(DELAYED)-LIGHTNING FIGHTERS AND DEADLY MITCHELL BOMBING AND STAFING PLANES CAUGHT THE JAPANESE BY SURPRISE TODAY ON THE EASTERN TIP OF THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS LEAVING A SMOKING CHAIN OF DESTRUCTION ALONG A 50-MILE LENGTH OF TROOP AND SUPPLY CONCENTRATIONS.

A PARTIAL TALLY OF RESULTS INCLUDED THESE DESTROYED ITEMS: 12 BARGES, TWO LUGGERS, THREE SMALL FREIGHTERS, ONE DOCK, ONE JETTY, TWO VERY LARGE BUILDINGS, 19 SMALLER BUILDINGS, SEVEN GROUNDED PLANES, A GASOLINE DUMP, AN AMMUNITION DUMP, TWO SAIL-BOATS AND AT LEAST 75 ENEMY TROOPS.

THE RAIDERS SWEPT ALONG THE NORTH COAST OF MANUS AND LOS NEGROS ISLANDS FROM THE LORENGAU AIRDROME AND HARBOR EASTWARD TO PAPITALI HARBOR AND THE MOMOTE STRIP. THEY DROPPED TONS OF BOMBS AND EXPENDED HUNDREDS OF ROUNDS OF CANNON FIRE AND WELL OVER 100,000 MACHINEGUN BULLETS ON EVERY TARGET WHICH THEY CONSIDERED OF VALUE.

FOR THE LIGHTNINGS, WHICH ATTACKED FROM MINIMUM ALTITUDE, IT WAS THE FIRST STRAFING MISSION AFTER A LONG EXPERIENCE AS HIGH ALTITUDE COVER FOR BOMBERS. A FORMATION LED BY CAPT.RICHARD D. KIMBALL, OF 320 LAFAYETTE AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., CONCENTRATED ON MOMOTE AIRDROME. THE FORMATION HELPED SET AFIRE

30.24 12149

SEVEN OF NINE JAPANESE PLANES CAUGHT THERE, AS WELL AS A GAS TRUCK.

OTHER LIGHTNINGS IN THE COMMAND OF LT.CHARLES A.GRICE, OF 214 CHAPEL AVE., NASHVILLE, TENN., STRUCK AT SHIPPING IN PAPITALI HARBOR AND POAEUI PASSAGE, CONTRIBUTING TO THE DESTRUCTION OF TWO 75-FOOT SCHOONERS, A 50-FOOT LAUNCH AND TWO BARGES, ONE LOADED WITH FOODSTUFFS.

THE MITCHELLS DROPPED 1,000 POUND BOMBS FROM 25 FEET, SO LOW IT VIRTUALLY WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO MISS THE TARGETS. CAPT. MAX MORTENSEN, 906 SOUTH LOCUST ST., CHAMPAIGN, ILL., GOT ONE FREIGHTER.

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CAPTAIN MORTENSEN SAID HIS BOMB "BLEW THE SHIP CLEAR OUT OF THE WATER."

"ONE JAP SLUG STRUCK OUR AMMUNITION TRACK AND SET OUR OWN BULLETS FLYING INSIDE THE SHIP," MORTENSEN SAID.

"FUMES AND FLASHES OF FIRE FILLED THE COCKPIT BUT THE ONLY VITAL DAMAGE WAS A BIG HOLE TORN BY A BULLET IN THE TROUSERS OF THE NAVIGATOR, (CAPT.ROBERT R.LONG, OF SAC CITY, IA.)"

AFTER THE ATTACK, AS THE RAIDERS HEADED SOUTHWARD, THE CREW OF A PLANE PILOTED BY LT.RICHARD BARTH, OF SARASOTA, FLA., OBSERVED FIRES RISING 500 TO 2,000 FEET.

JAN 27 1944

FJ-NN308ACW NM

BY ASAHEL BUSH

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

A FORWARD AIR BASE IN NEW GUINEA,JAN.23-(DELAYED)-JAPANESE FIGHTERS DROVE RECKLESSLY INTO A STRONG FORCE OF ESCORTED FIFTH ARMY AIRFORCE HEAVY BOMBERS TODAY AND SUFFERED MOST SEVERE DEFEAT OF SEVERAL MONTHS IN THE NEW GUINEA SKIES.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS CREDITED KITTYHAWKS WITH THE LION'S SHARE OF THE VICTORY. FLYING ALONGSIDE THE LIBERATORS OVER THE BORAM SECTION OF THE WEWAK AIR BASE, THEY DOWNED 14 OF PERHAPS 50 ENEMY PLANES. GUNS OF THE BOMBERS DESTROYED ANOTHER 12 AND LIGHTNINGS ADDED SEVEN MORE.

THAT MADE A TOTAL OF 33 WHICH MAY BE INCREASED WHEN REPORTS ARE RECEIVED FROM THE THJNDERBOLTS WHICH FLEW TOP COVER. AMERICAN LOSSES WERE FIVE PLANES.

JAN 27 1944

(GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIRST OFFICIAL REPORT TUESDAY ON THE WEWAK RAID, LISTED 33 ENEMY PLANES AS DEFINITELY SHOT DOWN AND 12 AS PROBABLES).

LT.CYRIL F.HOMER, SACRAMENTO,CALIF., DOWNED THREE FIGHTERS TO BRING HIS INDIVIDUAL TOTAL TO 10.

CAPT.ALBAN B.HAILEY, OF ATHENS,GA., SHOT DOWN ONE, MAKING HIS TOTAL TWO.

THE BOMBING AND FIERCE TANGLE WITH ENEMY INTERCEPTORS WERE SHARED BY LIBERATOR TEAMS.

TWO KILLS WERE REGISTERED BY STAFF SGT.MELVIN C.EWING, OF NELSON,NEB., AND TECH.SGT.GEORGE C.PORTER, OF ROUTE FIVE, WARREN,OHIO, GUNNERS.

ALL THE PLANES COMPLETED THEIR BOMBING RUNS AGAINST SUPPLY DUMPS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS BEFORE THEY WERE JUMPED BY EVERY TYPE OF JAPANESE FIGHTER.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BADLY DAMAGED ONE LIBERATOR. ITS BRAKES WERE SHOT OUT, FLAPS PUNCTURED, THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM PIERCED AND ONE ENGINE RIDDLED BUT IT WAS BROUGHT SAFELY HOME.

"I DIDN'T EVEN FEEL THE ACK ACK STRIKE US," SAID STAFF SGT. MARVIN MCREYNOLDS, OF BRAYTON PLAINS,MICH.

"I WAS AT THE WAIST WINDOW AND WAS TOO BUSY FIGHTING OFF FOURP ZEROS TO NOTJCE WHAT WAS GOING ON UP FRONT." JAN 27 1944

ANOTHER CREW MEMBER, STAFF SGT.ROBERT W.WHITE, OF 118 ONTARIO ST.,LYNN,MASS., THE TAIL GUNNER, REPORTED SEEING PILOTS PARACHUTE FROM TWO OF FOUR ZEROS WHEN THEY WERE TAKEN ON BY THE LIGHTNINGS.

THE BOMARDIER, SECOND LT.JAMES BROWN, OF NORTH AUGUSTA,S.C., SEEMED THE MOST PLEASED BECAUSE HIS BOMBS HIT THE ACK ACK POSITION THEY WERE INTENDED FOR.

RADIO MAN STAFF SGT.MATTHEW R.WILL OF 120-05 171 ST. JAMAICA,N.Y., LOOKED THE HOTTEST. IT DEVELOPED THAT THE MOISTURE DRIPPING FROMM HIS HAIR AND FACE WAS THE REMNANT OF HYDRAULIC FLUID SPRAYED UPON HIM WHEN THE SYSTEM WAS KNOCKED OUT.

FJ235ACW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT JOHN E.REILLY, NEW HAMPTON, IA., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.)

(WX)...SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC--(DELAYED)--SPORT IS GENERALLY FAR REMOVED FROM MINDS AT THIS OUTPOST, BUT WHEN LIEUT.JOHN JAMES WILLIAMS, U.S.N.R., FORMERLY OF SPOONER, WISCONSIN, CAUGHT AN 86-POUND, FOUR OUNCE ALBACORE EVERYONE WHO SAW THE FISH HEADED FOR THE RECORD BOOKS.

THEY READ THAT THE LARGEST ALBACORE PREVIOUSLY CAUGHT WEIGHED 66 POUNDS, FOUR OUNCES, AND WAS SNARED BY FRANK KELLY AT SANTA CATALINA, CALIF.

WILLIAMS, A PRIVATE IN THE MARINE CORPS DURING THE LAST WAR, CAUGHT THE FISH BY TROLLING WITH A HAND LINE AND A FEATHER LURE. THE FISH WAS FIVE FEET LONG AND HAD A GIRTH OF 36 INCHES.

WILLIAMS, A FORMER SCHOOL TEACHER AT COLONIAL BEACH AND CALLANDS, VA., WAS DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION RESIDENT SHIPBUILDING PROJECT AT NORFOLK, BEFORE HE ENTERED THE NAVY. HIS WIFE, MRS.IRMA HUGHES WILLIAMS, LIVES AT EVINGTON, VA.

LT936PEW JAN 27 1944

VELLALAVELLA, SOLOMON ISLANDS,JAN.22-(AP)-(DELAYED)

BIG BLOND BOB HANSON, CURRENTLY THE HOTTEST FIGHTER PILOT IN THE ALLIED SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT, SHOT THREE MORE JAPANESE FIGHTING PLANES OUT OF THE SKIES OVER NEW BRITAIN TODAY, RUNNING HIS SCORE TO 14 WITH AN AVERAGE OF ONE A DAY FOR THE PAST WEEK. JAN 27 1944

THIS MARINE LIEUTENANT, SON OF MISSIONARIES, WHO WORKED HIS WAY THROUGH HAMLINE UNIVERSITY AT ST.PAUL,MINN., AS A BOUNCER AT A NIGHT CLUB, SOCRED HIS NEWEST AIR VICTORIES IN A FURIOUS FIGHT IN WHICH 18 ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED, TWO MORE PROBABLY SENT

30.24—12151

CRASHING, AND FIVE ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST. ONE AMERICAN PILOT WAS RESCUED.

TWENTY ZEROS INTERCEPTED THE MARINE CORSAIRS WHICH ERE ESCORTING MEDIUM BOMBERS ON A MIDDAY ATTACK ON LAKUNAI AIRDROME AT RABAUL.

HANSON AND HIS MATES FOR INTO THE THICKEST OF THE FIGHTING AND DOWNED 10 ENEMY PLANES FOR SURE AND ONE PROBABLE, WITHOUT LOSS TO THEMSELVES.

JAN 27 1944

HANSON GOT HIS THREE IN QUICK SUCCESSION, BEFORE, DURING AND JUST AFTER THE MITCHELLS MADE THEIR BOMBING RUNS. HIS VICTIMS WERE TWO ZEROS AND ONE IN-LINE TONY FIGHTER.

AMONG HANSON'S SUCCESSFUL SQUADRON MATES WERE CAPT.DONALD ALDRICH, 26, OF 6226 INGLESIDE AVE., CHICAGO, WHO DOWNED ONE ZERO TO BRING HIS TOTAL TO 11, AND CAPT.HAROLD SPEARS, 24, OF IRONTON,O., WHO GOT ONE AND ANOTHER PROBABLE, FOR A TOTAL OF 10 DEFINITE VICTORIES.

2ND LT.GERARD WILLIAMS, 22, OF SUMMIT,N.J., WHO ALREADY HAD ONE ENEMY PLANE TO HIS CREDIT, SHOT TWO MORE ZEROS. MAJ.ROBERT OWENS,JR., GREENSVILLE,S.C., AND CAPT.COGER CONNANT, 25, OF MARINETTE,WIS., WHO WERE ACES WITH FIVE EACH, GOT ONE MORE APIECE ON THE RAID.

JAN 27 1944

HANSON, 23, A 200-POUND SIX-FOOTER, IS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR AND COLORFUL FLIERS BASED AT THE BARAKOMA AIRSTRIP HERE. HIS PARENTS, THE REV.AND MRS.HARRY ALBERT HANSON ARE ON LEAVE AT NEWTONSVILLE,MASS., AFTER 20 YEARS IN INDIA AS METHODIST MISSIONARIES. HE WAS BORN AT LUCKNOW,INDIA, AND WAS EDUCATED IN INDIA AND ALSO IN MASSACHUSETTS. HE WAS A FOOTBALL, TRACK AND TENNIS STAR AT HAMLINE.

AFTER GRADUATING AT HAMLINE, HANSON RETURNED TO INDIA AND THEN HE WORKED HIS WAY AROUND THE WORLD. HE ENLISTED IN THE MARINE CORPS IN 1942 AND WON HIS WINGS AT CORPUS CHRISTI,TEX., COMING OVERSEAS IN MAY, 1943.

HANSON GOT HIS FIRST THREE ZEROS LAST AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, WHEN HIS SQUADRON WAS THE FIRST ONE TO OPERATE FROM THE NEWLY-WON MUNDA, NEW GEORGIA, AIRFIELD.

HE DOWNED TWO PLANES OVER TOROKINA, BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, JAN.11 AND THEN WAS FORCED TO PARACHUTE FROM HIS PLANE. HE WAS SIX HOURS ON HIS RUBBER LIFE RAFT BEFORE BEING RESCUED.

IN SHOOTING DOWN FIVE ZEROS OVER RABAUL JAN.14, HANSON BECAME ONE OF ONLY THREE PILOTS WHO HAVE MADE A KILL LIKE THAT IN ONE BATTLE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, ALTHOUGH ANOTHER FLIER ONCE DOWNED SEVEN SLOWER AND MORE VULNERABLE DIVEBOMBERS IN ONE ENGAGEMENT.

FJ257ACW

JAN 27 1944

JAN 27 1944

BY VERN HAUGLAND

NEW GEORGIA, SOLOMON ISLANDS,JAN.23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TREMENDOUS JAPANESE AIR LOSSES OVER NEW BRITAIN THIS MONTH, CLIMAXED BY TODAY'S THUMPING 46-PLANE DEFEAT OVER THE ENEMY'S BASE AT RABAUL, AT LAST MAY BE WEARING THIN NIPPON'S DEFENSE OF HER OUTMOST HOLDINGS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

MARINE CORPS COL.WILLIAM BRICE, COMMANDING SOLOMON-BASED

FIGHTER PLANES, SAID TODAY'S TRIUMPH (THE COMMUNIQUE SAID 46 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DOWNED IN TWO ATTACKS ON RABAUL TODAY, BUT THE PARTICIPATING PILOTS SAID THE COUNT SHOULD BE 48) BROUGHT THE TOTAL ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED OVER RABAUL DURING JANUARY BY SOLOMONS-BASED FIGHTERS TO 242 FOR CERTAIN AND 66 PROBABLES.

THE ALLIED LOSSES IN THE SAME AREA DURING THE SAME PERIOD TOTALED 54 PLANES AND 43 PILOTS, 11 PILOTS BEING RESCUED, THE COLONEL SAID. THE FIGURE INCLUDED THE THREE PLANES LOST IN TODAY'S RAID. ONE OF THE PILOTS WAS RESCUED.

JAN 27 1944

"OUR FIGHTERS NOTICED TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME A NUMBER OF BLUE ZEROS WITH SLATE GREY UNDERSIDES, PROBABLY NEW ARRIVALS IN THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO," SAID BRICE, WHOSE HOMETOWN IS WINNSBORO, S.C., HIS WIFE IS IN LA JOLLA,CALIF.

ABOUT 70 FIGHTERS -- MOSTLY MARINE CORSAIRS, TWO DOZEN ARMY LIGHTNINGS, NAVY HELLCATS AND NEW ZEALAND-MANNED KITTYHAWKS-- ESCORTED MORE THAN 40 DIVEBOMBERS AND 18 TORPEDO BOMBERS IN STRIKING AT LAKUNAI, RABAUL'S PRINCIPAL FIGHTER STRIP.

FIRST LT.JOHN R.NORMAN (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN) BROUGHT DOWN FOUR ZEROS FOR THE DAY'S LEADING SCORE. TWO OF HIS SQUADRON MATES, MAJ.EDMUND F.OVEREND AND FIRST LT.GEORGE B.DIXON,JR., (ADDRESSES UNAVAILABLE) EACH GOT A ZERO.

IN THE FIRST ASSAULT THE YOUNGSTER OF THE SQUADRON, 19-YEAR-OLD 1ST LT.ALLAN HARRISON III, HOUSTON,TEX., DOWNED ONE ZERO AND SHARED CREDIT FOR TWO OTHERS WITH TWO OF HIS SQUADRON MATES, MAJ.HUGH ELWOOD, 28, OF CHARLESTON,W.VA., AND 1ST LT. PHILLIP DELONG, 25, JACKSON,MICH.

LIKE HARRISON, ELWOOD AND DELONG EACH ALSO DOWNED A ZERO FOR A SCORE OF ONE AND TWO-THIRDS EACH. DELONG AND ELWOOD RETURNED IN THE SECOND ATTACK AND SHARED A ZERO BETWEEN THEM, MAKING DELONG -- WHO HAD FOUR PREVIOUSLY TO HIS RECORD -- AN ACE WITH A TOTAL OF SI AND ONE-SIXTH.

OTHER SCORERS IN THE SQUADRON INCLUDED MAJ.JAMES BILL, 27, CANAL WINCHESTER,O., ONE ZERO AND TWO PROBABLES; MAJ.GEORGE POSKE, 27, 4702 FOURTH ST., NW, WASHINGTON,D.C., ONE ZERO.

SAVED FROM THE SEA BY A RESCUE SEAPLANE WERE MARINE LTRICHARD T.S.MARCH, WHO HAD CRASHED OFF CAPE ST.GEORGE, NEW IRELAND, AFTER THE MORNING RAID, AND ANOTHER MARINE CORSAIR PILOT, LT.EUGENE V. SMITH WHO WAS LOST YESTERDAY (ADDRESSES NOT AVAILABLE).

"THE MARINES DID AN ESPECIALLY FINE JOB TODAY," COMMENTED MAJ. GEN.RALPH MITCHELL, U.S.M.C., COMMANDER OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC AIR SQUADRONS. "IT WAS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE OPERATION IN THE HISTORY OF SOLOMONS WARFARE, AS CONTRASTED WITH THE DEFENSIVE DAYS OF GUADALCANAL WHEN A GREATER NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES WAS SHOT DOWN."

JAN 27 1944

LTS.JAMES L.CALLAHAM (CORRECT) 22, 1408 CHARLESTON AVE., HUNTINGTON, W.VA., AND JOSEPH P.TRAVERS, 26, 606 ALMONT ST., MEDFORD, MASS., EACH GOT A ZERO IN ONE RAID AND A PROBABLE APIECE IN THE OTHER.

OTHER SCORERS IN THE SAME SQUADRON INCLUDED: MAJOR THOMAS M.COLES

29, HOMESTEAD PARK, PENN., LT.NORMAN L.NIECE, 23, BELLE VERNON, PENN., TWO EACH; LT.JOHN B.SLINGERLAND, 22, 10559 LASALLE ST., CHICAGO, ONE CERTAIN.

THE MORNING SCORE IN ANOTHER SQUADRON CREDITED THESE FLIERS AS FOLLOWS: MAJOR JULIUS IRELAND, BALTIMORE, MD., CAPT.HERBERT C. LANGENFELD, 26, 1512 MALLORY ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA., LT. RAPHAEL AMERNE, 7427 CALUMET AVE., CHICAGO, ONE CERTAIN AND ONE PROBABLE EACH; CAPT.WALLACE B.THOMASON, HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N.Y., ONE CERTAIN.

JAN 27 1944

IN THE AFTERNOON RAID, IRELAND GOT TWO MORE, AND THOMASON ONE.

ADDITIONAL SCORERS IN THE JAN.22, BATTLE OVER RABAUL WERE LT. JOHN C.MUNDLEY, 22, WEST MONROE, LA., TWO ZEROS; 1ST. LT. EDWIN MCCALEB, 20, 30 PELHAM DRIVE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

G136PCW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT DAN BAILEY, 54 TWELFTH STREET, N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BYTHE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

VELLA LAVELLA--(DELAYED)--IN A TROPICAL RAINSTORM, THE REMAINS OF A MARINE FIGHTER PILOT WERE BURIED TODAY ON A LONELY SHORE OF KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND, WHERE HIS PLANE CRASHED SEPTEMBER 30. MEMBERS OF HIS SQUADRON TRAVELED 50 MILES BY PT BOAT TO CONDUCT THE CEREMONY.

THE AIRMAN WAS FIRST LIEUTENANT ROBERT A. ALEXANDER, 22, OF 229 HILLCREST AVE., DAVENPORT, IOWA. HE WAS A MEMBER OF

30.24——12153

"BOYINGTON'S BLACK SHEEP" SQUADRON, COMMANDED BY MAJOR GREGORY BOYINGTON OF OKANAGON, WASH., A FORMER "FLYING TIGER," WHO IS NOW LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION AFTER SHOOTING DOWN 26 JAP PLANES.

NO PREVIOUS ATTEMPT HAD BEEN MADE TO FIND LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER, BECAUSE THE ISLAND WAS IN JAP HANDS UNTIL RECENTLY. FIRST LIEUTENANT BURNEY L. TUCKER, OF MURFREESBORO, TENN., FLYING NEAR LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER WHEN HE CRASHED, LED THE GROUP TO THE SCENE NEAR ROPA POINT, NORTHEAST KOLOMBANGARA.

AS ONE OF THE GROUP TOLD THE STORY: "WE WENT ASHORE IN RUBBER BOATS.

"IT WAS NOT HARD TO FIND THE PLANE. IN CRASHING, IT HAD CUT A PATH THROUGH THE PALM TREES 50 FEET WIDE AND NEARLY 100 FEET LONG. IT WAS DEMOLISHED, BUT HAD NOT BURNED. WE FOUND ALEXANDER."

JAN 27 1944

THE OFFICERS BROUGHT ROCKS AND CORAL UP FROM THE BEACH AND MADE A PROTECTIVE MOUND FOR THE GRAVE. FOR A HEADSTONE, THEY USED A PROPELLER BLADE WITH THE FLYER'S NAME SCRATCHED ON IT.

MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WERE: MAJOR BOYINGTON; LIEUTENANT JAMES M. REAMES, 26, HUGHES, ARK., FLIGHT SURGEON; FIRST LIEUTENANT FRANK E. WALTON, 34, OF 2206 PANORAMA TERRACE, LOS ANGELES; FIRST LIEUTENANT PAUL A. MULLEN, 23, OF 45 ORDALE BLVD., PITTSBURGH, PA., PILOT; AND FIRST LIEUTENANT ROBERT W. MCCLURG, 24, OF 224 ENGLEWOOD AVE., NEW CASTLE, PA., PILOT.

SU622AEW

BY MALCOLM R.JOHNSON

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ADVANCED CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, JAN.19-(DELAYED)-THE PILOT AND GUNNER OF A SINGLE-ENGINED A-24 DIVE-BOMBER OF THE SEVENTH U.S. AIR FORCE FLOATED SIX HOURS ONLY 10 TO 14 MILES OFF JAPANESE-HELD JABOR ISLET OF THE JALUIT ATOLL IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS YESTERDAY, BUT WERE RESCUED UNHURT BY A NAVY CATALINA PLANE.

JAN 27 1944

THE MEN, 2ND LT. ROBERT E. METZGER, 25, OF DOWAGIAC, MICH., THE PILOT, AND STAFF SGT. FLOYD L. PORTER, OF NEBRASKA (HOME TOWN NOT AVAILABLE) WERE SHOT DOWN WHILE FLYING THEIR FIFTH MISSION.

"WE WERE IN A GROUP OF DIVE-BOMBERS RAIDING OIL DUMPS AT THE TAIL END OF JABOR ISLET," METZGER SAID.

"THE JAPANESE THREW BIG AND LITTLE STUFF AT US FOR FIVE TO EIGHT MINUTES PRIOR TO OUR DIVE.

"I HAD MY HAND ON THE BOMB RELEASE READY TO PULL WHEN I FELT A HEAVY SHOCK. I KNEW THE PLANE WAS HIT. BUT I PULLED THE RELEASE AND DROPPED THE BOMB JUST WHERE IT WAS AIMED.

"WHEN I PULLED OUT OF THE DIVE, I SAW THAT ONE CYLINDER OF THE ENGINE HAD BEEN KNOCKED OFF.

"I TRIED TO KEEP THE ENGINE WORKING AND MANAGED TO GET 10 MILES SOUTH OF THE ISLET BEFORE IT QUIT COLD.

"I WAS DOWN TO ABOUT 1,500 FEET AND ORDERED THE GUNNER TO BAIL OUT. THEN I JUMPED AT ABOUT 1,000 FEET. MY CHUTE WAS OPEN ONLY A FEW SECONDS WHEN I HIT THE WATER.

"I GOT IN THE RAFT AND PADDLED ABOUT 100 YARDS AND HELPED THE GUNNER INFLATE AND GET INTO HIS, SINCE HE COULDN'T SWIM AND WAS VERY SICK FROM SWALLOWING SALT WATER.

"WE LASHED OUR RAFTS TOGETHER AND WAITED. OTHERS IN THE FORMATION REPORTED OUR POSITION AND WE WERE RESCUED BY THE CATALINA AFTER ABOUT SIX HOURS."

METZGER SAID HE BELIEVED A JAPANESE 40 MM SHELL HIT THE ENGINE AND RIPPED THE LENGTH OF THE FUSELAGE AND ADDED THAT THE DIVE-BOMBERS RAIDED JABOR TWICE THAT DAY, DROPPING 12 AND ONE-HALF TONS OF EXPLOSIVES, ALL OF WHICH LANDED IN THE TARGET AREA.

TWO PLANES WERE LOST, BUT THE CREW OF ONE--METZGER AND PORTER--WAS RESCUED.

Z708AEW

(THIS IS THE FIRST AMPLIFIED DESCRIPTION OF THE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAF FIRE ENCOUNTERED BY AMERICAN FLIERS BLASTING REPEATEDLY AT THE MARSHALL ISLANDS IN THE MID-PACIFIC).

JAN 27 1944

BY PAUL BEAM

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED U.S. PRESS

AN ADVANCED BASE OF THE 7TH AIRFORCE, CENTRAL PACIFIC, JAN.21-(DELAYED-(AP)-ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE MET BY 7TH AIRFORCE LIBERATORS RAIDING ROI ISLAND, JAPANESE CONCENTRATION POINT OF KWAJALEIN ATOLL IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, WAS "SO THICK TRACERS LACED A PATTERN AROUND OUR PLANES," CREW MEMBERS SAID AFTER RETURNING FROM TODAY'S STRIKE AGAINST THE WORLD'S LARGEST ATOLL.

LED BY MAJ.E.C.EDDY, FARGO,N.D., THE FIRST FLIGHT OF

30.24——12155

THE SQUADRON SLICED IN AT EXTREMELY LOW ALTITUDE THROUGH INTENSE AUTOMATIC WEAPONS FIRE. ALTHOUGH MANY PLANES IN THIS FLIGHT WERE HIT NONE WAS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED AND NO CREWMEN WAS INJURED.

THE SECOND AND THIRD FLIGHTS CAME IN HIGHER, SMASHING THE TARGETS WITH A SATURATION LOAD OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS.

A CONCENTRATION OF JAPANESE BOMBERS HAD BEEN REPORTED AT THE ROI AIRDROME.

JAN 27 1944

LT.D.L.BRADY, MINNEAPOLIS,MINN., SAID THE ACK-ACK FIRE WAS SO INTENSE "IT WAS LIKE FLYING THROUGH A SKY FULL OF ROMAN CANDLES."

"GUNS FROM EACH SIDE OF THE AIRFIELD AND FROM BORDERING ISLANDS AND FROM SHIPS IN THE LAGOON SPEWED A SKYFUL OF FIRE AND STEEL. WE CAME IN AT TREE-TOP LEVEL. IT WAS THE HEAVIEST FIRE I HAVE EVER SEEN."

JAN 27 1944

LT.PAUL M.KING, (518 NEWMAN) JACKSONVILLE,FLA., BOMBARDIER IN THE LEAD PLANE, SAID HE BELIEVED BOMBS "PRETTY WELL COVERED ROI AND MUST HAVE GOTTEN SOME JAPANESE BOMBERS PARKED ON THE ISLAND.

THE LIBERATORS "HIT THE TARGET ON THE NOSE DUE TO THE FINE WORK OF OUR NAVIGATOR, LT.W.C.WADE, AND NAVIGATORS OF OTHER PLANES IN THE SQUADRON," SAID LT.J.P.MCDOWELL, :9-PILOT ON THE LEAD PLANE.

WADE'S HOME IS AT (1026 GREENWOOD), WILMETTE,ILL., AND MCDOWELL IS FROM BONHAM,TEXAS. BRADY PREVIOUSLY HAD SEEN THE WAR AS CORRESPONDENT FOR THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR-JOURNAL AND AS A PARAMOUNT NEWS CAMERAMAN.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS OF THE LEAD PLANE INCLUDED THE ENGINEER, T/SGT.C.W.STEPHENS, SHELBYVILLE,TENN.; S/SGT.J.W.PARKER, DAMASCUS,VA., ASSISTANT ENGINEER, AND S/SGT.W.R.SLOANE, (1539 W.KILBOURNE) MILWAUKEE,WIS., ASSISTANT RADIOMAN.

FJ1204ACW

BY MALCOLM R.JOHNSON

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JAN 27 1944

BETIO, TARAWA ATOLL, GILBERT ISLANDS, JAN 26--JAPANESE STRAGGLERS WERE KILLED OR CAPTURED AT THE RATE OF ONE PER DAY FOR FOUR AND A HALF WEEKS AFTER THE MARINES CONQUERED TARAWA.

A NAVY CAPTAIN WHO IS IN COMMAND HERE, WHERE THE MARINES SUFFERED THE HIGHEST CASUALTIES OF THE GILBERT CAMPAIGN IN A BLOODY THREE-DAY FIGHT, TOLD ME TODAY THAT ONLY 10 DAYS AGO TWO JAPANESE WERE ROUTED FROM UNDER A PIER THE ENEMY USED DURING THEIR OCCUPATION.

"THEY HAD A CACHE OF 'K' RATIONS, SOME SOAP AND TOWELS, AND BLOCKS OF WOOD TO PUT THEIR HEADS ON WHEN THEY SLEPT," HE SAID. "DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF OUR OCCUPATION FOOD WAS STACKED IN MANY PLACES AND THEY UNDOUBTEDLY STOLE A SUPPLY WHEN THEY HAD THE CHANCE."

HE SAID WATER WAS THEIR BIG PROBLEM BUT APPARENTLY THEY WERE ABLE TO STEAL SOME AT NIGHT.

"THEY WERE HEALTHY LOOKING MEN WHEN WE FOUND THEM," THE COMMANDER SAID.

(EDS: SLUG ABOVE FOR "17")

JJ&G1012AEW

BY MALCOLM R.JOHNSON

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 27 1944

A U.S. AIR FORCE ADVANCED BASE, CENTRAL PACIFIC, JAN. 23-(DELAYED)-VETERAN LIBERATOR PILOTS OF THE U.S. 7TH AIR FORCE BATTLED THROUGH JAPANESE AERIAL BOMBS AND TOUGH ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND FIGHTER PLANE OPPOSITION YESTERDAY AFTERNOON TO BLAST PARKED JAPANESE BOMBERS AT ROI ISLAND, ON KWAJALEIN ATOLL IN THE MARSHALLS IN ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE RAIDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AIR WAR.

A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN ESTIMATED THAT FROM 20 TO 25 TWIN-ENGINED ENEMY BOMBERS WERE DAMAGED. EXECUTING PERFECTLY ONE OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE BOMBING RAIDS MADE AGAINST THE JAPANESE, THE BOMBARDIERS LAID STRINGS OF 100-POUND EXPLOSIVES IN PARALLEL LINES ACROSS THE ROI RUNWAYS, WHICH ARE SHAPED LIKE A FIGURE FOUR. THEY LITERALLY PLACED A BOMB EVERY FEW FEET.

(A PACIFIC FLEET ANNOUNCEMENT AT WASHINGTON MONDAY SAID "SEVERAL GROUNDED BOMBERS" WERE DAMAGED IN THE ATTACK ON ROI.)

THE SPOKESMAN SAID MAJ.GEN.WILLIS H.HALES' BOMBARDIERS PLACED 20 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES IN THE DISPERSAL AREA AND SCORED 90 PERCENT HITS, DAMAGING THE 20 TO 25 JAPANESE BOMBERS, AND STARTING FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

GUNNERS ON THE LIBERATORS DESTROYED ONE ZERO, PROBABLY DESTROYED FOUR OTHERS AND DAMAGED THREE IN DEFENDING BIG FOUR-MOTORED PLANES AGAINST FROM 12 TO 15 INTERCEPTING ENEMY FIGHTERS WHICH DROPPED AERIAL PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS IN AN EFFORT TO BRING DOWN THE RAIDERS.

LT.SMITH L.CARTER, 24, SHELBYVILLE, TEXAS, BOMBARDIER ON THE "KANSAS CYCLONE," PILOTED BY LT.KEITH WALLINGFORD, 24, MANHATTAN, KAS., BROUGHT BACK ONE ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK.

"I SAW 20 TO 30 (CORRECT) MEDIUM BOMBERS DISPERSED IN THE RUNWAY AREA AS WE CAME IN," HE SAID. "MOST OF OUR STRING OF 100-POUNDERS HIT THE AREA AND I COULD SEE THE B-24'S ON OUR WINGS LAYING THEIR STRINGS OF BOMBS ACROSS THE RUNWAY AREA.

"ONE BOMB HIT DIRECTLY ON TOP OF A JAP BOMBER. THE WHOLE AREA WAS ENTIRELY COVERED BY BURSTING BOMBS AND PLENTY OF SMOKE WAS COMING UP AS WE LEFT."

JAN 27 1944

SECOND LT.LAWRENCE J.DEGENER, 28, JACKSON, MICH., WAS NAVIGATOR AND LT.LAYMONT WOODRUFF, 22, CONWAY, ARK., WAS CO-PILOT OF THE "KANSAS CYCLONE."

SGT.A.E.BAXTER, TOP TURRET GUNNER ON THE LIBERATOR "SANDY" PILOTED BY LT.E.J.BECKER, 22, CLEVELAND, O., GOT A ZERO IN HIS SIGHTS AND SCORED A PROBABLE KILL OVER ROI. SECOND LT.MAURICE V.O'CONNOR, 24, OAK PARK, ILL., CONFIRMED SEEING SMOKE TRAILING FROM THE ZERO, BUT NO ONE SAW IT CRASH.

BECKER AND LT.THOMAS J.WRITT, 24, EXPORT, PA., CO-PILOT OF THE "SANDY," SAID HE FLEW OVER ONE EXPLODING JAPANESE AERIAL BOMB AND THROUGH THE TRAIL OF ANOTHER. THEY REPORTED SEEING THE JAPANESE DROP EIGHT OF THESE BOMBS. LT.L.B.ELLIS, 25, CLEVELAND, O., WAS BOMBARDIER AND SGT.B.F.MCCOLLOM, LAKELAND, FLA., WAS RADIO OPERATOR.

FLAK AND 20-MM CANNON FIRE FROM THE ZEROS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED THE "SANDY" AND ONE ENGINE BEGAN THROWING OIL AS THE RESULT OF A HIT, BECKER SAID.

WE1140PEW

30.24—12157

BUENOS AIRES-~~FIRST~~ ADD ~~SECOND LEAD~~ ARGENTINA XXX ~~IN THE RING~~. COUNTRIES

(MONTEVIDEO DISPATCHES SAID THE ESPIONAGE RING HAD BEEN WORKING IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE GERMAN AND JAPANESE EMBASSIES IN BUENOS AIRES.

(SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES, APPARENTLY ORIGINATING IN ARGENTINA, WERE HELD RESPONSIBLE BY THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES FOR THE OVERTHROW OF THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER. ARGENTINA ALONE HAS SEEN FIT TO RECOGNIZE THE NEW BOLIVIAN REGIME HEADED BY MAJ.GUALBERTO VILLARROEL.

JAN 27 1944

(MONTEVIDEO REPORTS SAID ARGENTINA'S BREAK WITH THE AXIS WAS INTERPRETED THERE AS A LAST MINUTE ATTEMPT TO REGAIN GOOD STANDING AMONG THE AMERICAN NATIONS AND FORESTALL POSSIBLE STERN ACTION AGAINST IT BY THE REST OF THE HEMISPHERE.)

AN INDICATION THAT ARGENTINA WAS ABOUT TO TAKE A STEP TOWARD RAPPROCHEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES CAME TUESDAY WHEN THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED ADRIAN C.ESCOBAR WOULD HEAVE TOMORROW TO TAKE UP HIS DUTIES AS AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

ESCOBAR, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL, HAD BEEN NAMED LAST OCTOBER TO SUCCEED DR.FELIPE A.ESPIL AS ARGENTINA'S ENVOY TO WASHINGTON (FOLLOWING A REBUKE TO THE RAMIREZ REGIME BY SECRETARY OF STATE HULL. #

JAN 27 1944

A21 Baires xxx party

THE ABRUPT REVERSAL IN ARGENTINA'S POSITION WITHIN A SPACE OF 48 HOURS WAS AS MUCH OF A SURPRISE HERE AS IT WAS ABROAD, AND RAISED CONJECTURE AS TO POSSIBLE REPERCUSSIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT. EARLIER ADVOCATES OF JUST SUCH A STEP, NOTABLY GEN.ARTURO RAWSON, WHO SERVED AS PRESIDENT FOR THREE DAYS AFTER THE REVOLUTION LAST JUNE AND THEN WAS SENT TO BRAZIL AS AMBASSADOR, HAD BEEN EDGED OUT OF POWER.

(AMONG THE COUNTRIES APPARENTLY MOST SURPRISED WERE GERMANY AND JAPAN. THE BERLIN RADIO IN A BROADCAST SHORTLY BEFORE THE ANNOUNCEMENT HAD BROADCAST A DISPATCH FROM TOKYO CHARACTERIZING REPORTS OF THE IMPENDING ACTION AS A "DELIBERATE NUISANCE REPORT.")

AMONG PERSONS ARRESTED IN THE ARGENTINE ROUNDUP, IT WAS DISCLOSED, WERE ENRIQUE P.OSES, EDITOR OF THE PRO-NAZI AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER PAMPERO, AND JOHANN JACOB NAPP, WHO WAS ACCUSED OF OPERATING A CLANDESTINE RADIO STATION.

JAN 27 1944

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR NORMAN ARMOUR DESCRIBED THE BREAK IN RELATIONS AS "AN IMPORTANT STEP IN CONTINENTAL DEFENSE AND SECURITY AND AS MANIFESTING THE FIRM DETERMINATION OF THE GREAT ARGENTINE NATION NOT TO PERMIT ITS TERRITORY TO BE USED FOR OPERATIONS INIMICAL TO THE CAUSE FOR WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS ARE FIGHTING, THE CAUSE OF ALL FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLES."

JAN 27 1944

THE PRO-AXIS NEWSPAPER PAMPERO APPEARED AS USUAL, WITH MOST OF ITS SPACE DEVOTED TO BERLIN AND TOKYO DATELINED STORIES FURNISHED BY THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN.

PAMPERO OFFERED NO EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE DIPLOMATIC BREAK. MOST OF ITS NEWS RELATING TO THE RUPTURE CONSISTED OF THE TEXTS OF RAMIREZ' RADIO BROADCAST AND THE DECREE SEVERING RELATIONS.

AN ANTI-SEMITIC CARTOON ALSO WAS PUBLISHED.

JAN 27 1944

ON THE EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON, ARGENTINA'S NEW

30.24—12157

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JAN 27 1944

ON THE EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON, ARGENTINA'S NEW

AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, ADRIAN C.ESCOBAR, SAID HE WAS LEAVING THE COUNTRY AT A MOMENT WHEN IT "ASSUMES A NEW ATTITUDE WHICH REFLECTS ITS ABSOLUTE GOOD FAITH."

"RELATIONS BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND THE UNITED STATES ARE MORE CORDIAL THAN EVER," HE SAID.

"THE CONTINENT MUST HAVE FAITH IN ARGENTINA," SAID FORMER DEPUTY RAUL DAMONTE TABORDA, WHO ONCE HEADED A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION OF ANTI-ARGENTINE ACTIVITIES.

WHILE A DEPUTY HE PRESENTED A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A RUPTURE OF RELATIONS IN MARCH, 1942, AND FINALLY SUCCEEDED IN HAVING IT PASSED IN SEPTEMBER OF THAT YEAR, BUT THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT RAMON S.CASTILLO, THEN IN OFFICE, IGNORED THE MEASURE.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT SHIPS OF THE ARGENTINE MERCHANT FLEET HAD CANCELLED ALL SAILINGS "UNTIL NEW ORDERS."

JS1108PEW

JAN 27 1944

RIO DE JANEIRO-FIRST ADD ARGENTINE REACTION XXX TO BRAZIL.

THE BRAZILIAN FOREIGN OFFICE ISSUED THIS STATEMENT:

"THIS EVENT--EXPECTED FOR 48 HOURS--COULD NOT FAIL TO CAUSE THE FOREIGN OFFICE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION, FOR IT CONTRIBUTES TO THE REINFORCEMENT OF TRADITIONAL BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN TWO SISTER NATIONS, WHICH NOW WILL COLLABORATE INTIMATELY IN DEFENSE OF AMERICA AND CIVILIZATION."

BZ117PEW

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JAN 26-(AP)-THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SENT A MEMORANDUM TO FOREIGN CONSULATES PROTESTING THE "NEGATIVE ATTITUDE" WHICH IT SAID THE GOVERNMENTS OF OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAD TAKEN TOWARD THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT GILBERTO VILLARROEL.

(SEVENTEEN AMERICAN REPUBLICS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, HAVE ANNOUNCED THEIR DECISION TO WITHHOLD RECOGNITION OF THE VILLARROEL REGIME. THE ONLY WESTERN HEMISPHERE NATION WHICH HAS SO FAR RECOGNIZED THE REGIME IS ARGENTINA.)

THE MEMORANDUM SAID THAT "NOT ONE WORD OR ACT OUTSIDE THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA" COULD AFFECT THE GOVERNMENT'S "OPENLY DEMOCRATIC GUIDANCE" OF THE NATION.

JAN 27 1944

BZ820AEW

BY ROMAN JIMENEZ

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JAN. 26-(AP)-ARGENTINA'S ARRIV INLP THE CAMP OF NATIONS WHICH HAVE SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS WAS WELCOMED HERE TODAY, BUT AT THE SAME TIME SKEPTICISM WAS EXPRESSED AS TO WHETHER THE MOVE MEANT AN ACTUAL CHANGE IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE RAMIREZ REGIME.

THE RUPTURE WAS INTERPRETED HERE AS A LAST-MINUTE EFFORT TO SATISFY THE REST OF THE HEMISPHERE AND TO FORESTALL REPRISALS THAT SEEMED IMMINENT AS THE RESULT OF ARGENTINA'S FAILURE TO UNITE WITH OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS ON FOREIGN POLICY."

JAN 27 1944

THE NATURE OF MEASURES WHICH HAD BEEN CONTEMPLATED AGAINST ARGENTINA HAS NOT BEEN ASCERTAINED, BUT A REPORT WAS CURRENT IN MONTEVIDEO MONDAY THAT U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE HULL HAD PREPARED A

30.24——12159

STERN STATEMENT WHICH WOULD HAVE MENTIONED SUCH ACTION. ONE SOURCE SAID A BLOCKING OF ARGENTINE FUNDS BY THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES WAS IN PROSPECT.

INFORMANTS SAID A LAST MINUTE CHANGE IN HULL'S PLANS WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ALBERTO GILBERT BY ADVISING THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH AMBASSADORS IN BUENOS AIRES MONDAY OF HIS INTENTION TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

JAN 27 1944

VICE ADMIRAL JONAS INGRAM, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. SOUTH ATLANTIC FLEET, STATED SATURDAY IN MONTEVIDEO THAT HE HAD ENOUGH FORCES TO COPE WITH ANY SITUATION IN THIS THEATER AND EXPRESSED HIS PERSONAL HOPE THAT ARGENTINE LEADERS WOULD FINALLY SEE THE LIGHT AND MAKE THE AMERICAN FRONT SOLID.

THE OSTENSIBLE REASON FOR THE RUPTURE WAS DISCOVERY OF A BIG ESPIONAGE RING WORKING FOR THE AXIS IN ARGENTINA. HOWEVER, THE EXISTENCE OF PRO-AXIS SPIES IN ARGENTINA HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTENTION THREE TIMES PREVIOUSLY WITHOUT CAUSING SUCH ACTION.

JAN 27 1944

ANOTHER QUESTION POSED BY THE SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS WAS THAT OF THE CONSEQUENCES IT WOULD HAVE ON INTERNAL CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF CABINET CHANGES.

AN INDICATION THAT THE SENSATIONAL SHIFT IN POLICY WAS REACHED ONLY AFTER PROTRACTED AND PERHAPS VIOLENT DEBATE WITHIN MILITARY CIRCLES IS THE FACT THAT, WHILE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES HERE FREELY PREDICTED YESTERDAY THAT THE RUPTURE HAD BEEN APPROVED, CONFERENCES WERE STILL GOING ON AT DAWN TODAY BETWEEN GILBERT AND VARIOUS COLONELS AT BUENOS AIRES.

THE CONSENSUS HERE WAS THAT ARGENTINE POLICIES WILL BE UNDER CAREFUL SCRUTINY IN THE FUTURE TO SEE IF THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT CONTINUES THE TREND STARTED TODAY.

JAN 27 1944

EJ41OPEW

MONTREAL, JAN.26-(AP)-ADELEGATES TO THE 26TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER ASSOCIATION WERE TOLD TODAY THAT "THE COMBINATION OF RADIO, IMPROVED BY WARTIME DEVELOPMENT, PLUS THE PERFECTION OF TELEVISION, MAY WELL BE STRONG ENOUGH RADICALLY TO REDUCE THE VOLUME OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING IN POST-WAR YEARS."

G.J.LANE, MANAGER, AND R.E.HAYES, CONTROL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE QUEBEC NORTH SHORE PAPER CO., ADDED IN THEIR JOINT ADDRESS THAT "TO MEET THIS COMPETITION IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE PRINTED APPEARANCE OF THE NEWSPAPER MUST BE DECIDEDLY IMPROVED OVER WHAT HAS BEEN CONSIDERED ACCEPTABLE IN PAST YEARS."

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THEY SUGGESTED IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PICTURE REPRODUCTIONS AS WELL AS OF SOLID BLACK PRINTING.

"COLOR WORK FOR ADVERTISING CUTS WILL INCREASE," THEY PREDICTED. "IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THIS MAY BECOME UNIVERSAL PRACTICE. AND, FULL DEVELOPMENT OF THESE ADVANCES WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE IF THE QUALITY OF NEWSPRINT IS NOT IMPROVED."

W.G.DODGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PAPER SALES CO. SAID "WE (OF THE CANADIAN NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY) SHOULD ALL MAKE A CONCERTED EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE PRODUCTION PROPERTIES OF NEWSPRINT. IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE NEWSPAPERS' SUCCESS AS A MEANS OF CREATING BUYING INCENTIVE,

AS WELL AS A MEDIUM FOR THE DISPENSING OF NEWS AND ASSOCIATED READING MATTER."

PS722PEW

(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 3:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26)

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA, JAN 26-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WAR EXPENDITURES COMMITTEE, IN A REPORT SUBMITTED TODAY, SAID THAT "NONE OF THE ALLEGATIONS" MADE AGAINST THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA LAST YEAR BY M.J.COLDWELL, COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION LEADER, WAS SUBSTANTIATED BY THE FACTS.

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BY M.J.COLDWELL, COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION LEADER, WAS SUBSTANTIATED BY THE FACTS.

COLDWELL HAD SAID THAT PRICES CHARGED THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES, AUSTRALIA AND CANADA INDICATED UNDUE PROFITS, AND ASSERTED THAT A TAXATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE COMPANY REPRESENTED A "GIFT" TO THE COMPANY. HE ALSO SAID THAT LABOR CONDITIONS IN ALCAN PLANTS WERE BAD AND THAT THE ALUMINUM COMPANIES OF CANADA WERE PART OF A WORLD MONOPOLY.

IN A LENGTHY REVIEW OF COLDWELL'S STATEMENTS IN THE HOUSE AND EVIDENCE HEARD DURING AN INQUIRY LAST YEAR, THE REPORT SAID THAT AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMPANY ON TAXATION WAS "PROVIDENT" FOR CANADA. IT DECLARED THAT THE ALUMINUM COMPANY DOMINATED THE CANADIAN ALUMINUM PRODUCTION FIELD, BUT ASSERTED THAT DOMINATION WAS NOT SYNONYMOUS WITH MONOPOLY. IT SAID LABOR CONDITIONS AT ARVIDA, QUE.. AND OTHER COMPANY PLANTS WERE GOOD.

BECAUSE OF A LIMITED POST-WAR MARKET FOR ALUMINUM, THE REPORT SAID, THE COMPANY FACES THE POSSIBILITY OF IDLE PLANTS AND POWER FACILITIES REPRESENTING A CAPITAL INVESTMENT OF MORE THAN $200,000,000.

COLDWELLAM A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, DID NOT ENDORSE THE REPORT.

(END AD

OTTAWA, JAN. 26 -(AP)-IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF CHEER OVER THE WAR'S DEVELOPMENTS, THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED TODAY, BUT WILL RECONVENE TOMORROW FOR A NEW SESSION WITH PROBLEMS AND PLANS FOR PEACETIME DOMINATING THE LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR.

JAN 27 1944

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TRADITIONAL CEREMONIES MARKING THE DELAYED PROROGATION WAS A MESSAGE FROM THE CROWN, READ BY CHIEF JUSTICE THIBAUDEAU RINFRET, WHICH REPORTED THAT THE MINISTERS HAVE GIVEN "CLOSE ATTENTION" TO RECOMMENDATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS IN THE FIELDS OF POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION AND SOCIAL SECURITY.

THE CROWN'S MESSAGE REFLECTED SATISFACTION WITH WAR DEVELOPMENTS ON ALL FRONTS.

JS1156PEW

NEW YORK, JAN 26-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID TODAY IT WAS ANNOUNCING THE NEWS OF THE BREAK BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND THE AXIS IN ALL ITS BROADCASTS "STRAIGHT AND WITH NO COMMENT."

"WE ARE AWAITING FURTHER DETAILS BEFORE WE PLAN ANYTHING SPECIAL," THE OFFICE SAID, "AND ALTHOUGH THE ANNOUNCEMENT IS GOING OUT IN ALL NEWSCASTS--IN 26 LANGUAGES--WE HAVE NOT YET ADDED ANY SPECIAL BROADCASTS ON THE ARGENTINA ANNOUNCEMENT TO OUR SCHEDULES."

JJ259PEW

JAN 27 1944

NEW YORK, JAN. 26-(AP)-A POLISH UNDERGROUND RADIO STATION BROADCAST TODAY THAT A NAZI ECONOMIC EVACUATION OF WARSAW IS UNDER WAY AND SAID THAT GERMAN ENGINEERS, TECHNICIANS AND POLITICIANS WERE "TAKING WITH THEM WHOLE FACTORIES--MACHINERY, ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFS AND THE WORKERS."

THE POLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY ADDED:

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"THEY FEEL THE GROUND GROWING TOO HOT UNDER THEIR FEET."

EJ305PEW

NEW YORK, JAN 26-(AP)-IN A BROADCAST FROM ALLIED ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY CBS CORRESPONDENT JOHN DALY SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THREE ALLIED HOSPITAL SHIPS, "LIGHTED UP LIKE CHRISTMAS TREES," HAD BEEN BOMBED BY GERMAN PLANES IN ANZIO BAY AND THAT ONE OF THE VESSELS HAD BEEN SUNK.

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DALY, ABOARD A DESTROYER OFF THE BEACH, SAID THE WARSHIP HAD

1944

30.24—12161

INTERCEPTED A MESSAGE FROM THE HOSPITAL SHIP LEINSTER IDENTIFYING THE VESSEL SUNK AS THE ST.DAVID.

THE THIRD SHIP INVOLVED IN THE ATTACK WAS IDENTIFIED IN THE INTERCEPTED MESSAGE AS THE ST.ANDREW, DALY SAID.

HE REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS HAD ATTACKED WITH BOTH TORPEDO AND DIVE BOMBERS AND HAD ALSO EMPLOYED THE NEW GLIDER BOMBS.

JAN 27 1944

M639AEW

New York, Jan. 26-(AP)-The Tokyo radio said today that 50 allied planes attacked [redacted] Madang and that 42 raided Hansa Bay on New Guinea Monday causing "light damages."

The Japanese said 12 raiders were destroyed, seven over Hansa Bay. No Japanese loss was mentioned.

Japanese planes were said to have bombed Finschafen on New Guinea Monday without loss. The broadcast said 10 allied bombers attacked Wotje in the Marshall islands Sunday inflicting "very light" damage. Two of these bombers were reported damaged.

OWI17-rm-1237p

UNDATED PRISONERS (150)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A VEILED THREAT YESTERDAY (WED) THAT SOME ACTION WAS IN PREPARATION AGAINST AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY ON THE GROUND OF VIOLATING INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, FIRST DENIED WHAT IT SAID WERE "RUMORS CIRCULATING ABROAD" THAT PRISONERS WOULD BE SENTENCED SHORTLY, THEN ADDED:

"THERE WAS NO INFORMATION (AT THE WILHELMSTRASSE) THAT THIS MATTER HAD REACHED A STAGE IN WHICH EARLY ACTION WAS EXPECTED, BUT IT COULD NOT BE DENIED THAT THIS MATTER WAS IN A STATE OF PREPARATION, IT WAS SAID."

JAN 27 1944

THE GERMANS LAST DEC. 23 BROADCAST A STATEMENT THAT ALLIED AIRMEN HELD IN GERMANY WOULD BE TRIED AS WAR CRIMINALS, APPARENTLY IN ANSWER TO THE KHARKOV TRIALS OF GERMANS CHARGED WITH ATROCITIES.

BERLIN PROPAGANDA AGENCIES MADE MUCH OF CHARGES THAT ALLIED AIR RAIDERS WERE GANGSTERS AND THAT ONE U.S. BOMBER SHOT DOWN OVER GERMANY BORE THE NAME "MURDER, INC."

JS1144PEW

UNDATED ARGENTINA (150)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ARGENTINA'S SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS TODAY COMPLETED THE LINEUP OF THE 21 NATIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AGAINST GERMANY AND JAPAN.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES BEGAN ENTERING THE WAR AT THE SIDE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON DEC.8, 1941, THE DAY AFTER PEARL HARBOR, AND THE DECLARATIONS HAVE CONTINUED AT INTERVALS SINCE.

BOLIVIA, CUBA, COSTA RICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA AND PANAMA ALL DECLARED WAR AGAINST GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN. HAITI AND NICARAGUA ALSO DECLARED WAR ON BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA.

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BRAZIL DECLARED WAR ONLY AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY, BUT BROKE OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN. COLOMBIA DECLARED A "STATE OF BELLIGERENCY" AGAINST GERMANY AND ENDED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ITALY AND JAPAN.

IN ADDITION TO ARGENTINA, THE OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS WITHOUT DECLARING WAR ARE CHILE, ECUADOR, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY AND VENEZUELA.

BZ1055AEW

JAN 27 1944

30.24 — 12163

Army and Navy Tell of Japanese Torture, 5,200 Bataan American Prisoners Died, Starved, Overworked, Beaten, Beheaded

YANKS, FILIPINOS STARVED IN CAMPS BY JAP CAPTORS

Many Wantonly Murdered, Others Die of Floggings by Guards.

JAN 28 1944

DEATH TOLL HIGH

Men Found With Japanese Tokens, Money Beheaded Immediately.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—(AP) A horror story scarcely paralleled in the annals of modern war—how the Japanese starved, tortured and in some cases wantonly murdered the gallant defenders of Bataan—was told by the Army and Navy tonight.

Documented by sworn statements of officers who escaped from prison camps, the joint announcement described a cold-blooded campaign of savagery carried out after the 36,000 Americans and Filipinos on Bataan and Corregidor were overwhelmed by superior numbers.

The 4,000-word account began by telling of thousands of deaths in Japanese camps (2,200 Americans died in two months in one camp) and then recited that:

Many Beheaded

When the Americans and Filipinos first were taken prisoner, those found with Japanese money or tokens were beheaded. Survivors were beaten along a "march of death" from the scene.

12,000 men were kept penned in a 100-yard square area without food for a week. There was a 12-hour wait to fill canteens at the one water spigot.

A widely used torture was the "sun treatment." Captives were made to sit in the boiling sun all day without cover and with little water.

Six men—three Americans and three Filipinos—ill from mistreatment were buried while still alive.

Men "literally were worked to death." It was not unusual for 20 per cent of a work detail to die and "in one instance, 75 per cent were killed that way."

Three officers who attempted to escape had their hands tied behind them, then their hands were pulled upward by ropes attached to an overhead purchase so they had to remain standing and bent forward to ease the pressure on their arms. They were left thus for two days and periodically beaten with a two-by-four. One officer was then beheaded and the other two were shot.

Lesser brutalities, indignities and humiliations were innumerable . . . The Japs gave three chickens and 50 eggs to 500 men, then broadcast to the world that their prisoners were fed on chickens and eggs. . . . American flags were habitually and designedly used as rags in kitchens.

From reports made by a naval officer and two army officers who escaped from the Philippines after almost a year as prisoners, the two departments assembled the story, including the report that several times as many American prisoners in the hands of the Japanese have died—mostly of starvation, forced hard labor and general brutality—as the Japanese have ever reported.

"At one prison camp, Camp O'Donnell, about 2,200 American prisoners died in April and May, 1942," said the report. "In the camp at Cabanatuan, about 3,000 Americans had died up to the end of October, 1942. Still heavier mortality occurred among the Filipino prisoners of war at Camp O'Donnell."

Brutality Begins Immediately

The calculated campaign of brutality began against the battle-spent, hungry American and Filipino soldiers on Bataan as soon as they surrendered with what the survivors later called "the march of death," said the report.

The report was assembled from statements made by Commander Melvyn H. McCoy, U.S.N., Indianapolis; Lt. Col. S. M. Melnik, coast artilery, of Dunmore, Pa., and Lt. Col. William E. Dyess, air corps, of Albany, Tex.

Col. Dyess was killed in a crash of his fighter plane at Burbank, Calif., recently while he was preparing to return to combat against the Japanese. Col. Mellnik is now with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command in the southwest Pacific, and Commander McCoy is on duty in the United States.

While the report was based exclusively on the records of these three officers, the joint statement said other Americans known to have escaped from Japanese prison camps in the Philippines include three officers and one enlisted man of the Marine corps—Major Michiel Doberwitch, of Ironton, Minn., Major Austin C. Shofner, Shelbyville, Tenn., Major Jack Hawkins of Roxton, Tex., and Corporal Reid Carlos Chamberlain, of El Cajone, Calif.

Fate Worse Than Death

Col. Dyess told the Army that "though beaten, hungry and tired from the terrible last days of combat on Bataan, though further resistance was hopeless, our American soldiers and their Filipino comrades in arms would not have surrendered had they known the fate in store for them."

The "march of death," Col. Dyess said, began when thousands of prisoners were herded together at Mariveles airfield on Bataan at daylight on April 10, 1942, after their surrender.

Some of them had food, he said, but the guards would not permit any of them to eat; they were searched, their personal belongings taken, those with Japanese tokens or money were beheaded, and then—in groups of 500 to 1,000 men—the prisoners were marched along the National road off Bataam toward San Fernando in Pampanga province.

Those who still had personal belongings were stripped of them, and the Japanese slapped and beat them with sticks as they marched without food or water on a hot day, the report said.

Col. Dyess, describing "the march of death," said that a Japanese soldier took his canteen, gave the water to a horse, and threw the canteen away; men recently killed were lying along the roadside, many run over and flattened by Japanese trucks; patients bombed out of a hospital, dazed, wandering in pajamas and slippers, were herded into the marching column; the prisoners marched the second day without food, but at noon were permitted to drink dirty water from a stream beside the road; no one was allowed to help prisoners who collapsed and fell; on the third day, the prisoners got their first taste of "sun treatment," forced to sit in the boiling sun all day without cover.

"We had very little water; our thirst was intense," Col. Dyess reported. "Many of us went crazy and several died. The Japanese dragged out the sick and delirious. Three Filipino and three American soldiers were buried while still alive."

Filipino Civilians Beaten

Filipino civilians who tried to help were beaten; a colonel and a Filipino soldier who picked up three soldiers who had collapsed and put them on a cart were seized by the Japanese and they and the three soldiers, in coma, were horsewhipped; six Filipino soldiers, half-crazed with thirst, made a dash for a road-side well, and all six were killed.

"I made that march of about 85 miles in six days on one mess kit of rice," said Col. Dyess. "Other Americans made 'the march of death' in 12 days, without any food whatever. Much of the time, of course, they were given the sun treatment along the way."

The report said that prisoners taken at Corregidor a month later, among them Commander McCoy and Col. Mellnik, had no experience quite like th death march.

However, 7,000 Americans and 5,000 Filipinos were concentrated on a square of concrete about 100 yards on each side, kept there without food for a week. There was only one water spigot for the 12,000 men. After seven days, they got

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their first rations—one mess kit of rice and a can of sardines.

At Camp O'Donnell, said Col. Dyess' statement, the Japanese commanding officer made a speech to the Americans and Filipinos telling them they were not prisoners of war but captives without rights or privileges.

Little Water, Food

The camp had virtually no water facilities—prisoners stood in line from six to ten hours to get a drink. The principal food was rice, meat came twice in two months—enough to give one-fourth of the prisoners a piece an inch square, and a few times they had comoties, a type of sweet potato, many of them rotten. There was intermittent rationing of potatoes—one spoonful per man. Once or twice the prisoners got a few mango beans, a little flour to make a paste gravy for the rice, and a spoonful each of coconut lard.

Some Japanese operated a black market, selling a can of fish for $5. After one week, the death rate among American soldiers was 20 a day, among the Filipinos 150. After two weeks, the death rate had increased to 50 a day among Americans and 500 among the Filipinos.

One dilapidated building was set aside and called a hospital, but there was no medicine of any kind—"the doctors had not even water to wash human waste from their patients." Once the Japanese allowed the Red Cross at Manila to bring in quinine—"how much, the prisoners never found out."

There were thousands of cases of malaria, and men afflicted with dysentery "remained out in the weather near the latrines until they died." Frequently, for no apparent reason, prisoners were forced to line up and stand in the sun for hours.

About June 1, the American prisoners at Camp O'Donnell were moved to Cabanatuan concentration camp, where Col. Dyess joined Col Mellnik and Commander McCoy. He found conditions there slightly improved, with adequate drinking water and water for bathing from muddy seepage wells. But Japanese brutality continued, and rice was still the principal diet.

Officers were not forced to work at Cabanatuan, but enlisted men were, and frequently were beaten unmercifully, Col. Dyess reported. When two Americans were caught getting food from a Filipino they were beaten on the face and body, and "after a doctor dressed their wounds, the Japs took sticks and beat them again."

Men literally were worked to death; it was not unusual for 20 per cent of a work detail to die, and "in one instance, 75 per cent were killed that way."

Three Escaped Men Caught

Commander McCoy reported that when two Army officers and a Navy officer were caught trying to escape from Cabanatuan, "their Japanese captors beat them about the feet and legs till they could no longer stand, then kicked the officers and jumped on them."

"The next morning the three Americans, stripped to their shorts, were taken out on the road in full view of the camp, their hands were tied behind them, and they were pulled up by ropes from an overhead purchase, so that they had to remain standing, but bent forward to ease the pressure on their arms," the report said.

"They were kept in this position in the blazing sun for two full days. Periodically the Japanese beat them with a two-by-four, and any Filipino unlucky enough to pass that way was compelled to beat them too. If he failed to beat them hard enough, the Japanese beat him. After two days of this, one of the officers was beheaded and the other two were shot.

Americans Humiliated

"The Japanese made every effort to humiliate their prisoners of war. They would force them to stand and call them vile names. When one older American colonel turned away from a Japanese reviling him, he was knocked unconscious with a blackjack. American flags were habitually and designedly used as rags in the Japanese kitchens."

The death rate at Cabanatuan in June and July, 1942, was 30 Americans a day, the three officers reported; the rate in August more than 20 a day, and in September 15 a day—"because by that time most of the weaker men were already dead." During October it ranged upward from 16 to 19 a day and was increasing when Col. Dyess, Col. Mellnik and Commander McCoy left Cabanatuan.

"By that date," said the report, "3,000 of the 12,200 Army, Navy and Marine corps prisoners at Cabanatuan had died. There were 2,500 in the hospitals, and the American doctors doubted that any of them would live.

Many Die of Starvation

"The chief cause of death was starvation. This was definitely established by autopsies performed by both American and Japanese doctors."

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The Japanese had taken 400 prisoners who were technical men and sent them to Japan to work in factories, and were arranging another shipment of 1,000 when Col. Dyess, Col. Mellnik and Commander McCoy left Cabanatuan.

The three officers and 986 others were crowded into the hold of a 7,000-ton freighter at Manila for shipment to Davao, Mindanao, a voyage which took 11 days. Unloaded on Nov. 7, the entire group was given the "sun treatment" for two hours and then forced to march more than 15 miles to the Davao penal colony.

There, the Japanese commanding officer who had requested able-bodied laborers shouted that instead he had been sent "walking corpses"—but just the same they

were all put to hard labor.

Food Better at Davao

Food was slightly better at Davao, but most of the prisoners already were suffering from beriberi and the food was not sufficient to prevent progress of the disease, which, caused by poor diet, produces a painful rigidity of the arms and legs. Oranges and lemons were abundant in the vicinity, but the prisoners could not have them.

"The arrival of two Red Cross boxes for each prisoner early in 1943 caused joy beyond description among the prisoners, according to the statements of the three officers," the report continued. "The boxes contained chocolate bars, cheese, tinned meats and sardines, cigarettes, a portion each of tea, cocoa, salt, pepper and sugar. Most important of all, quinine and sulfa drugs were included.

"The Red Cross supplies had been received aboard a diplomatic ship in Japan in June, 1942. The prisoners never learned why it took them seven months to reach Davao."

Commander McCoy, Col. Mellnik and Col. Dyess escaped from Davao April 4, 1943. When they left, 1,100 of the 2,000 prisoners there were still able to work. This was the result of the policy announced to them on their arrival by the camp commandant:

"You have been used to a soft, easy life since your capture. All that will be different now. You will learn about hard labor. Every prisoner will continue to work until he is actually hospitalized. Punishments for malingering will be severe."

JAN 28 1944

Washington, Jan. 27 (AP)—The factual and official story of how the Japanese tortured, starved to death and sometimes wantonly murdered American and Filipino soldiers who had been taken prisoner on Bataan and Corregidor was jointly released tonight by the army and navy.

The facts were taken from reports made by Commander Melvyn H. McCoy, United States Navy, of Indianapolis; Lieut. Col. S. M. Mellnik, Coast Artillery Corps, of Dunmore, Pa., and Lieut. Col. (then captain) William E. Dyess, Air Corps, of Albany, Texas, all of whom escaped from the Philippines after almost a year as Japanese prisoners.

Their sworn statements included no hearsay whatever, but only facts which the officers related from their own personal experience and observations. The statements have been verified from other sources.

Colonel Killed Later

After he made his statement to the War Department, Colonel Dyess was killed in a crash of his fighter plane at Burbank, Cal., while he was preparing to go back and fight the Japanese who had tortured him. Colonel Mellnik is now on duty with General MacArthur. Commander McCoy is on duty in this country.

The three officers stated that several times as many American prisoners of war have died, mostly of starvation, forced hard labor and general brutality, as the Japanese have ever reported. At one prison camp, Camp O'Donnell, about 2,200 American prisoners died in April and May, 1942. In the camp at Cabanatuan, about 3,000 Americans had died up to the end of October, 1942.

Still heavier mortality occurred among the Filipino prisoners of war at Camp O'Donnell.

Others Who Escaped

While this report deals exclusively with the records of Commander McCoy, Colonel Mellnik and Colonel Dyess, other Americans known to have escaped from Japanese prison camps in the Philippines include Major Michiel Dobervitch, of Ironton, Minn.; Major Austin C. Shofner, of Shelbyville, Tenn.; Major Jack Hawkins, of Roxton, Texas, and Corporal Reid Carlos Chamberlain, of El Cajone, Cal., all of the United States Marine Corps.

The calculated Japanese campaign of brutality against the battle-spent, hungry American and Filipino soldiers on Bataan began as soon as they surrendered, with what was always thereafter known among its survivors as "the march of death."

Captured At Corregidor

Commander McCoy and Colonel Mellnik, who were taken at Corregidor, did not take part in this, but Colonel Dyess, who did so, said:

"Though beaten, hungry and tired from the terrible last days of combat on Bataan, though further resistance was hopeless, our American soldiers and their Filipino comrades in arms would not have surrendered had they known the fate in store for them."

"The march of death" began when thousands of prisoners were herded together at Mariveles airfield on Bataan at daylight on April 10, 1942, after their surrender. Though some had food, neither Americans nor Filipinos were permitted to eat any of it by their guards. They were searched and their personal belongings taken from them. Those who had Japanese tokens or money in their possession were beheaded.

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Prisoners Slapped, Beaten

In groups of 500 to 1,000 men, the prisoners were marched along the national road off Bataan toward San Fernando, in Pampanga province. Those marchers who still had personal belongings were stripped of them; the Japanese slapped and beat them with sticks, as they marched along without food or water on a scorchingly hot day.

Colonel Dyess, in a middle group, gave this description of "the march of death":

"A Japanese soldier took my canteen, gave the water to a horse, and threw the canteen away. We passed a Filipino prisoner of war who had been bayoneted. Men recently killed were lying along the roadside, many had been run over and flattened by Japanese trucks.

"Many American prisoners were forced to act as porters for military equipment. Such treatment caused the death of a sergeant in my squadron, the 21st Pursuit. Patients bombed out of a near-by hospital, half dazed and wandering about in pajamas and slippers, were thrown into our marching column of prisoners. What their fate was I do not know. At 10 o'clock that night we were forced to retrace our march of two hours, for no apparent reason.

Beaten With Rifle Butt

"At midnight we were crowded into an enclosure too narrow to lie down. An officer asked permission to get water and a Japanese guard beat him with a rifle butt. Finally a Japanese officer permitted us to drink water from a near-by carabao wallow.

"Before daylight the next morning, the 11th, we were awakened and marched down the road. Japanese trucks speeded by. A Japanese soldier swung his rifle from one of them in passing, and knocked an American prisoner unconscious beside the road.

"Through the dust clouds and blistering heat, we marched that entire day without food. We were allowed to drink dirty water from a roadside stream at noon. Some time later three officers were taken from our marching column, thrown into an automobile and driven off. I never learned what became of them. They never arrived at any of the prison camps.

Shots Could Be Heard

"Our guards repeatedly promised us food, but never produced it. The night of the 11th, we again were searched and then the march resumed. Totally done in, American and Filipino prisoners fell out frequently, and threw themselves moaning beside the roadside. The stronger were not permitted to help the weaker. We then would hear shots behind us.

"At 3 o'clock on the morning of April 12 they shoved us into a barbed-wire bull pen big enough to accommodate 200. We were 1,200 inside the pen—no room to lie down, human filth and maggots were everywhere.

"Throughout the 12th, we were introduced to a form of torture which came to be known as the sun treatment. We were made to sit in the boiling sun all day long without cover. We had very little water; our thirst was intense. Many of us went crazy and several died. The Japanese dragged out the sick and delirious. Three Filipino and three American soldiers were buried while still alive.

Sun Treatment Resumed

"On the 13th, each of those who survived was given a mess kit of rice. We were given another full day of the sun treatment. At nightfall we were forced to resume our march. We marched without water until dawn of April 14, with one two-hour interval, when we were permitted to sit beside the roadside.

"The very pace of our march itself was a torture. Sometimes we had to go very fast, with the Japanese pacing us on bicycles. At other times, we were forced to shuffle along very slowly. The muscles of my legs began to draw and each step was an agony.

"Filipino civilians tried to help both Filipino and American soldiers by tossing us food and cigarettes from windows or from behind houses. Those who were caught were beaten. The Japanese had food stores along the roadside.

Blows Instead Of Food

"A United States Army colonel pointed to some of the cans of salmon and asked for food for his men. A Japanese officer picked up a can and hit the colonel in the face with it, cutting his cheek wide open. Another colonel and a brave Filipino picked up three American soldiers who had collapsed before the Japs could get to them. They placed them on a cart and started down the road toward San Fernando. The Japanese seized them as well as the soldiers, who were in a coma, and horsewhipped them fiercely.

"Along the road in the province of Pampanga there are many wells. Half-crazed with thirst, six Filipino soldiers made a dash for one of the wells. All six were killed. As we passed Lubao we marched by a Filipino soldier gutted and hanging over a barbed-wire fence. Late that night of the 14th we were jammed into another bull pen at San Fernando with again no room to lie down. During the night Japanese soldiers with fixed bayonets charged into the compound to terrorize the prisoners.

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Packed Into Box Car

"Before daylight on April 15 we were marched out and 115 of us were packed into a small narrow-gauge box car. The doors were closed and locked. Movement was impossible. Many of the prisoners were suffering from diarrhea and dysentery. The heat and stench were unbearable. We all wondered if we would get out of the box car alive.

"At Capiz Tarlac we were taken out and given the sun treatment for three hours. Then we were marched to Camp O'Donnell, a prison camp under construction, surrounded with barbed wire and high towers, with separate inner compounds of wire. On this last leg of the journey the Japanese permitted the stronger to carry the weaker.

12,000 Herded Together

"I made that march of about 85 miles in six days on one mess kit of rice. Other Americans made 'the march of death' in 12 days, without any food whatever. Much of the time, of course, they were given the sun treatment along the way."

The prisoners taken at Corregidor, among whom were Commander McCoy and Colonel Mellnik, had no experience quite like the death march. But after the surrender, the 7,000 Americans and 5,000 Filipinos were concentrated in a former balloon station known as the Kindley Field garage area—by that time only a square of concrete about 100 yards to the side, with one side extending into the water of the bay.

The 12,000 prisoners, including all the wounded who were able to walk, were kept on this concrete floor without food for a week. There was only one water spigot for the 12,000 men and a twelve-hour wait to fill a canteen was the usual rule. After seven days the men received their first rations—one mess kit of rice and a can of sardines.

The Corregidor prisoners were forced to march through Manila on May 23, 1942, having previously been forced to jump out of the barges which brought them over from the island while they were still a hundred yards from the beach. Thus, said Colonel Mellnik, "we were marched through Manila, presenting the worst appearance possible—wet, bedraggled, hungry, thirsty, and many so weak from illness they could hardly stand."

Commander McCoy added, however, that the Japanese purpose of making this triumphal victory parade was frustrated by the friendliness of Filipino civilians.

"All during the march through Manila," said Commander McCoy, "the heat was terrific. The weaker ones in our ranks began to stumble during the first mile. These were cuffed back into the line and made to march until they dropped. If no guards were in the immediate vicinity, the Filipinos along the route tried to revive the prisoners with ices, water and fruit. These Filipinos were severely beaten if caught by the guards."

Jap Commander's Speech

Colonel Dyess' sworn statement declared that the Japanese officer commanding Camp O'Donnell, where the survivors of the Bataan death march were imprisoned, delivered a speech to the American and Filipino soldiers, telling them that they were not prisoners of war and would not be treated as such, but were captives without rights or privileges.

There were virtually no water facilities at Camp O'Donnell. Prisoners stood in line for six to ten hours to get a drink. They wore the same clothing without change for a month and a half. Colonel Dyess waited 35 days for his first bath, and then had one gallon of water for it.

The principal food at Camp O'Donnell was rice. The prisoners received meat twice in two months, and then not enough to give as many as a quarter of them a piece an inch square. A few times the prisoners had camotes, an inferior type of sweet potato. Many were rotten and had to be thrown away.

Had To Post Guards

Prisoners themselves had to post guards to prevent the starving from eating the rotten potatoes. The intermittent ration of potato was one spoonful per man. Once or twice the prisoners received a few mango beans, a type of cow pea, a little flour to make a paste gravy for the rice, and a spoonful each of coconut lard.

Colonel Dyess' diet for the entire 361 days he was a prisoner of the Japanese, with the exception of some American and British Red Cross food he received, was a sort of watery juice with a little paste and rice. Some Japanese operated a black market and sold those prisoners who had money a small can

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of fish for $5.

After the prisoners had been at Camp O'Donnell for one week, the death rate among American soldiers was 20 a day, and among Filipino soldiers 150 a day. After two weeks the death rate had increased to 50 a day among Americans and 500 a day among Filipinos. To find men strong enough to dig graves was a problem. Shallow trenches were dug to hold ten bodies each.

Impossible To Describe

"The actual conditions I find impossible to describe," Colonel Dyess' statement reads. "It is impossible from a description to visualize how horrible they really were."

One dilapidated building was set aside and called a hospital. Hundreds of men lay naked on the bare floor without covering of any kind. There was no medicine of any kind. The doctors had not even water to wash human waste from their patients. Some afflicted with dysentery remained out in the weather near the latrines until they died.

Men shrank from 200 pounds to 90. They had no buttocks. They were human skeletons.

Plain, Simple Starvation

"It was plain and simple starvation," Colonel Dyess' statement reads. "It was difficult to look at a man lying still and determine whether he was dead or alive."

The Japanese promised medicines, but never produced them. Once the Japanese allowed the Red Cross at Manila to bring in quinine. How much, the prisoners never found out. The Japanese did not issue enough to cure ten cases of malaria and there were thousands.

The sick as well as those merely starving were forced into labor details by the Japanese. Many times men did not return from work. By May 1, 1942, only about 20 out of every company of 200 were able to go on work details. Many died in the barracks overnight. Frequently, for no apparent reason, the prisoners were forced to line up and stand in the sun for hours.

Around June 1, the American prisoners at Camp O'Donnell were separated from their Filipino comrades in arms, and moved to Cabanatuan concentration camp in Luzon. There Colonel Dyess joined Colonel Mellnik and Commander McCoy.

Conditions at Cabanatuan were slightly improved—there was adequate drinking water and muddy seepage wells provided water for bathing. Japanese brutality continued, however.

"I had been at Cabanatuan one day," Colonel Dyess' statement reads, "when a Jap came through the barracks looting. He found a watch hidden in some equipment of a man not present. As I was sitting near by, he punched me severely to show his feeling at the idea of a prisoner still having a watch."

3 Chickens For 500 Men

Rice remained the principal diet at Cabanatuan. On one occasion the Japanese gave the American prisoners three chickens for 500 men, and on another occasion 50 eggs for 500 men. As a result, their propaganda later told the world that American prisoners in the Philippines were being fed on chickens and eggs.

Officers were not forced to work at Cabanatuan, but could volunteer to take out work details. Colonel Dyess so volunteered.

"The Japs frequently mistreated Americans working for them," his statement reads. "Once when a frail American private was not digging a ditch to suit his guard, the guard grabbed the shovel from him and beat him across the back with it. The boy had to be sent to the hospital.

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Beaten With Golf Club

"One Jap carried a golf club and beat the men working for him the way one wouldn't beat a horse. When two Americans were caught getting food from a Filipino, they were beaten unmercifully on the face and body. After a doctor dressed their wounds, the Japs took sticks and beat them again."

Men were literally worked to death. It was not unusual for 20 per cent. of a work detail to be worked to death. In one instance, 75 per cent. were killed that way.

Commander McCoy reported that two American army officers and a navy officer attempted to escape from Cabanatuan, which was thickly ringed with barbed wire, and had machine-gun emplacements and towers outside the wire. The officers were caught moving down a drain ditch to get under the wire.

Captives Tortured

Their Japanese captors beat them about the feet and legs till they could no longer stand, then kicked the officers and jumped on them. The next morning the three Americans, stripped to their shorts, were taken out on the road in full view of the camp, their hands were tied behind them and they were pulled up by ropes from an overhead purchase, so that they had to remain standing, but bent forward to ease the pressure on their arms.

They were kept in this position in the blazing sun for two full days. Periodically the Japanese beat them with a two-by-four, and any Filipino unlucky enough to pass that way was compelled to beat them, too. If he failed to beat them hard enough, the Japanese beat him. After two days of this, one of the officers was beheaded and the other two were shot.

Prisoners Humiliated

The Japanese made every effort to humiliate their prisoners of war. They would force them to stand and call them vile names. When one older American colonel turned away from a Japanese reviling him, he was knocked unconscious with a blackjack. American flags were habitually and designedly used as rags in the Japanese kitchens.

The death rate at Cabanatuan for June and July, 1942, was 30 Americans a day, according to the sworn statements of the three officers. The rate for August, 1942, was more than 20 a day. The rate for September, 15 a day—because by that time most of the weaker men were already dead. During October, 1942, the rate ranged upward from 16 a day to 19 a day and was increasing when Colonel Dyess, Colonel Mellnik and Commander McCoy left on October 26, 1942.

By that date, 3,000 of the 12,200 army, navy and Marine Corps prisoners at Cabanatuan had died. There were 2,500 in the hospitals, and the American doctors doubted that any of them would live.

Chief Cause Of Death

The chief cause of death was starvation. This was definitely established by autopsies performed by both American and Japanese doctors. After it was determined that the men were starving to death, the Japanese answer was that there was no food available. There was a great abundance of food available in the Philippines at the time.

Other diseases caused indirectly by starvation were wet beri beri (in which the feet, ankles and head swell to twice their size), dry beri beri, dysentery, diarrhea, malaria, scurvy, blindness, diphtheria, yellow jaundice and dengue fever. Several men went completely blind.

The Japanse eventually permitted the Red Cross in Manila to send medical supplies, but after they arrived they were not unpacked for many days and during this period many died. Colonel Dyess had dengue fever, yellow jaundice and later scurvy sores. His weight shrank from 175 to 130 pounds, and he was given no medicine. At 130 pounds, he was considered a fat man in the camp.

Camp Regularly Inspected

High Japanese officers regularly inspected the camp and knew of conditions. During inspections, prisoners were forced to wear their best clothes, which were rags—some men had no shirts, only trousers, and many had no shorts.

One inspection, said Colonel Mellnik, was conducted by a Japanese general. An American lieutenant colonel was called out to accompany the general's group. He pointed out that many officers and enlisted men were too weak to stand in the ranks.

"We have many sick here," he said courageously. The Japanese general, who spoke excellent English, asked:

"Why?"

The mess barracks was near by. The American lieutenant colonel pointed to a meal of white rice and thin carrot-top soup.

"Here is why," he said, "we are all starving."

"They Need More Exercise"

"That will be enough," snapped the Japanese general. "Your men are not starving. They need more exercise."

The lieutenant colonel tried to say more, but Japanese guards quickly stepped in and restrained him. The Japanese general curtly turned on his heel and continued his inspection with an air of boredom and indifference.

The Japanese took 400 prisoners who were technical men, gave them a physical examination, issued clothes to them and sent them to Japan to work in factories. Another shipment of 1,000 technical men for Japan was being arranged when Colonel Dyess, Colonel Mellnik and Commander McCoy left Cabanatuan on October 26, 1942.

These three officers and 966 other American officers and enlisted men had been crowded into the hold of a 7,000-ton British-built freighter at Manila for shipment to Davao on the island of Mindanao, with stops at Cebu and Iloilo.

Voyage Took 11 Days

The voyage took 11 days. The hold was filthy and vermin-infested. Some prisoners were lucky enough to get a place on the junk-filled, rain-swept deck. Two men died on the trip. On November 7, 1942, the Americans were unloaded at Lansang Lumber Co., near Davao penal colony.

The sun treatment for two hours followed, and then the group was forced to march more than 15 miles to the penal colony. Many were so weakened they fell by the roadside. In this instance, Japanese picked them up, threw them into trucks and carried them along.

It developed that the Japanese commanding officer at the penal colony, which in peacetimes had been operated for criminals by the Philippine Bureau of Prisons, was disturbed when he saw the condition of the Americans. He had requested able-bodied laborers. Instead, he shouted, he had been sent walking corpses.

All Put To Hard Labor

In spite of the condition of the prisoners, they were without exception put to hard labor—chaplains, officers and enlisted men alike. Colonel Dyess, bare-footed for a month and a half, was forced to clear jungle and plow every day.

During Colonel Dyess' 361 days as a prisoner of war, he received $10 in pay from the Japanese. To get the $10 he was forced to sign a statement saying that he had received more than $250, with clothes, food and lodging. No clothes were issued until American and British Red Cross supplies began to arrive at Davao, an event Colonel Dyess' statement describes as "the salvation of the American prisoners of war."

Food was slightly better at Davao. In addition to rice, the prisoners received once a day a small portion of mango beans, and some camotes, green papayas, casavas, or cooking bananas. However, most of the prisoners already were suffering from beri beri and the food was not sufficient to prevent the disease from progessing.

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Fruit Forbidden

Although oranges and lemons were abundant in the vicinity, the Japanese would not allow the prisoners to have them. The brutality of Japanese officers continued. One lieutenant habitually beat prisoners. According to the statement of Colonel Mellnik, this lieutenant had done most of his fighting at the rear when in action, and had been assigned to prison duty as a punishment. He avenged himself on the prisoners.

The camp commandant made a speech to the prisoners shortly after their arrival.

"You have been used to a soft, easy life since your capture," he said. "All that will be different here. You will learn about hard labor. Every prisoner will continue to work until he is actually hospitalized. Punishment for malingering will be severe."

These orders were rigidly enforced. When Colonel Dyess, Colonel Mellnik and Commander McCoy escaped from Davao on April 4, 1943, only 1,100 of the 2,000 prisoners there were able to work.

The arrival of two Red Cross boxes for each prisoner early in 1943 caused joy beyond description among the prisoners, according to the statements of the three officers. The boxes contained chocolate bars, cheese, tinned meats and sardines, cigarettes, a portion each of tea, cocoa, salt, pepper and sugar. Most important of all, quinine and sulfa drugs were included.

The Red Cross supplies had been received aboard a diplomatic ship in Japan in June, 1942. The prisoners never learned why it took them seven months to reach Davao.

A few days before Commander McCoy, Colonel Mellnik and Colonel Dyess escaped from Davao, one of the American prisoners, a hospital orderly, was wantonly murdered by a Japanese sentry.

Atrocity Described

The orderly was digging camotes, Colonel Mellnik reported, outside the hospital stockade and directly beneath a watch tower. It was an extremely hot day. He called to a fellow-prisoner to toss him a canteen from the stockade. As the orderly was about to drink from the canteen the Japanese sentry in the tower shouted at him angrily.

To show that the canteen contained only water, the orderly took it from his mouth and poured a little on the ground. Apparently because he did this, the sentry trained his rifle on him and fired. The bullet entered at the neck and shoulder and came out at the hip.

The orderly cried out: "Don't shoot me again."

The sentry fired two more bullets into the man's body. He then emptied his clip at the man inside the hospital stockade, who ran for his life and was not hit.

wrote McGaughey, "and it should be right now, it will shock the nation as nothing has in this war: the cruelty of the Japs to the prisoners following the surrender of Wainwright."

Monument Urged For Bataan Hero

JAN 27 1944

Washington, Jan. 27 (AP)—The House heard a proposal today for erection of a monument at the grave of Lieut. Col. William Edwin Dyess, shortly before his story of Japanese tortures inflicted on American and Filipino war prisoners was disclosed to the American public.

Representative Russell (D., Texas) read into the *Congressional Record* a letter from John H. McGaughey, publisher of the Albany (Texas) *News*, who suggested the marker for the air hero of Bataan, a recent airplane crash victim in California.

Last Mission Recalled

In the letter, McGaughey recalled that Dyess had led a group into the hills after the surrender of Bataan, and that one of his last missions in the air was a "bombing" attack on Jap ships in Subic Bay, with the bombs tied to his pursuit plane.

"When his story is released,"

Red Army Nearing Estonian Border

JAN 28 1944

Russians Seize Railway Town 39 Miles From Frontier, Clear 20-Mile Stretch of Main Leningrad-Moscow Highway And Railroad.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 28—(AP) The Red army smashed to within 39 miles of the Estonian border yesterday, capturing the important rail junctions of Volosovo and Tosno and 50 other towns, and killing thousands of Axis troops, including Spanish Legionnaires, Moscow announced early today.

Leningrad, former Czarist capital and Russia's second largest city, last night celebrated its complete liberation from two and a half years of enemy siege as Red army commanders ordered a record salute of 24 salvoes from 324 guns for the historic event.

As their troops steadily hammered back the Germans and Spaniards into the noose of a large trap, the Russian commanders in an order of the day proclaimed the complete liberation of Leningrad "from enemy blockade and from barbaric enemy shelling."

More than 700 northern communities have been rewon in the two-weeks-old offensive, and the Ger-

mans have been hurled back 40 to 60 miles from Leningrad, the order of the day said.

A total of 8,300 Germans and Spaniards were killed yesterday on the entire Russian front, a Moscow broadcast said at midnight. These included 1,500 Germans cut down in a violent all-day action in the Novosokolniki sector 230 miles below Leningrad, and 3,000 slain east of Vinnitsa in the Ukraine, where the Germans have been counter-attacking in an effort to forestall a Russian break-through to Rumania.

Attacking toward Estonia on a broad front southwest of Leningrad, the Russians toppled Volosovo, 39 miles from the frontier, on the railway to Narva and Reval. A spur line juts southward to join the Leningrad-Pskov railway, last practical escape route for a German force, originally estimated at 250,000 men, fighting to the southeast against a three-sided Russian attack.

Fifty miles east of Volosovo the Russians killed or captured the greater part of a German garrison at Tosno, eastern terminus of the Narva railway where it meets the Leningrad-Moscow trunk line at a point 30 miles southeast of Leningrad.

Below Tosno the Russians completely cleared the Leningrad-Moscow railway and highway for a distance of 20 miles to the Lyuban sector, leaving the Germans clinging only to 30 miles of the railway between Lyuban and Volkhovo.

Russian troops already are fighting in the outskirts of Lyuban, the communique said.

The fighting far beyond Leningrad had taken two directions. In pushing westward toward Estonia the Russians were hitting with accelerated power on a 25-mile front despite an unseasonal thaw which had turned roads into quagmires. The lower Soviet spearhead took Volosovo on this front; an upper spearhead entered Zakornova, 12 miles inland from the Gulf of Finland. Intermediate units also were astride good highways.

South of Leningrad the Russians had penetrated seven miles beyond the east-west Tosno-Narva railway, pounding the Germans back toward the arms of another Russian army coming up from the Novgorod sector.

The latter group of Russians yesterday had practically ended the value of the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway at a point 13 miles south of Batetskaya junction. One Soviet column was declared to have captured Ozhogin-Volochek, only two miles from the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway.

Vital Highway Cut

Farther south another column swept into Verky-Prykhon, eight miles northwest of Shimsk, the "back door" to German positions at Staraya Russa on the south shore of Lake Ilmen. This group was astride a highway leading west and southwestward to Pskov, near the Estonian and Latvian borders.

The midnight Soviet bulletin said the Germans had rushed reserves into the Shimsk sector in an unsuccessful effort to stem the Russians whose flanking maneuvers were threatening the collapse of German lines on a 100-mile front below Leningrda. Two German regiments were routed during the day.

Among the 14 towns seized in the drives fanning out from Novgorod was Khomobuzhy, 15 miles southeast of Batetskaya. The seizure of Batetskaya and Luga, a junction on the Leningrad-Pskov railway 18 miles west of Batetskaya, would complete the Russian trap below Leningrad. Captured Ozhogin-Volochek is only 26 miles southeast of Luga.

Zbolotye and Dekhovo, 25 miles northwest of Novgorod, also were captured during the day, putting Gen. K. A. Meretskov's Volkhov army spearheads about 55 miles from the advance units of Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's troops hitting southward from the Krasnogvardeisk-Tosno sectors.

More than 100 guns, 84 mortars, thousands of rifles and machine-guns, large stores of ammunition and supplies, and other booty were taken in the capture of Krasnogvardeisk, the Moscow bulletin said. Five thousand Soviet civilians about to be driven off "to forced labor in Germany," also were freed, it said.

Nine Attacks Repelled

The renewed fighting north of Novosokolniki in the area between Vitebsk and Lake Ilmen began early yesterday morning, and during the day "the enemy flung his drunken soldiers into nine attacks," the communique said. "All the Hitlerite attacks were repelled," it added. "About 1,500 enemy dead remained in front of our trenches.

The German counter-attacks east of Vinnitsa and north of Khristinovka in the lower Ukraine were on a continuing large scale, Moscow said. The Russians have not made any advances in that area in weeks.

The latest bulletin said the Germans during the day sent large tank forces, in groups of 20 to 30, into battle in an effort "to find a weak spot in the Soviet defense line." These tanks were supported by planes and each group also was followed by 800 or more German infantrymen. "The Germans did not win any successes in any sector," the bulletin concluded.

Leningrad's final freedom from siege was one of the most significant events of the entire war, and the order of the day announcing it was not issued by Premier Marshal Stalin.

The order, signed by Gen. Leonid A. Gocorov, commander of the Leningrad front, and four other generals said that "a task of historic importance has been performed—the City of Leningrad has been completely liberated from enemy blockade and from barbaric enemy shelling," and it added significantly:

"The offensive of our troops continues."

A salute of 24 salvoes from 324 guns—the largest ever ordered for a Russian success—celebrated the victory. These guns boomed forth in Leningrad. The largest previous salute was 20 salvoes by 224 guns in Moscow to celebrate the capture of Kharkov July 23, 1943.

Govorov thanked the troops and navy men but gave special praise to Leningrad's "man in the street" for "heroic labor and splendid endurance."

JAN 28 1944

LINE IN RUSSIA PUSHED BACK 40 TO 60 MILES

324 Guns Boom Out 24 Salvoes to Herald Soviet Victory.

LONE

RED TROOPS PLUNGE AHEAD

Capture Eastern Terminus of Rail Line to Estonia—

Drives Continue.

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Russian Gen. Leonid A. Govorov announced today that Leningrad had been completely liberated by the two-week Red offensive, with the Nazis driven forty to sixty miles from the city and more than 700 nearby towns and villages freed.

The exceptional honor of twenty-four salvoes from 324 guns reserved for the greatest victories was ordered fired by the guns of Leningrad for the armies, the people of Leningrad and the Red Fleet.

"As the result of the fighting a task of historic importance has been solved—the city of Leningrad has been completely liberated from the enemy blockade and from barbaric enemy shelling," said a special bulletin recorded from a Moscow broadcast by the Soviet monitor.

Tonight, in its regular communique, Moscow said that the Red Army has captured Tosno, eastern terminus of the railway to Estonia, some thirty miles southeast of Leningrad; and also announced the capture of Volosovo, a railway junction twenty-six miles southwest of Krasnogvardeisk and forty-five miles southwest of Leningrad. More than forty other hamlets also were taken, the communique added. Volosovo's capture put the Russians only thirty-nine miles from the Estonian border.

Generals Sign Announcement.

The announcement that the siege of Leningrad was lifted was signed by Gen. Govorov, commander of the Leningrad front, Lieut.-Gen. Andrei A. Zhdanov, member of the Military Council for the Leningrad District; Lieut.-Gen. Fedor Kuznetsov, a member of the Military Council for the Baltic District; Major-Gen. Solovyev, Chief of Staff on the Leningrad front, and Lieut.-Gen. Gussev.

The German army's hold on northern Russia weakened as the two Soviet armies, one driving south and west from Leningrad and the other pushing west from Novgorod, slowly tightened a pincers on some 250,000 Nazi troops massed below Leningrad.

Immediately below the city, Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's armies were racing toward the Estonian frontier following the capture yesterday of the big railway center of Krasnogvardeisk, thirty miles south of Leningrad. They had stormed through the town of Kaskova, twenty-four miles further west, and were reported closing in on Volosovo, forty-eight miles from the Estonian border city of Narva.

Other columns of Gen. Govorov's forces were blasting a path south of Krasnogvardeisk with the evident design of affecting a junction with Gen. K. A. Meretskov's army smashing west from the Lake Ilmen region, seventy miles to the south, in an effort to cut the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway, one of the two rail escape routes open to the Germans. The other rail line, further to the west, leads into Pskov and thence to Riga on the Baltic coast.

Nazi Grip Loosened.

Gen. Govorov's veterans also had loosened the last German stranglehold on the Leningrad-Moscow trunk railway—a fifty-mile stretch between Tosno and Volkhovo. Tosno itself was all but surrounded and Moscow advices indicated the railway probably would be open for traffic between the two cities within a few days.

In his drive to cut the north-south escape railways west of Lake Ilmen, Gen. Meretskov yesterday cleared the western shore of Lake Ilmen by taking the towns of Golino and Capino and widened his salient to the northwest toward the Leningrad-Vitebsk line, nine miles away.

In the lower Ukraine, the left wing of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army was standing firm against repeated German counter-attacks east of Vinnitsa and north of Kristinovka. Gen. Vatutin is attempting to push southwest to cut the Odessa-Warsaw trunk railway, which is supplying German troops massed in the Dnieper River bend to the east.

Reds Keep Up Drive Despite Thawed Roads

GUAGMIRE

Leningrad Front Quagmire; Soviets Reach Luga Bank

JAN 28 1944

(Map on Page A-14.)

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Jan. 27.—The Russians have reached the bank of the Luga River west of Novgorod, a Pravda dispatch reported today as the Leningrad army of Gen. Leonid A. Govorov and the Volkhov army of Gen. K. A. Meretskov continued to smash from opposite directions into the Germans' Baltic salient.

The Luga is about 10 miles east of the Leningrad-Vitebsk Railway, one of the two remaining railways radiating southward from Leningrad that remain available for German use.

The Pravda dispatch said three German regiments were defeated in a clash on the Luga.

Rivers Flooded.

A sudden, freakish thaw has turned the front below Leningrad into quagmires, muddy roads, unlocked swamps and flooded rivers, front dispatches reported, but the Red armies kept up their great northern offensive.

In weather, the like of which seldom has been seen in the Leningrad area, Russian troops strove mightily to clear the last remaining 35 miles of the Leningrad-Moscow trunk railway still in German hands and make possible the resumption of direct rail traffic between Russia's two largest cities.

The big junction towns of Tosno, Luban and Chudovo are in hourly peril from the advancing Soviet forces, dispatches said, and it was difficult to see how all of them will be able to remain in German hands for another 24 hours.

(A London broadcast, quoting an unofficial Moscow broadcast and recorded by CBS, said that Soviet forces "have already broken into Chudovo.")

Reds Rebuilding Railway.

A front-line dispatch to the army newspaper Red Star said the freak thaw was giving Soviet forces much trouble south of captured Krasnogvardeisk where army engineers are working day and night to rebuild sections of the railway to Pskov which the Nazis dynamited in a desperate attempt to halt the Russian onslaught.

Krasnogvardeisk's capture was regarded here as one of the Germans' worst defeats of the Leningrad offensive. The Russians captured huge amounts of booty.

The newspaper Izvestia's correspondent said in a dispatch from the newly reconquered city that most of the houses had been blown up or burned and that many of the younger residents had been taken to Germany.

BIG RAF BOMBERS HEAD FOR EUROPE

HERCHAR

Action Follows Nazi Report Of Attack On Marseille

JAN 1944

Stockholm, Jan. 27 (AP)—Allied bombers attacked the Italian port of Fiume today, causing "considerable damage," a dispatch from Zagreb in Croatia said.

London, Friday, Jan. 28 (AP)—Royal Air Force heavy bombers thundred across the Channel last night following widespread daylight sweeps by British and Canadian aircraft over northern France, Belgium and Holland in which ten Nazi fighters were shot down.

Earlier, four-engined Allied bombers were reported by the Germans to have slashed at the Marseille area of southern France.

The early start of the RAF night raiders plus the extent of the continental radio blackout indicated that the attacking force might be making a deep penetration of German-controlled territory.

Three Reported Downed

A Berlin broadcast told of the fresh blow at Marseille, important to the Nazis as a Mediterranean submarine base and air center, and said the bombers were escorted by fighters. Three of the raiders were declared shot down in this report, unconfirmed by Allied quarters.

Later both long-wave transmitters of DNB left the air. The *Deutschlandsender* also went silent and the German-controlled Warsaw station interrupted a musical program to say it was "reported that enemy formations continue on a southeastward course."

If the Warsaw account referred

30.24—12167

to British bombers it would indicate a deep penetration. The last big British raid was January 21, when more than 2,000 tons of explosives hit Magdeburg.

Steel Works Hit

During the day's operations, carried out by British and Canadian light bombers and fighters, the steel works at Ijmuiden, Holland, were targets for the morning sweep, while military objectives in northern France were hit in the afternoon raids.

Raiding more than 100 miles inside France four of the RCAF's Mosquitos destroyed seven German planes in an action lasting only eight minutes.

Four RAF Typhoons on a similar sweep over Belgium shot down three other enemy planes.

JAN 28 1944

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Both of the long-wave radio transmitters of DNB, the German official news agency, left the air tonight—ordinarily a sign that the Royal Air Force is attacking Europe. The last big British raid was carried out last Friday night when more than 2,000 tons of explosives hit Magdeburg.

By daylight today British light bombers attacked targets in northern France without loss while Canadian Mosquitos and R. A. F. Typhoons bagged ten enemy planes in far-ranging fighter sweeps. The steel works at Ijmuiden, Holland, were targets for escorted fighter-bombers during the morning, while military objectives in northern France were hit in the afternoon.

Allied bombers based in Britain and the Mediterranean have dropped 31,000 tons of bombs on Hitler's European fortress since January 1, according to R. A. F. estimates, thereby probably setting a record for a single month.

Of the total, 22,000 tons were dropped by the Allied air forces based in Britain, and the remainder by Mediterranean flyers—mostly on Italy and the Balkans.

31,000 Tons of Bombs Hit Europe in Month

JAN 28 1944

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Allied planes operating from bases in Britain and the Mediterranean have dropped 31,000 tons of bombs on Hitler's European fortress since January 1, according to RAF estimates, thereby probably setting a record for a single month.

Of the total, 22,000 tons were dropped by the Allied air forces based in Britain, and the remainder by Mediterranean flyers—mostly on Italy and the Balkans.

The tonange unloaded by Britain-based planes was believed in itself a possible record for this theater. It was emphasized, however, that the overall estimates necessarily are rough because of incomplete official figures on individual bomb loads.

8th Air Force Marks Second Anniversary

HERCULES

London, Jan. 27 (AP)—The United States Eighth Air Force, which has dropped 46,840 tons of bombs on Nazi occupied Europe and destroyed 4,446 German planes, will be two years old tomorrow.

The outfit was born in Savannah, Ga., January 28, 1942, in compliance with Special Order 22, with a personnel of 74 officers and 81 enlisted men, drawn mostly from the Third Air Support Command.

In an announcement today marking the anniversary, the European theater of operations, United States Army, disclosed that the bombardment of Europe had cost 1,130 American heavy bombers and 185 fighter planes.

"In two years of operations, combat crews dropped 27,676 tons of heavy explosive and incendiary bombs on targets within Germany, and 19,164 tons on military installations and important industrial plants and traffic points in the occupied countries," the announcement said.

PARTISANS BATTLE CLOSE TO BELGRADE

LONDON, Jan. 27—(AP) The Yugoslav Partisans reported today that their advance units were fighting within sight of the capital city of Belgrade while other patriots had wiped the Germans from two sectors of central Bosnia to bring 70 per cent of the area under control of the Army of Liberation.

Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) wrested Prenjavor from the Nazis and cleared the Germans from the whole area of Banja Luka up to the Livno river, a Partisan communique said.

German reserves from the inner Danube were heading south in forced march along the Drina and Bosna river valleys to rescue Nazi garrisons around Tuzla, a report from Cairo said.

The Berlin radio said the Germans occupied the bathing resorts of Crikvinica and Novi on the upper Adriatic coast and that their forces were mopping up in Croatia.

70% of Central Bosnia Freed by Partisans

Tito Reports Prnjavor Captured From Nazis

JAN 28 1944

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Yugoslav Partisans, skilled in mountain warfare, have liberated 70 per cent of Central Bosnia from the German invaders, headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced today.

Reporting one of the major successes of the winter campaign, the war bulletin broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio said the last remnants of German forces have been cleared from the Central Bosnian area with the occupation of the town of Prnjavor, 25 airline miles northeast of Banja Luka.

Southwest of Mrkonjiegrad, Vrbas River stronghold recaptured from the Nazis yesterday, the Partisans have advanced about 30 miles to the southwest, mopping up enemy detachments between Mrkonjicgrad and the Livno River, the communique said.

In Western Croatia, Yugoslav Patriots were said to have ambushed five high-ranking German officers between Zagreb and Karlovac, wiping them out and capturing important military documents.

The Berlin radio claimed the capture of the island of Hvar off the Northern Dalmatian coast and said that 19 days of recent fighting had cost the Partisans more than 21,000 casualties, against undisclosed Nazi losses.

Liberia Declares War

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The British Foreign Office received word today that Liberia, the Negro republic on the west coast of Africa, declared war on Germany and Japan yesterday.

FRENCH TO FREE ITALIANS

LONDON, Jan. 27 — (AP) The French Committee of National Liberation voted today to free all Italian anti-Fascists still interned in North Africa, Radio France of Algiers said tonight in a broadcast recorded by the Associated press.

Jap Transport Carrying British Prisoners Sunk

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The sinking of a Japanese transport carrying British prisoners of war from Java last November 29 was disclosed today in a War Office announcement that a list of victims had been received from the Japanese government.

The brief statement, which did not give the number of casualties, said urgent inquiries were being made into the circumstances of the sinking.

JAN 28 1944

British Lift Ban on Map Buying

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The ban on buying maps of Great Britain without a police permit will be lifted Monday, it was announced today. The ban was imposed for every one when the country feared invasion.

Yanks Give Pre-Invasion Blood

London, Jan. 27 (AP)—American troops in Britain awaiting the opening of the western European campaign are volunteering their blood to assure an adequate supply for invasion wounded. United States Army headquarters said today there would be sufficient whole blood available as well as stocks of blood plasma for the start of the big push.

STEWART PROMOTED

A U. S. LIBERATOR BOMBER BASE, England, Jan. 27—(AP) It's Maj. Jimmy Stewart now. The former film star, leader of a Liberator bomber squadron, is exchanging the bars of a captain for the golden oak leaves.

The promotion came through the day after friends quoted him as having turned down a majority "until my junior officers get promoted from lieutenant."

Apparently his superiors had urged acceptance.

Capt. Jimmy Stewart Declines Offer of Promotion to Major

BANKER

By the Associated Press.

A UNITED STATES LIBERATOR BOMBER BASE, England, Jan. 27.—Capt. Jimmy Stewart, formerly of Hollywood and now leader of a Liberator bomber squadron, is the talk of his airmates at this base because he startled a superior officer by turning down a promotion to major.

JAN 28 1944

Friends of the actor, who won his wings the hard way, quoted him as explaining his refusal by saying he did not want to be raised to a higher rank "until my junior officers get promoted from lieutenant."

Capt. Stewart remained silent about the incident because, like Capt. Clark Gable, he has been assiduously avoiding the limelight since he reluctantly granted a press conference on his arrival two months ago.

Capt. Stewart has piloted his bomber on three raids—as a squadron commander he flyes only occasionally—and fellow flyers say he did a "swell job."

On the ground he puts in long hours at executive work. One night an officer found him plugging away at 2 a.m. and commented: "You're working pretty late."

"Oh, lots of them work late around here," he replied quietly.

Friends say Capt. Stewart has avoided social gatherings, except for occasional appearances at the Officers' Club, where he usually is the life of the party and the group's favorite pianist.

The best testimonial to his career in the Army was given a few days ago when some visiting G. I.'s from another Liberator base made some remarks about his rapid rise in rank within hearing of Capt. Stewart's crew.

The remarks precipitated a verbal blast from Capt. Stewart's men that left no doubt as to how they felt about him.

JAN 28 1944

GETS 7 DECORATIONS

An American Bomber Base in England, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Oliver R. Germann, 25 years old, of Moran, Wyo., who not so long ago worked as a farm hand, had seven separate decorations pinned on his tunic today for bravery in the skies of Europe. "We never before presented to one man so many decorations at one time," said Brig.-Gen. Leon W. Johnson, himself a winner of the Medal of Honor.

The General and a colonel, working in relays, presented the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Oak Leaf cluster and the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf clusters to Germann, a veteran of seventeen missions as a Liberator tail gunner. One of his missions included the raid on Rumania's Ploesti oil fields and another was the raid on Rome.

He was fresh from a five months' stay in the hospital as a result of wounds for which he had earlier received the Purple Heart.

The Silver Star citation said that Germann, although wounded, shot down two attacking planes while operating in the Middle East theater and "only after his turret had been put out of commission by enemy action did he ask for help." He earned the other awards for courage and skill in shooting down attacking planes on the Ploesti raid.

Nazis Reported Preparing Trials of Allied Prisoners

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter quoted informed German quarters today as saying that trials of American and British war prisoners—apparently in retaliation for the Kharkov trials of Germans accused of atrocities in Russia—now are in a "preparatory stage."

The correspondent said, however, there was nothing to indicate the trials would begin soon.

This dispatch recalled that on December 23 the German radio threatened that Allied airmen now prisoners in Germany would be tried as war criminals. Berlin propaganda agencies made much at the time of charges that Allied air raiders were gangsters and that one American bomber shot down over Germany bore the name "Murder, Inc."

Toscanini's Daughter Safe

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 27 (AP).—The Zurich correspondent of Dagens Nyheter said last night that Countess Walli Castelbraco, daughter of Arturo Toscanini, had fled from Italy. While the dispatch did not identify the country of refuge, it was presumed to be Switzerland.

JAN 28 1944

Bulgaria Declared Near Crisis Similar to Italy's

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 27.—Budapest dispatches said today Bulgaria was approaching a crisis comparable to that of Italy last July when Fascism was overthrown.

"The decisive factor in Bulgarian politics continues to be the presence of 20 German divisions which have become forces of occupation rather than defenders of the frontiers," the Budapest correspondent of the Gazette de Lausanne said. Allied bombings were said to have produced moral, physical and political crises.

Sofia was said to be desolate with average destruction of 60 per cent in three fourths of the capital. Open discontent was reported, especially against those responsible for state affairs.

JAN 28 1944

DUCE'S ILLNESS WORSE

Berne, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Benito Mussolini's health has taken a turn for the worse in the last few weeks and several specialists have visited him at a villa near Como, La Suisse of Geneva said today. The specialists advised against an operation because of his general condition.

Spain Reaffirms Neutrality

MADRID, Jan. 27 (AP).—Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister, reaffirmed Spain's neutrality today despite what he said was a war of nerves by the belligerents to force her to choose between the two sides.

The foreign minister, in statement to the Falangist party newspaper "Arriba," said that Spain is determined to assure respect for rights which are due her as a neutral by repressing with all severity the plans of foreigners who disturb internal order and the line of her policy."

Nazi Propaganda Chief In Ukraine Is Slain

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—Joaquin Paltza, 32, German propaganda chief for the Ukraine, has been slain by Russian guerrillas while on a "business trip," according to German press dispatches.

Paltza was a member of the Nazi party's old guard. He had been named chief of propaganda in East Prussia in 1934 and was transferred to the Ukraine when the Germans captured Kiev.

RESERVE TROOPS HURLED INTO FIGHT BY NAZI GENERAL

GALLAGHER

Crack Panzer Division Repulsed by Allies East of Nettuno.

JAN 28 1944

PLANES FLY OVER ROME

Roar of Artillery Heard Plainly Inside Capital City.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 27.—(AP) German counter-attacks to check the expanding Allied bridgehead south of Rome increased in fury today after Allied troops repulsed a tank-led smash by elements of the crack Hermann Goering division below Littoria in the Pontine marshes, some 13 miles east of the invasion beaches at Nettuno.

(A Swedish correspondent in Rome wrote that the roar of Allied artillery now was heard planly in all parts of Rome and that Allied aircraft swarmed the skies about the Italian capital.)

Uses Reserves

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring appeared to be hurling all his available reserve battle strength against the Allied attempt to get a stranglehold on his communications with the Italian capital. Nazi counterthrusts against the main Fifth army front around Cassino virtually had ceased as a result.

(The German-controlled Rome radio reported that Nazi troops had recaptured the town of Borgopiave, two miles northwest of Littoria and four miles from the Appian way. The Allies had not announced the capture of Borgopiave, nor indicated their advance units were that close to Littoria.)

Heavy enemy traffic was observed between the Cassino front and the area just south of Rome, and Allied warplanes were taking a heavy toll. One American Invader squadron bombed and machine-gunned a column of 50 horsedrawn artillery vehicles moving toward the new battle zone.

The Hermann Goering division, recently refitted into a full armored outfit, came up through the Pontine marshes and attempted to break into the Allied bridgehead at a point east of the Mussolini canal, but was thrown back after a violent engagement. This first important test of arms since the Allied landing last Saturday was fought in a torrential rain and hail storm. At one time hail stones covered the ground almost like snow, a front dispatch said.

Two days ago Allied headquarters announced that the Nettuno bridgehead had been extended 12 miles inland and to the edge of the historic Appian way. Steady progress has been reported since that time, and it is safe to assume that the Appian way has been cut in at least one place.

Try to Clear Highway

Apparently the Hermann Goering battle group was trying to force its way up to clear this main traffic artery between Rome and the coastal sector of the main Fifth army front. A Navy announcement that Allied warships were heavily shelling the highway around Terracina and Formia indicated the enemy was rushing up more reinforcements for a still greater blow at the bridgehead.

The expanding battle area as the Nazis throw more and more troops into the fight for Rome might soon engulf the summer home of the Pope at Castle Gandolfo, which is just off the Appian way in the Alban hills, 20 airline miles from Nettuno and about 13 miles from Rome.

Yesterday's encounter below Littoria, the main town of the Pontine marsh agricultural development, was the only fight specifically located by the Allied command, and the Germans were equally vague as they told of repelling Allied efforts to widen the bridgehead. It was believed here that the Nazis still did not know the exact extent of the amphibious operation.

Bad Weather Slows Allies

The outcome of the impending battle almost within sight of Rome may depend on whether Allied ships can pour in reinforcements faster than the Germans can swing their nine divisions on the main Fifth army front up to face the new threat. The Allied navy announced that landings so far were "ahead of schedule," but said bad weather was beginning to interfere. The wretched weather, too, was preventing the Allies from exerting the full pressure of their air superiority.

An announcement that Allied air forces yesterday pounded the town of Cisterna, a road junction on the Appian way 24 miles from the edge of Rome and 13 miles inland from Nettuno, at least made it obvious that objective still was in German hands. Allied headquarters also said it had no information to support reports from German and other sources that American troops had occupied Velletri, another Appian way town only about 18 miles from the outskirts of the Italian capital. An Allied communique spoke merely of "limited advances" from the beachhead.

On the main Fifth army front, American troops who established a foothold across the Rapido river just north of Cassino two days ago continued to fight their way forward through minefields and a maze of defenses to within a half-mile of Cassino itself, front dispatches reported. American patrols were in the outskirts of the ancient monastery town, which apparently had been abandoned by the Nazis but still was within their curtain of fire.

Four miles north of Cassino French forces crossed the Secco river and the Cassino-Atina road and attacked German positions on the slopes of 2,500-foot Mt. Velvedere. To the south, the British consolidated recent gains near Minturno on the west side of the Garigliano river. The Eighth army front near the Adriatic was quiet except for artillery duels and patrol action. There was no indication that the Nazis were withdrawing troops from that sector to oppose the Allied bridgehead near Rome.

JAN 28 1944

First German Counterattack Hurled Back

KENNEDY

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 27.—New reinforcements have arrived on the Allied 5th Army front below Rome and the American-British bridgehead has been improved by limited advances, Allied headquarters announced today in a communique which also said that the first German counterattack had been thrown back.

Meanwhile, farther south in the Cassino sector, American troops scored "local advances" against stiff opposition, the announcement said, and French forces gained important high ground.

As men and supplies continued to pile into the strategic wedge threatening Rome, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's Central Mediterranean headquarters announced that elements of the Hermann Goering Armored Division had been met southwest of Littoria, the chief town of Mussolini's famous Pontine Marsh agricultural development, in a "fierce local engagement."

Nazis Leave 120 Dead.

The Germans left 120 dead on the field as they were thrown back. The Hermann Goering Division, formerly an armored grenadier outfit, has been strengthened by new equipment to a fully armored unit. It was last encountered on the main 5th Army front. Its appearance on the beachhead indicated it had been shifted to counter the threat to the German rear.

On the Cassino front American troops 48 miles east of Littoria continued to uproot Germans, mines and meshed defenses, and advanced across flooded streams and over steep crags. The advance was scored just north of Cassino where field dispatches said the Americans were within half a mile of the Liri Valley gateway and were overlooking the bomb-jumbled ruins of the ancient monastery town. Patrols had penetrated the outskirts of the stronghold.

Some 4 miles farther north the French rushed down from their mountain positions on Mount Il Lago in the Sant' Elia area, across the Secco River and the Cassino-Atina road and attacked the Germans on the slopes of Mount Belvedere.

Cassino Largely Abandoned.

Cassino itself appeared to have been largely abandoned by the Germans, but their positions on the rugged mass of Mount Cairo and other hills nearby enabled them to rake the streets and ruined houses with their artillery.

Allied naval units continued to exert a powerful control over the coastal roads by which Germans could shift their fighting front from the Cassino area to the northern beachhead and again ploughed up sections near Formia Tuesday night with their plunging shells. This sea attack on enemy road traffic is continuing by day and night.

Allied air forces, despite deteriorating weather, attacked other sections of the German communication network in the area between the two Allied fronts, hammering especially at Cisterna, Ceccano and Itri.

The fact that Cisterna was being attacked by Allied bombs was evidence that that pivot point on the Appian Way and the main railway, 24 miles southeast of Rome and 12 miles inland from the Nettuno beach, still was in German hands. The presence of German guns there also indicated it was one of the strong points for defense of the Rome area.

Littoria is 13 miles due east of Nettuno and 4½ miles from the coast. It is 4 miles from the Appian Way.

Many Have Crossed Canal.

The clash with German armor southwest of there may have indicated that the British or Americans have pushed forward across the Mussolini Canal, along which sharp clashes previously occurred with German patrols.

The Americans on the old 5th Army front were making steady if painful progress in an encircling maneuver against Cassino despite a hail of fire from every type of German weapon and impediment which could be devised by the enemy.

The French attack to the north was against the slope of Mount Belvedere, which rises to 2,500 feet. This is of strategic importance because of its approach to Mount Cairo, a 10-mile-long ridge bordering the Via Casilina to Rome.

The Secco, which the French crossed, is a tributary of the Rapido, crossed by the Americans to attack Cassino from the north, and the Atina road which was cut is one of the more important northward communications of Cassino.

To the south the British consolidated their recent gains over the Garigliano. To the north Canadian artillery of the British 8th Army shelled enemy supply columns near the Adriatic coast and Indian infantry threw back two small-scale German attacks near Orsogna.

Heavy German Traffic.

Heavy traffic was observed in the German-held area between the two Allied fronts and a race clearly was on to build up the Nettuno bridgehead to meet an expected crisis.

Dispatches from the scene said the waters off the beachhead were still black with Allied ships and landing craft, protected by barrage balloons, a thick canopy of antiaircraft fire from ship and shore and patrols of Allied fighters.

The three enemy planes shot down yesterday were from an enemy formation which attacked British and American warships off Formia under the command of Rear Admiral Frank Lowry.

Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Allied naval commander in chief in the Mediterranean, sent a message congratulating Admiral Lowry and his men, and declaring "now that the Army has been safely established ashore our task is to keep it supplied. This I am sure will be accomplished with the same success as the first stage of the invasion."

Two Planes Lost.

Besides hitting communications and gun positions at Cisterna and bottlenecks at Cessano, east of Littoria, and Itri, north of Gaeta, Allied light bombers struck at Frosinone and a bridge near Atina. Two planes were lost in the operations.

American A-36 Invaders strafed a column of 50 horse-drawn artillery and vehicles moving west from Pontecorvo, northeast of Cassino.

RAF Spitfires, carrying on their share of the Balkan war, attacked two E-boats near Corfu, off the Greek coast.

American Spitfires shot up a train at Imperia, near the French-Italian frontier, and RAF Mosquitos on intruder patrol blew up another train between Rome and Florence. The Popoli road junction on the 8th Army front was attacked by Australian Kittyhawks.

STIMSON PREDICTS BATTLE FOR BEACH

JAN 28 1944

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—A heavy battle probably will develop south of Rome as the Germans attempt to drive the Allied amphibious forces which landed at Nettuno back into the sea, Secretary of War Stimson predicted today.

Where the Germans will get the troops to launch a heavy counter-attack is not quite clear, Mr. Stimson said, but some of them probably will be drawn from reserve garrisons in northern Italy and some may even be pulled off the southern battle line where the Nazis are now trying to stem the Fifth Army's renewed advance toward Cassino.

It is conceivable that the Nettuno landings and the expansion of that beachhead may force the enemy to abandon its present southern line, he said. But it is still much too early to predict a disastrous defeat for the Nazis.

"It is sufficient to note that our present position is favorable," he added.

AMG Duties in Italy Being Assumed by Armistice Board

JAN 28 1944

By the Associated Press.

NAPLES, Jan. 27.—The Armistice Control Commission is preparing to take over some functions of the Allied Military Government in Italy and there are some indications that AMG soon may be fully absorbed.

The armistice commission, operating under Lt. Gen. Noel Mason Macfarlane, was established last fall to carry out the Italian armistice terms and to align Italian economy in complete support of the United Nations' fight against Germany. The AMG governs liberated areas.

An advisory council representing the United States, Britian, Russia and the French Committee of National Liberation works with the commission.

The future status of the government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio remained to be determined under the projected new setup. The first major convention of anti-Fascist parties since the liberation of Southern Italy will convene Friday in Bari, seat of the Badoglio government. The AMG commander at Bari has warned there must be no street demonstrations.

It appeared certain that the 90 representatives of six parties and Italian war veterans associations would demand the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel. Leaders of the National Committee of Liberation, grouping the six parties, also have indicated they would oppose any effect of the Liberal Democracy Party to participate in the convention on the grounds that this party, recently organized at Brindisi, was mainly concerned with keeping the King on his throne.

Bari dispatches said Marshal Badoglio's government had abolished the Royal Academy of Italy, which Mussolini had packed with his supporters, and that appointments of senators during the Fascist regime would be re-examined, as would honorary orders and titles of nobility.

30.24——12169

Former Army End Says Air War Is Like Football

DE LUCE JAN 28 1944

An Allied Airbase in Italy, Jan. 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—An officer who was a brilliant end on West Point's football team two decades ago, stood before a big map of Europe today and pointed out how the bombing of Germany is like a tough football game.

"Bear traps—double spinners—quarterback sneaks—there's always the problem of outwitting the Hun, or of overpowering him, or both," explained Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Born.

The husky, 40-year-old former athlete is high on the staff of Major-Gen. Nathan F. Twining's 15th Army Air Force, whose Fortresses and Liberators in Italy are ready for action in coordinated air blows against Germany along with bombers based in Britain.

Football Brains Needed.

"My old coach, Col. Ralph Sasse, used to say that war and football were the same kind of game in strategy and tactics. It's certainly true in the air as well as on the ground," the general commented.

"All this rocket throwing and air to air bombing that the Hun fighters are doing is designed for one thing—to break up our tight bomber formations. A flying wedge that could smash through any sort of opposition made the enemy really desperate," he continued. "If we let the Hun hurl his fighters against us each time we go over Germany he can raise a certain amount of hell. It's common sense and good football brains to try to outfox him. That's being done. And the closer our Fifteenth Air Force moves to Germany the more we can do to help.

"These areas of enemy fighter strength are like defensive players on the gridiron. If we hold one, fool another and saturate a third it means a figurative touchdown for us."

At the moment the Fifteenth Air Force not only is striking at targets deep in Europe, but is supporting the Fifth Army's battle for Rome.

"That was a sensational end run," said Gen. Born of last week-end's amphibious landing. "The High Command figured out the right place to hit and then used everything they had—Army, Navy and air."

Brothers in Navy.

Gen. Born, whose home is Deadwood, S. D., started his Army career as a cavalry officer after graduation from West Point in 1928. He was on the coaching staff at the Military Academy in 1932 when he entered the air corps. He was one of the country's best ends, particularly noted for his defensive play, during his three seasons of football at West Point and received all-America mention.

"My brothers, Art and Marty, went to Annapolis and both are commanders in the Navy Air Corps now," said the General with pardonable family pride. "One has had a carrier shot out from under him twice. They're having a pretty exciting time in the South Pacific."

The General didn't mention it, but he himself has a tie-up with the Navy. Recently it was announced he had been awarded a Navy decoration for anti-submarine operations in the Caribbean area.

R.A.F. Sinks 2 Ships in Aegean

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (AP).—British planes attacked twenty-two enemy ships yesterday in the Aegean Sea, sinking two and damaging several others. A communique today also disclosed that Piraeus Harbor, in Greece, had been raided Sunday and the main railway station there hit.

1,000 Japs Drowned

CHUNGKING, Jan. 27 (AP).—About 1,000 Japanese were drowned on January 19 when a medium-sized Japanese warship sank near Kweichih, Yangtze River port in Anhwei Province, when it struck Chinese-laid mines, the Central China News Agency said today.

MONSOON IN MAY WILL HALT DRIVE ON JAPS IN BURMA

WIANT

IN NORTHERN BURMA JUNGLE, Jan. 22—(Delayed)—(AP) Chinese troops led by American-trained general are fighting against time and stubborn Japanese resistance in the drive to hack a new supply route into China.

Rains start at the end of April and the monsoon begins about May 15, making the area hopeless for fighting. Knowing this, the Japanese, installed in carefully-built and cleverly-hidden dugouts and trenches, are contesting every inch of ground.

Maj. Gen. Sun Li-Jen, commander of the Chinese, who studied at Virginia Military institute, took correspondents on a tour of the Hukawng valley area of northern Burma where the Chinese gradually are prying the Japanese from their strongholds.

The objective now is the little village of Taipha-Ga on the Tan-Ai river which is about 65 miles southeast of Ledo, western terminus of the Ledo road. Chinese troops are converging on this stronghold from three directions and its fall appeared imminent. The village is the end of the truck road over which the Japanese have been supplying their fighters in the area.

Correspondents also visited the Yupbang battlefield whose miles of trenches and dugouts were abandoned so quickly by the Japanese their kits were still in place.

(The Allied southeast Asia communique Thursday said other Allied drives in southern Burma were making some progress.

(The southwestern drive toward the Japanese port of Akyab had carried south of Rekhat Chaung, about 60 miles northeast of Akyab. In the Chin hills offensive to the northeast Allied forces reached Kyaukchaw, 18 miles southeast of Tamu).

YANK ARMY NURSES GO TO BURMA POST

WIANT

IN THE NORTHERN BURMA JUNGLE, Jan. 20.—(Delayed) (AP) Something new but definitely nice has been added to the northern Burma jungle.

It is a bevy of Army nurses—the first in Burma. Members of the "Foreign Legion" field hospital, they arrived wearing unflattering fatigue uniforms, but they looked mighty good to Americans, some of whom hadn't seen a white woman in six months.

The honor of being the first two American nurses in Burma went to Lieut. Ruth Walters, Columbus, Ohio, chief nurse, and 2nd Lieut. Mary Riney, Louisville, Ky. They arrived a few days ago to arrange accommodations and then returned to lead 12 others back into this jungle.

ALLIES PUSH AHEAD SLOWLY IN BURMA

JAN 28 1944

New Delhi, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Allied ground forces, slowly knifing into Burma under aerial support, inflicted casualties on Jap forces in the Chin Hills sector of the west-central front yesterday and made some progress on the Mayu Peninsula of the southwestern front.

The southwestern drive by British and Indian troops threatening the Jap-held port of Akyab has carried south of Rekhat Chaung, four and a half miles northeast of Maungdaw, against determined resistance, the Allied Southeast Asia communique said today. Minor enemy counter-attacks on Rasabil, west of the Mayu Mountain range, were thrown back Tuesday night by the Allied forces.

The Chin Hills offensive, apparently directed at the Chindwin River communications and supply route, has carried the Allied forces to Kyaukchaw, which lies eighteen miles southeast of Tamu.

Chungking, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Mitchell bombers of the Chinese-American wing sank two 1,200-ton freighters and a minesweeper during a sea sweep off the east China Coast, and fighter-bombers attacked Kengtung airdrome and barracks in Burma, a communique from Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today. The attacks were made Tuesday and yesterday and all Allied aircraft were accounted for.

AMERICANS MOVE BEYOND HILL 660

CLEMENTS

New Britain Beachhead Expanded, Natamo Point Seized.

JAN 28 1944

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Friday, Jan. 28.—(AP) A mile and one half expansion of the vital month-old American beachhead on northwestern New Britain was announced today by headquarters.

Allied air power, which supported Marines in the advance, also dealt a 120-ton bombing blow to the north in the Admiralty islands and failed to so much as draw a challenge in a new raid on Rabaul, a sharp contrast to previous sky fights there which have cost the Japanese more than 350 planes this month.

Seize Natamo Point

The ground success, seizure of Natamo point on New Britain's Borgen bay, was achieved by the Marines Wednesday. This moved the Americans a mile and a half beyond strategic Hill 660, captured in bitter fighting Jan. 14. The Marines now are patrolling south and east of Natamo village, a former Japanese barge staging area.

On the same day of the advance, a heavy force of Liberators, escorted by Lightnings, pounded Momote airdrome and Salamai plantation on the Japanese-held Admiraltys for the third consecutive day.

The 120 tons added heavily to the destruction of previous attacks, starting large fires and explosions in the bivouac areas.

At Rabaul, on New Britain's northeastern tip, Hellcats and Corsairs, following up Monday's destructive attack on enemy shipping there, roamed over the harbor area for 35 minutes Tuesday afternoon without inducing a single Japanese plane to engage them.

In a night raid, Liberators smashed at the Tobera airdrome, one of several in Rabaul's network.

In addition to the New Britain advance, two other ground successes were reported. To the west on the nearby coast of New Guinea, Australians moved farther up the shore beyond Sio, thus narrowing the gap of approximately 40 miles between them and American invasion forces at Saidor. Japanese are trapped in this area and have suffered considerable losses trying to evacuate troops by barge.

On the west central coast of Bougainville in the northern Solomons, the beachhead which Americans established Nov. 1 at Empress Augusta bay was expanded Monday on the northern side beyond Torokina river, aided by artillery and naval bombardment.

Before dawn Wednesday, American destroyers, moving up the northeast coast of New Guinea, poured shells into installations at Madang and Alexishafen, this was the second naval bombardment of that area. Madang is menaced by Australian forces less than 40 miles to the south in the Ramu valley and by Americans moving north from Saidor.

7 Jap Ships Sunk, 24 Planes Downed In Raid on Rabaul

JAN 28 1944

18 Avengers Escorted By 80 Fighters Score Hit With Every Bomb

By the Associated Press.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 27.—Making every bomb count, 18 Avenger torpedo bombers sank or left sinking seven ships in the harbor at Rabaul Monday, while more than 80 escorting fighters shot down 24 and possibly 28 out of 60 Japanese intercepting planes.

A South Pacific spokesman, elaborating today on an official headquarters announcement on the raid, said the fighters afforded the Avengers such brilliant coverage that the Japanese over their supposedly strong New Britain air base got through for only one run at the bombers.

Utilizing what the pilots call a "side-splitting bombing from a low-level glide," the Avengers sent their 2,000-pound bombs into the sides of the ships at the warterline. Every bomb hit a ship.

Japs Completely Surprised.

Four cargo ships and a tanker were observed to sink. Three other cargo ships were damaged severely and a naval spokesman said two of these were "left sinking." Another tanker also was damaged.

(Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, reported from Munda, New Georgia, in a dispatch dated January 24, the day of the raid, that the Avengers were credited with destroying 42,034 tons of enemy shipping.)

The raiders so completely surprised the Japanese, despite the fact Rabaul has been pounded almost daily this month, that antiaircraft fire did not open up until after the bombers' first run.

Only a dozen Japanese fighters managed to get near the Avengers, which shot down two without loss. The fighter escort accounted for the rest of the day's bag, with Marine Lt. Robert Hanson of Newtonville, Mass., running his string to 18 by downing four. One Allied fighter, a Corsair, was lost, but the pilot was saved.

Heaviest Blow This Month.

The sky battles ranged up to 23,000 feet. Several types of Japanese planes were encountered, including the Tojo, a fighter with a radial engine and a cigar-shaped fuselage.

The raid was the third and heaviest blow delivered this month against Japanese shipping at Rabaul by bombers based in the Solomons. On January 14, seven cargo vessels, a light cruiser and a destroyer were damaged. Three days later, low-level bombers sank or severely damaged eight merchant ships.

The Monday bag of Japanese planes ran enemy losses at Rabaul this month beyond 350.

While the latest attack was in progress, rescue planes not only picked up the downed Corsair fighter, but also saved Army Lt. Glen Hart of Verdon, Nebr., a Lightning pilot shot down January 17, and also the crew of an Avenger torpedo bomber lost during a Rabaul raid Sunday. The rescues actually increased the South Pacific air personnel roster over the previous day by four.

Admiralty Islands Raided.

Headquarters also reported today that on Tuesday the heaviest in a growing series of raids against the

Japanese in the Admiralty Islands, in the Bismarck Archipelago, was delivered by 5th Army Air Force Mitchells and Lightnings. Eight enemy fighters were destroyed on the Lorengau airdrome, a jetty was wrecked and a small freighter was engulfed by flames in the harbor.

On the ground fighting scene, American invasion forces at Arawe, on New Britain's southwest coast, sent out patrols without contacting Japanese; at Borgen Bay, on the northwest coast, the marines added 30 Japanese to the more than 3,000 slain since the invasion there opened last December 26, but there were no new reports on the resumed drive by Australians in the Ramu Valley of New Guinea aimed at the enemy coastal base of Madang, less than 40 miles north of them.

Japanese Bomb Own Posts

GUADALCANAL, Solomons, Jan. 27 (AP).—One night this week the Japanese dropped twelve bombs by mistake on their own positions on Bougainville adjacent to the American beachhead at Empress Augusta Bay. In communique fashion, the American headquarters naval spokesman added: "One of our ungrateful A-A (anti-aircraft) batteries knocked one Jap plane down in the bay."

Curtin Warns Strikers

JAN 28 1944

Asserts They Will Be Fined and Imprisoned if Walkouts Don't End

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 27 (AP).—Prime Minister John Curtin gave strikers in various industries a final warning yesterday that they would be fined and imprisoned if the walkouts are not stopped.

Calling the situation "lawlessness, naked and unashamed," Curtin said the people "should no longer tolerate" his government if it failed to enforce the laws against strikers.

Twenty-one mines in New South Wales are idle as a result of disputes over methods of taxation and protests against meat rationing. Sydney bus and tram traffic was stopped by a one-day protest against working conditions.

rope.

Behavior of Soldiers Praised

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 27 (AP).—The behavior of American service men toward native women in the Pacific Islands is indeed exemplary, said the Bishop of Melanesia, the Right Rev. Walter Hubert Baddeley, of the Church of England, in a speech.

Jap Tanker Hit In Marshalls Raid

HIPPLE

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 27. — (AP) Navy search planes severely damaged an enemy oiler and sank one of two small ships escorting the tanker, near Eniwetok atoll, northwest extremity of the Marshall island group in the central Pacific, Jan. 25, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The announcement said the oiler "may have been sunk." The escorting ship was not identified.

This is the first time that United States air activity in this extreme northwest corner of the Japanese-held Marshalls has been mentioned. It is approximately 900 miles from American bases in the Gilbert islands.

Other raids meanwhile continued on Kwajalein, Maooelap and Milli atolls, Admiral Nimitz' announcement said, for the 20th consecutive day.

The only air opposition was encountered at much-bombed Taroa in Maloelap atoll, where 30 Japanese fighters attacked. One, and possibly three other enemy fighters were shot down and several more damaged. All American planes returned although some sustained "moderate" damage.

Marshall Raids Build Up Toward Invasion Climax

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 27 (AP).—The pattern of the Allied "softening-up" aerial bombardment of the Japanese-held Marshall Islands in the mid-Pacific is becoming more apparent as the explosive weight of the attack builds up to a pre-invasion climax.

Seven aerial strikes reported by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz yesterday raised to 103 the number of air raids on the Marshalls since the neighboring Gilbert Islands fell to the Americans last November. Six additional raids were made before the Gilberts invasion.

Altogether, the battered enemy air force has lost probably 183 planes and six more have been wrecked on the ground. American losses are placed at 22 planes.

There are 32 separate islands or island groups in the Marshalls, but many of them are either uninhabited or undefended. Of the total 109 raids, all but four have been made against five enemy bases—Wotje, Maloelap, Mili, Kwajalein and Jaluit Atolls.

Indicating a spread of Japanese defenses is the fact that on January 15 American airmen bombed Likiep Atoll for the first time and on January 22 and again on January 24 our planes struck Japanese shipping near Ailinglapalap Atoll.

Admiral Nimitz said the latest raids, which occurred Monday, were aimed at shore installations and airfields on Wotje, Mili, Maelolap and Ailinglapalap.

During the first strike at Taroa airdrome on Maleolap, 30 Japanese Zeros intercepted the Mitchell medium bumbers, but when Liberators returned for a second strike later in the day, not a Zero rose in defense.

At least four Zeros were shot down in the seven raids. All attacking planes returned.

Argentina Issues Warning Against Reprisals by Axis

JAN 28 1944

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 27.—(AP) President Pedro Ramirez issued a double-barreled warning against reprisals tonight to Germany and Japan and said there should be no grumbling from any Argentines who might be opposed to the government's rupture of diplomatic relations with the Axis.

The president said he expected the Axis to refrain from any acts against Argentina, her citizens or their property and that he expected disgruntled Argentines to keep their thoughts to themselves.

Security Measures Taken

At the same time Ramirez told a press conference that, although the severance of relations was not directed against German and Japanese citizens, it would be necessary to adopt measures to safeguard the security of the country. These measures, however, he said, will not differ from those applied to Argentines except when Axis nationals demonstrate they lack an understanding of the government's "generous proposals" and are not worthy of confidence.

"In the international field," he said, "we will proceed as circumstances which affect the position or interests of the nation require. This serene attitude is at the same time one of vigilance. This country which I have the honor to govern knows how to respond quickly to any affront or menace to its sovereignty. We are tolerant of human failings, but very harsh when the matter concerns our duty to the nation."

Argentina's break with the Axis yesterday had sharp domestic repercussions today in a curt declaration by Ramirez to Ambassador to Brazil Arturo Rawson, his comrade in arms in the June revolution, that the uprising was not started for the purpose of severing relations with Germany and Japan.

Rawson, who 48 hours after President Ramon S. Castillo had been driven from office by the coup, relinquished the presidency to Ramirez, sent a congratulatory message to his June comrade yesterday shortly after Ramirez had announced that Argentina had severed her ties with the Axis.

Sends Felicitations

"As chieftain of the revolution," Rawson said, "I send my president and friend my warmest felicitations for the patriotic decision in breaking relations with the Axis powers, thus fulfilling the fundamental postulate of the revolution x x x."

Ramirez reminded Rawson in a court message today signed by Col. Enrique P. Gonzales, his secretary, that he was not the only "chieftain" of the uprising and declared that "x x x the movement of June 4 did not have x x x as its program, rupture of relations" with the Axis. Its only aim, the message continued, was for "national recuperation and the affirmation of Argentine sovereignty."

Rawson's message to Ramirez had been printed on the first page of La Nacion.

Rawson said in Rio de Janeiro Tuesday that he would fly to Buenos Aires Friday, but today he announced his departure had been postponed.

Merchant Ships Tied Up

With the country's merchant fleet tied up by government order, the people eagerly awaited details of the German and Japanese espionage activities which led to the diplomatic break.

(The fleet order apparently was prompted by the fear of Axis submarine retaliation).

U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour and British Ambassador Sir David Kelly wer among the diplomats who called on Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert during the morning, and Armour told newsmen his was a congratulatory visit.

Ties with Satellites

The rupture of relations with the Axis aroused speculation over Argentina's future course of action with the Axis satellites, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary, particularly whether diplomatic representatives of those countries would be permitted to maintain communications with Argentina. The status of the German-controlled Danish legation was another point to be settled.

In response to questions from news men regarding the status of Axis satellites, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Oscar Ibarra Garcia said, "everything will be handled in due time and due form, but these are questions to which the government wishes to devote measured deliberation."

It was learned that Sweden had been asked to protect Argentine interests in Germany and Japan and that a decision on the matter awaits a Swedish cabinet meeting.

As far as could be determined no date has been set for departure of the German and Japanese diplomats inasmuch as transportation is uncertain. The German charge d'Affaires, Otto Meynen, and Japanese Ambassador Baron Shu Tomii were handed their passports yesterday.

(German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop declared that Argentina had surrendered to United States "benevolence.")

It was expected that the freezing of the Argentine merchant fleet would not last long since the nation's economy depends largely on its movement.

Dr. Felipe A. Espil, former ambassador to Washington, has been chosen Argentine ambassador to Spain to succeed Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, it was learned authoritatively.

Ruiz Guinazu, who was foreign minister in the administration of former President Ramon S. Castillo, was a strong supporter of the neutrality policy. He had never assumed his post in Madrid and resigned shortly before Argentina severed relations with the Axis.

It was expected that the freezing of the Argentine merchant fleet would not last long since the nation's economy depends largely on its movement.

U-Boat Menace Considered

The Argentine Government's order temporarily freezing Argentine merchant vessels in port suggests a renewed preoccupation with the U-boat menace and hints a move toward winning Allied convoy protection.

Now that the Ramirez regime finally has broken relations with the Axis, the Germans could very well argue that vessels flying the Argentine flag constitute fair game for the underseas raiders—and Buenos Aires would have no comeback.

Argentina, with some 30 naval vessels, many of them antiquated, could provide little of the escort service that this new situation would seem to demand.

Thus, with all shipping bottoms at a premium, it may be that the United States and Britain, which receive substantial shipments of wheat and meat from the Latin-American republic, may offer the shield of their navies as part of the new international cooperation that Argentina's new status implies.

Argentina Freezes Merchant Shipping After Axis Break

JAN 28 1944

STANLEY P. OSS

Action Apparently Taken To Avoid Possible Attacks by Subs

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 27.—Argentina froze movements of the state merchant marine today as one of the first follow-up actions to its diplomatic break with the Axis. All vessels were directed to remain in port "until new orders."

It was expected here, however, that the tieup would not last long, since Argentine economy largely depends on the fleet's free movements.

(Although no reason was given for the freezing order, it seemed apparent that the government of President Gen. Pedro Ramirez deemed it unwise to expose the vessels to the menace of any lurking enemy submarine in the South Atlantic until some provision could be made for their protection, possibly in convoys.

(Nazi submarines sank three Argentine ships in 1942, but no mention was made of these torpedoings in yesterday's official announcement concerning the diplomatic break.)

As congratulations poured in from all over the continent, the Argentine government turned to another problem attending its diplomatic break—the question of communications with Germany.

Suspension of these facilities were viewed as of great importance in view of the revelations that Buenos Aires was headquarters for a giant espionage ring. It is believed that telephone communications with Germany already have been cut.

(Secretary of State Hull yesterday hailed Argentina's break of diplomatic ties with the Axis and added that "it must be assumed from her action" that Argentina will now take other measures "for the security of the continent."

The German Transocean news agency, a powerful Nazi propaganda arm, has been notified to wind up its affairs in Argentina by January 31, and it was believed that the pro-Axis afternoon newspaper Pampero, served by Transocean and often said to be maintained by the German Embassy, might close at the same time.

One question which is expected to be settled quickly is who will handle Argentine interests in Germany and Japan. The newspaper Noticias Graficas said last night it probably would be Sweden, although Switzerland and Spain were other possibilities.

The effects of the diplomatic break on the Argentine financial world still were uncertain, but the first reaction on the Stock Exchange was favorable. Clients were hastening to withdraw accounts from German banks.

Buenos Aires generally seemed happy over the government action, although most persons expressed curiosity over details of the spy story which caused the rupture.

Argentine newspapers, released to some extent from strict censorship rules which prohibited criticism of belligerents, turned to with a will yesterday and printed reports of German espionage and propaganda activities.

A leading afternoon newspaper, Critica, promptly got itself in trouble with an editorial in an "I told you so" vein, pointing out that it had often called attention to activities of Nazi agents. It was suspended for three days by government order.

Noticias Graficas published a photograph of Hitler with the caption "Suffered Severe Reverse." An article declared the German Embassy had used its diplomatic pouch and immunity to cover up activities against the United Nations.

What Britain Expects.

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared in the House of Commons today that the British Government confidently expected Argentina's breaking off diplomatic relations with the Axis would be followed by immediate and effective action against the whole Nazi spy organization.

Britain further expected, Mr. Eden said, that not only would German and Japanese officials and those of other enemy or enemy associated Powers be expelled from Argentina as soon as possible, but that steps also would be taken to put an end to all undesirable enemy activity on Argentine soil.

30.24——1217

England, Not Reich, Loser In Action, Ribbentrop Says

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP).—German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop decried today what he termed Argentina's surrender to United States "benevolence" and declared that in the end England, not Germany, was the loser by the Argentine severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis.

"The United States tried for years to bring about a rupture of diplomatic relations between the Argentine government and the Axis," Von Ribbentrop was quoted in a dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio.

"She did not shrink from any means, any blackmail, to achieve her purpose. The Ramirez government has now yielded to pressure and surrendered the sovereignty of the country to United States 'benevolence.'

"The motivation given in Buenos Aires for the break—the alleged participation of members of the German Embassy in an espionage affair—is completely untrue. It is merely further proof that the Argentine government is not master of her own decisions any longer.

"Germany practically loses nothing * * * neither in regard to prosecution of the war nor in postwar interests. The real loser in this diplomatic act is England. England, in the course of the war, has been compelled to sacrifice the major part of her Central and South American interests to the United States ally. She finally is going to lose her position in Argentina."

Envoy Sees Hull

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Argentine Charge d'Affaires Rodolfo Garcia Arias passed half an hour with Secretary of State Cordell Hull today and said afterward they had "a cordial conversation."

Adrian C. Escobar, reappointed Argentine Ambassador at Washington, has left Buenos Aires and is expected to arrive here Monday, Garcia Arias announced.

Mr. Hull earlier had separate conferences with Brazilian Ambassador Carlos Martins and Chilean Ambassador Rodolfo Michels.

El Salvador Refuses To Recognize Bolivia

San Salvador, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—El Salvador announced today it would not recognize the Villarroel Government of Bolivia, becoming the eighteenth American country to refuse recognition to the regime established by coup d'etat. Only Argentina has announced recognition.

Canadian Troops Leave Aleutian Island Base

Ottawa, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Government announced today the withdrawal from Kiska of Canadian units which joined United States forces in occupying that Aleutian Island five months ago.

It was assumed here that the Kiska garrison now is made up of a strong all-United States formation. An unofficial source expressed belief the Canadian withdrawel resulted from a decision to concentrate the Canadian army effort in Italy and Britain.

JAN 28 1944

Claims Interned Japs Are Being Persecuted

New York, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said tonight that Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu told the Diet today interned Japanese were "faced with all kinds of persecution in enemy nations," and declared that Japan was demanding an improvement in their treatment.

The broadcast, recorded by the United States foreign broadcast intelligence service, quoted Shigemitsu as saying: "The fact that our brethren, who have been making strenuous efforts on the front lines of overseas expansion, are faced with all kinds of persecution in enemy nations, is truly beyond mere words of sympathy." He added that Japan was investigating through the Red Cross and neutral nations acting as representatives of Japanese interests abroad.

Another official, Tadakatsu Suzuki, head of the Japanese Wartime Internees' Affairs Management, was quoted as saying that the treatment of interned Japanese had "improved little by little."

Nazis Reported Moving Industry From Warsaw

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A Polish underground radio station broadcast yesterday that a Nazi economic evacuation of Warsaw is under way and said German engineers, technicians and politicians were "taking with them whole factories—machinery, administrative staffs and the workers."

The Polish-language broadcast, monitored by NBC, added, "They feel the ground growing too hot under their feet."

Japs Report Treatment Of Nationals Improved

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Tokio radio, reporting that much of the "inhuman treatment" of Japanese nationals by enemy nations at the start of the war had since improved, said today that 280,000 Japanese nationals are still in the United States and Hawaii.

Treatment received by the Japanese "has improved little by little as the results of our protests and other measures taken," said the broadcast, beamed to South America and recorded by United States Government monitors.

It, estimated at 550,000 the total Japanese nationals in countries at war with, or that have severed relations with, Japan.

Curfew in Copenhagen Shortened Two Hours

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Nazi-controlled Danish radio announced today that German occupation authorities had decided, "because of certain industrial interests," the nature of which were not defined, to shorten the curfew in Greater Copenhagen by two hours.

The broadcast, reported by United States Government monitors, said that until further notice traffic on roads and streets would be permitted until 10 p.m. instead of 8 p.m., and that theaters, restaurants and other public places would be allowed to remain open until the same hour.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL TO SPAIN HALTED

JAN 28 1944

U. S. Suspends Delivery From Caribbean as Rebuff on Axis Ties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — (AP) The United States has suspended oil shipments from the Caribbean area to Spain for the month of February, it was learned on excellent authority tonight.

The step is understood to be part of a general reconsideration by this government of Spain's over-all position with regard to the war.

Unable to Build Reserves

Spain has been allowed a limited amount of fuel oil and gasoline from the Caribbean area, practically her only source of supply. The agreed quotas supply most essential needs but make it virtually impossible for Spain to gather any reserves.

Matters involved in reconsideration of Spain's position regarding the war include that nation's failure to release Italian ships interned in her ports, to control adequately German agents operating on her territory, and reduce export of war materials to Germany.

The climactic step on Spain's part was the negotiation recently of an agreement with Germany providing 400,000,000 pesetas credit (about $40,000,000) to the Nazis.

The credit was accorded Germany as payment for debts incurred during the Spanish civil war.

Blow to Allied Plans

This was a severe blow at Allied efforts to reduce strategic German imports, since during the past six months Germany has received very little from Spain because of the Nazis' lack of pesetas.

The most important material the Germans import from Spain is wolframite, ore from which tungsten is derived. The Allies have adequate supplies but have made vigorous efforts to prevent German acquisition of the vital metal, used to make armor-piercing steel.

The American action follows British protests to Madrid over activities of German spies and saboteurs alleged to be operating on Spanish territory, especially near Gibraltar.

JAN 28 1944

Spain's oil supplies for next month were withheld by this government's cancellation of loading dates at Caribbean ports for February.

The system under which Spain has so far been receiving the oil is as follows:

The yearly quota is apportioned by months and dates are set on which Spanish tankers may load oil at the Caribbean ports. Three such dates were set for February. Spain has a fleet of about 14 tankers which regularly carry on this trade.

JAPS CONSERVE MAJOR WARSHIPS

JAN 28 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—(AP) The Japanese are carefully conserving their major naval units now, waiting a chance for a sharp smash at Allied air and surface forces in the Pacific, Rear Admiral Osborne B. Hardison said today.

Hardison, back from 15 months service in the south Pacific, where he commanded the aircraft carrier Enterprise, said the Japanese carriers have been in virtual hiding since the Santa Cruz battle on Oct. 26, 1942.

"I believe that before the war is over they will bring them out and play their last card," he told a press conference. "However, right now they are sort of husbanding their resources."

He forecast that the Japanese will move large fleet units into action "any time they think the opportunity is great enough. They would do it tomorrow if they thought they could get us in a disadvantageous position."

It is reasonable to assume that the Japanese have been trying to build up their carrier strength depleted in earlier battles in which six were sunk, one possibly sunk and seven damaged, he added.

Hardison described the aircraft carrier as "the most important unit" in naval fleets today.

Battleships, "have a very important role and we've got to have them to encounter enemy battleships," he declared but "the battleship is not complete in itself and can't defend itself without air support."

at a news conference at which he also warned against overoptimism over the successful new Allied landings in Italy. He said it is much too early to predict disastrous defeat for the Nazis in Italy, the most which should be said is that the Allied position is favorable, and a heavy battle probably will develop south of Rome.

2,086,000 In World War I

The contemplated total of forces overseas by the year's end compares with about 2,500,000 at present and a total of 2,086,000 in the American Expeditionary Force of World War I.

[The figure of 2,500,000 now overseas is army forces alone. In an address last Christmas Eve, President Roosevelt said that the total overseas in all the armed forces—army, navy and Marine Corps—was 3,800,000 and predicted it would rise to 5,000,000 by next July.]

In connection with the expansion of overseas forces, the army will comb over its personnel in the United States, picking out the youngest and physically best qualified for service overseas, and retiring to inactive service a number of older officers.

Men Under 30 To Go First

Stimson explained that the War Department has ordered physically qualified men in all branches of the army who have had more than a year's service at fixed stations or other activities in the United States reassigned to combat units "or mobile activities ultimately destined for overseas service."

First to be reassigned will be enlisted men under 30 in accord-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

ance with the length of their service in the United States. Next will come those over 30, with the youngest to be reassigned first. Passed over will be men who already have served overseas since Pearl Harbor and men who have highly specialized skills which cannot be used overseas.

"Replacements for reassigned enlisted men," Stimson announced, "when necessary, will be made first from civilians, next be women's army corps personnel, then, in order, by men permanently disqualified for overseas service, men who have served overseas, recently inducted men with physical handicaps, enlisted men with less than 12 months' service in fixed installations in the United States."

Inactive Status For Some

The officers to be placed on the inactive list will come from those over 38 and particularly those commissioned directly from civilian life or in the National Guard or Reserve.

Stimson said "there are many" for whom suitable assignments cannot be found and "retention of such officers on active duty is no longer necessary or desirable in the public interest."

25,000 Surplus Officers

He mentioned no figures, but a month ago there were reports in Congressional circles that the army had about 25,000 officers whose services were not needed and who would be returned to civilian life. The surplus of officers, it was explained, was due, in part, to the cutback in the planned strength of the army from 8,200,000 to 7,700,000 and a consequent reduction in officer strength to about 605,000.

Stimson spoke of the shifts as "readjustments dictated generally by the progressive shift of army operations from the defensive to the offensive and by the growth of air power."

He did not mention any specific camps which will be released from use.

Soldiers In Service A Year Reassigned To Combat Units

Cut in AST's rolls fails to satisfy some Congressmen.....*Page 9*

Washington, Jan. 27 (AP)—The army expects to have about 5,000,000 men, or two thirds of its forces, overseas by the end of this year and as a result will shut down many of its camps and stations in the continental United States.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, disclosed this prospect today

ALLIES' NAMES FOR SHIPS

JAN 28 1944

Victory Vessels to Honor 22 Countries in War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The names of twenty-two countries, signatories of the declaration of the United Nations, have been assigned to Victory ship hulls under construction in three Pacific coast shipyards.

Names assigned to ten ships being built by the shipbuilding division of the Permanente Metals Corporation at Richmond, Calif., are Australia Victory, Ethiopia Victory, India Victory, Iraq Victory, Costa Rica Victory, Cuba Victory, Guatemala Victory, Haiti Victory, Honduras Victory and Nicaragua Victory.

The names of six ships to be delivered by the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation are Canada Victory, Iran Victory, El Salvador Victory, Dominican Victory, South African Victory and Yugoslavia Victory.

Six ships to be built by the California Shipbuilding Corporation, at Wilmington, Calif., are to be named Philippines Victory, New Zealand Victory, Mexico Victory, Brazil Victory, Panama Victory and Colombia Victory.

Bricker Offers Program To Aid Post-war Business

JAN 28 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — (AP) Development of the post-war economy on a foundation of private enterprise, with a minimum of government interference, was recommended to Congress today by Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, an announced candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Gov. Bricker outlined his economic views in a letter to a House committee studying problems incident to the eventual conversion from war to peace. He wrote:

"Political ownership or management of business, or agriculture or commerce has no place in our free economy, and the public interest does not require it. x x x

"Businessmen increase their purchases of capital goods when the outlook for an adequate return on their investment is favorable. They decrease such purchases when the prospect of a fair return is not commensurate with the risk involved, or when they are confronted with unfavorable government policies, threats or acts of governmental competition, or confiscatory taxes."

Gov. Bricker's views coincided in many respects with those expressed by Representative Colmer (D.-Miss.), upon his appointment as chairman of the newly-created House Post-War Economic Policy and Planning committee.

Mr. Colmer told the House his group would seek, immediately after the cessation of hostilities, to bring an end to "wartime regimentation of the people" and to guarantee "the continuation of free enterprise."

Mr. Colmer announced he would ask Bernard M. Baruch, to head the committee's staff.

Mr. Baruch now is head of President Roosevelt's advisory unit on war and post-war policy. He was head of the War Industries board in World War No. 1 and adviser to President Wilson on economic policy.

Gov. Bricker's letter was addressed to Chairman Lanham (D.-Tex.) of the House Buildings committee, which launched a study of post-war problems several weeks ago.

Ickes Outlines Post-War Jobs To Aid 480,000

Power and Irrigation Plans Would Start Month After Victory and Take 3 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Secretary Harold L. Ickes told President Roosevelt today the Interior Department has blueprinted a vast public works program, much of which could be launched within thirty days after the victory is won.

In his annual report, Mr. Ickes said power and irrigation projects planned by the department would keep 480,000 war veterans employed for three years—225,000 of them at construction sites and 255,000 in the plants and factories that would provide materials for the jobs. He said these projects, upon completion, would open farm-settlement opportunities to 165,000 families.

The Secretary listed war activities of his department for the fiscal year ended last June 30, including development of hydo-electric power, discovery of mineral ores, production of radio insulators and helium, production of more food in the West, and the drawing of maps.

In post-war planning, Mr. Ickes said the department had wrestled with the problem of keeping huge new factories of the Pacific Northwest busy when peace comes.

Stating the department has kept in mind "the huge contribution which the United States will have to make to replenish the world's war-depleted larder,"

Politics Charged in Debate On Service Vote Measure

JAN 28 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.— (AP) Senate Republicans and Democrats swapped charges of "playing politics" with service vote legislation today in another round of speeches arguing over its effect on a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

With party lines tightening in the fourth day of debate, Senator Holman (R-Ore.) contended that a pending bill backed by the Administration for a Federal war ballot bill would give Mr. Roosevelt an unfair advantage if he is a candidate.

Accuses Republicans

To this, Senator Murdock (D-Utah) replied that the Republicans are trying to stall off the uniform ballot legislation, which the President has endorsed as against a state-by-state arrangement of service voting, simply because they are afraid of Mr. Roosevelt's chances under it.

Senator Murdock spoke after acting minority leader White of Maine said a vote could not be reached on the bill before Monday.

Senator Murdock said "The great masses of the American people x x still want Franklin D. Roosevelt to go on until unconditional surrender is brought about in Germany and Japan."

When Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) inquired what that had to do with the pending bill, Senator Murdock replied that the Republicans kept injecting the fourth term issue into the debate. He added that he wished they wouldn't talk about such things, but would get on with the bill.

Senator Holman (R-Ore.) had declared:

"The difference over this bill centers around the fact that the commander in chief is himself a candidate.

"If he would eliminate himself from that advantageous and unfair condition, I think debate on the bill would come to an end."

Senator Murdock said he knew the "standpat" Republicans hoped Mr. Roosevelt would not be a candidate so that the Republicans would have "a shadow of a chance" to win the Presidency and Senator Hatch (D-N.M.) interrupted to say:

Opposition to Roosevelt

"The opposition isn't to this bill—the opposition is against Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Senator Lucas (D-Ill.), one of the authors of the pending measure, attacked a statement he attributed to Senator Holman in yesterday's debate that service men might be "herded" into polling places and "voted" by their officers.

Senator Lucas called this "ridiculous, asinine and absurd." Pointing his finger at Senator Holman, who sat across the aisle, Senator Lucas shouted:

"Shame on you!"

The Oregon senator, yelling for recognition, protested that Senator Lucas was not quoting him correctly.

"It is absolutely unfair," he declared, "for the commander in chief of the Army to be a candidate for reelection in an election that he controls."

Later Senator Holman arose to a point of personal privilege to say that The Congressional Record mistakenly had attributed to him, instead of Senator Taft (R-Ohio), the statement which Senator Lucas had attacked.

Senator Chandler (D-Ky.) entered the discussion by saying he did not blame the Republicans for wanting to get a Democrat out of the White House, "especially if he stays as long as this fellow seems to want to stay."

Sees No Advantage

Senator Chandler said it would be silly to say that the President, as a fourth term candidate, would have the advantage in absentee service balloting if it were conducted under the pending bill.

He said he was supporting the measure but hoped that the Secretaries of War and Navy also would give assurance that they would forward and collect from the troops absentee state ballots.

In a new compromise move, Senator Ball (R-Minn.) offered an amendment to the Green-Lucas bill under which the Federal ballot would not apply to the service men from any state whose state absentee voting statutes were amended by June 1 to:

1. Waive state registration for service personnel.

2. Provide that state ballots shall be printed and available for mailing to service men and women at least 45 days before the November election.

3. Require that the state ballot and envelope together shall not exceed 1.2 ounces in weight.

"This would put the emphasis on getting state ballots to the soldiers, but retain the Federal ballot for those from states which didn't meet the three requirements," Senator Ball said. "It would meet the objections of those states that really want to get their own ballots in the hands of the soldiers."

Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) questioned whether the Ball amendment would be workable, however. He said the Army and Navy would run into difficulties in trying to distinguish between soldiers and sailors overseas who were entitled to state ballots, and those from "Federal ballot" states.

C.I.O AGAIN FIGHTS ROOSEVELT'S PLAN FOR SERVICE LAW

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — (AP) C.I.O. union leaders lined up solidly tonight in a new expression of opposition to national service legislation.

A resolution opposing the Austin-Wadsworth bill and reaffirming action of the national C.I.O. convention was adopted unanimously at a meeting of the organization's executive board.

Harry Bridges, president of the Longshoreman's union, and Joseph Curran, head of the National Maritime union, joined chiefs of all the other C.I.O. unions in voting for the resolution.

Both Bridges and Curran previously had been reported as favoring President Roosevelt's five-point program, including national service legislation. C.I.O. sources said the two had asserted their views had been misinterpreted.

Wage Readjustments Urged

The board said in another unanimously adopted resolution that a readjustment must be made in the national wage policy to allow labor an increase to make up for the actual rise in the cost of living since Jan. 1, 1941.

The board, composed of President Philip Murray, nine C.I.O. presidents and heads of 40 unions, said such an adjustment merely would fulfill a commitment given to the people by the price control law of Oct. 2, 1942.

Murray told reporters that while the rise in living costs had not been determined definitely, surveys made by labor members of the President's cost-of-living committee indicated an increase of 46.5 per cent—nearly double the estimate of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The "little steel" formula—base of the wartime labor policy—allows a 15 per cent wage increase to meet higher living costs.

Just Taxes Demanded

The board pledged efforts to induce Congress to enact "an equitable and just" tax measure, including continuance of authority of the government to renegotiate war contracts and to appropriate funds for food subsidies.

"We recognize," a resolution said, "our obligation to bring the message to all Americans that stabilization of our domestic economy to avoid the perils of inflation is the essential cornerstone for national unity at home."

The board approved the action of Murray in accepting last week an invitation to attend a world labor congress in London next June. The American Federation of Labor executive council rejected a similar invitation.

Appointed as the organization's delegates to the London meeting were Murray, James Carey, secretary-treasurer; Lee Pressman, general counsel and the nine vice presidents Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Alan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum and R. J. Thomas.

Russian Population Of 250,000,000 by 1970 Seen by Expert

JAN 28 1944

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A Princeton University professor predicts that Germany's period of rapid population growth is over, but that Russia's present population of approximately 170,000,000 may rise to 250,000,000 by 1970, despite heavy war losses.

Dr. Frank Notestein, director of Princeton's office of population research, told the Planned Parenthood Federation of America last night that the Soviet Union's increase by 1970 would exceed the total population of the United Kingdom and Ireland.

While declaring that research showed that the period of rapid growth of Northwestern and Central Europe, including Germany, was ended, quite apart from war losses, Prof. Notestein continued:

"There is every reason to suppose that the Soviet Union will go through much the same demographic cycles as the West, and will ultimately bring mortality and fertility under control."

D. Kenneth Rose, national director of the federation, described planned parenthood's aim as "the safe birth of physically and mentally normal children in a number consistent with the wishes and intellectual and social capacities of the parents. These children to be so spaced that they will have the best likelihood for maximum development, and their mothers the opportunity for physical and emotional convalescence between births."

Mr. Rose said that knowledge of planned parenthood was more widespread than a decade ago, yet the birth rate in the United States, on the increase since 1921, has jumped to its highest point in 25 years.

"On the other hand, Roman Catholic Ireland, where birth control is outlawed, has a far lower birth rate," he asserted.

Patton Admits 'Mistake' In Note to Army Mother

JAN 28 1944

Reveals He Has Received 100 Letters on Slapping Incident

ATLANTA, Jan. 27 (AP).—An Atlanta Army mother, Mrs. St. Elmo Massengale, disclosed tonight a letter signed by G. S. Patton jr., commander of the United States 7th Army, saying:

"I have made a very bad mistake, and . . . I have deeply regretted it."

The letter, Mrs. Massengale said, was in reply to one written to the 7th Army commander after it became known that General Patton had struck an enlisted man in a Sicilian hospital tent.

"While no one can condone what you have done," Mrs. Massengale wrote General Patton, "if people will concern themselves with the reason back of the act it will make understanding easier." . . .

The letter signed by General Patton said in reply: "As you say, I have made a very bad mistake and, as you know, I have deeply

regretted it. From more than a hundred letters which I have received, I feel that there are many people in the United States who, like yourself, are loath to condemn without hearing both sides."

pean relief said experience in Greece and France showed that the children can be saved from starvation without aiding the enemy.

A.F.L. Calls on Its Members To Obey No-Strike Pledge

JAN 28 1944

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 27.—(AP) The American Federation of Labor executive council called upon a membership of six and a half million workers today for strict adherence to the no-strike pledge, cautioning them that tremendous military developments are impending and there must not be needless loss of a single life.

The council also urged that food be sent to the children of Nazi-occupied countries, saying that "strategy and humanity unite their pleas that these children be saved."

President William Green, in a news conference following final adjournment of the winter session, said the council had directed that A.F.L. officers "emphasize to all members the necessity of maintaining the no-strike pledge made to the President.

Critical Production Period

"We have arrived," Mr. Green continued, "at a period in the war where the need and demand for uninterrupted operations have reached their highest point.

"No matter how great the grievance, or how aggravated a situation might be, there can be no justification for local strikes or local stoppages of work. We are on the eve of tremendous developments, a time when perhaps we are close up to a military movement which will involve the lives of millions of American boys.

"They," Mr. Green emphasized, "will meet the situation in a courageous American way. Our soldiers of production must meet the situation in the same courageous way. Our soldiers will fight; our workers must work. A local stoppage may imperil the lives of those participating in this overshadowing military movement.

"That," concluded Mr. Green, "is the way the council feels about it."

Joseph D. Keenan, a vice chairman of the War Production board, gave the council a report on production of war materials.

Test Cases Recalled

The council statement on European relief said experience in Greece and France showed that the children can be saved from starvation without aiding the enemy.

"The inhumanity," said the statement, "of starving the children of those who fight valiantly for us and whose help we shall urgently need in reconstruction days ahead cries aloud for immediate action. We send food through the blockade for prisoners of war and for British and American civilian internees in German-held territory, yet we deny the Norwegian, Polish, Dutch and Belgian officer fighting with the Allied forces the right to use his own money with which to purchase and send food to his starving wife and children at home.

"This is not in accord with Anglo-American justice and fair play. It is just as right to send food through the blockade to the families of our Allies as to our own and we respectfully urge upon our government immediate action to that end."

New war bond subscriptions aggregating $4,165,000 were pledged in the Fourth War Loan drive by a group of A.F.L. unions at a dinner given by the council last night.

HARMON VISITS PARENTS

Flier Reaches Ann Arbor for First Reunion in 13 Months

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 27 (AP)—Lieut. Tom Harmon, home again after two escapes from death in crashes of Army airplanes, was reunited here today with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Harmon.

The Army flier, former All-America football player at Michigan, drove a big blue roadster into the driveway of his parents' home this afternoon. He said he left Greenville, S. C., yesterday morning and spent last night in Cincinnati.

Lieutenant Harmon, who made his way out of a South American jungle safely after a plane crash last Spring, and several months later successfully returned to his China base after his plane was shot down by Japanese fighters, has a twenty-day leave at home. It is his first visit with his parents since Christmas, 1942.

Among gifts he brought was a black cocker spaniel he said he bought in South Carolina for his niece, 3-year-old Martha Ann Jensen, daughter of Mrs. Sally Jensen of Gary, Ind.

Air Force Training Unit Reveals Scope of Its Work

JAN 28 1944

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 27—(AP) The U. S. Army Air forces training command made public tonight hitherto confidential statistics on the training which has produced manpower for the "world's greatest airforce now numbering in excess of 2,300,000 officers and enlisted men."

The announcement, said, the training command headquarters here, is the first of its kind authorized by the War department since Pearl Harbor.

100,799 Pilots Graduated

The figures show that 100,799 pilots, 20,086 bombardiers, 18,805 navigators, 107,218 aerial flexible gunners, and 555,891 ground and air combat crew technicians were graduated from the command's nationwide network of flying and technical schools from Jan. 1, 1939, to Nov. 30, 1943.

The command trains all A.A.F. personnel, including pilots, bombardiers, navigators, gunners, and 65 different categories of technicians.

Approximately 29,000 training planes of all types, a major airforce in itself, are used by the command.

During the eleven months from Jan. 1, 1943, to Nov. 30, 1943, student of the command flew an average of 25,600 hours per fatal accident.

With the exception of 3,491 glider pilots, 2,348 liaison pilots, and 444 women pilots, most of the 100,799 pilots are qualified either as fighter or bomber combat fliers, the announcement said.

The figure of 555,891 technicians represents only the number graduated from basic courses, and does not show the total number of technicians produced nor does it give a full picture of the extensive technical training given.

Host of Technicians

It includes 240,360 airplane mechanics, 100,339 radio operator mechanics, 70,166 armorers, 46,052 clerks, and 98,974 specialists lumped together under the heading of miscellaneous. This latter group covers about 25 different categories, including sheet metal workers, parachute riggers a l repairmen, welders, instrument men, Link trainer operators, crytographers, photographers and photo technicians, tire rebuilders, and special purpose motor vehicle maintenance men.

Because most gunners on heavy and medium bombers double as technicians, many of the 107,218 graduates of the flexible gunnery courses also completed successfully the basic technical courses in mechanics, radio or armament.

The command said an accurate total of all technicians graduated was not available because it based its accounting system on the number of men who have successfully completed courses in each specialty. The statistics show that the entry "successfully completed," as applied to technical courses, has been written 786,401 times on service records but it does not indicate how many service records were involved because many technical students complete courses in two or more specialties.

Fitness of U. S. Troops Hailed By Tunney, Home from Front

JAN 28 1944

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27—(AP) Lavish in his praise of the fighting spirit of this country's armed forces, Commander Gene Tunney, in charge of the Navy's physical fitness program, declared today "American youth is our secret weapon."

The former world's heavyweight boxing champion, back from a more than six months tour of the south Pacific battle fronts, presented an optimistic picture of the morale and the physical trim of service men during an official press conference.

To illustrate, Commander Tunney told of a 22-year-old Marine who was recovering in a base hospital on Guadalcanal after a harrowing experience on Bougainville.

"The doctor told me that any one of the first five wounds suffered by this boy would have been fatal to the average person," Commander Tunney declared. "He had a bullet in his brain and bayonet wounds in his throat, lung, wrist and two in his abdomen. In spite of this and the loss of blood he crawled 300 yards before he was picked up by our side. He was given emergency field treatment, flown to Guadalcanal, survived pneumonia and when I talked with him he was recovering and chafing to get back into the fight.

"He is a big, husky lad who could be a heavyweight boxing contender. For the time being he must remain anonymous."

He said he thought it unnecessary to try to instill "killer instincts" in the fighting men. "War psychology takes care of that. When the boys get to the front and see what has been done to their comrades they fall into character immediately. American youth is simply magnificent."

Commander Tunney said he found the "highest morale right up on the front lines where the boys are slugging it out. Farther back there is groping but it is a healthy condition because they are griping to get into the battle."

TUBE TO OPEN SOON

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 — (AP) The long-delayed opening of the north tube of the Lincoln tunnel probably will occur sometime next summer, the Port of New York authority announced today.

Juliana To Sponsor Ship

San Francisco, Jan. 27 (AP)—Princess Juliana of the Netherlands Royal House will sponsor the launching of the Liberty ship Jan Pieterszoon Coen tomorrow at a Richmond (Cal.) shipyard. The ship is named after a seventeenth century Dutch colonizer.

30.24—12173

"GUNNERS OF HEAVY BOMBERS SHOT DOWN 3,885 GERMAN INTERCEPTOR PLANES OF ALL TYPES, WHILE FIGHTER PILOTS ESCORTING BOMBERS SHOT DOWN 561."

THE OPERATIONS BEGAN AUG. 8, 1942, WHEN FIGHTERS SWEPT THE FRENCH COASTAL AREA. THE FIRST ALL-AMERICAN BOMBING MISSION WAS CARRIED OUT BY 12 FLYING FORTRESSES ON AUG. 17, 1942, ALTHOUGH ON JULY 4 OF THAT YEAR SIX AMERICAN COMBAT CREWS FLEW WITH THE RAF IN AN ATTACK ON A NAZI AIRFIELD IN HOLLAND.

THE EIGHTH'S FIRST HEADQUARTERS WERE LOCATED IN THE SAVANNAH NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY.

IT WAS THE 17TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP OF THE EIGHTH WHICH FURNISHED THE

JAN 28 1944

PLANES AND CREWS FOR DOOLITTLE'S BOMBING RAID ON TOKYO. MAJ.GEN. JAMES H.DOOLITTLE NOW IS COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH.

THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF THE EIGHTH ARRIVED IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS MAY 5, 1942, UNDER THE COMMAND OF IRA C.EAKER, NOW A LIEUTENANT GENERAL. SPAATZ SUCCEEDED HIM AND EAKER DIRECTED BOMBING OPERATIONS UNTIL SPAATZ WENT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER WHEN EAKER AGAIN TOOK FULL CHARGE, GIVING OVER TO DOOLITTLE EARLY THIS MONTH.

THE OPERATIONS HAVE RANGED FROM ATTACKS AGAINST THE SO-CALLED "INVASION COAST" OF FRANCE TO A GREAT RAID ON THE SCHWEINFURT BALL BEARING PLANT OCT. 14 OF LAST YEAR, AND ATTACKS AGAINST THE OSCHERSLEBEN, BRUNSWICK AND HALBERSTADT AIRCRAFT PLANTS ON JAN. 11 OF THIS YEAR, ON EACH OF WHICH MISSIONS A RECORD NUMBER OF 60 BOMBERS WERE LOST.

THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE NOW IS ABLE TO PUT MORE THAN 700 HEAVY BOMBERS IN THE AIR FOR MISSIONS WHENEVER WEATHER PERMITS.

EJ657PEw

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ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN 1-(LONG) XX ENDURANCE

BUT EVEN AS THE RUSSIANS CELEBRATED THEIR VICTORY THEY WERE REACHING TOWARD THE ROADS AND RAILROADS THAT WOULD STRENGTHEN THEIR ATTACK, PUSHING THE GERMAN GARRISON OF THE FORMER NORTHEAST WALL BACK IN STEADY RETREAT.

AN UNSEASONAL THAW TURNED THE LENINGRAD AREA INTO MUD AND FLOODED STREAMS, HAMPERING BOTH SIDES, AND MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE "DEEP" IN GERMAN DEFENSE POSITIONS GIVING THE NAZIS NO CHANCE TO CONSOLIDATE A LINE.

ONE IMPORTANT TARGET OF THE SOVIET DRIVE WAS THE LAST 35-MILE STRETCH OF THE LENINGRAD-MOSCOW TRUNK RAILWAY AND THE PARALLEL MOTOR HIGHWAY STILL HELD BY THE GERMANS. THE NAZI GRIP ON THE AREA WAS PRIED LOOSE YESTERDAY WHEN RUSSIANS CROSSED THE RAILROAD AND REACHED THE HIGHWAY ON A SEVEN-MILE FRONT BELOW TOSNO.

TOSNO ITSELF WAS ALL BUT SURROUNDED, MOSCOW SAID, AND PRESSURE WAS ALSO APPLIED AT LYUBAN, 19 MILES SOUTH OF TOSNO, FROM THREE DIRECTIONS. CHUDOVO AND VOLKHOVO, WHERE THE GERMANS HOLD ON THE RAILWAY ENDS, WERE ALSO UNDER RUSSIAN ATTACK.

A RED STAR CORRESPONDENT CALLED THE ROADS IN THE AREA "TERRIBLE" AS SWAMPS, RIVERS AND CREEKS OVERFLOWED AT A TIME WHEN SNOW USUALLY COVERS THE GROUND.

WEST OF THIS AREA THE RUSSIANS WERE MOVING DOWN FROM CAPTURED KRASNOGVARDEISK ON THE RAILROAD TO LATVIA AND WARSAW. THE NAZIS WERE BLOWING UP EVERY BRIDGE IN A FRANTIC EFFORT TO SLOW DOWN THE ATTACK, RED STAR SAID, AND RED ARMY ENGINEERS WERE WORKING DAY AND NIGHT TO REBUILD THE LINES.

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THE LOSS OF KRASNOGVARDEISK, 30 MILES SOUTH OF LENINGRAD, A JUNCTION ON THE LINES TO ESTONIA AND LATVIA, WAS CALLED IN MOSCOW ONE OF THE GERMANS' MOST SERIOUS LOSSES IN THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN. FOURTEEN TO 16 GERMAN ARTILLERY BATTERIES WERE CAPTURED AMONG OTHER MATERIAL TAKEN BY THE RUSSIAN ASSAULT. THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DESTROYED A MAJORITY OF THE HOUSES IN THE CITY, INCLUDING THE PALACE BUILT BY RINALDI.

BETWEEN TOSNO AND KRASNOGVARDEISK--CONNECTED BY A SPUR LINE MOST OF WHICH IS HELD BY THE RUSSIANS--A SOVIET SPEARHEAD WAS MOVING DOWN THE RAILWAY TO VITEBSK.

ABOUT 70 MILES SOUTH OF THIS AREA--THE SOUTHERNMOST PENETRATION OF

1944

30.24—12175

GEN.GOVOROV'S LENINGRAD ARMIES--GEN.KYRILL A.MERETSKOV'S VOLKHOV FRONT FORCES WERE MENACING THE VITEBSK LINE, ONE OF THE TWO GERMAN ESCAPE RAILWAYS FROM THE NORTH.

A PRAVDA DISPATCH SAID THREE GERMAN REGIMENTS WERE DEFEATED BY A RUSSIAN FORCE IN THE LUGA RIVER AREA. A RED STAR CORRESPONDENT REPORTED RUSSIANS OPERATING IN THE REAR OF GERMAN LINES AND WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THE RAILWAY. SHOULD THIS LINE BE CUT THE GERMANS WILL BE FORCED TO PUT ALL THEIR SUPPLY AND RETREAT TRAFFIC ON THE ONE RAILROAD FROM LENINGRAD TO PSKOV AND WARSAW.

THE GERMAN RADIO ACKNOWLEDGED CONTINUED GERMAN RETREATS, SAYING THAT NORTH OF "NOVGOROD AND IN THE LENINGRAD AREA THE GERMANS HAVE TAKEN UP NEW LINES IN THE REAR."

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ANOTHER BROADCAST SAID THAT "THE EXPECTED SOVIET OFFENSIVE BETWEEN THE PRIPET AND BEREZINA RIVERS HAS BLAZED UP AGAIN ON A BROAD FRONT AFTER A TEMPORARY LULL. X X X THE SOVIETS HAVE REGROUPED AND STRENGTHENED THEIR DETACHMENTS."

THIS FIGHTING WAS IN SOUTHERN WHITE RUSSIA, APPARENTLY IN THE MOZYR AND KALINKOVICHI SECTORS WHERE THE RUSSIANS HAVE REPORTED ONLY MINOR ACTION IN THE PAST FEW DAYS.

THE GERMANS ALSO REPORTED A NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN THE UKRAINE "SOUTHEAST OF BELAYA TSERKOV" BY SEVERAL RED ARMY DIVISIONS. EIGHTY-TWO RUSSIAN TANKS WERE REPORTED DESTROYED AND FIGHTING WAS REPORTED "STILL GOING ON FOR ONE BREACH."

WHILE THE GERMAN DESIGNATION OF THE AREA WAS VAGUE THE FIGHTING MAY MARK A RESUMPTION OF GEN.NIKOLAI VATUTIN'S PUSH TOWARD RUMANIA WHICH HAS BEEN STALLED BY REPEATED GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS. THE GERMANS SAID THESE COUNTER-ATTACKS WERE STILL CONTINUING IN THE AREA TO THE SOUTHWEST WHERE THEY SAID "FURTHER PROGRESS" HAD BEEN MADE SOUTHWEST OF JASHKOV AND PROGREBISHCHE.

YM303PEW

LONDON, JAN. 27-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A SPECIAL SOVIET ORDER OF THE DAY BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

JAN 28 1944

COMRADES, RED ARMY MEN, SERGEANTS AND OFFICERS, TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT, SAILORS OF THE RED BANNER BALTIC FLEET, WORKERS OF THE CITY OF LENIN: (400)

TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT AS A RESULT OF 13 DAYS STUBBORN FIGHTING BROKE THROUGH AND OVERWHELMED ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT AT LENINGRAD THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED ANZ DEEPLY ENTRENCHED PERMANENT DEFENSES OF THE GERMANS AND TOOK BY STORM THE MOST IMPORTANT CENTERS OF RESISTANCE AND STRONG POINTS OF THE ENEMY--THE TOWNS OF KRASNOYE SELO, ROPSHA, URITSK, PUSHKIN, PAVLOVSK, MGA, ULYANOVKA, GATCHINA (KRASNOGVARDEISK) AND OTHERS, AND SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPING THEIR OFFENSIVE LIBERATED MORE THAN 700 POPULATED PLACES AND HURLED BACK THE ENEMY FROM LENINGRAD ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT FROM 65 TO 100 KILOMETERS.

THE OFFENSIVE OF OUR TROOPS CONTINUES.

IN THE COURSE OF THE OFFENSIVE OUR TROOPS ROUTED ENEMY TROOPS WHICH HELD LENINGRAD IN SIEGE AND CAPTURED BIG TROPHIES.

AS THE RESULT OF THE FIGHTING A TASK OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE HAS BEEN SOLVED--THE CITY OF LENINGRAD HAS BEEN COMPLETELY LIBERATED

FROM THE ENEMY BLOCKADE AND FROM BARBARIC ENEMY SHELLING.

TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY AND IN HONOR OF THE COMPLETE LIBERATION OF LENINGRAD FROM THE ENEMY BLOVKADE, TODAY AT 8 P.M., MOSCOW TIME, THE CITY OF LENIN WILL SALUTE THE GALLANT TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT WITH 24 ARTILLERY SALVOES FROM 324 GUNS.

FOR THE EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL THE TROOPS FOOM THE FRONT AND THE SAILORS FROM THE BALTIC FLEET WHO TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF LENINGRAD FROM BLOCKADE.

JAN 28 1944

CITIZENS OF LENI GRAD, COURAGEOUS AND STEADFAST PEOPLE OF LENINGRAD TOGETHER WITH THE TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT YOU HAVE DEBENDED YOUR BELOVED CITY. BY YOUR HEROIC LABOR AND SPLENDID ENDURANCE, OVERCOMING ALL DIFFICULTIES AND SUFFERINGS OF BLOCKADE, YOU FORGED THE WEAPON OF VICTORY OVER THE ENEMY, GIVING ALL YOUR STRENGTH IN THE COURSE OF VICTORY.

IN THE NAME OF THE TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT I CONGRATULATE YOU ON THE MEMORABLE DAY OF THE GREAT VICTORY BEFORE LENINGRAD.

GLORY TO THE TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT!

GLORY TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF LENIN!

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN FIGHTING FOR THE CITY OF LENIN---FOR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND--UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF, MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE GREAT STALIN!

FORWARD FOR COMPLETE EXPULSION OF THE GERMAN SAVAGES FROM OUR SOIL!

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADER!

(SIGNED)

COMMANDER OF THE TROOPS OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT, ARMY GENERAL GOVOROV.

LT. GEN. ZUDANOV, MEMBER OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL

LT. GEN. KUZNETSOV, MEMBER OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL.

MAJ. GEN. SOLOVYEV, MEMBER OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL.

LT. GEN. GUSEV, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE FRONT.

(END)

BY JAMES F.KING

JAN 28 1944

LONDON, JAN. 27-(AP)-MOSCOW MOVED TONIGHT TO GIVE THE VARIOUS REPUBLICS WITHIN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS A VOICE IN FOREIGN POLICY AND DEFENSE--A PROPOSAL THAT SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY OF FAR REACHING CHANGE IN THE MAKEUP OF POST-WAR RUSSIA.

THE MOSCOW RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID THE PROPOSAL TO EXTEND THE RIGHTS OF THE REPUBLICS "IN THE SPHERE OF DEFENSE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS" WAS MADE BY THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS AND APPROVED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

THIS BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT WAS GIVEN A TOP SPOT ON SOVIET NEWS BROADCASTS.

THE BROADCAST SAID ALSO THAT THE SUPREME SOVIET WOULD HOLD A MEETING SOON AND POSSIBLY FULL DETAILS OF THE PROPOSAL WILL BE MADE KNOWN THEN.

WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMIES NOW LIBERATING THE UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIA

AND ADVANCING TOWARD THE BALTIC STATES BROUGHT INTO THE SOVIET UNION IN 1940. THE PROPOSAL TO GIVE THE REPUBLICS NEW POWERS APPEARED TO BE CAREFULLY TIMED.

TA---PEN

JAN 28 1944

london, jan. 27--(ap)--the german dnb news agency said tonight in a broadcast dispatch that dr. eugen facchina, fascist high commissioner for bologna, italy, was assassinated wednesday and the bologna prefect has offered a reward of $50,000 for the [redacted] assailants.

the broadcast, recorded here by the british ministry of information, said facchina was leaving a building of the university of bologna when three young men fired seven revolver shots at him at close range. AWP

two fascists accompanying dr. facchina opened fire but in the confusion the assailants escaped [redacted] on bicycles, the broadcast added.

Jan/D116/1278/Abo/R45n

London, Friday, Jan. 28 (ap)--The report from Washington of an embargo next month on s Caribbean oil shipments to Spain was regarded in London today as another powerful step in the American and British "get tough" attitude toward Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

While official comment was not available the reported action generally was linked with the recent sharp words to franco from foreign secretary anthony eden and others in parliament.

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It was pointed out also that the week's developments--Argentina's break with the Axis and the non-recognition of the revolutionary junta in bolivia-- were part of concerted action to plug anti-axis loopholes as the allies gathered their might for a final crushing military blow against germany.

the british press and the public have been enthusiastically applauding every stern word staid to franco especially since the arrival on the bomb-garnished oranges from spain.

ap1044pm1212e

30.24—12177

A U.S. LIBERATOR BOMBER BASE, ENGLAND -- FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD STEWART X X X URGED ACCEPTANCE.

FAR FROM THE GLAMOUR OF HOLLYWOOD, STEWART HAS BEEN PLUGGING AT HIS JOB IN THE 8TH AIR FORCE AND AVOIDING SOCIAL GATHERINGS EXCEPT FOR AN OCCASIONAL APPEARANCE AT THE OFFICER'S CLUB, WHERE HE IS THE GROUP'S FAVORITE PIANIST.

AS A SQUADRON COMMANDER, HE FLIES ONLY OCCASIONALLY, BUT HE HAS PILOTED HIS BOMBER ON THREE RAIDS AND FELLOW OFFICERS SAID HE HAD DONE A "SWELL JOB."

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HIS EXECUTIVE DUTIES KEEP HIM BUSY ON THE GROUND. A FELLOW OFFICER RECENTLY FOUND HIM HARD AT WORK AT 2 A.M.

"YOU'RE WORKING PRETTY LATE," HE OBSERVED.

"OH," JIMMY REPLIED QUIETLY, "LOTS OF THEM WORK LATE AROUND HERE."

STEWART HAS CAPTURED THE LOYALTY OF HIS MEN.

SOME VISITING G.I.'S FROM ANOTHER LIBERATOR BASE FOUND THIS OUT THE HARD WAY WHEN, WITHIN EARSHOT OF STEWART'S CREW, THEY DROPPED SOME REMARKS ABOUT HIS RAPID RISE IN RANK.

THIS DREW DOWN A BLISTERING VERBAL BLAST FROM STEWART'S MEN, MAKING CLEAR THEIR CONVICTION THAT HE HAS MADE HIS OWN WAY. FOR THE STAR OF "MR.SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON" HAS A NEW FEATURE ROLE AMONG THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE MEN WHO GO TO BERLIN.

EJ837PEW

ADD U.S. BOMBER BASE, ENG. - (SULLIVAN) xx RAID

GERMANN SOON WILL RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

WITH HIM WILL BE HIS SIDE-KICK, SGT. LONNIE L.ACKERMAN, 24, OF FOX, ARK., A GUNNER IN GERMANN'S CREW WHO WAS WOUNDED AT THE SAME TIME AND WHO WEARS ALL THE DECORATIONS AWARDED TO GERMANN EXCEPT ONE CLUSTER OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

XA125PEW

A U.S. Bomber base in Britain, Jan. 27--(AP)---Brig. Gen. Leon W. Johnson, leader of the Liberator raid on the Ploesti oil field of Rumania last Aug. 1, presented the Distinguished Flying cross today to his pilot on that mission, lt. col. William S. Brandon of 2004 Ridley Blvd., Nashville, Tenn.

In making the award, the general recalled a remark Brandon made when leaving Ploesti: "If we got back we'll get the DFC for this."

Johnson has received the congressional medal of honor.

apvb 55 bealmears 02031 jrt 61spew
by eddy gilmore

moscow, jan. 27--(ap)--the soviets refusal of the offer of the united states to mediate the polish question announced by secretary of state cordell hull came as no surprise today to foreign diplomatic observers who recently became thoroughly convinced that the russians are not going to do business

30.24—12179

with the present polish government in london.

neither [redacted] hull's announcement nor british foreign secretary anthony eden's house of commons statement have been published or broadcast here yet, but this is not unusual for foreign news usually takes a couple of days .

failure to bring about mediation came as a deep personal disappointment u. s. ambassador w. averell harriman who was handed the ticklish and virtually impossible job of trying to bring it off.

lan/10900/445a/tho/12a

BY ROBERT STURDEVANT (170)

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 27-(AP)-THE ROAR OF ALLIED ARTILLERY NOW IS HEARD PLAINLY IN ALL PARTS OF ROME AND ALLIED AIRCRAFT SWARM THE SKIES ABOUT THE CITY, THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE GOETEBORG HANDELS SJOEFARTS TIDNINGEN SAID IN A DISPATCH TODAY.

THE SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT SAID NAVAL OFFICERS IN ROME ESTIMATED THAT AT LEAST 2,500 VESSELS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS PARTICIPATED IN THE ALLIED LANDINGS AT NETTUNO. HE SAID THE IMMENSE ARMADA VIRTUALLY COVERED THE SEA OFF THE LANDING BEACHES.

ALL RADIOS IN ROME HAVE BEEN CONFISCATED, PRESUMABLY IN A GERMAN EFFORT TO KEEP THE INHABITANTS IN THE DARK CONCERNING MILITARY OPERATIONS, HE SAID. TELEPHONES, HOWEVER, STILL ARE FUNCTIONING.

GERMAN AUTHORITIES WERE REPORTED OFFERING A REWARD OF 200,000 LIRA ($2,000) FOR INFORMATION ABOUT PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN "TERRORISTIC" ACTIVITIES. ARMED GUARDS PATROL THE CITY AND VATICAN GUARDS HAVE BEEN STRENGTHENED CONSIDERABLY, THE DISPATCH SAID.

THE CORRESPONDENT ADDED THAT GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID CLASHES SO FAR ALONG THE BEACHHEAD HAD BEEN LIMITED TO PATROL ENGAGEMENTS.

ROME ALREADY HAS THE APPEARANCE OF A BESIEGED TOWN, WITH EVERY INHABITANT "A PRISONER," THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID.

HE GAVE THIS PICTURE OF ROME AS THE ALLIES AND GERMANS PREPARED FOR THE BATTLE ALMOST WITHIN SIGHT OF THE ANCIETY CITY:

BICYCLING OUTSIDE OF THE CITY IS FORBIDDEN. ALL ROADS ARE BLOCKED. BY 4 P.M., THERE IS NO SIGN OF LIFE ON THE STREETS. CURFEW IS AT 5 P.M., BUT THE SHOPS CLOSE AT 3 TO PERMIT EMPLOYES TO REACH THEIR HOMES. THE TRAMS HALT AT 3:30.

THE CURFEW IS IMPOSED BECAUSE OF ACTS OF SABOTAGE, THE CORRESPONDENT

SAID, BUT HE ADDED "AN OBJECTIVE PERSON MUST SAY THE ACTIVITY OF THE PARTISANS OFTEN IS SILLY." HE CITED THE THROWING OF SMALL HAND GRENADES AT GERMAN ARMY CARS "WHICH IS OF NO MILITARY IMPORTANCE AND THE ONLY CONSEQUENCE IS THAT PEACEFUL PEOPLE MUST SUFFER."

GERMANS GUARD TRAFFIC JUNCTIONS AND SENTRIES AT ALL BRIDGES HAVE BEEN DOUBLED AND ARMED WITH MACHINE-GUNS AND HAND GRENADES.

BECAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE OF RUBBER, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID, BUS SERVICE HAS BEEN CURTAILED. THE FOOD SITUATION IN ROME IS GROWING WORSE AND AUTHORITIES HAVE TAKEN STEPS TO FORCE TRUCK OWNERS TO MAKE THEIR VEHICLES AVAILABLE FOR TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

FD1057PEW

JAN 28 1944

bern, jan. 27--(ap)--- seven german soldiers were killed and 30 wounded when partisans tossed bombs in a m theater at nice, france, recently, the tribune geneve said today.

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reprisals taken immediately included the imposition of an 8p daily curfew and the closing of all cafes and motion picture theaters for 15 days, the tribune said. many arrests were made.

brutton 01645..bernpw..htm • 1244p

bern, switzerland, jan. 27-(ap)-the journal de geneve said today that germany faces a post-war era of monotonous, barracks-like dwellings to replace the 12,000,000 homes which it estimated already have been smashed by allied bombs.

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a writer for the swiss newspaper said that the german labor front is already studying plans for the mass production of standardized dwellings to shelter the homeless millions.

declaring that the problem of reconstruction in the reich has reached such proportions that few can visualize it, he pointed out that 23 great german cities have been devastated to such an extent that each must be rebuilt from one end to the other.

even if germany can replace the 12,000,000 now-impossible dwellings at the rate of 600,000 annually she would be 20 years replacing what she has lost to date, and this does not take into consideration the gigantic task of

clearing away the wreckage, he said.

the writer estimated that in hamburg alone, where 1,300,000 persons have been reported homeless, at least five years will be required to remove the debris.

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he said the german labor front reconstruction program envisages an extreme standardisation of dwellings and furniture, concentrating on one and two-room shelters which can be transported quickly and set up. mass productions plans have been worked out, with some factory turning out standard-size doors, others concentrating on roofs, and still others turning out standard windows with panes of minimum size.

[redacted]

the writer recalled hitler's words when cologne took its place in the bombed-out list months ago:

"i will rebuild cologne xxx national### socialist cologne will be more beautiful, grandiose, sumptious, modern and healthy than that annihilated by the bombs of our enemies xxx cologne will be a model for all

30.24—12181

german cities."

but now, the journal de geneve writer concluded, "an era of monotony, of barracks synonymous with ugliness, is certain."

pw
brattes thru second 1630/dcf/ 316p

lisbon, jan. 27-(ap)-an 1,800-mile mercy flight by a pan american clipper to deliver anti-diptheria serum to portuguese guinea was acclaimed today in the newspaper diariolisboa.

the story said the trip was made at night in a plane piloted by capt. [redacted] mattis to save the life of three-year-old manno guerra and that maj. ricardo vazmonteiro, governor of the african colony, had sent a letter of thanks to pan-american.

mattis was described as "one of the most popular figures in lisbon."

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(in new york the office of pan american airways said capt. john m. mattis ordinarily was based at miami.)

apr lupis 01800 jb 355pew

madrid, jan. 27-(ap)-the spanish press, which continued today to publish lengthy dispatches on argentina's break with germany and japan, gave equal prominence to a statement by count francisco gomez jordana, spanish foreign minister, in which he reaffirmed his country's neutrality.

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in his statement to the falangist party newspaper arriba, count jordana declared that spain was determined to maintain neutrality despite a "war of nerves which, as we see today, is being waged not only against the enemy but against neutrals."

he said the objective of the war of nerves was to force spain to choose between the two belligerent sides.

"we must remain extremely calm and must not abandon an imperturbable cold and objective position," he warned.

spain's great interest in the argentine development was reflected in the lengthy press dispatches although official comment was ### withheld. spain has long considered argentina her stauncest friend in latin america and the bulwark of her policies among spanish-speaking nations.

JAN 28 1944

a declaration in jordana's statement that his country ##### "also is determined to assure a respect for the rights which are due her as a neutral, persecuting with all severity the plans of foreigners who disturb the interior order and line of policy" was explained by arriba as an answer to "recent campaigns on the part of the foreign press and radio."

"some foreign newspapers and radios recently have made spain the target of a series of unjust attacks which have disfigured, disfigured and even invented facts attributing to spain's policies which were not

real," jordana continued.

another statement referring to "those events and sabotages" which he said "constiture an evil which breaks out in all countries including belligerents" was not immediately clear here## as the events and sabotages to which he referred have not been reported in the spanish press.

"the damage which they do in spain in its commerce and friendly relations with other ### countries enables their authors, whoever they may be, to be considered as among spain's enemies," he continued.

apl thru eighth 1015/def/ 105p

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--2ND ADD FIRST LEAD ITALIAN X X X AUSTRALIAN KITTYHAWKS.

JAN 28 1944

THE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMENTATOR SAID THERE WAS NO INFORMATION TO SUPPORT REPORTS BROADCAST BY THE BARI RADIO THAT VELLETRI, 16 MILES SOUTH OF ROME ON THE APPIAN WAY, HAD BEEN TAKEN BY THE ALLIES.

HE DENIED PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT CASSINO HAD BEEN CAPTURED.

"A SMALL PATROL ENTERED THE OUTSKIRTS OF CASSINO AND CAME OUT. CASSINO NEVER WAS IN OUR HANDS," HE SAID.

XM1125AEW

LONDON, JAN.27-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT GERMAN TROOPS HAD RECAPTURED THE TOWN OF BORGOPIAVE, TWO MILES NORTHWEST OF LITTORIA IN THE PONTINE MARSHES AND FOUR MILES SOUTH OF THE APPIAN WAY, TOWARD WHICH ALLIED LANDING FORCES HAVE BEEN THRUSTING SINCE SATURDAY. THERE HAD BEEN NO ALLIED REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF BORGOPIAVE.

XM345PEW

JAN 28 1944

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE 5TH ARMY ON A BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN. 27-(AP)-

HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL SHIPS HAVE NO GUARANTEE OF SAFETY IN THE ALLIED INVASION BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES SOUTH OF ROME.

THE ENEMY ALREADY HAS ATTACKED THREE HOSPITAL SHIPS WITH BOMBERS, AND I HAVE JUST COME FROM AN EVACUATION HOSPITAL WHERE SHELLS WERE WHINING VICIOUSLY OVERHEAD. ONE EXPLODED WITH A CRASH NEARBY WHILE TWO TEAMS OF SURGEONS WERE PERFORMING OPERATIONS IN A TENT.

BUT THE JOB OF CARING FOR BATTLE CASUALTIES GOES ON WITHOUT SLACKENING DESPITE SHELLS AND ACK-ACK SHRAPNEL WHICH HAS PEPPERED TENTS AND WOUNDED ON SERGEANT. IN ONE TENT THERE WAS A PATCHED HOLE, TORN BY A CHUNK OF SHRAPNEL. AND OTHER TENTS WERE SCARRED BY FALLING

METAL AND 50 CALIBER MACHINE-GUN BULLETS FIRED AT ENEMY PLANES DIVING ON SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR.

AMERICAN EVACUATION HOSPITALS ALREADY HAVE BEEN SET UP AND ARE CARING FOR CASUALTIES, BUT THE PRESSURE ON THE HOSPITAL STAFFS IN THIS AREA IS FAR FROM BEING AS HEAVY AS IT WAS AT SALERNO.

LT. COL. PAUL SAUER OF 162 80TH ST, NEW YORK CITY, ESTIMATED THAT HIS HOSPITAL, IN ITS FIRST THREE DAYS OF OPERATIONS, HAS HANDLED ONLY ABOUT TEN PERCENT OF THE CASUALTIES FOR WHICH IT CARED DURING THE FIRST THREE DAYS OF THE SALERNO FIGHTING.

THE FIRST OPERATION WAS PERFORMED ABOUT 6 P.M. MONDAY BY A TEAM COMPOSED OF CAPT. MILLARD BEYER OF 230 WEST FAIRLAND BLVD, AKRON, OHIO, MAJ. W.O.COURTER OF SPRINGVILLE, IOWA, AND CAPT. HENRY A LURE OF MOUNT VERNON AVE, WEST ORANGE, N.J.

JAN 28 1944

TA825PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD (200)

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

AT THE 5TH ARMY BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN 27-(AP)-AS THIS STORY IS BEING WRITTEN, TALL, BIG-BONED LT.LEWIS F.BIXBY, WHO USED TO PUCH A TYPEWRITER FOR THE KALAMAZOO (MICH) GAZETTE, IS THE SPEARHEAD OF THE AMERICAN 5TH ARMY'S PUSH INLAND FROM THIS BEACHHEAD BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES.

BIXBY IS A LONE WOLF OPERATOR, WHO SPECIALIZES IN NOSING ABOUT FAR AHEAD OF HIS OWN TROOPS IN A DANGEROUS BUT IMPORTANT GAME OF HIDE-AND-SEEK WITH THE ENEMY -- AND NOW HE'S AT IT AGAIN.

BIXBY NEVER WROTE ANYTHING IN HIS REPORTING DAYS TO COMPARE WITH THE GAME HE IS PLAYING AS RECONNAISSANCE LEADER, BUT THE MODEST YOUTH RARELY EVER SAYS ANYTHING ABOUT HIS FEATS. YOU ALWAYS HEAR OF THEM FROM SOMEONE ELSE.

WHEN LT.COL. LIONEL C.MCGARR OF PHOENIX, ARIZ., WANTED INFORMATION ON WHAT THE ENEMY WAS DOING OUT IN THE PLAINS AHEAD OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS, IT WAS BIXBY WHO SLIPPED OUT UNDER THE COVER OF DARKNESS DEEP INTO THE ENEMY LINES TO SEND HIM BACK REPORTS OF WHAT HE SAW.

BIXBY WENT ON THIS MISSION JUST AFTER RETURNING FROM A FORAY INTO ENEMY TERRITORY WHERE, AT ONE TIME, HE LAY WITHIN 20 FEET OF THE GERMANS AND WATCHED THEM SHOOTING TOWARD AMERICAN LINES. "I COULD HAVE WIPED THEM OUT," HE SAID, "BUT IT WAS NOT MY JOB TO FIGHT SO I DIDN'T FIRE A SHOT."

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BIXBY WENT OUT ON HIS MISSION TWO NIGHTS AGO. AT THE LAST REPORT, HE WAS STILL FOXING THE ENEMY.

TA1023PEW

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 28 1944

WITH AMERICAN TANKS BELOW ROME, JAN. 27.-A TANK DESTROYER NAMED VANISHING BEAU, COMMANDED BY SGT.DEAN CLEARY, 103 ELM ST., QUINCY, MASS HELPED IN THE BATTLE OF BRIDGES BY CLEARING OUT A GERMAN MACHINE-GUN NEST ESTABLISHED IN A FARMHOUSE SUNDAY EVENING.

VANISHING BEAU CAME CLOSE TO KILLING EVERY GERMAN IN THE HOUSE.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE PVT.SIMON DORED, 3832 TUXEDO ST., DETROIT, MICH., RADIO OPERATOR; PVT.RICHARD TELECKY, RITZVILLE, WASH.,

GUNNER; PVT.HOWARD ALDRICE, ROUTE 1, BELTON, MO., ASSISTANT GUNNER; AND CORP.JOHN MARTIN, 2019 S.TWO AND ONE HALF STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, DRIVER.

JAN 28 1944

WE436PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ANZIO, ITALY, JAN 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER LANDING ON THE DAY FOLLOWING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD, A U.S. MEDICAL OFFICER AND HIS STAFF HAD SET UP A HOSPITAL HERE ON VATICAN PROPERTY WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE MOTHER SUPERIOR IN CHARGE OF A NEARBY TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

ACROSS THE STREET STANDS A ROW OF VILLAS ON THE WATERFRONT WHICH FORMERLY WERE OCCUPIED BY WEALTHY FASCISTS WHO USED ANZIO AS A SUMMER RESORT.

THE UNIT ARRIVED OFF THE BEACH ON "D" DAY AND LANDED NEXT DAY. WITHIN 24 HOURS IT HAD SET UP THE HOSPITAL AND WAS RECEIVING CASUALTIES.

AMONG THE DOCTORS ARE CAPT. SYDNEY, 2411 NORTH NAPA ST., PHILADELPHIA, CAPT. CHARLES PABA, 1245 SOUTH SAWYER AVE., CHICAGO, AND CAPT. WALTER F.LAPPLEY, 1303 WEST JOHNSON ST., MADISON, WIS.

LT. LOGAN R.CAYWOOD OF NICHOLASVILLE, KY., THE SUPPLY OFFICER, SAID THE SUPPLY SITUATION WAS EXCELLENT.

"WE WERE HAVING TO DRAW FROM THE MAIN SUPPLY DUMP ON THE SECOND DAY AT SALERNO,3 HE SAID. "BUT OVER HERE WE HAVE NOT HAD TO DO THAT."

BENEFITTING FROM HIS EXPERIENCE AT SALERNO LT.WARREN HAISTEN OF

30.24—12185

GRIFFIN, GA., THE MESS OFFICER, BROUGHT IN A LARGE EXTRA SUPPLY OF RATIONS TO SUPPLEMENT THE REGULAR ISSUE.

"BUT I WAS NOT ABLE TO BRING ANY STEAKS," HE GRINNED.

(A "COLONEL SAVER" WAS NAMED IN THE DISPATCH AS COMMANDER OF THE ANZIO MEDICAL UNIT, BUT HIS FULL NAME AND ADDRESS WERE GARBLED IN TRANSMISSION).

JAN 28 1944

KA156PEW

BY CLARK LEE

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS JA 2 144 JAN -8 1944

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY SOUTH OF ROME, JAN. 24-(DELAYED)--AMERICAN TROOPS, WHO HAVE A SPECIAL FEUD WITH A CERTAIN GERMAN UNIT, FOUGHT THE LATEST OF A SERIES OF ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE ENEMY LAST NIGHT AND TODAY. THE AMERICANS EMERGED VICTORIOUS, THANKS IN NO SMALL PART TO THE ASSISTANCE OF ARTILLERY.

THESCORE THIS TIME WAS GERMAN BODIES COUNTED ON THE FIELD 63, PRISONERS 25, AMERICAN DEAD 2 OFFICERS AND 3 MEN. IN ADDITION LESS THAN 10 WERE WOUNDED.

THE AMERICANS FIRST MET THESE TROOPS ONE DAY IN SICILY, FOUGHT THEM FREQUENTLY IN THAT CAMPAIGN AND ENGAGED THEM AGAIN FREQUENTLY IN ITALY. LASTNIGHT AN AMERICAN COMPANY WAS SENT TO RETAKE A BRIDGE OVER A CANAL FRTM WHICH ONE OF OUR RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK.

THE AMERICANS ADVANCED TOWARD THE CANAL IN DOUBLED COLUMNS DISPERSED

ON EACH SIDE OF THE ROADWAY AND THEIR FORWARD SCOUTS WERE WITHIN 500 YARDS OF THE WATER WHEN THERE WAS A SUDDEN BURST OF FIRE FROM A ROW OF TWO-STORY WHITE FARMHOUSES NEAR THE HIGHWAY. THE FIRST SHOTS CUT DOWN THE COMPANY COMMANDER.

"IT WAS A PERFECT MOUSETRAP," SAID LT. DONALD I. HOLMES OF EL PASO, TEX., WHO TOOK COMMAND OF THE COMPANY. "WE HEARD A CHALLENGE IN GERMAN TO HALT OR THEY WOULD STOOT--AND THEY DID. THERE WAS ONLY ONE THING XOR US TO DO. WE DOVE INTO THE DITCHES ON EACH SIDE OF THE ROAD."

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THE DITCHES ARE ABOUT THREE FEETDEEP, GRASSY ON THE BANKS AND MUDDY ON THE BOTTOM. THE FIRE WAS BEING SPRAYED INTO THEM FROM AT LEAST SIX RAPID-FIRE MACHINE-GUNS IN HOUSES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD.

HOLMES TRIED TO CALL BACK TO SOME OF HIS MEN TO GET OUT OF THE DITCHES AND CIRCLE AROUND BEHIND THE HOUSES TO DIVERT THE FIRE, BUT THE BULLETS WERE SO THICK THAT THE NIGHT WAS RED WITH TRACERS. NO ONE COULD LIFT A HEAD ABOVE THE DITCHES, SO THE ORDER WAS GIVEN TO CRAWL BACK ANDREORGANIZE.

THE MEN STARTED CRAWLING THROUGH THE MUD AND HAD TO SQUEEZE THROUGH SEVERAL CULVERTS FROM 18 INCHES TO WO FEET SQUARE.

THE ADVANCE PARTY HAD EVEN MORE DIFFICULTY. ONE MAN WAS WOUNDED AND HAD TO BE DRAGGED THROUGH A CULVERT ON A BLANAT. THEN CAME ANOTHER CULVERT SO NARROW THE MEN HAE TO REMOVE THEIR EQUIPMENT TO GET THROUGH. SOME GOT STUNK AND HAD TO BE PULLED ANDPUSHED.

"LEAVE ME HERE," THE WOUNDED MAN PROTESTED. "GO BACK AND GET THE GANG TOGETHER, THEN COME BACK FOR ME. OTHERWISE WE'RE ALL FINISHED."

THE MEN DRESSED HIS WOUND, PUT A BLANKET OVER HIM AND REJOINED THE REMAINDER OF THE COMPANY. NO SOONER HAD THEY LEFT THAN THE GERMANS CAME TO THE CULVERT AND SAW THE WOUNDED MAN. HIY FACE WAS COVERED BY THE BLANKET AND ONE HAND WITH A BLOODY BANDAGE WAS THRUST OUTSIDE.

ONE OF THE GERMANS FIRED SEVERAL SHOTS FROM AN AUTOMATIC PISTOL, BUT THEY PLUNKED INTO THE MUD WITHOUT HITTING THE AMERICAN.

"THE GERMANS SET UP A MACHINE-GUN POSITION RIGHT OVER MY HEAD," THE WOUNDED AMERICAN SAID LATER. "SEVERAL TIMES THEY KICKED ME AND STEPPED ON ME, BUT I LAY QUIET AND THEY THOUGHT I WAS DEAD. THEY FIRED OVER ME ALL NIGHT."

MEANWHILE THE COMPANY HAD REORGANIZED AND ATTEMPTED A COUNTERATTACK, BUT HAD TO WITHDRAW.

SGT. ELBERT CLAUNST OF MUSKOGEE, OKLA., A MACHINE-GUNNER, LED A SECOND ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE. LYING IN A DITCH, CLAUNST FIRED FOR 20 MINUTES AT A JERRY MACHINE-GUN IN THE SECOND STORY OF A HOUSE BEFORE HE AND THE OTHERS WERE FORCED BACK.

CORP. ROBERT BENKEL OF 109 SOUTH KILKIS DRIVE,LOS ANGELES, A CORP. DIUS MILLER OF 6052 DABOIS ST., DETROPT, CRAWLED FORWARD TO TRY TO RESCUE THE WOUNDED AMERICAN, BUT RAN INTO FIRE FROM THE GERMAN MACHINE-GUN ABOVE HIM.

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THEN ARTILLERY WAS CALLED FOR AND AT 7 A.M., JUST AS DAYLIGHT BROKE, THE COMPANY MOVED DOWN THE ROAD AGAIN.

"AS WE CAME TO THE FIRST HOUSE WHERE WE HAD BEEN FIRED ON," SAID SGT. GEORGE S.DAMIS OF WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., "WE POINTED IT OUT TO THE COMMANDER. THEY SLWMMED TWO SHELLS INTO IT, ONE IN THE FIRST FLOOR AND ONE IN THE SECOND. WE DID THE SAME TO EACH HOUSE."

"FROM THE OUTSIDE THE HOUSES DON'T LOOK BADLY DAMAGED, BUT INSIDE THEY ARE COMPLETELY TORN UP. WE ONLY FOUND THREE HEINIES IN THEM," SAID SGT. RAYMOND GEBO OF STONY HILL ROAD, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. "AND THOSE THREE WERE IN NO CONDITION TO FIGHT AFTER THE GUNS FIRED.

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"THREE OF US WOULD RUSH INTO A HOUSE TO CLEAN IT OUT WHILE THE SMOKE WAS STILL RISING, BUT MOST OF THEM HAD FLED INTO THE FIELDS."

THE CANAL IS ABOUT EIGHT FEET WIDE WITH GRASSY BANKS FROM SIX TO EIGHT FEET HIGH. THE WATER IS ABOUT KNEE DEEP.

ARTILLERQ AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS SHOT DOWN THE GERMANS AS THEY RAN INTO THA CANAL AND AS THEY TRIED TO CLIMB THE BANK ON THE OTHER SIDE. THEN INFANTRY FOLLOWED THEM ACROSS AND 20 GERMANS SURRENDERED

THE PRISONERS, ALTHOUGH NEWCOMERS TO THE UNIT, HAD HEARD FROM THE VETERANS ABOUT THE AMERICAN UNIT THEY WERE FIGHTING.

I HELPED THE COMPANY CHAPLAIN, CAPT. DELBERT KUHL OF HOPKINS, MINN., TAKE ONE OF THE WOUNDED GERMANS TO A RED CROSS AID STATION. CAPT. KUHL ASSISTED THE GERMANS INTO MY JEEP AND MADE HIM AS COMFORTABLE AS POSSIBLE.

"IT DOESN'T HURT TO HELP THESE FELLOWS," THE CHAPLAIN EXPLAINED. "SOME DAY THEY MAY OUTSHOOT A FEW OF OUR BOYS."

FR-KA1218PM

30.24——12187

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD (230)

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

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WITH BRITISH FRONTLINE TROOPS SOUTH OF ROME, JAN. 26--(DELAYED)-- THE BRITISH HELD FIRM IN THIS SECTOR TODAY WHEN THE GERMANS UNLEASHED THEIR HEAVIEST COUNTER-ATTACK YET, EMPLOYING 25 TANKS INCLUDING BOTH MARK VIS AND TIGERS.

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THE COMMANDING OFFICER IN THE FIELD TOLD ME WHEN I ARRIVED DURING THE BATTLE THAT HIS DUGOUT WAS WITHIN MACHINE-GUN RANGE OF THE ENEMY. THE BRITISH HEARD GERMAN TANKS MOVING THROUGH SLEET AT 6:30 A.M., CHARGING A FARM INSTITUTE IN WHICH THE BRITISH HAD DEFENSIVE POSITIONS.

THE BRITISH IMMEDIATELY WENT INTO ACTION, KNOCKING OUT THREE TANKS, TWO OF WHICH WERE STILL BURNING SEVERAL HOURS LATER.

JERRY WAS PUSHED BACK FRONTALLY, ATTEMPTED TO BREAK THROUGH THE WEST AND WAS AGAIN REPELLED, AND ATTEMPTED TO CRACK THROUGH THE EASTERN FLANK OF THE BRITISH, BUT DID NOT SUCCEED.

THE GERMAN THRUSTS FOLLOWED A DRUBBING OF THE NAZIS YESTERDAY, WHEN THE BRITISH CAPTURED THE BIG, RAMBLING FARM INSTITUTE AND KILLED OR CAPTURED AN ENTIRE COMPANY.

(WILL LANG OF TIME MAGAZINE, WORKING IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA FOR THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS, SAID BY THE END OF THE DAY THE BRITISH HAD BEATEN BACK FOUR DETERMINED THRUSTS AND THAT AMERICAN FORCES ON THE EXTREME NORTHWEST SECTOR OF THE BRIDGEHEAD HAD GAINED MORE THAN A MILE IN WHAT APPEARED TO BE A SMALL-SCALE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.)

TA1140PEN

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY BEFORE CASSINO, JAN. 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS WHO RECROSSED THE RAPIDO RIVER IN A DEADLY HAIL OF SMALL ARMS FIRE HAVE DRIVEN TO WITHIN HALF A MILE OF CASSINO IN AN ENVELOPMENT MOVEMENT THROUGH THE SURROUNDING RIDGES.

PATROLS ADVANCED TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN ITSELF BEFORE WITHDRAWING.

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THE CONCENTRATED OPPOSITION HAS BEEN AMONG THE HEAVIEST ENCOUNTERED BY AMERICAN TROOPS AT ANY TIME EITHER IN NORTH AFRICA OR ITALY.

STANDING ON A RIDGE OVERLOOKING THE ANCIENT WHITE-TOWERED CITY OF 16,000 POPULATION--IN THE HOME TOWN OF GREGORY THE FIRST AND OTHER POPES AND SURMOUNTED BY THE FAMOUS BENEDICTINE MONASTERY--LT.COL. HUMBERT H.DES MARLS, (1933 SHERIDAN AVE. SOUTH) MINNEAPOLIS, TOLDS HOW THE DOUGHBOYS FORDED THE RAPIDO BEFORE DAWN YESTERDAY.

AS HE POINTED TOWARDS THE HILLS NORTH OF CASSINO WHERE THE INFANTRY STILL IS FIGHTING ITS WAY THROUGH THE MIST-SHROUDED CRAGS, GERMAN ARTILLERY WAS POUNDING THE VALLEY BEFORE US TO KEEP TRAFFIC OFF THE ROME HIGHWAY.

AMERICAN SHELLS WERE LANDING IN FLOWER-BED BURSTS ON NAZI-FORTIFIED POINTS ON MT. MAIALO, ONE OF THE FOOTHILLS OF SNOW-CAPPED MT.CAIRO TOWERING ALMOST A MILE HIGH AND DOMINATING THE TERRAIN NORTH OF CASSINO.

"THE JERRIES HAVE BEEN MONTHS BUILDING UP THESE FORTIFICATIONS AND THEY KNOW EVERY INCH OF THE LAND," SAID DES MARLS.

"BEFORE OUR BOYS EVEN GOT TO THE RAPIDO RIVER THEY HAD TO CROSS TWO IRRIGATION DITCHES, A 30-METER MINE BELT AND A 12-FOOT WALL.

"AS IT TURNED OUT THE RIVER ITSELF WAS ONE OF THE LEAST OF OUR PROBLEMS. IT IS NARROW ALONG THAT STRIP AND BOGGY RATHER THAN DEEP. SO OUR ADVANCED ELEMENTS WENT OVER WITHOUT EVEN WAITING FOR A BRIDGE TO BE THROWN UP."

DES MARLS SAID THE TROOPS RAN INTO MORE MINES AS SOON AS THEY REACHED THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RAPIDO.

"THERE WAS ALSO A DOUBLE APRON OF BARBED WIRE WAITING FOR US," HE SAID. "THE GERMANS WERE DUG IN IN BUNKERS ON THE TERRACED HILLSIDE SO THEY COULD PROTECT EACH OF THEIR OBSTACLES WITH ENFILADED MACHINE-GUN NESTS.

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"THAT GIVES YOU SOME IDEA WHAT KIND OF A TASK THOSE BOYS HAD GETTING THROUGH."

TANKS PUSHED THEIR WAY OVER THE RAPIDO TO HELP OUST THE ENEMY MACHINE-GUNS AND FIRED UNTIL THEIR AMMUNITION WAS EXHAUSTED.

THE JOB OF GETTING FOOD AND AMMUNITION OVER TO THE FORWARD DOUGHBOYS WAS COMPLICATED BY A RECENT HEAVY RAIN WHICH MADE THE NARROW COUNTRY ROADS SLIPPERY AS QUICKSAND AND BOOT DEEP IN MUD. DESPITE THE HAZARDOUS TERRAIN STEADY LINES OF JEEPS HAVE BEEN RUNNING THE GAUNTLET OF GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE TO DELIVER MATERIAL NEEDED TO KEEP THE FIGHTING MEN PUSHING AHEAD.

FROM THE BALCONY OF A WRECKED ITALIAN HOME TWO DOUGHBOYS--PVT. IRVING WEINBERG, (337 HAMILTON AVE.) PATERSON, N.J., AND PVT. LANCER COZART, OCEANA, W.VA.--WATCHED THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE THROUGH FIELD GLASSES.

"LOOK AT OUR ARTILLERY BUST THEM," SAID WEINBERG EXCITEDLY WHILE

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THE BUILDING ROCKED FROM A CONCUSSION OF BLASTS FIRED BY A BATTERY A FEW YARDS BEHIND THE BUILDING. JAN 28 1944

OBLIVIOUS TO THE POSSIBILITY OF ENEMY COUNTER-FIRE THAT MIGHT BLOW HIM FROM HIS PERCH, WEINBERG SAID "WE ARE DOING ALL RIGHT IN THIS LEAGUE. WHAT WE ARE WORRYING ABOUT IS HOW OUR FELLOWS ARE DOING WHO LANDED ON THOSE BEACHES SOUTH OF ROME."

"YEAH. THOSE ARE THE GUYS WE ARE SWEATING OUT," SAID COZART WATCHING A GERMAN SHELL EXPLODE IN THE VALLEY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS BELOW HIM.

FDSOOAEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

AN ALLIED AIR BASE IN ITALY, JAN. 27-(AP)-THREE ENGINES HAD CUT OUT AND THE FOURTH WAS BLAZING WHEN "ARKY'S" FLYING FORTRESS CLEARED A JUTTING HILL BACK OF PALERMO AND HEADED LIKE A DYING BIRD FOR THE QUIET WATERS OF THE BAY.

MANY SEARCHLIGHTS POKED GRAY FINGERS INTO THE MISTY SKY, TRYING TO POINT OUT THE BARRAGE BALLOONS WHOSE TRAILING STEEL CABLES WERE A NEW MENACE FOR THE BOMBER.

"ARKY" COULDN'T SEE THE BALLOONS, BUT HE COULD SEE THE STREAKS OF LIGHT REFLECTED ON THE FLAT SEA. HALF-GLIDING, HALF-FALLING, HIS BIG PLANE HIT BELLY FIRST IN THE WATER.

THAT WAS NOVEMBER--END OF A MISSION TO FOLLOW FOR LT.RICHARD "ARKY" SMITH OF LIME SPRINGS, IOWA. TODAY HE CONFRONTED A MEDICAL DISPOSITION BOARD WHICH DECIDES THE FUTURE FOR AIRMEN WHO GAMBLE WITH DISASTER AND ARE LUCKY ENOUGH TO SURVIVE.

THE BOARD'S PURPOSE, AS ONE VETERAN AVIATION PHYSICIAN EXPLAINED, IS TO "GIVE A SQUARE DEAL." IT IS EMPOWERED TO SEND MEN HOME, TO GIVE THEM GROUND JOBS IN THIS WAR THEATRE, OR ALLOW THEM ONCE AGAIN TO FLY IF THEIR CONDITION WARRANTS IT.

A SMALL, SLENDER, BROWN-HAIRED FORMER INSURANCE SALESMAN, "ARKY" DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER AT THE AGE OF 25 HE WOULD BE WASHED OUT AS A COMBAT PILOT. HE WAS NERVOUS--MORE NERVOUS, HE ADMITTED, THAN WHEN HE SAW HIS FIRST BURST OF ENEMY FLAK ON HIS FIRST RAID, ONE ON THE ROME AIRFIELDS IN OCTOBER.

"I WANT TO FLY. I DON'T WANT TO BE MARKED DOWN AS A HAS-BEEN," HE SAID. JAN 28 1944

THE BOARD ALREADY HAD BEEN GIVEN HIS RECORD FOR STUDY. IT SHOWED THAT AFTER THE ROME MISSION, HE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THREE OTHERS: TO THE WIENER NEUSTADT AIRCRAFT FACTORY IN AUSTRIA, TO THE BOLZANO MARSHALLING YARDS NEAR BRENNER PASS, AND TO THE ELEUSIS AIRDROME OUTSIDE ATHENS. OVER BOLZANO, AN ENEMY FIGHTER WRECKED HIS OXYGEN EQUIPMENT WITH A CANNON SHELL, BUT HE DIVED INTO CLOUDS AND GOT AWAY.

OFFICIALLY HIS TOULON MISSION WAS "INCOMPLETE." NEAR THE FRENCH COAST, FIRE IN HIS NUMBER ONE ENGINE FORCED HIM TO TURN BACK AT 2.15 P.M. BY FEATHERING HIS PROPELLOR, HE PUT OUT THE FIRE, BUT THE ENGINE WAS USELESS. AT 5 P.M., THE NUMBER TWO ENGINE FAILED. HIS CREW DROPPED GUNS, BOMBS AND AMMUNITION AND SOME SPARE PARTS OVERBOARD TO LIGHTEN THE LOAD. NUMBER THREE ENGINE WAS ALSO IN TROUBLE.

DARKNESS WAS CLOSING IN. NUMBER FOUR ENGINE WAS OVERHEATING. BUT THEY HAD REACHED A FRIENDLY COASTLINE. "ARKY" TOLD HIS CREW

THEY COULD BAIL OUT IF THEY WANTED TO. THEY STUCK. "ARKY" NURSED THE BOMBER LIKE A MOTHER. HIS MEN PRAYED.

"THEY SAY A FORTRESS ENGINE IS ONLY CAPABLE OF FLYING FULL THROTTLE FOR TEN MINUTES. MY NUMBER FOUR FLEW THAT WAY ONE HOUR AND 15 MINUTES. IT FLEW ON WHEN WE COULDN'T BELIEVE IT POSSIBLE," THE YOUNG PILOT REPORTED.

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PALERMO HEARD HIS RADIO APPEAL AND TURNED ON LIGHTS. ITS PRECIOUS ALTITUDE EXPENDED WITH UTMOST MISERLINESS FOR FIVE HOURS, THE BIG B-17 ALMOST SCRAPED THE ROCKY HILLTOP NEAR A FIELD WHICH THE CREW HAD NEVER SEEN BEFORE. NUMBER FOUR ENGINE BURST INTO FLAMES.

"ARKY" TURNED TOWARD THE BAY, ALL HIS MECHANICAL POWER GONE AND HIS CREW STILL PRAYING. IT WAS 7.20 P.M. FORTY-FIVE MINUTES LATER THE AIRMEN, TWO OF THEM UNCONSCIOUS, WERE RESCUED FROM THE WATER IN WHICH THE BATTERED FORTRESS HAD DISAPPEARED. ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS THE PILOT DID IN THE HOSPITAL WAS TO RECOMMEND FIVE OF HIS CREW FOR DECORATIONS. #

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN. 27-(AP)-GEN.SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON ANNOUNCED TODAY THE CREATION OF "MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCES" UNDER LT.GEN.IRA C.EAKER.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF SAID THE NEW FORCE INCLUDES THE UNITED STATES 12TH AND 15TH AIR FORCES AND RAF AIR FORCES BASED IN THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN, AT MALTA AND IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

IT REPLACES THE OLD MEDITERRANEAN AIR COMMAND WHICH WAS HEADED BY AIR MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER AND THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCES WHICH WERE COMMANDED BY LT.GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ.

GEN.EAKER WILL HEAD ALL ALLIED AIR ACTIVITIES FROM ONE END OF THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE OTHER. THE DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE MAAF IS AIR MARSHAL SIR JOHN SLESSOR. AIR MARSHAL SIR KEITH PARK IS RAF COMMANDER IN THE MIDDLE EAST UNDER EAKER. MAJ.GEN.NATHAN F.TWINING HEADS THE 15TH AIR FORCE AND MAJ.GEN.JOHN K.CANNON THE 12TH.

(EDS: MAY BE INCORPORATED IN NIGHT LEAD AFHG ITALIAN.)

EE437PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN. 27-(AP)-HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SEVERAL UNITS OF "AIR WACS" HAD ARRIVED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA FOR DUTY WITH THE U.S.AIR FORCES.

ONE PLATOON IS COMMANDED BY CAPT.THERESA C.MRAVINTZ OF PITTSBURGH, PA., AND 2ND LT.LOTUS K.MACMURTRIE OF 1180 BRITTON AVE., SAN JOSE, CALIF.

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ANOTHER PLATOON IS COMMANDED BY CAPT.VERNA A.MCCLUSKY, THE WIFE OF E.D.MCCLUSKY, CITY EDITOR OF THE BIRMINGHAM, ALA., PST. EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR THIS PLATOON IS 1ST LT.MARY V.CROOK OF 1229 7TH ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

IN THE NORTHERN BURMA JUNGLE--FIRST AAF NURSES (TOP ATC) (WIANT) X X X JUNGLE.

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THE OTHER NURSES INCLUDED 2ND LTS. OLIVE GRINER, EVANSVILLE, IND.; AGNES LANDORF, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; JOAN CALIENNI (ADDRESS UNGIVEN); SARAH CLARK, MANSFIELD, OHIO; DOLORES SMITH, LEBANON, IND., FRANCES SHORTER, CLIFTON FORGE, VA.; DOLORES HAZELWOOD, FRANKFORT, IND.; FLORENCE PARRISH, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO; JENNY SCHNEIDER, IRVIN, KY., AND RUTH STORCHMAN, NEW DOUGLAS, ILL.

(EDS--NAMES OF OTHER TWO NURSES NOT GIVEN IN DISPATCH)

LT. GRINER IS THE MOTHER OF AN ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD SON. TWO OF

THE OTHER NURSES WERE MARRIED IN INDIA SOON AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL THERE LAST OCTOBER--LT. HAZELWOOD TO 2ND LT. NORMAN SMOCKZYNSKI OF CHICAGO, AND LT. LANDORF TO A NAVY MAN.

BEFORE COMING INTO THE JUNGLE THE NURSES TRAINED FOR A MONTH, HIKING 15 MILES SOME DAYS WITH FULL PACKS AND COOKING THEIR MEALS IN THE OPEN. THEY ARE ADMINISTERING TO CHINESE FORCES CLEARING THE HUKAWNG VALLEY SO THE LEDO ROAD CAN BE DRIVEN THROUGH TO CONNECT WITH THE OLD BURMA ROAD.

THE "FOREIGN LEGION" FIELD HOSPITAL IS COMMANDED BY LT. COL. FRANK HANLON, WILKES BARRE, PA., AND DERIVED ITS NICKNAME FROM THE FACT THAT SO MANY OF ITS MEMBERS WERE BORN OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

MAJ. FRANK ALTSCHUL OF LONG BRANCH, N.J., WAS BORN IN HONDURAS; CAPT. ALEXANDER MANCIN, OF CLEVELAND, WAS BORN IN ITALY; CAPT. BERNARD DOWNS OF KALAMAZOO, MICH., WAS BORN IN INDIA; CAPT. EMANUEL FEENLANDER OF CHICAGO WAS BORN IN RUSSIA, AND CAPT. LOUIS LESTER, PHILADELPHIA, WAS BORN IN CANADA.

THREE ENLISTED MEN WERE BORN IN GERMANY, TWO IN ITALY AND POLAND AND ONE EACH IN RUSSIA, GREECE, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND CANADA.

THERE IS ONE AMERICAN INDIAN IN THE OUTFIT--SERGT. MARION ALKER OF WINNEBAGO, NEB.

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M719AEW

BY THOBURN WIANT (340)

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IN THE NORTHERN BURMA JUNGLE, JAN.22-(DELAYED)-AP)-FROM THE EAST, WEST AND NORTH CHINESE TROOPS ARE SLOWLY CONVERGING ON THE JAPANESE STRONGPOINT OF TAIPHAGA, FALL OF WHICH NOW IS IMMINENT.

TAIPHAGA IS MERELY A SMALL VILLAGE ON THE TANAI RIVER, BUT IT

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IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT IS THE END OF THE TRUCK ROAD OVER WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN MOVING SUPPLIES TO THEIR FORCES BATTLING THE CHINESE ENGAGED IN CLEARING THE HUKAWNG VALLEY FOR AMERICAN ENGINEERS. THESE ENGINEERS ARE EXTENDING THE LEDO ROAD TO THE OLD BURMA ROAD.

THE CHINESE ARE FIGHTING AGAINST TIME AS WELL AS THE JAPANESE, BECAUSE THE RAINS START AT THE END OF APRIL AND THE MONSOON BEGINS ABOUT MAY 15.

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MAJ.GEN.SUN LI-JEN, AMERICAN-EDUCATED COMMANDER OF THE CHINESE FORCES, TOOK TWO AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS AND A BODY-GUARD IN A JEEP TO THE YUPBAND BATTLEFIELD WHERE MUCH EVIDENCE OF TERRIFIC FIGHTING REMAINED--MILES OF TRENCHES AND DUGOUTS, SOME CONTAINING KITS WHICH THE JAPANESE HASTILY LEFT, AND TREES HACKED TO SHREDS BY SHELLS.

WHILE WE WERE TALKING, AMERICAN AIRPLANE FLEW LOW OVERHEAD AND BEGAN TO DROP SUPPLIES. WITHOUT THESE AIR-DROPPED SUPPLIES THIS WHOLE OPERATION WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE, CHINESE OFFICERS SAID.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTS LOADED WITH SUPPLIES ARE NOW LANDING IN THE HUKAWNG VALLEY AIRPORT, WHICH HAD BEEN HACKED OUT OF THE JUNGLE BY AMERICAN ENGINEERS ONLY A SHORT TIME AFTER THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN DRIVEN FROM THE AREA.

AT YUPBANG JAPANESE TROOPS DUG A SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER BENEATH THE ROOTS OF A BANYAN TREE WHERE THEY SLEPT AND STORED THEIR SUPPLIES. THE ROOM EVEN HAD SHELVES FOR THEIR BOOKS AND TOILET ARTICLES. HIGH IN THE TREE ABOVE WERE MACHINE GUN NESTS CAMOUFLAGED SO AS TO BE ALMOST UNDETECTABLE FROM THE GROUND.

TELEPHONE WIRES WERE STILL STRUNG FROM TREE TO TREE. THE

INSULATORS AND WIRES USED BY THE ENEMY WERE SEIZED TWO YEARS AGO FROM THE BRITISH IN BURMA, AS WERE MANY OF THE GUNS THAT THE JAPANESE WERE USING AGAINST THE CHINESE.

THE JAPANESE AT NCHAW DUG LIKE MOLES. SUN LED US TO A SPOT IN THE JUNGLE LOOKING JUST LIKE ANY OTHER SPOT. HE PUSHED THE BUSHES ASIDE AND THERE WAS THE ENTRANCE TO A LONG CHAIN OF CONNECTED TRENCHES, EACH ABOUT SIX FEET DEEP AND TWO FEET WIDE. ABOUT 20 FEET IN THE SIDES OF THE TRENCHES THE JAPANESE TROOPS HAD DUG CAVES.

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EUROSAFW

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, FIRST ADD PACIFIC WAR (TOP ON AYE) X X X NORTH OF THEM.

MAJ.ROBERT OWENS,JR., GREENVILLE,S.C.,

JAN 28 1944

SKIPPER OF HANSON'S MARINE CORSAIR SQUADRON, SHOT DOWN ONE OF THE NEW-TYPE JAPANESE FIGHTERS KNOWN AS TOJO -- FIRST OF ITS KIND DESTROYED IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. MAJOR OWENS WAS SHOT DOWN BUT WAS RESCUED, UNHURT.

THE FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH A TOJO IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC WAS REPORTED DEC.28 BY MAJ.GREGORY BOYINGTON, FIGHTER ACE NOW MISSING IN ACTION.

BOYINGTON SAID THE TOJO WAS NOT QUITE AS MANEUVERABLE AS THE OLD ZERO BUT WAS FASTER AND HAD A HIGHER CLIMB RATE. HE ADDED THAT THE JAP SHIP CLIMBED AMAZINGLY AND COULD GET AWAY FAST.

PILOTS REPORTED THAT LAKUNAI AIRSTRIP WAS STILL POCKED WITH CRATERS FROM SIXTEEN 2,000-POUND BOMBS DROPPED ON IT YESTERDAY. THE CORAL END SECTION OF THE RUNWAY WAS FILLED IN ENOUGH FOR FIGHTERS TO TAKE OFF BUT APPARENTLY NO ATTEMPT HAD BEEN MADE TO REPAIR THE MAIN CONCRETE PORTION OF THE STRIP.

SAID ONE BOMBER PILOT: "THIS SHOWS HOW QUICKLY WE COULD KNOCK OUT RABAUL'S AIRDROME IF THE LOUSY WEATHER WOULD LET US IN."

MARINE CORSAIR PILOT LIEUT.HAROLD SEGAL, (PARK CENTRAL HOTEL), NEW YORK, WHO ALREADY HAD SHOT TEN ZEROS DOWN, DOWNED TWO MORE. OTHER CORSAIR PILOTS SCORING INCLUDED CAPT.ARTHUR WARNER,JR., 27, MAPLEWOOD,N.J., ONE PROBABLE.

FJ359ACW

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ADD PEARL HARBOR - CHIPPED ICE DAMAGE

TAROA WAS HIT IN MID-AFTERNOON JAN.25 WITH MEDIUM BOMBERS DAMAGING THE ENEMY AIRDROME FACILITIES AND WRECKING ONE ENEMY BOMBER ON THE GROUND.

DIVEBOMBERS AND FIGHTERS STRUCK MILI IN MID-MORNING, CAUSING SEVERAL FIRES AMONG GROUND FACILITIES.

THIRTY-FIVE TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON KWAJALEIN BY HEAVY BOMBERS IN A LATER AFTERNOON RAID. FIRES WERE STARTED AMONG GROUND INSTALLATIONS.

JAN 28 1944

IN BOTH KWAJALEIN AND MILI RAIDS THERE WAS NO ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION AND ALL AMERICAN PLANES RETURNED.

(EDITORS: PICK UP TEXT SENT FROM WASHINGTON).

HG640PCW

AN ADVANCED AIRBASE, NEW GUINEA, JAN 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BOMB FELL WIDE OF ITS TARGET, AN EMPTY JAPANESE SUPPLY BARGE, BUT IT WAS ONE OF THE LUCKIEST MISSES ANY BOMBER EVER MADE.

AN INSTANT LATER THE SKY AROUND THE MITCHELL BOMBER OF LT. F.L.DOUGHERTY OF BERRYVILLE, VA., WAS FILLED WITH BOXES,

30.24——12193

CRATES, SACKS AND HUNDREDS OF INDISTINGUISHABLE ITEMS.

HIS 1,000-POUND BOMB HAD HOPPED 200 FEET THROUGH THE SEA IN THE BEST SKIPBOMBING FASHION AND EXPLODED AGAINST A FULLY-LOADED ENEMY SUPPLY BARGE.

JAN 28 1944

THE ENEMY CRAFT WAS SO SKILFULLY CONCEALED AND CAMOUFLAGED THAT DOUGHERTY'S MITCHELL CREW WAS NOT AWARE OF ITS PRESENCE UNTIL THE BOMB DID ITS JOB.

HN1933PCW

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, FRIDAY, JAN. 28-(AP)-AMERICAN PILOTS RETURNING FROM MONDAY'S RAID ON RABAUL, IN WHICH 24 TO 28 JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND MORE THAN 42,000 TONS OF SHIPPING DESTROYED, REPORTED A NOTICEABLE DETERIORATION IN THE ENEMY AIR FORCE ENCOUNTERED OVER THAT CRUCIAL BASE.

AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS AND THEIR ESCORTING FIGHTERS STRUCK IN A SURPRISE ATTACK AT NOON AND ENCOUNTERED ONLY MINOR INTERFERENCE FROM 60 RELUCTANT ENEMY FIGHTERS. OUR LOSSES WERE REPORTED AS "EXTRAORDINARILY LIGHT."

"THOSE JAP PILOTS WERE FLYING LIKE A BUNCH OF HIGH SCHOOL KIDS," SAID LT. (JG) NORMAN FREES, JR., OF SALEM, ORE., AT HIS SOLOMONS BASES. "THE HEAVY LOSSES THEY HAVE BEEN SUSTAINING ARE BEGINNING TO SHOW. JAP FLIERS OBVIOUSLY ARE GETTING SCARY."

THIS VIEW WAS SUPPORTED BY LT. (JG) EVERETT E.TRULY OF FAYETTE, MISS., WHO SAID THE NIPPONESE WERE "SHOCKINGLY WASTEFUL" OF THEIR AERIAL BOMBS. HE CONTINUED:

"THEY FIRE PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS FROM SUCH A DISTANCE THAT THEY COULDN'T POSSIBLY HIT US. THEY'RE SCARED AND JUST THROWING THEIR BOMBS AWAY."

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THESE OPINIONS CONTRASTED WITH RECENT EXPRESSIONS BY OTHER PILOTS OF THE "RABAUL EXPRESS" THAT ENEMY PILOTS OMER THAT BASE ARE AS GOOD AS ANY PREVIOUSLY ENCOUNTERED.

REPORTS DIFFERED ON THE NUMBER OF ENEMY SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED MONDAY IT WAS CERTAIN, HOWEVER, THAT AT LEAST FOUR CARGO VESSELS AND A TANKER WERE SUNK AND FROM TWO TO FOUR OTHERS, INCLUDING A TANGER, DAMAGED. VERN HAUGLAND, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED FROM THE SOLOMONS THAT THE LOSS TO ENEMY SHIPPING TOTALED 42,034 TONS.

IN THEIR CAMPAIGN TO DRIVE THE ENEMY FROM THE BISMARCK SEA, OTHER ALLIED PLANES GAVE THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS THEIR HEAVIEST THUS FAR. THE TEMPO OF RAIDS THERE HAS BEEN INCREASED. THE LATEST ONE WAS MADE TUESDAY BY THE FIFTH ARMY AIR FORCE, SAID THURSDAY'S COMMUNIQUE. BUILDINGS WERE DEMOLISHED AT THE MOMOTE AND LORENGAU AIRDROMES, GUN POSITIONS DAMAGED, EIGHT FIGHTER PLANES DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND BARGES BURNED IN THE HARBOR. THREE ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST.

THE 5TH AAF CAN CONCENTRATE NOW ON WESTERN NEW BRITAIN, NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA AND THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO. THIS WAS MADE POSSIBLE WHEN THE 13TH AAF TOOK OVER THE AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST RABAUL FROM ITS NEW BASES ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS.

Y3PCW NM

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GUADALCANAL,SOLOMONS ISLANDS, THURSDAY, JAN.27-(AP)-
BRIG.GEN.GEORGE MCCOY,JR., COMMANDER OF THE 13TH AIRFORCE SERVICE COMMAND, SAID TODAY THAT 1943 ENDED WITH ONLY 1.8 PER CENT OF THE COMBAT AIRCRAFT IN THE 13TH AIRFORCE GROUNDED AND AWAITING SPARE PARTS.

MCCOY SAID THE RECORD WAS OUTSTANDING IN VIEW OF THE RECENT WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE NUMBER OF U.S. OVERSEAS PLANES (ALL THEATERS) GROUNDED FOR LACK OF SPARE PARTS HAD REACHED A RECORD LOW OF 4 PER CENT, WITH 6.3 PER CENT OF THE TACTICAL AIRCRAFT BEING GROUNDED IN THE U.S. SIMILAR REASONS.

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BY VERNHYAUGLAND

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NEW GEOROIA,SOLOMON ISLANDS,JAN.24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A DOZEN NAVY FLIERS WHO PLEASED FOR ONE MORE CRACK AT THE JAPANESE, AND THREE MARINE PILOTS SANK MOST OF THE SHIPS THE ENEMY HAD ANCHORED IN THE HARBOR OF RABAUL TODAY.

TWELVE OF THE 18 TORPEDO PLANES WHICH MADE THE NOON HOUR ATTACK WERE FLOWN BY MEMBERS OF A NAVY SQUADRON DUE TO HAVE GONE TO AUSTRALIA A WEEK AGO FOR A MONTH'S REST.

AS THEIR LEADER, LT.HENRY JACKSON, MELROSE,MASS., EXPLAINED:

"WE'VE TRAINED SO HARD FOR A RABAUL STRIKE AND HAD SUCH BAD WEATHER EVERY TIME WE TRIED TO GET IN THAT WE VOLUNTEERED TO STAY ON UNTIL WE COULD GET A REALLY GOOD CRACK AT THE NIPS. WE GOT IT TODAY IN PERFECT WEATHER. EVERYONE GOT BACK OKAY AND NOW WE'RE READY FOR SYDNEY."

USING TWO-THOUSAND POUND BOMBS, THE NAVY FLIERS SANK OR BADLY DAMAGED FIVE CARGOSHIPS AT SIMPSON HARBOR WHILE THE MARINES ACCOUNTED FOR FOUR SHIPS IN ADJOINING KERAVIA BAY AND SET A TANKER AFIRE BY STRAFING.

LT.(JG) EVERETT E.TRULY, FAYETTE,MISS., REPORTED THE JAPANESE WERE SHOCKINGLY WASTEFUL OF THEIR AERIAL BOMBS. "THEY FIRE PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS FROM SUCH A DISTANCE THAT THEY COULDN'T POSSIBLY HIT US," HE SAID. "THEY'RE SCARED AND JUST THROWING THEIR BOMBS AWAY."

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THREE MARINE FLIERS FOUND THAT THEIR BOMBS WOULDN'T RELEASE, AND THE OTHER THREE GOT THE FOUR SHIPS AT KERAVIA BAY. LT.JOE DAVIS, DENVER,COL., (WIFE, 727 17TH AVE., FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.) STRUCK AND SANK TWO SHIPS MOORED TOGETHER AT KERAVIA BAY.

LT.STEPHEN PAINTER, NEW ORLEANS, GOT A DIRECT HIT ON A FAIRLY LARGE SHIP WHICH BLEW UP. LT.ELMER HOSKING, WASHINGTONVILLE,N.Y., HIT ANOTHER. AN ENEMY 12.6 MILLIMETER SHELL WENT BETWEEN HOSKING'S LEGS AND LODGED IN HIS PARACHUTE WITHOUT INJURING HIM.

GUNNERS FROM SEVERAL AVENGER PLANES HIT ONE ZERO WHICH WAS POSSIBLY DESTROYED. DAVIS' GUNNER, STAFF SGT.GEORGE WEST, FORT MYERS,FLA., DREW SMOKE FROM ANOTHER.

IN SIMPSON HARBOR, A 455-FOOT TRANSPORT, 8,000 TO 10,000 TONS IN SIZE, WAS HIT BY FOUR NAVY BOMBS FROM THE TBF'S OF LT. TRULY, LT.ARTHUR BEHL, MONROE CENTER AND LANARK,ILL., AND ENSIGNS JOHN MORRISON, RIDGEFIELD PARK,N.J., AND ROBERT MILLAMAN, 903 FULLERTON PARKWAY, CHICAGO. TRULY SAID:

30.24——12195

"BENL AND MORRISON HIT HER FIRST, A FEW SECONDS AHEAD OF WILLAMAN AND ME. I SAW A TREMENDOUS FLASH AND FIRE FROM THEIR BOMBS. THEN WHEN WE HIT THE SHIP, THE DAMN THING BLEW UP AND WAS BURNING AND SINKING WHEN WE LEFT."

JAN 28 1944

LT. (JG) ROBERT DEVEER, PALMER ROAD, BRONXVILLE,N.Y., RICHARD BENNETT, MARS HILL,ME., PILOTS DROPPED BOMBS ON A SHIP WHICH PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED SINKING.

LT.RUSSELL LECKLIDER, 3237 KIMBALL AVE., TOLEDO,OHIO, AND LT. (JG) FRANK COLLURA, 1337 NORTH LEAVITT, CHICAGO, BOTH HIT A SMALL BOAT WHICH SANK.

MORRISON WON A QUART OF AUSTRALIAN RUM FROM LT.(JG) ROBERT J.COLLINS, 742 WESLEY AVE., OAK PARK,ILL. COLLINS, WHO SANK A JAPANESE CRUISER OFF KAHILI, BOUGAINVILLE, LAST JULY 22, EXPLAINED THEY HAD AN AGREEMENT THAT THE FIRST ONE TO SINK A SHIP WOULD GET A QUART OF RUM FROM THE OTHER.

FJ718ACW NM

FIRST LEAD MARSHALLS

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

JAN 28 1944

PEARL HARBOR,JAN.27-(AP)-SEVENTH ARMY AIRFORCE MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS DOWNED 16 AND PROBABLY 22 PLANES WEDNESDAY IN THE BIGGEST AERIAL BATTLE OVER THE MARSHALL ISLANDS SINCE THE NAVY CARRIER-BASED RAID OF DEC.4, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE AIR ACTION OVER THOSE INVASION MENACED MID-PACIFIC BASES, CARRYING AN AIR OFFENSIVE THERE THROUGH THE 21ST DAY, OCCURRED DURING AN ASSAULT ON TAROA AIRFIELD ON MALOELAP ATOLL.

ALL THE AMERICAN RAIDERS RETURNED.

TWENTY ZEROS INTERCEPTED NINE MITCHELLS OVER THE BASE. ELEVEN AND POSSIBLY 12 WERE DOWNED.

ANOTHER GROUP OF ZEROS THEN PURSUED THE RETIRING MEDIUM BOMBERS. THE MITCHELLS JOINED WITH SEVENTH AIRFORCE FIGHTERS IN DOWNING FIVE MORE ENEMY AIRCRAFT FOR CERTAIN. FIVE OTHERS WERE LISTED AS PROBABLES IN THE RUNNING FIGHT WHICH CONTINUED FOR 50 MILES.

THE DARING MITCHELLS WENT IN ON THEIR RAID AT 25 TO 50-FOOT ALTITUDES, RAKING THE JAPANESE WITH 75S AND MACHINEGUNS.

IN THE MARSHALL ATTACKS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 25, RAIDERS HAVE DROPPED 282 1/2 TONS OF BOMBS.

JAN 28 1944

THE PRESS RELEASE WAS THE SECOND ISSUED TODAY BY ADMIRAL NIMITZ CONCERNING ACTION IN THE MARSHALLS. CORRESPONDENTS COULD NOT RECALL ANY PREVIOUS OCCASION WHEN THIS HAD OCCURRED.

EARLIER HE HAD REPORTED THAT 35 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON KWAJALEIN ON TUESDAY; THAT ENIWETOK ATOLL ON THE NORTHWEST EXTREMITY OF THE MARSHALLS WAS ATTACKED FOR THE FIRST TIME, RESULTING IN THE SINKING OF TWO SMALL SHIPS AND THE SEVERE DAMAGING OF AN OILER; AND THAT MALOELAP AND MILI ALSO WERE HIT, WITH ONLY INTERCEPTION OCCURRING AT TAROA.

WEDNESDAY MARKED THE FIRST TIME SINCE CONCENTRATED RAIDS BEGAN ON THE MARSHALLS THAT JAPANESE PLANES PURSUED RETIRING AIRCRAFT. THEIR TACTICS PROVED COSTLY DESPITE THE FACT THAT RETURNING AMERICAN FLIERS SAID THE ENEMY APPARENTLY WAS USING TOPFLIGHT FIGHTER PILOTS.

THE JAPANESE ABRUPT DECISION TO ENGAGE IN THESE DOGFIGHTS MAY BE A STRATEGY BORN OF DESPERATION AS THE AMERICANS CONTINUE THE DAILY ASSAULTS ON ENEMY BASES 300 MILES OR MORE NORTH OF THE ALLIED-HELD GILBERTS.

THE WEDNESDAY ACHIEVEMENT OF 16 JAPANESE PLANES DEFINITELY DOWNED AND SIX OTHERS PROBABLY WITHOUT ANY AMERICAN LOSS IS OUTSTANDING

IN A PACIFIC RECORD WHICH HAS BEEN RUNNING FROM FOUR TO EIGHT TO ONE AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

ALTHOUGH THE MITCHELLS WERE OUTNUMBERED BY THE OPPOSITION ON THE TRIP IN, THEY PENETRATED THE JAPANESE DEFENSES AT TAROA TO BOMB STORAGE BUILDINGS AND AIRDROME FACILITIES.

ANOTHER GROUP OF MITCHELLS SIMULTANEOUSLY BOMBED AND STRAFED EMIDJ ISLAND ON JALUIT ATOLL WITHOUT LOSS.

THE TEXT OF TONIGHT'S PRESS RELEASE:

JAN 28 1944

"A FORCE OF NINE MEDIUM BOMBERS OF THE SEVENTH AAF ATTACKED TAROA THE AFTERNOON OF THE 26TH OF JANUARY. STORAGE BUILDINGS AND AIRDROME FACILITIES WERE BOMBED.

"ELEVEN OF 20 ENEMY FIGHTERS WHICH ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT OUR PLANES WERE DESTROYED. A TWELFTH WAS PROBABLY SHOT DOWN.

"ON RETIREMENT, OUR FORCES WERE PURSUED BY ENEMY PLANES WHICH ENGAGED IN A RUNNING FIGHT FOR 50 MILES OR MORE. DURING THAT PERIOD, OUR BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN FIVE ADDITIONAL PLANES, INCLUDING ONE TORPEDO PLANE AND PROBABLY DESTROYED FIVE OTHERS OF THE ENEMY FORCE. ALL OUR PLANES RETURNED.

"MEDIUM BOMBERS OF THE SEVENTH AAF MADE A BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACK ON EMIDJ IN JALUIT ATOLL IN THE AFTERNOON OF THE 26TH OF JANUARY. WE SUFFERED NO LOSSES." #

ADD BUENOS AIRES - (CALMEN) XX IMPLIES

THE ARGENTINE NAVY, ACCORDING TO JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, INCLUDES TWO BATTLESHIPS, THREE CRUISERS, FOUR COAST DEFENSE SHIPS, 15 DESTROYERS, THREE SUBMARINES AND MISCELLANEOUS SMALLER VESSELS.

THE BATTLESHIPS, EACH OF APPROXIMATELY 30,000 TONS, ARE BOTH 30 YEARS OLD. THE THREE CRUISERS, HOWEVER, ARE COMPARATIVELY MODERN, AS ARE MOST OF THE DESTROYERS. THE FOUR COAST DEFENSE SHIPS ARE CONVERTED CRUISERS, ALL BUILT BETWEEN 1890 AND 1897.

ACCORDING TO 1939 FIGURES GIVEN BY LLOYD'S REGISTER, THE ARGENTINE MERCANTILE MARINE CONSISTED OF 337 VESSELS WITH A GROSS TONNAGE OF 312,970 TONS.

ON THE STAND THAT MERCHANT SHIPS SHOULD BE CLASSED AS PUBLIC UTILITIES, THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT LAST SEPTEMBER TOOK CONTROL OF ALL SHIPS FLYING THE NATIONAL FLAG.

EE527PEW

buenos aires, jan 27--(ap)--- adrian c.

JAN 28 1944

escobar, recently named ambassador to the united states,

left by plane for washington today to assume his new duties.

flying by way of santiago, chile, escobar was

~~bade~~ farewell at the airport by a group which included the american ambassador to argentina, norman armour, and his predecessor in washington, felipe espil. #

Arequipa,Peru, Jan.27 (AP)--Gen.Enrique Praranda,Bolivian president who was ousted from office Dec.20 by a military coup declared tonight in a 3,500-word manifesto that the revolution was carried out by young army officers who were inspired by "anti-democratic totalitarian doctrines."

Praranda,who has been living in exile here since early this

30.24—12197

month, declared that Bolivia's"political isolation"--18 american nations have refused to recognize its present revolutionary junta--was caused by a group of well-known political agents who influenced the army officers.

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The ousted president declared that despite Bolivia's "misfortune" she has not deserted from the united nations and "inspite of the treason her democratic faith is maintained intact in the mandate i regtain as a guaranty of Bolivia's return to legality."

apws1800am1118p

OTTAWA, JAN. 27-(AP)-CREATION OF THREE NEW GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS TO HANDLE RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION AFTER THE WAR WAS PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING TODAY AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE 1944 PARLIAMENT.

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LAYING BEFORE THE PARLIAMENT ONE OF THE MOST AMIBITIOUS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS IN YEARS, THE GOVERNMENT CALLED FOR A NUMBER OF BILLS LOOKING FORWARD TO THE PERIOD AFTER THE WAR, INCLUDING MEASURES DEALING WITH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AT HOME AND CANADA'S ROLE IN THE POST-WAR WORLD ABROAD.

IN ITS POST-WAR PLANNING THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSED CREATION OF A DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS TO HANDLE REHABILITATION OF SERVICE PERSONNEL AND PENSIONS, A DEPARTMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION TO PROMOTE PLANNING FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT, AND A DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE TO ADMINISTER FEDERAL ACTIVITIES IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL INSURANCE.

OTHER PRINCIPAL PROPOSALS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO PROVOKE LONG DEBATE, INCLUDED:

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK TO PROVIDE CREDITS FOR CONVERSION OF WAR INDUSTRIES TO PEACETIME USES.

PROVISION FOR FAMILY ALLOWANCES. JAN 28 1944

A MEASURE TO INSURE OR GUARANTEE EXPORT CREDITS TO AID IN OBTAINING EXPORT MARKETS.

A BILL TO EXTEND THE PRINCIPAL OF MUTUAL AID TO POST-WAR RELIEF OF LIBERATED COUNTRIES.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

A BILL TO PROVIDE WAR SERVICE GRATUITIES FOR PERSONS WHO SERVE IN THE ARMED FORCES AND OTHER MEASURES TO SUPPLEMENT THE EXISTING REHABILITATION PROGRAM.

NEW HOUSING LEGISLATION.

A NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE BILL AND PROVISION FOR A CONTRIBUTORY OLD AGE PENSION SYSTEM ON A MORE GENEROUS BASIS.

A BILL TO PUT A FLOOR UNDER PRICES OF STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM, CONTAINED IN THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE READ BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, THE EARL OF ATHLONE, WAS DESCRIBED AS BASED ON AN EXTERNAL POLICY OF WORLD SECURITY AND GENERAL SECURITY AND A DOMESTIC POLICY WITH A POST-WAR OBJECTIVE OF "SOCIAL SECURITY AND HUMAN WELFARE."

undated WICKES

by the associated press JAN 28 1944

walter wickes of haverford, pa.,an ambulance driver for the red cross field service who tried to enlist in the marines and was turned down, has managed to get closer the enemy than many marines, it was reported today by william stoneman, chicago daily news dorrespondent representing the combined american press with the fifth army south of rome.

wickes took his ambulance to a farm house ~~last night~~ to pick up "a couple" of german wounded, stoneman said, and when he arrived he found not two but many german wounded.

wickes is the father of three children.

apr 35 jb 1150aew

30.24—12199

NEW YORK, JAN. 27-(AP)--JAPAN "IS READY TO TAKE ADEQUATE MEASURES IN RETALIATION" AGAINST "THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SINKING OF JAPANESE HOSPITAL SHIPS," THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY, QUOTING MAMORU SHIGEMITSU, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

JAN 28 1944

THE GERMAN RADIO, AS HEARD BY NBC, SAID SHIGEMITSU TOLD THE DIET THAT "JAPAN HAS PROTESTED MANY TIMES AGAINST THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SINKING OF JAPANESE HOSPITAL SHIPS AND THAT SO FAR NO SATISFACTORY ANSWER HAS BEEN GIVEN. THEREFORE JAPAN IS NOW READY TO TAKE ADEQUATE MEASURES IN RETALIATION."

BERLIN FAILED TO MENTION THAT AN AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP WAS SUNK OFF ITALY THREE DAYS AGO.

JAN 28 1944

3B1131AEW NBCS

NEW YORK,JAN.27-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FIRST EXECUTION OF AN ALLEGED "TERRORIST" IN THE MARSEILLE AREA UNDER A RECENT VICHY ORDER SUSPENDING THE FRENCH CRIMINAL CODE AND SETTING UP MILITARY COURTS TO HANDLE RESISTANCE CASES.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID THE EXECUTION HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED THROUGH THE OFFICE OF JOSEPH DARNAND, NEW SECRETARY GENERAL FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN THE VICHY REGIME THE EXECUTED MAN WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN A MEMBER OF A "COMMUNIST TERROR ORGANIZATION WHICH HAD COMMITTED NUMEROUS OUTRAGES IN THE MARSEILLE DISTRICT."

A GERMAN REPORT ON DARNAND'S APPOINTMENT EARLY THIS MONTH HAD PREDICTED HE WOULD "BREAK FORCE BY FORCE." THE STOCKHOLM PRESS SUBSEQUENTLY LABELED DARNAND THE "FRENCH HIMMLER."

THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO QUOTED A PARIS BROADCAST THIS MORNING AS SAYING THAT DARNAND'S AUTHORITY, WHICH HERETOFORE HAS BEEN LIMITED TO SOUTHERN FRANCE, WOULD BE EXTENDED TO THE NORTHERN ZONE JAN.31 ON ORDERS OF CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT PIERRE LAVAL, WHO APPOINTED HIM TO OFFICE.

EV645AEW

NEW YORK, JAN.27-(AP)-THE SWISS NEWSPAPER NATIONAL ZEITUNG SAYS THE FLIGHT TO SWITZERLAND OF COUNTESS EDDA CIANO "MADE THE WORST POSSIBLE IMPRESSION ON THE ITALIAN POPULATION" AND CAUSED THE ARREST OF NUMEROUS HIGH POLITICAL FIGURES AND POLICE OFFICIALS.

THOSE ARRESTED INCLUDED COUNT PRINETTI, DESCRIBED AS "A NOTED PERSONALITY IN MILAN FINANCIAL CIRCLES AND IN THE ARISTOCRACY AND A MEMBER OF THE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF GREAT BANKS AND HOLDING COMPANIES," WHO HAD SHELTERED MUSSOLINI'S DAUGHTER; A MONK WHO CONDUCTED THE THREE CIANO CHILDREN TO SWITZERLAND, AND ROBERTO SUSTER, MANAGER OF THE ITALIAN STEFANI NEWS AGENCY.

"SIMULTANEOUSLY, A PURGE HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT AMONG THE HIGHEST POLICE OFFICIALS," THE ARTICLE SAID.

OWI HERE RECEIVED A COPY OF THE SWISS ARTICLE TODAY.

JAN 28 1944

XM1040AEW

NEW YORK, JAN 27-(AP)-THE UNSUNG HEROES OF TARAWA WERE WORKING PARTIES OF U.S.MARINE CORPS CLERKS, TYPISTS AND OTHER SPECIALISTS WHO BROUGHT IN SUPPLIES FOR THE INVADING AMERICANS, SECOND LT.JIM G.LUCAS, MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, SAID TODAY.

THESE MEN, LUCAS TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE EXEMPLIFIED THE DETERMINATION OF THE MARINES WHICH WAS A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE ON TARAWA.

JAN 28 1944

"I SAW SOME OF THEM CARRYING IN THE CONTAINERS OF WATER WHICH WAS SO VITALLY NEEDED AND, AS ONE GOT HIT, ANOTHER STEPPED UP IMMEDIATELY TO TAKE HIS PLACE," LUCAS SAID.

"A LOT OF THEM DIED WITHOUT EVEN THE SATISFACTION OF KILLING ONE OF THE JAPS."

LUCAS LANDED ON THE TARAWA BEACH WITH THE SECOND WAVES OF MARINES.

LUCAS, 29 YEARS OLD, IS FROM TULSA, OKLA., (2531 14TH PLACE). HE FORMERLY WAS A REPORTER AND REWRITE MAN FOR THE TULSA TRIBUNE AND WROTE NEWS AND SPORTS COMMENTS FOR RADIO STATION KBIX AT MUSKOGEE, OKLA. COMMISSIONED IN THE MARINES LAST JANUARY, HE SERVED AS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT ON NEW CALEDONIA, GUADALCANAL AND NEW GEORGIA BEFORE HIS SERVICE AT TARAWA.

JAN 28 1944

RN1248AEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 27-(AP)-TWO LATIN AMERICAN PRESIDENTS MET IN NEW YORK CITY TODAY--THE FIRST TIME, OFFICIALS SAID, SUCH A THING HAD OCCURRED HERE.

PRESIDENT ISAIAS MEDINA ANGARITA OF VENEZUELA AND PRESIDENT ALFONSO LOPEZ OF COLOMBIA, SHOOK HANDS UNDER A BUST OF SIMON BOLIVAR.

WE1057PEW

Nation Demands Vengeance Upon Japan For Fiendish Crimes Against Prisoners; U.S. Puts Pressure on Spain to Desert Axis

Hull Calls Foe 'Demons,' Senators Demand Retribution.

JAN 29 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. — (AP) Enraged as never before, America tonight vowed merciless vengeance on every one of the Japanese who tortured and murdered the unforgettable heroes of Bataar

Even the calm, judicial Secretary of State Cordell Hull was moved to use such word as "demons" and "fiendishness" as he gave the official promise that the butchers of Nippon would be brought to account.

Cries of "hang the Mikado" and "bomb Japan out of existence" roared out of Congress. From all quarters expressions of sheer rage grew more vocal by the hour as the full import of last night's Army-Navy disclosure sank in.

Death Toll Uncertain

No one knows yet exactly how many of the U. S. and Filipino troops were brutally slain but Palmer Hoyt, former director of OWI's domestic branch, declared that most of the 50,000 who surrendered met their deaths from deadly heat, thirst, starvation and other forms of torture. Hoyt was critical that the ghastly news was withheld from the public for two years.

Two reasons were given today for making the information public now Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, said there was no longer any point to keeping the veil of secrecy.

Instead, Early declared that there was no hope of the Japanese allowing further relief supplies to reach the captives.

The OWI said publication was decided upon in the belief that it might bring some improvement in the Japanese attitude toward prisoners.

Secretary Hull revealed that the government is compiling all information possible about prisoner treatment and said the criminals will be punished when the war ends. Hull, who rarely authorizes direct quotations at his press conference, deviated from his practice to castigate the Japanese. Said Hull:

"According to the reports of cruelty and inhumanity it would be necessary to assemble together all the demons available from anywhere and combine the fiendishness which all of them embodied in order to describe the conduct of those who inflicted these unthinkable tortures on Americans and Filipinos as reports cite."

Britons Ill-Treated

Hull also said that this government has collaborated with Britain on the subject of war prisoner treatment. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons in London today that thousands of British troops have died as prisoners of the Japanese after being compelled to live under incredible conditions without adequate shelter, clothing, food or medical attention. Britain, like the U. S., will not forget, Mr. Eden vowed.

The details of the "march of death" from Bataan and the other sub-human acts there and at Corregidor, documented by three officers who escaped, showed Japanese perfidy in all its hideous light. For the Tokyo government gave assurance two years ago through the Swiss government that it followed the international laws on treatment of prisoners and civilian internees.

A week after they made the pledge, however, General Douglas MacArthur accused the Japanese of mistreating the prisoners on the Philippines and cited cases, including a Filipino hero wantonly bayonetted.

The execution of the Tokyo air raiders, disclosed several months after that, moved Secretary Hull at that time to say that such "depravity" would be remembered and the officers responsible had just about signed their own death warrants.

Punitive Action Demanded

There was at least one demand today for immediate punitive action on the Pacific war front. Said Chairman May (D-Ky) of the House Military committee:

"We ought to quit fooling around with islands and outposts and steam straight into Tokyo and blow it into hades."

Other members of Congress were more inclined to avoid such references to war strategy, however. In equally shocked tones, they commented:

Senator Thomas (D-Utah)—The Japanese army stooped to depths it never has known before.

Representative Engle (D-Calif)—

30.24 — 12201

The Japanese are "nothing but a savage, uncivilized people and not sun-burned Yankees. I am glad the Army and Navy have finally seen fit to let the American people know what type of enemy they are fighting so we can get down to business and get this thing over with."

Senator Clark (D-Mo)—"Hang the Mikado" and "bomb Japan out of existence."

Representative Courtney (D-Tenn) — "After having seen the splendid treatment we are according the (Japanese) internees, it makes the blood boil to read that our prisoners in Japanese hands have been tortured, starved, bayonetted and even beheaded."

Wants Retribution

Senator Barkley (D-Ky)—"I am impatient for the time to come when retribution can be meted out to these heathens — brutes and beasts in the form of man, but only in form. I hope that the United Nations will see to it that every one guilty of these revolting atrocities is punished — punished as though caught red-handed in murder upon the streets of our cities."

Senator Hill (D-Ala) — "Gut the heart of Japan with fire."

Senator Russell (D-Ga)—"Every American soldier who has been in battle against the Japs is imbued with a personal hatred of them, terrifying in its aspects. The American Indian with his scalping knife and stake was a chivalrous cavalier compared with the Japanese."

Senator Hatch (D-NM) — Japan has forfeited "any right to any association with the civilized nations of the world" and should be isolated forever unless she instantly abandons such barbarity.

Senator Murdock (D-Utah)—"To Tojo, to Hirohito, I want to say: Some day a morning will come when the sun will not rise on Japan."

Senator Chavez (D-NM)—"Even at this late date our military strategists can or should get busy in the Pacific."

may find proper. That could be the death penalty.

Discussing the trial of war criminals in an address to the Inter-American Bar Association today, Major Cowles stressed the wide discretionary powers military commissions have under the international precedents which have come to be the laws and customs of wars.

His address was prepared before the Army and Navy released the account of Japanese atrocities against the men captured on Bataan and Corregidor, and made no direct reference to them. However, he laid down general principles clearly covering the case of the Japanese, although he emphasized the opinions were his own.

For precedents for trial of war criminals by military tribunals, Major Cowles cited cases extending back to the Revolution, and, in this war, the Washington trials of eight Nazi saboteurs and the Kharkov trials.

"National military tribunals," he said, "in the trial of alleged offenses in violation of the law of war, may apply:

"1. General international treaties or conventions declaratory of the law of war, and particular treaties establishing rules of the law of war expressly recognized by the belligerent states;

"2. International customs of war, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;

"3. Pertinent general principles of law, including criminal law, recognized by civilized nations;

"4. Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of the law of war, and

"5. Local laws, and military regulations and orders, during military occupation."

On the point of punishment, Major Cowles said "there are few limitations on the sentences which may be imposed by military commissions." He noted that the United States basic field manual on the rules of land warfare says: "All war crimes are subject to the death penalty, although a lesser penalty may be imposed."

He said military tribunals have jurisdiction over offenses in violation of the laws of war so long as a technical state of war continues, and may extend beyond the peace by treaty agreement.

JAN 29 1944

Japanese May Pay With Lives For Atrocities to U. S. Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Japanese responsible for torture and mistreatment of war prisoners, under an interpretation of international law by Major Willard B. Cowles, of the Judge Advocate General's division, are liable to whatever punishment an American military commission

Clark Also Would Have Allies Bomb Nippon 'Out of Existence.'

OTHERS ASK QUICK ACTION

Early Says Story Was Released Only After It Appeared We Couldn't Aid Prisoners.

JAN 29 1944

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—A demand that the United Nations "bomb Japan out of existence" and hang the Mikado in retaliation for atrocities committed on American and Filipino prisoners of war was voiced today by Senator Clark (D.-Mo.).

A veteran of the first world war, Mr. Clark said the reports of the atrocities were the "most shocking thing anybody ever heard of and deserve the greatest punishment any nation ever had."

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, said it was almost incredible that any civilized nation could condone such treatment of war prisoners, adding:

"It puts the Japanese beyond the pale of civilization and will cause the deepest resentment on the part of people of every fair-minded nation. This outrage will confirm and strengthen the determination of the American people to destroy Japanese power."

Senator Thomas (D.-Utah), chairman of a special committee named to investigate the treatment of war prisoners, said the report came as a shock to him because of previous favorable information received through Swiss representatives about conditions at the military prisons at Shanghai and Hongkong. Mr. Thomas, who spent several years as a church missionary to Japan, said there is no doubt that the Japanese Army stooped to depths it never had known before.

Would 'Blow Tokio Into Hades.'

Representative May (D.-Ky.), chairman of the House Military Committee, said: "If that kind of brutal torture of American prisoners of war doesn't stimulate the people of the United States to war spirit and action, nothing under Heaven will. We ought to quit fooling around with islands and outposts and steam straight into Tokio and blow it into hades. This shows the kind of barbarian enemy we are fighting."

Representative Engle (D.-Cal.) said: "This disclosure supports and confirms and justifies the attitude and position we on the West Coast have had right along that they (the Japanese) are nothing but a savage, uncivilized people and not sun-burned Yankees. I am glad the Army and Navy have finally seen fit to let the American people know what type of an enemy they are fighting so we can get down to business and get this thing over with."

Walter Nash, Minister from New Zealand, just returned from a long trip through the Pacific, said: "The Japanese atrocity story is one of the cruelist things I have heard of in history."

Other Comment.

Other comment was as follows:

Senator White (R.-Me.)—"It's a horrible and terrible story. It will bring resentment throughout the country."

Senator Kilgore (D.-W. Va.)—"Such revolting practices are in line with the feudal, barbaric system the Japanese have always followed. They are just following the history of Genghis Khan, their patron saint of warfare and diplomacy."

Senator Ball (R.-Minn.)—"I find these stories sickening. They prove again that we are up against a barbaric enemy and we've got to lick him completely."

Senator Johnson (D.-Col.)—"This ought to make us realize more than ever before that we have a tough war to fight in the Pacific."

Senator Dennis Chavez (D.-N-M.) said in New York: "The news just released by the War and Navy departments of the treatment received by American war prisoners of the Japanese Government in the Philippine Islands is most shocking, to say the least. It was not surprising, though, to New Mexico, that has thousands of its sons there. That is the reason that New Mexico has insisted that our Government concentrate with all its power against Japan in the Pacific, done up to now with rather negligible results. Even at this late date the War and Navy departments and our military strategists can or should get busy in the Pacific."

Stephen Early, presidential secretary, said that reports of Japanese atrocities against American prisoners of war were released because further relief supplies could not be expected to reach the prisoners.

As to whether lifting of the ban on the atrocity reports means that the Government has abandoned hope for further exchange and repatriation of prisoners, Mr. Early suggested that the question was one for the State Department, which has handled the problem through the Swiss Government. He told reporters:

"It might be said for publication that the time had come for the release of these factual reports, which had been carefully investigated, authenticated — no hearsay evidence contained in any of them—because we cannot expect to get further relief to our prisoners of war in the hands of the Japanese."

Officials of the Office of War Information said the facts about what happened to American and Filipino troops who surrendered on Bataan and Corregidor were given to the American public after a majority of Government experts on Japan decided that publication of an official account might bring an improvement in Japanese treatment of prisoners still in their hands.

These officials, who declined to be quoted or named, said that experts on Japan in all quarters of the Government, including the Army and Navy, felt that telling the true story in full detail certainly would not cause the Japanese to be any more brutal.

Until last night's joint Army-Navy release, the official policy had been that publication of atrocity and horror stories might react unfavorably on military and civilian prisoners still in Japanese hands and on the chances of exchanging them later.

In the first repatriation of civilians, in August, 1942, several Americans brought from the Philippines some of the atrocity reports with them, although their information was largely hearsay. This information was given to the Government but not made public at the time.

Army and Navy Report Reveals That 5200 of 36,000 Prisoners From Bataan and Corregidor Died in Camps.

JAN 29 1944

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that the United States has been gathering all possible information about the treatment of American prisoners held by the Japanese so that war criminals may be punished when the war ends.

Secretary Hull authorized a direct quotation stating his views on the report of atrocities:

"According to the reports of cruelty and inhumanity it would be necessary to assemble together all the demons available from anywhere and combine the fiendishness which all of them embodied in order to describe the conduct of those who inflicted these unthinkable tortures on Americans and Filipinos as reports cite."

Since the beginning of the war, Mr. Hull said, the United States has been protesting through the Swiss Government all cases of brutality or mistreatment on which information has been received. He implied that similar action had been or would be taken in this case.

No Satisfactory Response.

But, he continued, the United States does not get any satisfactory responses from the Japanese, the enemy reaction being somewhat similar to their response when efforts were first made to get food to the prisoners. He said that they were finally persuaded to accept some food.

At a news conference the Secretary was asked whether this Government was making a list of the Japanese officers in the Philippines directly responsible for the atrocities inflicted upon American and Filipino prisoners with a view of the punishment of war criminals.

He said that he could not say specifically with respect to officers in the Philippines, but that the Government has been ascertaining all information possible.

In touching on several points of the situation disclosed by the joint Army-Navy report of the abuse, brutality and murder of prisoners taken after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, Mr. Hull brought out that:

1. The United States will persevere in pursuit of what the Secretary called a righteous undertaking to continue exchanging prisoners or civilian internees with Japan.

2. No one here has any accurate idea of how much chance there is of effecting such exchanges in the future.

3. The relief supplies for Allied prisoners held by the Japanese which were delivered by the Gripsholm to a Japanese vessel on the last repatriation exchange about two months ago have not been heard from since that time and Washington has been unable to find out whether they actually were delivered to the prisoners.

Asked whether this Government had consulted with the British on the Japanese handling of prisoners, he reported that

American officials had kept in close touch with the British on all phases of the war situation in the Pacific - Asiatic area and that he was sure that questions of prisoners were covered by that.

One reporter asked whether publication of the report might be interpreted as meaning that we are now getting tough with the Japanese since other measures apparently have proved ineffective.

Mr. Hull said that he thought that it would be possible to find people who had varying shades of opinion whether this was the beginning of a tough policy and also as to how effective it would be.

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Atrocities Are Revealed.

A joint report by the Army and Navy broke at last the rigid censorship maintained by the High Command on the almost unbelievable reports that came out of the Pacific, to tell what happened to the men whose valor slowed and delayed the tide of Japanese conquest.

Compiled from the sworn statements of officers who survived the starvation and torture and escaped, it catalogued the infamy of a brutal enemy, and wrote in shocking terms the code of the Japanese warrior—to subject 36,000 gallant soldiers to deliberate starvation, to shoot in cold blood the thirsty who seek water, to watch sick men writhe and deny them medicine, to horsewhip those who help their fallen comrades, to beat men with two-by-fours, to behead those who try to escape, and to bury tortured men alive.

Three Lived to Tell.

The three who lived to return and tell of the agony they endured were Commander Melvyn H. McCoy, U. S. N., of Indianapolis; Lieut.-Col. S. M. Mellnik, Coast Artillery Corps, of Dunmore, Pa., and Lieut.-Col. William E. Dyess, Air Corps, of Albany, Tex. Col. Dyess is dead—killed in a fighter plane crash at Burbank, Cal., recently while preparing to return to duty in the Pacific. Col. Mellnik is with Gen. MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific, Commander McCoy on duty in the United States.

"Their sworn statements included no hearsay whatever, but only facts which the officers related from their own personal experience and observations," said the official report.

"The statements have been verified from other sources.

"The three officers stated that several times as many American prisoners of war have died, mostly of starvation, forced hard labor, and general brutality, as the Japanese have ever reported.

"At one prison camp, Camp O'Donnell, about 2,200 American prisoners died in April and May, 1942. In the camp at Cabanatuan, about 3,000 Americans had died up to the end of October, 1942. Still heavier mortality occurred among the Filipino prisoners of war at Camp O'Donnell."

Campaign of Brutality.

The calculated campaign of brutality began as soon as the exhausted American and Filipino soldiers on Bataan collapsed under the overwhelming weight of the enemy assault. What was in store for them was to begin with "the march of death"—and Col. Dyess reported that, beaten and hopeless as they were, they never would have surrendered if they had guessed what lay ahead.

Thousands of prisoners were herded together on the Mariveles Airfield at daylight on April 10, within earshot of the still defiant guns of Corregidor. Some had food, but were not permitted to eat. All were searched, their personal belongings seized. Those with Japanese money or tokens were beheaded.

Then, in groups of 500 to 1,000, they began the terrible six-day march along the national road off Bataan toward San Fernando in Pampanga Province, the "march of death" so hideous that it would make the Black Hole of Calcutta sound like a haven of refuge.

A Japanese soldier took Col. Dyess's canteen, gave the water to a horse, threw the canteen away. In a broiling sun, the prisoners were herded through clouds of dust. Men recently killed lay along the road, their bodies flattened by Japanese trucks. Patients bombed out of a field hospital were pushed into the marching column. At midnight the entire group was penned in an inclosure too narrow to allow any of them to lie down. They had had no water—a Japanese officer finally permitted them to drink at a dirty carabao wallow.

Before daylight the next day the march was resumed. Still no food for any of them—water at noon from a dirty roadside stream. Another bullpen at night. When exhausted men fell out moaning, no one was allowed to help—those who still marched heard shots behind them.

The Sun Treatment.

On the third day "we were introduced to a form of torture which came to be known as the sun treatment. We were made to sit in the boiling sun all day without cover. We had very little water; our thirst was intense. Many of us went crazy and several died. Three Filipino and three American soldiers were buried while still alive.

"Along the road in the province of Pampanga there are many wells. Half-crazed with thirst, six Filipino soldiers made a dash for one of the wells. All six were killed. As we passed Lubao we marched by a Filipino soldier gutted and hanging over a barbed-wire fence.

"Before daylight on April 15 we were marched out and 115 of us were packed into a small, narrow-guage boxcar. The doors were closed and locked. Movement was impossible. Many of the prisoners were suffering from diarrhea and dysentery. The heat and stench were unbearable. At Capiz Tarlac we were taken out and given the sun treatment for three hours. Then we were marched to Camp O'Donnell.

"I made that march of about eighty-five miles in six days on one mess kit of rice. Other Americans made the march of death in twelve days, without any food whatever."

Week Without Food.

The prisoners taken at Corregidor did not experience that march, but 7,000 Americans and 5,000 Filipinos were packed for a week with no food on a concrete pavement 100 yards square. There was one water spigot for the 12,000—the average wait to fill a canteen was twelve hours. They got their first food—a mess kit of rice and a can of sardines—after seven days.

At Camp O'Donnell there were virtually no water facilities. prisoners stood in line six to ten hours to get a drink. Clothing went unchanged a month and a half. The principal food was rice, varied twice in two months with enough meat to give one-fourth of the men a piece an inch square. A few times there were comoties, a type of sweet potato, but many were rotten and the prisoners themselves had to post a guard to keep their starving comrades from devouring the rotten vegetables. There was an occasional dab of coconut lard, a little flour, a few mango beans. But there was a black market—those who had money could buy from the Japanese a small can of fish for $5.

There was a hospital—a dilapidated building with no facilities, no medicine. Hundreds lay on the bare floor without cover. The doctors did not even have water to wash the human filth from their patients. After one week, the death rate was twenty Americans a day, 150 Filipinos; after two weeks, fifty and 500 respectively. The sick as well as the merely starving were forced into work gangs, and worked until they dropped dead.

About June 1, the Americans were removed from Camp O'Donnell to Cabanatuan, where Col. Dyess joined Col. Mellnik and Commander McCoy, who had come in from Corregidor. Conditions there were a little better. There was adequate drinking water, it was possible to bathe in muddy water; but the diet did not improve. And the brutality continued—men were beaten with shovels and golf clubs, men were literally worked to death.

Officer Is Beheaded.

Three officers who have tried to escape were caught, stripped to their shorts, their hands tied behind them and pulled up by ropes fastened overhead, and kept in this position in the blazing sun for two days; periodically the Japs beat them with a two-by-four; finally one was beheaded and the others shot. By October 26, when Dyess, McCoy and Mellnik left Cabanatuan, 3,000 of the American prisoners had died.

The three officers were taken, with 966 other prisoners, to a penal camp at Davao, Mindanao, and put to hard labor. Food was slightly better there, but the salvation of the American prisoners of war, Col. Dyess reported, was the American and British Red Cross supplies, both clothing and food, that finally began to arrive, months late. The beatings, the murder, the studied mistreatment and humiliation continued. By April, 1943, there were 1,100 of the 2,000 prisoners at Davao still able to work.

This was the life from which McCoy, Dyess and Mellnik escaped April 4, 1943. The account is based solely on their official reports, but the Army and Navy said that at least four others were known to have escaped from the Philippines—Majors Michiel Dobervich of Ironton, Minn., Austin C. Shofner of Shelbyville, Tenn., and Jack Hawkins of Roxton, Tex., and Corporal Reid Carlos Chamberlain of El Cajone, Cal., all of the Marine Corps, and Capt. Samuel Grashio of Spokane, Wash., of the Army.

DATA IS LACKING ON PRISONER TOLL

JAN 29 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—(AP) Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information said today that OWI did not possess information confirming that most of 50,000 prisoners taken prisoner in the Philippines have been murdered by Japanese brutality.

The figures are given in an article appearing in The American Magazine next week, written by Palmer Hoyt, who resigned this month as domestic director of OWI.

"That is not information in the possession of OWI," Mr. Davis said. "If the Army has it we don't know about it. Mr. Hoyt apparently obtained it from unofficial sources."

Casualty figures for the armed services issued Tuesday by OWI included 1,933 deaths in prison camps "mostly in Japanese-occupied territory." The Japanese atrocity report issued by the War and Navy departments last night showed 5,200 deaths of American soldiers in two Japanese prison camps in the Philippines, plus many thousands of deaths among the Filipino prisoners.

Mr. Davis said the Army was "satisfied with the accuracy" of the 5,200 figure and said the discrepancy between it and OWI's recent report lay in the fact that OWI's figures included only deaths officially reported—that is deaths reported by the enemy through neutral sources.

Mr. Hoyt's figure of 50,000 war prisoners taken in the Philippines likewise is at variance with previous official announcements. Mr. Davis said, however, that it might have included casualties of the Philippine commonwealth army, which have never been included in United States casualty totals.

Losses of the Philippine scouts, which were part of the American forces, have been so included.

OFFICER TELLS OF BRUTALITY

JAN 29 1944

Escaped Marine Calls Experience Horrible.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Marine Corps Major Austin C. Shofner of Shelbyville, Tenn., home again after a dramatic escape from Japanese prison camps in the Philippines, today described his experience as a captive of the Japanese as horrible.

Referring to the brutality of his captors, Major Shofner said, "I saw much of it. I was taken on Corregidor," he added, pointing out that he was not on the terrible march of death of American and Filipino prisoners described by some of the others who escaped.

He was, however, he said, a prisoner at Cabanatuan and was in a number of prison camps.

Major Shofner has been in the Marine Corps since 1937. Going to Shanghai in the spring of 1941, Major Shofner remained there until November 27, 1941. He landed in the Philippines on December 1, 1941, going to Bataan and from there to Corregidor.

Regains Some Weight.

Seattle, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Commander Melvyn H. McCoy, one of three American officers whose reports of Japanese atrocities in dealing with war prisoners has been made public, now commands naval radio activities on Bainbridge Island in Puget Sound.

The 37-year-old officer said he has regained thirty-five of the pounds he lost during the eleven-month ordeal as a prisoner and still is gaining.

He went to the Philippines in 1940 as radio materiel officer at Cavite.

The escaped officer, who assumed his present command this week, resides on Bainbridge Island with his wife and two daughters, Anne 12 and Jeanie 7, from whom he had been separated since they evacuated the Philippines at the end of 1940.

Commander McCoy well remembers the Cavite bombing—Mrs. McCoy sees to that.

"I had just sent him my photograph," said Mrs. McCoy laughingly, "the first I'd ever had taken in a studio. But do you think he got my picture when the bombing started? No! He grabbed a set of golf clubs that he'd bought in a pawn shop for $8."

The commander offered the interviewer two explanations:

First, he didn't think the picture did his wife justice, second, the clubs really were useful—for practice on the Corregidor air field between bombardments.

VENGEANCE VOWED AGAINST JAPS BY WEST COAST FOLK

JAN 29 1944

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28—(AP) The war-conscious West Coast, home of well over 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry prior to Pearl Harbor, tonight found words a poor palliative for stories of Japanese atrocities and many were the vows of vengeance.

At Salinas, Calif., home of 150 captured heroes of Bataan, Mayor Edson G. Thomas said nothing less than "complete subjugation" of Japanese "savages" would ease the memories of such "inhuman treatment." And the Chamber of Commerce called its stand, forever opposing the return of Japanese to California, "completely justified."

Promises Justice

Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the western de-

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fense command and former wartime military governor of Hawaii, said an exact and unremitting justice" would be meted out for "dastardly and cowardly acts," but warned against retaliation in this country, saying such action would "do more harm than good."

The Glendale, Calif., News-Press printed a demand from Representative Carl Hinshaw (R-Calif) that the Japanese should be "wiped off the map" for such "brutal savagery."

The situation, so far as could be learned, remained quiet in the four Japanese relocation centers in the far west — at Tulelake and Manzanar, Calif., and at Rivers and Poston, Ariz.

At the town of Tulelake, six miles from the segregation center now housing 15,000 Japanese officially listed as potentially or actually disloyal, street-corner groups renewed their angry protest at the recent move whereby the War Relocation authority again took over control of the center from the Army. The Army was called in after outbreaks last November, and retains an external guard.

The Manzanar evacuees were "very much disturbed," Project Director Ralph P. Merritt said. He said the evacuees there were "practically all loyal people" and sympathetic with the American attitude.

At the Arizona centers, guards were tightened and evacuees forbidden to leave their projects.

(In some centers, a few evacuees whose loyalty has been proven have been allowed off the projects for brief times.)

Leroy Bennett, director of the Rivers center, said Japanese councils had been called into session to pass resolutions condemning the acts, and commented that "We have 200 men out in the Pacific; if they fall into Japanese hands they will be treated worse than Americans."

JAN 29 1944

Comdr. McCoy Says Survivors Face Starvation

Escaped Prisoner Warns That Japanese Have No Fear of U. S. Retaliation

SEATTLE, Jan. 28 (AP).—One of the leaders of the desperate band of Americans who escaped from a Japanese prison camp warned today that at least 90 per cent of all the American prisoners of war in the Philippines face certain death unless the quantity and quality of their food has decidedly improved.

The warning came from Commander Melvyn H. McCoy, a prisoner for eleven months after the fall of Corregidor and one of the three officers whose experiences were related in the joint Army-Navy report on Japanese atrocities. The commander now is stationed on Brainbridge Island in Puget Sound, and thinks "it's important that the public should know how the military prisoners are being treated."

"There's all the difference in the world between the military prison camps and the internment camps where civilians are kept," he declared in an interview. "The Japs realize we have a lot more of their civilians interned than they have of ours, and therefore some of our civilians have received fairly decent treatment.

"But the Japs don't recognize that any of the members of their armed forces can be taken prisoner, and so they feel free to treat American soldiers, sailors and marines as they please. They have no fear of retaliatory action because they simply ignore the existence of their comrades who have been captured.

Geneva Treaty Ignored

"I never saw a time when the Japs made the slightest pretext of observing the Geneva treaty governing the treatment of prisoners of war. I know that, up to the time we escaped last April, not a single representative of the American Red Cross had been admitted to a military prison camp in the Philippines.

"Some Red Cross representatives have, I believe, been allowed to visit prison camps in Japan proper. But these were small prisons, obviously nothing more than show places set up to deceive the world."

Despite the absence of privileges for captured officers, which Commander McCoy said every civilized nation at war provided, he asserted that he and other American officers did not object to joining work details because it gave them their only opportunity to supplement the starvation diet.

"I doubt if I would have had the strength to make the escape if it hadn't been for the chickens I stole when I was working," he related. "Of course, if you were caught, you were beaten up pretty badly, but it was better to take the chance than to starve to death.

"Rice was practically all we were given to eat. In Camp 1, in the old Bilibid Prison in Manila, for instance, you'd get lugao-water and rice for breakfast. Then at noon and at night you'd get steamed rice and half a cup of very thin, greenish soup. Sometimes you'd get a spoonful of camote tops. That's an inferior sweet potato. Once, just once, I got a one-fourth inch cube of meat—but that was by mistake. That was about the same fare that we got at Camps 2 and 3, too."

Evacuees 'Very Disturbed'

Japanese-Americans in California Camp Upset by Atrocities

MANZANAR, Calif., Jan. 28 (AP).—Japanese-American evacuees in the Manzanar relocation center are "very much disturbed" over Japanese atrocities committed on American prisoners in the Philippones, Ralph P. Merritt, director of the camp, said today.

The evacuees listened last night to radio reports of the official disclosure of the cruelties, the director said in an interview.

Mr. Merritt said occupants of the camp "are practically all citizens and practically all loyal people," and sympathize with the attitude of other Americans in their condemnation of such practices. He said no unusual restrictions have been imposed upon movement of the evacuees.

British Prisoners Abused By Japs, Eden Tells House

JAN 29 1944

LONDON, Jan. 28.—(AP) Thousands of Britons have died in prison camps in Asia, the victims of "unspeakable savagery" inflicted by their Japanese captors, and repeated British representations have brought only "evasive, cynical or otherwise unsatisfactory" replies from Tokyo, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden gravely told the House of Commons today.

Mr. Eden, citing only a few of many authenticated cases of torture, drew a grim picture "of the barbarous nature of our Japanese enemies." A shocked House heard that Allied soldiers with their hands tied were "systematically bayoneted from behind," and how a British officer captured in Burma was clubbed across the face with a sword and then tied to a stake with a strangling rope noose around his neck.

Strong Protests Lodged

The Japanese "have violated not only the principles of international law but all canons of decent civilized conduct," Mr. Eden said. "The British government repeatedly have made the strongest possible representations to the Japanese government through the Swiss government.

"Such replies as have been received have been evasive, cynical or otherwise unsatisfactory. x x x

"Let the Japanese government reflect in the time to come that the record of their military authorities in this war will not be forgotten."

"Mr. Eden answered in the affirmative when asked whether it would be possible "to request the Russian government, who are not engaged in hostilities with Japan, to make direct representations."

"We will consider everything," including this suggestion, Mr. Eden replied. "We have tried everything and will continue to try everything we can think of to remedy this state of affairs x x x."

In adding British parallels to the cases of torture inflicted on Americans in Japanese camps, as disclosed by the U. S. War and Navy departments, Mr. Eden said that the Japanese refused to permit neutral inspection of their prison camps in southern Asia, where conditions are worst and where from 80 to 90 per cent of the Allied prisoners are held.

Names Not Known

"We have not even been allowed to know the numbers of prisoners, nor have their names been indicated to us," the foreign secretary said. Pointing out that the government had been reluctant to make public information "of so grave a character as to be likely to cause distress to relatives" before having it authenticated, Mr. Eden added:

"We are now satisfied, and it has become my painful duty to inform the House, that in Siam there are many thousands of prisoners from the British commonwealth, including India, who are being compelled by the Japanese military to live under tropical jungle conditions without adequate shelter, clothing, food or medical attention.

"These men are forced to work building railways and making roads. Our information is that their health is rapidly deteriorating, a high percentage are seriously ill and there have been some thousands of deaths. The number of such deaths as reported by the Japanese to us is just over 100."

The southern Asia camps which Japan keeps hidden from neutral investigation are in the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, Borneo, Burma, Malaya, Siam and Indo-China, Mr. Eden said.

In Siam, one eyewitness said, prisoners are "skin and bone, unshaven with long, matted hair x x x half naked x x x in the tropical climate."

"From Java, Mr. Eden continued, "comes evidence that leaves no doubt that many of our prisoners are confined in camps with no adequate protection from malarial infection and which are lacking in proper sanitation."

Cites Four Cases

After describing these general conditions, Mr. Eden cited four "of a growing list of cases of brutal outrage of individuals or groups of individuals." They were:

1. A civilian police officer in Shanghai who "incurred the displeasure" of the Japanese emerged from a building "practically out of his mind. His arms and feet were infected where ropes had left deep scars, and he had lost 40 pounds in weight. He died within a day or two of his release."

2. Three Britons who escaped from a Manila camp were recaptured and flogged and then shot to death with automatic pistols, even though international law prescribes only disciplinary punishment for attempts to escape.

3. Indian soldiers captured in Burma, with their hands tied behind their backs were "systematically bayoneted from behind in turn, each man receiving apparently three bayonet thrusts."

4. A British officer captured in Burma "after being clubbed across the face with a sword" was tied to a stake and a rope was passed around his neck. "Only by raising his body could he get enough air to keep him alive." He was being subjected to "further torture" when an Allied attack caused his captors to flee.

Editions of morning London newspapers spoke in anger over the revelation of Japanese atrocities against prisoners as disclosed yesterday by the American War and Navy departments and today by Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, in Commons.

Crying "outlaw them," the London *Daily Mail* demanded that "when the Japanese are beaten back to their own savage land, let them live in complete isolation from the rest of the world as in a leper compound, unclean."

The *Daily Herald* said "no words would fitly describe" the reaction in Britain. The newspaper suggested that "delicate though the situation is," a direct approach by the Russians to the Japanese might have a chance of remedying the situation if the Russians felt it wise to make such a move.

Denounced As Barbarians

Under the banner headline "Barbarians," the *Daily Mirror* asked, "Are they (the Japanese) human?"

The *Daily Express* asserted: "If there lingered in any man's mind a thread of doubt that Britain would throw the whole terrible weight of her military power against the Japanese the day Hitler is dead and done for, it must snap now."

Asking how such deeds should be answered, the newspaper said: "There is only one way. The sword must retrieve our honor as a nation."

"When the time comes, as come it will," said the *Daily Sketch*, "we shall exact from the culprits retribution that their brutal ruffianism earned and shall exact it in full measure pressed down and running over."

Full Strength To Crush Japs

The *News Chronicle* said: "Never was there any doubt that Great Britain would throw the utmost strength against Japan as soon as she settled accounts with Germany. Stories made public of Japanese treatment of military and civilian prisoners make that assurance doubly sure."

Denouncing the Japanese as a "nation of savages tricked out deceptively in modern dress," the *Yorkshire Post* assearted that the Japanese took a sadistic pleasure in seeing white officers humiliated.

Text of Address

The text of Mr. Eden's statement follows:

I fear I have grave news to give the House. Members will be aware that a large number of postcards and letters recently have been received in this country from British prisoners of war in the Far East and these almost universally suggest that the writers are being treated well and are in good health. There is no doubt, from what we know about particular areas, that some of these communications are in terms dictated by Japanese authorities. I regret I have to tell the House that information which has just been received by the government no longer leaves room for doubt that the true state of affairs is a very different one so far as the great majority of prisoners in Japanese hands is concerned.

The House is already aware that a very high proportion, perhaps 80 to 90 per cent, of the prisoners and civilian internees in Japanese hands are located in a southern area, comprising the Philippine Islands, the Netherlands East Indies, Borneo, Burma, Malaya, Siam and Indo-China. The Japanese government have hitherto withheld permission for neutral inspection any of the camps in question. We have not even been allowed to know numbers of prisoners nor have their names been indicated to us.

For some time past information has been reaching His Majesty's Government regarding the conditions under which prisoners are detained and work in some of these areas, and as it was of so grave a character as to be likely to cause distress to relatives or prisoners and civilian internees in Japanese hands His Majesty's Government felt bound to satisfy themselves that it was authentic before making it public. JAN 29 1944

"Thousands of Deaths"

We are now satisfied, and it becomes my painful duty to inform the House that in Siam there are many thousands of prisoners from the British Commonwealth, including India, who are being compelled by the Japanese military to live under tropical jungle conditions without adequate shelter, clothing, food or medical attention.

These men are forced to work building railways and making roads. Our information is that their health is rapidly deteriorating, that a high percentage is seriously ill and that there have been some thousands of deaths.

The number of such deaths reported by the Japanese to us is just over 100.

One railway and one road concerned lead to Burma, and the condition I have described apply throughout their entire length.

One eyewitness reports of a camp in Siam:

"I saw many prisoners clearly. They are skin and bone, unshaven, with long matted hair. They are half naked."

The same witness reported they wore no hats or shoes, and this, may I remind you, was in a tropical climate where neighboring countries are virtually uninhabited, where there are practically no local resources which could provide medical or other material relief.

Emaciated Prisoners

Of one other part of this huge southern area we have some information. From Java comes evidence that leaves no doubt that many of our prisoners are confined in camps with no adequate protection from malarial infection and which are lacking in proper sanitation. Except in so far as prisoners may sometimes obtain food from local resources, they are insufficient to maintain them in health.

Reports from other areas refer to the emaciated state of prisoners arriving from Java.

I have so far no information to give the House regarding conditions in other parts of the southern area, but before I leave the southern area there is one exception I can make. There are civilians interned in our old military camp at Changi and in the neighborhood of Bangkok and Saigon, and our information suggests that conditions in those particular camps are at least tolerable.

Refusal of the Japanese government to permit neutral inspections of camps in the southern area is difficult to understand in view of the fact they have allowed visits by neutral inspectors, although on a scale which we cannot regard as adequate, to camps in the northern area comprising Hongkong, Formosa, Shanghai, Korea and Japan itself. The British government are reasonably satisfied that conditions generally in this area are tolerable, although, as the Secretary for War has said on more than one occasion, the scale on which food is provided is not adequate for long periods to maintain the health of the prisoners.

I should add that conditions in Hongkong appear to be growing worse.

The whole story would appear very bad indeed, but I have worse to come. We have a growing list of cases of brutal outrage of individuals or groups of individuals. I cannot burden the House with the full details of these, but in order to give an idea of their nature, I must, I fear, quote one or two typical examples.

The first two cases affect civilians. First is that of an officer of the Shanghai municipal police force.

Along with some 300 other Allied nationals he was interned by the Japanese in a detention camp for so-called political suspects at Haipong in Shanghai. He incurred the displeasure of the Japanese gendarmerie and was taken from their office to another part of town. When he emerged from the building he was practically out of his mind. His arms and feet were infected where ropes left deep scars and he had lost forty pounds in Weight. He died within a day or two of his release. The second case comes from the Philippine Islands. Here on Feb. 11, 1942, three British subjects escaped from the Japanese civilian internment camp at Santo Tomas, Manila.

They were recaptured and flogged by the camp guard. Two days later they were sentenced to death by the military court despite the fact that international law prescribes imposition only of disciplinary punishments for attempts to escape. The firing party used automatic pistols and the men were not killed outright. I now turn to cases affecting soldiers. A number of Indian soldiers captured in Burma had their hands tied behind their backs, made to sit in groups by the side of the road, then were systematically bayoneted from behind in turn, each man receiving apparently three bayonet thrusts.

One Victim Escaped

By some miracle, one man who collapsed subsequently recovered and escaped to our lines. That is how we know. The other case concerns an officer of a well known regiment who was captured in Burma. After being clubbed across the face with a sword he was tied to a stake and a rope passed round his neck. Only by raising his body could he get enough air to keep him alive. He was then subjected to further torture. Fortunately an Allied attack developed and the Japanese fled, and the officer was rescued by a British tank.

The third case concerned the transport Lisbon Maru which was being used for conveying 1,800 British prisoners of war from Hongkong. On board conditions were almost indescribable. The prisoners were seriously overcrowded, many were undernourished and had contracted diphtheria, dysentery and other diseases. There was no medical provision and sanitary arrangements were virtually non-existent. Two prisoners died in one of the holds where they lay and no attempt was made to remove the bodies.

On the morning of Oct. 1, 1942, the vessel was torpedoed by a United Nations submarine. The Japanese officers and soldiers crew kept the prisoners under the hatchways and abandoned ship forthwith, although it was twenty-four hours later before the vessel sank. There were insufficient lifeboats, rafts, etc., on board. Some prisoners broke out and swam to land, and they were fired on. In all, 800 prisoners lost their lives. I have said sufficient to show the barbarous nature of our Japanese enemies.

They have violated not only the principles of international law but all the canons of decent civilized conduct. The British government repeatedly made the strongest representations to the Japanese government through the Swiss government. Such replies as have been received have been evasive, cynical or otherwise unsatisfactory. We have the right to expect that once they were aware of the facts that the Japanese government would remedy this state of affairs. The Japanese know well what are the obligations of a civilized power to safeguard the life and the health of prisoners who have fallen into their hands.

This was shown by their treatment in the Russo-Japanese war and in the war of 1914-'18. Let the Japanese government reflect in time to come that the record of their military authorities in this war will not be forgotten. It is with the deepest regret that I have been obliged to make such a statement to the House, but after consultation with our Allies who equally are victims of this unspeakable savagery, the government felt it to be their duty to make public the facts.

EDEN WARNS JAPS OVER BARBARISMS

JAN 29 1944

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that thousands of British troops had died as prisoners of the Japanese after being compelled to live under tropical jungle conditions without adequate shelter, clothing, food or medical attention.

Britain, he warned, will not forget in time to come Japan's misdeeds, in this respect.

Mr. Eden's statement came in the wake of a United States Army disclosure in Washington that the Japanese had tortured, starved and wantonly murdered many of the 36,000 American and Filipino soldiers captured at Bataan and Corregidor.

The Foreign Secretary charged that Japanese authorities had dictated post cards and letters received from prisoners giving the impression they were in good health and well treated.

"The information which has just reached the Government no longer leaves any room for doubt that the true state of affairs is a different one so far as the great majority of prisoners in Japanese hands are concerned," Mr. Eden said.

Then solemnly he voiced this warning:

"Let the Japanese Government reflect that in time to come the record of their military authorities in this war will not be forgotten."

Pointing out that the Japanese Government had refused permission for neutral inspection of their prison camps, Mr. Eden said:

"For some time past information has been reaching his Majesty's Government regarding the conditons under which prisoners are detained and work in some of these areas, and as it was of so grave a character as likely to cause distress to relatives, his Majesty's Government felt bound to satisfy themselves that it was authentic before making it public."

Referring to the many thousands of British prisoners held in Thailand alone, he said:

"Our information is that their health is rapidly deteriorating, that a high percentage of them are seriously ill, and that there have been several thousand deaths. The number of such deaths reported by the Japanese to us is just over 100."

"Conditions in Hongkong appear to be growing worse," he continued. "The whole story would appear to be very bad indeed, but I have worse to come. We have a growing list of cases of brutal outrage on individuals, or groups of individuals.

"I cannot burden the House with full details of these, but in order to give some idea of their nature I must, I fear, quote one or two typical examples."

Mr. Eden then cited the case of a Shanghai police officer who was interned with 300 other Allied nationals there.

"He incurred the displeasure of the Japanese gendarmerie and was taken to their office in another part of town," Mr. Eden related.

"When he emerged from the building he was practically out of his mind. His arms and feet were infected where ropes had left deep scars and he had lost forty pounds weight. He died within a day or two of his release."

The second case concerned three British subjects who escaped from a Japanese internment camp in the Philippines on February 11, 1942.

"They were recaptured and flogged by the camp guard," Mr Eden said. "Two days later they were sentenced to death by a military court in spite of the fact that international law prescribes imposition of only disciplinary punishment for attempts to escape.

"The firing party used automatic pistols and three of the men were not killed outright."

He said that the hands of a number of Indian soldiers captured in Burma had been tied behind their backs and then the men had been systematically bayoneted from behind—each receiving three bayonet thrusts.

In another case a British officer taken prisoner in Burma was clubbed across the face with a sword, then tied to a stake with a rope around his neck so that only by lunging up on tiptoes could he get enough air to live. The officer was saved when the Allies attacked and the Japanese fled.

Assailing the "barbarous nature of our Japanese enemies," Mr. Eden declared that Japan violated not only the principles of international law "but all canons of decent civilized conduct."

Sir John Wardlaw Milne, Conservative Member of Parliament, urged that the British and American governments serve notice on Japan that every atrocity will be remembered and bring pressure to permit a commission of Spanish, Portuguese and other neutrals to investigate Japanese prison camps.

Replying, Mr Eden said:

"We have tried every representation we can possibly devise. We have put up every suggestion we can think of. We have been met by a cynical refusal, and the Government feel there is nothing left to do but make the facts public and hope perhaps that action at long last would bring the Japanese authorities to understand their responsibilities."

New York, Jan. 28 (AP)—In the first Japanese reaction to United States and British disclosures of brutal Japanese treatment of war prisoners, the Tokyo Domei agency said tonight in a wireless dispatch that the charges were "a mere recurrence of the enemy's vicious propaganda."

The English-language transmission attributed to "competent military quarters" in Tokyo a countercharge of "bestial acts of terrorism and inhumanity repeatedly perpetrated by the enemy."

HULL BARES CHANGE IN POLICY ON SPAIN

JAN 29 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—(AP) The State department announced tonight that it is reconsidering general relations between Spain and the United States "in the light of trends in Spanish policy."

Pending that reconsideration, the department said, loadings of Spanish tankers with petroleum products for Spain have been suspended.

"The Spanish government has shown a certain reluctance to satisfy requests deemed both reasonable and important by the State department, and concerning which representations have constantly been addressed to the Spanish government for some time past," the announcement said.

It then listed these points on which Spain has failed to satisfy the Allies:

1—Certain Italian warships and merchant vessels continue interned in Spanish waters.

2—Spain continues to permit the export to Germany of certain vital war materials such as wolfram (tungsten ore used in making armor-piercing steel.)

3—Axis agents are active both in continental Spain and in Spanish African territory as well as in Tangier.

4—Some portion of the Blue (Spanish) division appears still involved in the war against Russia.

5—Reports have been received indicating the conclusion of a financial arrangement between the Spanish government and Germany designed to make available to Germany substantial peseta credits which Germany unquestionably expects to apply to augmenting espionage and sabotage in Spanish territory and to intensify opposition to the Allies in the Iberian peninsula.

Spain Says Oil Stoppage Is 'Purely Commercial'

JAN 29 1944

Denies Political Significance of U. S. Action

MADRID, Jan. 28 (AP).—Authorized Spanish sources said today the planned suspension by the United States of oil shipments from the Caribbean area to Spain during the month of February had "no political significance" and was concerned rather with "negotiations of a purely commercial character."

News of the embargo was not published in Spain.

Spanish sources noted that the question of oil and gasoline supplies for Spain had been the subject of frequent and complex negotiations, and expressed confidence the difficulties soon would be overcome and the shipments resumed.

30.24—12205

TRUNK RAIL LINE ALMOST CLEARED OF ENEMY TROOPS

LONG

Red Army Drives Within 34 Miles of Estonian Border.

JAN 29 1944

NAZIS LOSE 65 TANKS

One Railroad Left for Use in Retreat in Northern Sector.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 29—(AP) The Red army has cut the important Leningrad-Vitebsk railway west of Lake Ilmen, leaving the Germans only one railroad for retreat from the north where other Russian forces have pushed to within 34 miles of Estonia and have almost cleared the Moscow-Leningrad double-track trunk railway and its parallel highway, Moscow announced today.

Far to the south in the Ukraine, where the Russians were nearest the Rumanian border, Soviet forces under Gen. Nikolai Vatutin again beat back an important German counter-attack east of Vinnitsa, said the midnight Moscow communique recorded by the Soviet monitor. Sixty-five German tanks were destroyed and 1,200 Germans killed in this fighting. The Germans failed to make gains, Moscow said.

In the north the Russians now hold all of the Moscow-Leningrad line except the town of Chudovo, 75 miles southeast of Leningrad.

Railway Nearly Cleared

Complete Russian occupation of the vital railway was expected within the next 24 hours as the Russians routed German garrisons holding out north of Chudovo and captured weapons and ammunition.

Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin in a special order of the day earlier told of the capture of the large station of Lyuban and four others on this line and then declared:

"Thus the main railway line connecting Moscow with Leningrad—the October railway line—has been freed from the German invaders along its entire stretch, excluding the station of Chudovo where the enemy is encircled and being annihilated."

The premier-marshal ordered a victory salute of 12 salvos from 124 Moscow guns to mark the achievement which, when the line is repaired, will once again permit Russia's two largest cities to exchange supplies and men.

The line was lost to the Russians in the early days of the German invasion two and a half years ago, and its return should prove to be of great strategic value to the Red army along the entire northern front. Stalin's reference to it as "the October railway line"—a patriotic reminder of the Soviet revolution—indicates its importance to Russia.

It was laid along the bee-line route connecting the former Czarist and the present Soviet capitals, planned in 1851 when Czar Nicholas ruled a line on a map between the two cities and said: "Build it here." His engineers did.

Cut in Two Places

The Leningrad-Vitebsk railway was cut in at least two places between the junctions of Batetskaya and Dno, said the daily Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor. This left the Germans the Leningrad-Pskov-Warsaw railway as their only rail retreat route from the north.

The Russians captured 84 towns on the three sectors of their northern offensive today, the Soviet bulletin said.

Announcement of the virtual clearing of the Moscow-Leningrad railway indicated that the Germans had held even a smaller stretch of the line than had appeared from recent Soviet communiques. In addition to Lyuban, which is 20 miles southeast of Tosno, taken Thursday, the Russians captured Pomeranye, Trubnikovo, Babino and Torfianoe, respectively four, eight, 12 and 18 miles along the line from Lyuban. Chudovo, the final holdout, is only two miles below Torfianoe.

Push Toward Estonia

With the capture of the town of Cherenkovitsy, 50 miles southwest of Leningrad, the Russians pushing toward Estonia were only 34 miles from the frontier. Another force, moving quickly down the spur railway from Volosovo which connects with the Leningrad-Warsaw line at Mishinskaya, advanced 14 miles southward in 24 hours to the town of Repolka.

These advances gave the Red army a front of almost 40 miles on both sides of the east-west railway to Narva and Reval.

Another force advancing south from Krasnogvardeisk on the last German escape route from northern Russia, the Leningrad-Pskov-Warsaw rail line, reached Kobsino, 11 miles south of Krasnogvardeisk.

Meretskov's forces, which had cleared the Leningrad-Moscow railroad and the highway paralleling it, were 20 miles west of the twin arteries in the stretch from Tosno to Lyuban with the capture of Kamenka.

The left wing of these armies which had cut the Leningrad-Vitebsk rail line were across the railway on a seven-mile front south of Peredolskaya. Peredolskaya is 13 miles south of Betehskaya, where a spur line from Novgorod meets the main line. Other forces were 15 miles southeast of Batetskaya at Marino.

Shimsk, rail junction west of Lake Ilmen, was in immediate peril for the Germans as the Russians captured Stary Shimsk.

The Russians said little of the fighting on the other fronts, but German broadcasts made clear that the Russians were attacking in other areas of central and southern Russia.

In southern White Russia General Konstantine Rokossovsky's armies were reported by Berlin attacking for the second day between the Pripet and Berezina Rivers. This was, roughly, the Mozyr-Kalinkovichi-Zhlobin area. No details of the attack were given by the German high command except the statement that the Soviet attacks "were frustrated in heavy battles."

Far to the south in the Ukraine, where the Russians were nearest the Rumanian border, Soviet forces again beat back an important German counter-attack east of Vinnitsa, said the midnight Moscow communique. Sixty-five German tanks were destroyed and 1,200 Germans killed in this fighting. The Germans failed to make gains, Moscow said.

General Nikolai Vatutin's 1st Ukrainian Front was reported fighting in three areas, with the fiercest engagements—according to the Germans—in the last Nazi hold on the middle Dnieper, a corridor forty to seventy-five miles wide between Vatutin's front and the 2d Ukranian Front of General Ivan S. Konev. Konev's right wing may also be taking part in this battle, which was located by Berlin as southwest of Cherkasy and east of Belaya Tserkov.

"The enemy attacks were repulsed. When the Soviets were able to make slight gains of ground they had to pay for it with heavy losses in men and material," the German communique said.

Strong Soviet attacks were also reported in the Novograd-Volynski area, where Russian forces were inside the old Polish border. The Germans said no gains were made by the Red Army.

In the third area, where the Russians were nearest the Rumanian border, the Germans said they were counter-attacking and gaining "further ground" in the face of strong enemy resistance. They said 115 Soviet tanks were destroyed in these operations southwest of Jashkov and southwest of Progrebishche.

VITAL RAILROAD CUT AS RUSSIANS CAPTURE LYUBAN

JAN 29

Reds Break Germans' Grip on Moscow-Leningrad Main Line.

JAN 29 1944

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Russian capture of Lyuban, a victory that virtually broke the Nazi grip on the Leningrad-Moscow railroad, was announced by Premier Joseph Stalin tonight in a Special Order of the Day.

The announcement broadcast by the Moscow radio and picked up by the Soviet Monitor here, said that the victorious Red Army column continued to pound on down the last few miles of the vital rail link still held by the Germans, capturing other rail stations. Thus the main line connecting the two largest cities in Russia has been freed except for the Chudovo Terminal area, where the enemy was reported encircled and being annihilated.

Germans Battle To Hold Lyuban And Chudovo

JAN 29 1944

CASSIDY

Moscow, Jan. 28 (AP)—Mauled German forces in northwest Russia were being hurled back today toward a line extending through Narva, in Estonia, Luga and Staraya Russa by Red armies which had ripped to pieces their siege lines around Leningrad and captured the strategic railway junctions of Volosovo and Tosno.

The Germans were fighting to keep Soviet troops from the streets of Lyuban and Chudovo, their only two remaining towns on the double-tracked Leningrad-Moscow trunk line. All but 30 miles of the railway is in Russian hands.

Two Miles From Rail Line

At the lower end of the northwest front, the Nazis were battling frantically to keep the Russians west of Novgorod and Lake Ilmen from the Leningrad-Pskov and Leningrad-Vitebsk railways. Skimen were but two miles from the Vitebsk line at midnight.

(Along the Baltic the Russians were reported within 39 miles of the Estonian border driving westward in the direction of Yamburg.

Fighting Near Kerch

(The Germans reported heavy fighting near Kerch in the eastern Crimea and around Perekop at the north entrance to the Nazi-held Black Sea peninsula. The Berlin communique claimed German gains in the western Ukraine southwest of Pogrebishche and said 234 Russian tanks were destroyed yesterday.)

The capture of Volosovo, 47 miles southwest of Leningrad, gave the Red army an excellent base for a two-way operation westward to Narva or southward down a spur line connecting with the Leningrad-Pskov railway.

Nazis Believed Isolated

Red Star, the army newspaper, said the Germans were concentrating remnants of their defeated divisions in the Viritsa sector, indicating that a large force of Germans—probably up to 100,000—had been isolated northwest of Lake Ilmen.

Front reports said the Nazis drove their soldiers into a hopeless battle along their segment of the Leningrad-Moscow railway, and that a great number were being killed or captured. Those surviving face almost certain encirclement or death in the wild, swampy lake country to the west.

Russians Hail Victory

The Russians greeted with great enthusiasm the announcement that the siege of Leningrad had been finally lifted.

Announcement of the new successes came last night as Leningrad's big guns sounded a thunderous tribute to the offensive which has rolled back the German invader a distance of 40 to 60 miles from the Soviet Union's second city.

Far to the south in the lower Ukraine, the Nazis continued hurling large tank forces against the left wing of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army and pushing toward the Odessa-Warsaw trunk railway.

Announcement of the new successes came last night as Leningrad's big guns sounded a thunderous tribute to the Red Army offensive which has rolled back the German invader a distance of forty to sixty miles from the Soviet Union's second city.

More than 700 towns and villages have been recaptured in the two-week-old drive, an order of the day, signed by Gen. Govorov and Andrei Zhdanov, secretary of the Leningrad Party Committee, declared. It added that Leningrad was now entirely free from any threat of siege and safe from any further shelling by the enemy, and concluded:

"The offensive of our troops continues."

Great Rejoicing In Leningrad

JAN 30 1944

By Eddy Gilmore

Moscow, Jan. 28 (AP)—The people of liberated Leningrad rolled out of bed and went to factories today, tired but happy and still thinking of last night's wild joy of singing and dancing in streets illuminated by brilliant flares and rockets.

Those in the city had not seen a spark of light by night—except that from bursting enemy shells and bombs and burning homes—for 27 months. Last night the guns were theirs, the noise theirs, and the fires theirs.

Exactly at 8 P. M., the first gun was fired. Altogether, 24 salvos from 324 guns marked the full liberation of the former capital, proclaimed yesterday.

Crowds Shouted

"Hurray blokade razbita!" shouted the thousands who lined the streets.

In English, that it "Hurrah! The blockade is broken!"

This wasn't Lenigrad's first victory salute, but last night's was the wildest, most spontaneous outburst of joy and happiness in the city's history.

The guns of this old czarist capital boomed out in 1709 when Peter the Great's troops defeated the Swedes at Poltava; and they boomed again in 1710 when the Russians occupied Viipuri, but none of those celebrations could have compared with last night's.

City Was Gay

People danced in the streets; radio loud-speakers blared out dance music far into the pleasant night; and great crowds swarmed about the Kirov Quarter, on Vasiliev Island, and in Fontanka st. around the Isaak Cathedral.

As the last of the 24 salutes thundered out across the bright night sky and music flooded the streets, the people just seized each other and started dancing.

Typical of the celebrants was Sophia Bikova.

Husband, Son Dead

She had lost her husband in the Pulkovo battle and her 14-year-old son had been killed in her apartment by an exploding shell, but she was out last night, shouting and crying: "I knew the Germans would never take Leningrad!"

Soon the trains will be running again to Moscow; soon life will be better and happier for everyone.

Those beliefs were deep in the heart of every person in Leningrad last night who had played an important role in the defense of the city—a defense which will go down in world history.

SUPREME SOVIET MEETS IN KREMLIN

LONDON, Jan. 28—(AP) The tenth session of the Russian Supreme Soviet (parliament) — the first meeting of the body since the ratification of the British-Russian pact in June, 1942—opened today in the Kremlin in the presence of Premier Marshal Stalin, the Moscow radio announced.

The Moscow broadcast, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said that Stalin, dressed in the uniform of a marshal, wore the golden Order of a Hero of Socialist Labor and the diamond-studded Order of Suvorov.

He was given a tremendous ovation at the joint session before the separate sittings of the two chambers, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

Government boxes were occupied by members of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, (the Soviet cabinet), peoples commissars and heroes of the Red army. The upper boxes were occupied by foreign diplomats.

Russian and foreign press representatives sat in boxes on opposite sides of the great hall filled with over 1,300 deputies and delegates.

In separate sessions the two chambers approved an agenda which includes adoption of a 1944 budget, a report on the execution of budgets for 1940, 1941 and 1942, and a proposal to transform the people's commissariat of defense and the people's commissariat of foreign affairs from the union of people's commissariats into the union of republican people's commissariats.

This latter proposal, which suggests the possibility of far reaching change in the makeup of postwar Russia, would give the 15 individual Soviet republics within the Soviet Union a greater voice in the handling of foreign affairs.

Moscow a few days ago, an announcement said, and decided to place the question on the agenda at the forthcoming session of the Supreme Soviet, or Russian Parliament.

More than 2,000 delegates to the Supreme Soviet—clad in the traditional garb of the regions they represent—already have arrived in Moscow for the session, which usually is held in the great council chamber of the Kremlin.

The central commitee also announced it had adopted the "Internationale" as the hymn of the Communist party of the Soviet Union. The "Internationale" recently was displaced as the national anthem by a new composition.

JAN 29 1944

Russ Attitude 'No Surprise'

Moscow, Jan. 27 (AP—Delayed). Foreign diplomats in Moscow, convinced that the Russians are not going to do business with the present Polish Government in London, expressed no surprise today that a United States offer to mediate the Polish question has been turned down here.

It seems apparent now that Polish-Russian relations will remain as they are until sweeping changes are made in the Poles' governmental setup.

While it is likely that the Russians would not look unfavorably on some personalities connected with the present Polish Government in London, the chances of their entering into any dealings with that Government as a group seem to be remote.

Failure of the Russians to accept the United States offer, however, came as a deep personal disappointment to United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

Persons close to the Ambassador felt he had high hopes of bringing the mediation about.

Soviet Republics May Get Greater Voice

Moscow, Jan. 28 (AP)—A change in the structure of the Soviet Union which would give the 16 individual Soviet Republics a greater voice in handling of foreign affairs has been discussed at a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist party, it was disclosed last night.

The committee, of which Premier Stalin is secretary general, met in

Big RAF Night Bombers Head For Europe Again

HILL

Action Follows Daylight Raid By Liberators And Thunderbolts On Targets In France

London, *Saturday*, Jan. 29 (AP)—A powerful fleet of British bombers thundered toward Europe again last night, following up its Thursday night attack against Berlin and an intensive daylight aerial offensive yesterday over northern France.

During the daylight operations American Liberators, supported by Thunderbolts and lighter RAF forces, raided targets in the Pas-de-Calais area, the portion of France closest to England, without the loss of a single American plane.

London experienced a brief air-raid alert last night—its 700th of the war and seventh this year. The all-clear sounded within a short time.

Plane Driven Off

One German plane penetrated to the greater London area but was driven off by two short bursts of gunfire. A number of persons were injured when a bomb damaged several houses in the Thames estuary area.

Berlin still burned from the RAF attack which drove home a 1,500-ton blow.

The RAF heavy bombers also raided Helgoland, the "German Gibraltar" in the North Sea, with a diversionary assault Thursday night.

Other regions in northern France were attacked yesterday.

Thirty-Four Missing

During the day's operations Canadian planes shot down four German fighters, while six aircraft of the attacking force, of which two were Canadian, failed to return.

Thirty-four British aircraft were missing from Thursday's attacks.

The Americans described their trip as a "milk run," with no fighters and little defense fire encountered.

The Berlin raid, the 12th heavy smash at the city since November 18, was described by the Germans themselves in a broadcast as a "major attack in the air battle for Germany."

The German communique said mines, high explosives, incendiary and phosphorus bombs were dropped in profusion over several parts of the town, particularly the densely populated quarters, and blamed thick low-hanging clouds and difficult defense conditions for the fact that only 23 planes were claimed to have been shot down.

The raiding force was the biggest all-Lancaster formation ever sent against Berlin, but the bomb load of 1,500 tons was some 800 tons under the record deluge of 2,300 tons of January 20.

New Tactics Tried

The split targets chosen by the British apparently confused the German defense. The first planes over Berlin saw only one fighter.

Working blindly through the clouds, the Germans tried a number of new defense tactics. They shot rocket shells from the ground, concentrated light flak on the rain of flares by which the British guide their bomber traffic and changed the usual "S" pattern, which the flak barrages cut horizontally in the sky.

The loss of 34 bombers was eight more than the average for the 11 preivous attacks and today the Germans announced that the oak leaves with swords to the Knight Cross of the Iron Cross had been bestowed upon 31-year-old Col. Hajo Herrmann, the inspector of German air defense, for his creation of "new methods in employment of night flyers against British terror bombers."

Great Fires Set In New Raid On Berlin

JAN 29 1944

HERCHER

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—Hundreds of RAF heavy night bombers touched off fields of flame in Berlin again last night in a possible *coup de grace* to the Nazi nerve center, previously described by Gen. H. H. Arnold as three-quarters destroyed.

Heavy American bombers took over the assault after daybreak, striking at the general area of the Nazis' "Atlantic Wall," and a United States Headquarters announcement said that "a military target in northern France" had been blasted.

The raid, in the same general region where mystery targets were hit heavily several times in the last six weeks, was the Americans' eighth this month and the second of the week.

34 Planes Lost

The British announcement described the 12th heavy assault of the obliteration campaign as "very strong," a statement borne out in the loss of 34 aircraft in all the night's operations.

Other RAF bombers hit at Helgoland, the Nazis' mighty North Sea island fortress, while still others struck at unnamed targets in western Germany and northern France and laid mines in enemy waters.

For all practical purposes, this latest attack in the campaign launched last November 18 to knock Berlin from the war might be described as a "mopping-up operation."

Decisive Stroke

It certainly was not considered here as the last assault planned against the German capital, but was looked upon rather as one of the decisive finishing strokes.

The Air Ministry's communique did not announce the tonnage, but it likely approached the 1,500-ton average of all previous heavy attacks. More than 18,000 tons have been dropped on Berlin in a little more than two months.

Early Swedish reports said the raid left great fires burning in the outer districts of Berlin, where most of the capital's heavy industry is concentrated. The center of the city, hit hard previously, apparently escaped further damage.

Half-Hour Attack

The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet* said the first of last night's bombs fell about 8 P. M., with the full force of the attack concentrated into about a half-hour. He said the raid was considered "one of the worst" of the 12 blows, but was not on the scale of the first attacks.

The correspondent added that the planes feinted in several directions over Helgoland to confuse the German defenders.

Berlin broadcasts confirmed the feint tactics, but asserted that neither that nor the thick cloud covering over the capital prevented the Nazi fighters from closing in.

Mostly Incendiaries, Belief

A Berlin correspondent of the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said he received the impression that the bombers loosed mostly incendiaries over the city.

Confirming to some extent the belief that the heavy assaults have reached the "mopping-up" stage, the *Aftonbladet's* correspondent said a high percentage of the bombs were strewn among the ruins left in previous attacks, thereby piling up destruction upon destruction.

It was the first time that the RAF's heavy bombers had made a concentrated assault upon Berlin since the night of January 20, when they dropped a record of 2,300 tons on the city. The following night, however, Berlin was the target of a diversionary attack, while a large formation plastered Magdeburg.

Followed Daylight Sweeps

The Berlin attack followed a series of daylight sweeps over northern France, Belgium and Holland yesterday by British and Canadian airmen, who shot down ten Nazi fighters. Among their targets was the big steel works at Ijmuiden, Holland.

Four of the RCAF's Mosquito intruders stabbed more than 100 miles inside France to account for seven Nazi planes in action lasting only seven minutes.

8th Air Force Proud On 2d Birthday

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—The United States Eighth Air Force, a right hefty youngster with a long and destructive reach, is two years old today and still growing fast.

The outfit, which started out with a total personnel of 155 men, has dropped 46,840 tons of bombs on enemy Europe and destroyed 4,446 German planes in its first two years and can now send at least 700 heavy bombers into the air from British bases on any day the weather permits.

An anniversary announcement said the European bombardment has cost the force 1,130 heavy bombers and 185 fighters.

8 Executed As Assassins

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Rome radio said tonight that a special war tribunal had passed judgment on ten men accused of assassinating Dr. Eugen Facchina, Fascist high commissioner for Bologna, Italy, and that eight of the men were executed. Another was sentenced to death but his execution was suspended, and the tenth was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment.

British Again Urge Anglo-Russ Unity

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—Declaring that despite thrice-stated "determinations" there have been "some disagreements" between Great Britain and Russia, the *Daily Express* pleaded editorially today to "let us as a nation affirm our faith that the Anglo-Soviet alliance is unbreakable and imperishable."

The *Daily Express*, in which Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Privy Seal, owns a controlling interest, called the alliance "one of the great pillars which can uphold unshakably the future peace of the world . . . we shall never allow it to be rotted, undermined or overturned. We are resolved that it shall stand forever."

PARTISANS BATTLE NAZIS ON 4 FRONTS

JAN 29 1944

LONDON, Jan. 28—(AP) Yugoslav Partisans, hammering at the Germans on four widespread fronts, reported today that they had pierced six holes in a main cross-country railway from Belgrade to Zagreb.

Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and his forces kept the Germans from shifting their forces by constant attacks on their communications, a Partisan communique indicated. Bitter fighting was also reported still raging in eastern Bosnia in the vicinity of Zvornik, 75 miles southeast of Belgrade and around Tuzla, 22 miles northwest of Zvornik.

The Germans were said to be marching troops to Tuzla on the Croat coast around Senj below the bombed port of Fiume, and Partisans launched offensive operations in Slovenia in the Ravna-Groa sector, the war bulletin said.

At least nine German trains were destroyed or derailed in the last month with heavy Nazi casualties and a considerable tie-up of traffic, authoritative Allied sources in Cairo revealed.

Slavs Cut Railway In 6 Sectors

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—Yugoslav Partisans, striking simultaneously, have severed the important Belgrade-Zagreb railway in six differ-

30,24 — 12207

ent sectors, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) reported today, while dispatches from Cairo revealed that Yugoslav spearheads were fighting within sight of Belgrade itself.

Tito's communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said sharp fighting was continuing around Tuzla and Zvornik in eastern Bosnia and Cairo reported that German relief forces had been dispatched to that area from Danube river bases.

Hold Good Positions

According to these reports, Partisan bands hold commanding positions along the Drina and Bosna river valleys through which the enemy troops are marching.

Tuzla, which the Germans captured Tuesday after days of fierce hand-to-hand street fighting, is 90 miles southwest of Belgrade and 50 miles northeast of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital.

Bitter fighting along the Groat coastal area between Senj and Novi-Vinodol was continuing, according to the Yugoslav bulletin.

Nazis Tell of Sinking 51 Ships

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Berlin radio asserted today that German submarines had sunk seven ships totaling 51,500 tons and four destroyers in the last few days in attacks on Allied convoys. The broadcast did not specify the locale of the sinkings, which were not confirmed by any Allied announcements of shipping losses.

LLOYD'S MAY CHANGE

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Membership in Lloyd's, the great association of underwriters, may soon be opened for the first time to persons in the Dominions, the London Daily Sketch said today. The step, if decided upon, would be one of the most sensational developments in London financial circles in many years, the Sketch continued, and would offer many advantages, the chief of which would be "opening the door to much closer co-operation between the maritime nations of the world."

Lloyd's is an association of underwriters, each of whom conducts his business according to his own views. Lloyd's is in no way responsible for the business conducted by the individual underwriters except that the Committee of Lloyd's, before electing any underwriting member, requires that the candidate place in its hands security to meet his underwriting liabilities.

M. P.'S IN LONDON GET MORE WHITE

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—American military police in London have blossomed out in a new getup which, according to one gleeful G. I., makes them look like a half-realized white Christmas.

The outfit, which is intended to make the M. P's safer in blackouts, includes a white-painted plastic helmet, a white web Sam Browne belt, white gloves and white leggings—all worn over an olive-drab issue uniform.

Himmler Reported Out As No. 2 Man

JAN 29 1944

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 28 (AP)—Martin Bormann, chief of Hitler's private Berchtesgaden chancellery, has taken over the functions of the Ministery of the Interior from Heinrich Himmler the *Journal de Geneve* declared today.

The newspaper said Bormann "thus becomes the most powerful man in the Third Reich after Hitler." Himmler retains the title as Minister of the Interior "but had to renounce exercising a notable part of the functions," the *Journal* said.

As a result, the article added, Himmler's status has been reduced.

The newspaper said Himmler ordered a number of executions, especially in Berlin, Leipzig and Vienna in an effort to eliminate weaklings after his appointment to the post last August, but these suddenly stopped about six weeks ago.

At about that same time, the article continued, a special stamp bearing Himmler's picture came to light, although "it is not common usage in totalitarian regimes to issue stamps bearing any image other than that of the chief of state."

JAN 29 1944

Recently the *Gazette de Lausanne* published a letter signed by Eric Koch, *Gauleiter* for East Prussia, which accused "certain circles" of planning to remove Hitler and replace him with a military dictatorship in order to sue for a negotiated peace.

Bulgarian Cities Evacuated

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Budapest radio said tonight that the Bulgarian Government had ordered the evacuation of the cities of Pleven, Plovdiv, Ruse and Burga because of the danger of Allied air raids which have heavily damaged Sofia, the capital.

[A Hungarian broadcast recorded in London said that the Rumanian oil town of Ploesti, another target of American airmen, had been evacuated.]

Spanish Paper Lauds U. S. Press Attitude

Madrid, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Falange party newspaper *Arriba*, which usually reflects official Spanish policy, today praised "the comprehensive attitude of the United States press in its recent comments on Spain," which it said contrasted with the recent attitude of the British press.

"The reaction of the American press led us to hope for a similar attitude of understanding on the part of organs of opinion in Great Britain," *Arriba* continued.

28 GERMAN PLANES DOWNED IN BATTLE CLOSE TO CAPITAL

JAN 29 1944

KENNEDY

Heavy Ground Attack Also Repulsed by American, British Forces.

100 PRISONERS TAKEN

Invasion Units Slowly Expand Hold on Italian Coast Line.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 28—(AP) Allied land and air forces have dealt the Nazis a crushing twin defeat in the battle of Rome, smashing an enemy assault on the British-American bridgehead at a point 21 miles from the Italian capital and destroying 28 German planes in furious sky fights over the landing beaches, the Allied command announced today.

The Nazi debacle in the air and the repulsing of the heaviest enemy attack so far against the week-old bridgehead came as German prisoners declared that Adolf Hitler himself had ordered the German 10th army to "stand or die" on the Cassino front, some 80 miles from Rome.

New Landing Hinted

(The German-controlled Paris radio in a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information in London said: "German military quarters are expecting another Allied landing in Italy shortly. Increased Allied naval activity has been observed. Besides the 5th and 8th armies another army is to participate in the battle for Italy.")

The site of yesterday's ground clash, in which British troops routed elements of the German 29th armored division, was near the little village of Carroceto, 10 miles due north from the Allied beachheads at Anzio. In addition to inflicting casualties, th British took more than 100 prisoners and drove the enemy back toward the Appian way.

Despite this German effort and a previously reported counterattack by units of the Hermann Goering armored division near Littoria, 15 miles east of Anzio, the Allied invasion holding was being slowly but steadily enlarged, latest official word from the area said.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's Italian headquarters said the bridgehead was at least six miles deep at all points and that Allied spearheads had pushed considerably farther inland. The stretch of beach in Allied hands was about 24 miles long, extending an equal distance on each side of Anzio. Probably a score of villages were in the fan-shaped area engulfed by the landing forces—a flat, almost treeless country.

Nazis Shell Allies

German artillery rained shells into the bridgehead, including salvoes from big guns mounted on armored trains just outside Rome. Reconnaissance disclosed that the Nazis were assembling heavy armored forces, including 60-ton "Tiger" tanks, in preparation for a determined assault against the confident, superbly equipped landing troops.

American and British fighter pilots had a field day in breaking up the enemy's first really big aerial onslaught against the Allied invasion fleet. The Germans hurled 100 fighters and fighter-bombers into an attempt to halt the flow of reinforcements and supplies onto the beaches, and in the many terrific sky tangles that took place some blazing Nazi planes fell at the very outskirts of Rome.

So fierce was the Allied resistance that many German planes jettisoned their bombs and fled. Of the 28 enemy craft shot down, eight fell to the guns of a Negro P-40 Warhawk fighter squadron.

Another 22 German planes were shot down by American Flying Fortresses and Liberators and their escorting fighters in big and successful bombing of three Nazi airfields in the Marseille and Montpellier regions of southern France, bringing to 50 the number of enemy craft destroyed during the day. Seven Allied planes were missing, and the pilots of three were saved.

In some respects, this was the outstanding Allied aerial victory of the entire Mediterranean campaign. A greater number of enemy planes were destroyed on a single day during the Tunisian fighting, but many of those were unarmed transports, while all 50 shot down yesterday were combat ships.

Airdromes Smashed

Photographs today showed immense damages to the three German airdromes in France, from which enemy planes carrying radio-controlled glider bombs and torpedoes have been taking off to attack Allied invasion shipping. At the Istres le Tube near Marseille 200 bursts were counted in the target area, including hits on hangars, workshops and warehouses. Two American four-engined bombers were lost.

An official German broadcast intercepted here said that shock troops of both sides were in action in the bridgehead area and claimed that yesterday's German air attacks sank six Allied transports totaling 35,000 tons and one landing craft.

Word that Hitler had ordered the Germans to fight to the end to hold the Cassino front came from prisoners captured there. This was regarded as renewed indication that the Nazi High command attaches the highest importance to holding Rome and is making a desperate effort to win a victory in Italy to bolster home front morale.

American, French and British troops storming the so-called Gustav line made some additional progress on both sides of Cassino despite grim Nazi resistance. Among the new hazards encountered by American troops in their push just north of Cassino, where they had crossed the Rapido river a second time and were scaling heights on its western bank, were hundreds of mines planted in irrigation ditches which crisscross the battlefield.

French Driven Off

The French, farther to the north, were driven off two hard-won ridges on Mt. Belvedere by a German counter-attack, but balanced their loss somewhat by making gains southwest of Belvedere.

Plans of the Allied tactical air force pounded at the Nazis' communications throughout the area below Rome, trying to block the movement of reinforcements to the bridgehead battle sector. In all, 1,400 sorties were flown during the day. Among the towns heavily bombed was Velletri, on the Appian way only 18 miles from the edge of Rome. The Nazis, apparently fishing for information, announced three days ago that American troops had occupied Velletri.

Pilots of Allied night bombers reported that German transport was "moving about in all directions and in a state of confusion."

advanced headquarters said Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army had enlarged its bridgehead and taken many German prisoners.

Allies Edge Ahead

The Fifth Army has extended its grip up the coast to a point 12 miles north of Anzio, another report said, and Americans edged forward two miles in another sector yesterday.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's Italian headquarters reported the beachhead was at least five miles deep at all points now, generally six miles deep, and much deeper at some points.

While Allied tank destroyers and columns of infantry flowed inland, special German troops had been raced by truck into the flat, almost treeless country and posted in farmhouses with machine guns in a desperate effort to bar the path to their vital communications.

Heavy Toll Taken

Elements of two German divisions, the Hermann Goering Armored Division and the 29th Armored Grenadiers now had been identified in assaults on the bridgehead.

Heavy losses were exacted yesrday by the British, who met the 29th and took more than 100 prisoners.

The desperate sky tangles in which burning German planes fell at the outskirts of Rome also showed that the Germans were making a desperate bid to seal off the Allied threat to the Eternal City.

Meanwhile, captured German prisoners said Adolf Hitler had given orders to the Tenth Army to hold fast at all costs to the Gustav Line in the south.

Americans Advance

The Americans on that front, after plunging across the Rapido above Cassino in a flanking stab at the gateway to the Liri Valley, scaled one mountain height and made progress against others.

Although the Americans were pouring across the Rapido in increasing numbers, the Germans introduced a new and dangerous obstacle to their progress by sowing mines in the bottoms of all irrigation ditches which lace the area.

The French, farther to the north,

28 Of Bag Shot Down Over Beachhead

JAN 29 1944

CALLAGHAN

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 28 (AP)—The German Tenth Army, backed by planes, struck with fury at the Allies' Nettuno beachhead but was repulsed by British forces in a battle near Carroceto, on the Via Anziate 10 miles north of Anzio and 21 miles south of Rome, Allied headquarters announced today.

At the same time the Germans suffered their greatest air defeat of the Italian campaign, losing at least 50 planes in 24 hours in sky battles over the beachhead and over southern France where Flying Fortresses and Liberators struck at three airfields near Marseille and Montpellier and crippled the bases from which Germans raid Allied shipping off the Italian coast.

Nazi Tanks Mass

Heavy German armored trains backed up almost to Rome, shelled Allied troops in the fan-shaped beachhead areas and correspondents' reports said 60-ton Tiger tanks were assembling along the fringes of the beachhead as the enemy recovered from his surprise and mustered resources for a fiery contest for the Italian capital.

But today's communique from

were driven off two hard-won ridges on Mount Belvedere by a German counter-attack. But the French beat off a second thrust and balanced their loss somewhat by making small gains to the southwest of Belvedere.

British Drive Ahead

Along the Garigliano, south of Cassino, the British also gained.

Allied naval forces supported this sector by shelling German coastal positions near Formia regularly for the past two days and nights.

Only patrol activity marked the Eighth Army sector along the Adriatic with the Canadians again making a slight advance. A full Canadian corps under the command of Lieut. Gen. H. D. Crerar is now with the Eighth Army there, it was stated.

Beachhead Attacked

Giving up attempts to halt Allied air attacks, which were hitting nearly every communication center ringing the invasion area, the Germans yesterday concentrated their air attack on the bridgehead for the first time and sent more than 100 fighters and fighter-bombers to bomb and strafe the area.

The result was one of the biggest sky fights fought in Italy. Twenty-eight German planes were sent crashing, eight of them Focke-Wulf 190s bagged by the 99th United States Fighter Squadron which is composed entirely of Negroes flying Warhawks.

Three Bagged At Night

In another big dogfight a P-40 squadron shot down five more FW-190s and two ME-109s.

P-40s of the 79th fighter group snagged another FW-190, and RAF Spitfires accounted for nine more. Three other planes were shot down over the area at night.

It was learned, however, that a full Canadian Army Corps under Lieut.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar is now in action. This was the first indication of the strength of the Canadian force on the Eighth Army front.

Seven Allied planes failed to return from all of the day's operations, which included smashes at communications north of Rome and in the immediate battle zones as well as heavy bomber attacks on the Mediterranean coast of France. Three of the Allied flyers shot down were reported safe.

Medium bombers ranged over a wide area of Italy and attacked road and railway communications at Terni and Orte, north of Rome, and Velletri and Colleferro to the south. The attack on Velletri, an Appian Way town only about eighteen miles from the outskirts of Rome, indicated by the way that the Germans were in error, or else were groping for information, when they announced that the Allies had occupied that town.

Bombs also were dropped at Valmontone, on the Casilian Way thirty miles northeast of the invasion beachhead; on Belmonte, on the Atina Road six miles north of Cassino, and on Terrelle and Ceccano. Throughout the day the Allied strategic and tactical air arms flew a total of more than 1,400 sorties.

Another announcement from Algiers Headquarters today said that British naval units had attacked a small convoy in the Ægean north of Rhodes, damaging a schooner and forcing the convoy to turn back.

Brooklyn Soldier Seizes German From Brooklyn

JAN 29 1944

Nazi, Glad To Be Captured, Asks How Dodgers Made Out

By Reynolds Packard

A United Press Correspondent for the Combined American Press

WITH THE 5TH ARMY SOUTH OF ROME, Jan. 28.—A Brooklyn doughboy captured a Brooklyn expatriate today. First Sergeant Robert E. Ehalt, of 201 Covert Street, Brooklyn, brought in a prisoner in German uniform who, in perfect English, was explaining that he also had lived in Brooklyn. He said he had several brothers in the American Army.

Sergeant Ehalt told me: "He was mighty glad to be captured, and kept saying over and over he wished he hadn't left Brooklyn. He even asked me how the Dodgers did this last season."

[Sergeant Ehalt fought with the Americans Rangers at Dieppe and has served in Tunisia and Sicily, according to his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Ehalt. He was wounded on Nov. 21 and received the Purple Heart. He returned to his outfit on Dec. 3, he wrote home.]

Marseilles Area Bombed.

United States Fifteenth Air Force Bomber Base in Italy, Jan. 28 (A. P.)—Flying Fortresses and Liberators battered three German airdromes in the Marseille-Montpellier area of southern France yesterday, and left their objectives a mass of flames, although some fifty German fighters pitched into the large formations of bombers and escorting P-38 fighters.

The Germans tried everything in the book to break up the raiding formations but when the hotly contested battle was over at least twenty-one enemy planes were destroyed.

In addition to the twenty-one enemy planes destroyed, returning Liberator crewmen said they believed they hit four others on the Istres Le Tube Airport north of Marseille. They also plastered hangars and airfield installations and set off an ammunition dump there with well-placed bombs. Anti-aircraft fire was intense and one Liberator was lost over the target.

German fighters did not annoy the Liberators, but saved their strength for a vicious attack on Flying Fortress.

Speed In Gouging Out Beachhead Near Rome Leaves 5th Army Optimistic

JAN 29 1944

By Don Whitehead

[Associated Press Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press]

With the Fifth Army South of Rome, Jan. 25 (AP—Delayed)—In four days Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army troops have established such a strong beachhead south of Rome that the German grip on the capital is menaced and enemy troops along the main Cassino front face entrapment if they cling to their hill positions.

This is an optimistic view, but the manner in which the Americans and British gouged a hole in a short time and consolidated their position leaves no alternative but to be optimistic.

Most Vulnerable Spot

The Allies smashed in from the sea at probably the most vulnerable spot in all the German defenses in Italy and moved swiftly to take advantage of the element of surprise.

Men, guns, armor and supplies have poured across the beach in an unbroken flow and in such proportions that no one I have met has any fears that the Germans ever will be able to threaten a breakthrough such as endangered the Salerno beachhead.

Nazis' Best Chances Gone

Actually, we expected an attack at dawn on the day of the landing. But none came. And as this is written four days later the Germans still have been unable to launch an attack in force to halt the advance of Allied troops.

The Germans have lost their best chances for pushing back the Fifth Army—for the critical period in any amphibious operation is that time between the landing of troops and the arrival of guns, tanks and supplies in strength. That period is past in this operation.

Whether the Germans can concentrate a large force against the beachhead remains to be seen, but at this phase it appears unlikely and this feeling of confidence runs through the entire section of the Fifth Army, whose job it is to hold and widen the bridgehead.

Results of the amphibious landing have given the Allies many advantages.

Light Casualties

Some of them were these:

The army advanced more than 30 miles toward Rome with exceptionally light casualties.

A strong force was able to bypass the enemy's mountain defenses and avoid a slow, slogging fight up the valley on a single front.

The move has threatened to bottle up the Cassino sector and isolate parts of at least five enemy divisions which have held up the Allied advance for weeks on the winter line.

And the Allies hold the small but valuable port of Anzio.

There unquestionably will be much hard, bloody fighting ahead before the Fifth Army can enter Rome, but the amphibious move has gone far toward breaking up a stalemate.

There are two possibilities for German moves to counter the beachhead threat.

One is to pull back from the Cassino front and put up new defenses before Rome. The other is to throw enough men, guns and armor around the beachhead to seal it off while still battling to hold the Cassino front.

Already the enemy is pulling back reserves from the Cassino front to this area, and troops are reported marching up the road from Frosinone, while others are converging on this front from other directions.

The principal reasons the Fifth Army has been able to accomplish so much infiltration in such a short time are that the landing caught the enemy by surprise, that troops experienced in amphibious operations moved swiftly, that the army's supply system is excellent and that the navy did a magnificent job in getting the army and supplies ashore.

Vulnerable Opening

The surprise element was not so much in the fact that a landing was to be made behind the lines, as in the place and time. It is becoming apparent that the Germans expected a landing somewhere north of Rome and pulled out all defenses along this strip of coast to leave a vulnerable opening.

Optimism on this front is due largely to the fact that the army is well ahead of its timetable both in progress on land and in pouring supplies over the beach.

The real test, of course, will come when the Germans attack in force against the beachhead. Then will come the decisive phase of the campaign.

Army To Seize All Rome's Autos

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—The German-controlled Rome radio announced tonight that all automobiles in the Italian capital would be requisitioned by military authorities. There was no elaboration.

COMMANDS AFRICAN FORCES

LONDON, Jan. 28.—(AP) Lt. Gen. Sir F. P. Nosworthy was appointed today as commander in chief of the west African forces.

Hurley Arrives In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, Jan. 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, president Roosevelt's personal representative, arrived here today from the Far East and proceeded immediately to Amman to visit the Amir Abdullah Ibn Hussein of Transjordania.

SAY JAP ATTACHE IS SEIZED IN RUMANIA

Ankara, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Japanese military attache in Bucharest has been arrested and jailed by the Rumanian authorities on a charge of maintaining illicit radio communication with Moscow, according to a report from Bucharest.

The report said that the diplomat attempted to commit suicide when his residence was captured too quickly. Two Japanese soldiers who assisted in the operation of the secret radio link with Russia, with which Rumania is at war, were reported to have been arrested with him.

Meanwhile today the Turkish Government ordered the expulsion from the country of Yosikozu Oda, Japanese representative of the Domei news agency, on the ground that he had written untruthful articles about Turkey.

Chinese Drive Foe Back In Burma

JAN 29 1944

New Delhi, Jan. 28 (AP)—American-trained Chinese troops have driven the Japanese from an area northeast of Taro in the Dalu river valley of northern Burma, a communique of the Southeast Asia command announced today.

Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, the bulletin said, and the Chinese captured quantities of war equipment from the fleeing Japanese. Bitter fighting still raged eight miles northeast of Taro.

Japs Surprised

Further south in the Tiddim area of the northern Chin hills sector, Allied troops on January 26 surprised Japanese infantry digging new positions and killed two officers and a number of troops without loss to themselves. Japanese attacks on Allied positions four miles southwest of Fort White, in the Letha mountain range, were repulsed, the communique reported.

Allied troops were active west of the Matu region and in the north Razabil sector on January 27 and progress was reported.

Bad weather grounded Allied planes over most of the Burma front, but dive bombers on January 27 blasted a Japanese camp at Mawlaik, in the Chindwin valley.

GORED BY ELEPHANT

New Delhi, India, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Stanley W. Akers, 21 years old, of Phœnix, Ariz., a flyer with the air transport command, bailed out, landed in an Indian jungle, was gored by an elephant and kicked back into the bushes, but finally made his way to a settlement several miles away.

The report of the incident messaged here said that Akers, the first American soldier to be gored by an elephant in this theater, bailed out on January 17 when both engines on his plane failed while on a flight to China. Others in the plane landed in open spaces, but Akers fell in a thicket of young bamboo. Only yards away was an elephant. Akers raced down the path, but the elephant caught up with him, gored him in the back of the thigh.

Akers was thrown down but got on his feet again and started running. The elephant kicked him with a forefoot and threw him deep into the jungle. The airman was so excited by this time he forgot his wounds. Waiting until the elephant left, he made his way several miles to the settlement. He is recovering.

RABAUL RAIDERS DOWN 22 PLANES

EVENING

Jap Losses Total 390 Aircraft at Big Base This Month.

JAN 29 1944

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Saturday, Jan. 29—(AP) Japanese planes destroyed or damaged at Rabaul during a sustained air offensive there this month were raised to 390 by the downing of between 22 and 30 out of 60 enemy interceptors during a raid Wednesday by more than 100 Allied bombers and fighters.

Headquarters announced the attack today, making it 24 out of 26 days so far accounted for on which planes have flown from bases in the Solomons to smash air facilities and shipping at that north-

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eastern New Britain fortress.

60 Planes Lost in Month

Wednesday's raiders lost four planes, making the January cost for the Allies 60, although several of the pilots and crews were rescued subsequently by search planes.

Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless dive bombers dropped their explosives into anti-aircraft positions, revetment areas where planes are parked and hit a cargo vessel in the harbor while the escorting fighters broke up Japanese attempts to interfere.

The raid followed an attack the previous night by south Pacific Liberators which harassed Lakunai airdrome and the town.

Other Liberators of the southwest Pacific's Fifth airforce, which is based on New Guinea, went back with Lightnings across the Bismarck sea to the Admiralty islands for the fourth straight day Thursday and dropped 123 tons of bombs on those staging bases along the sea supply route from Truk to New Guinea.

A 120-ton bombing had hit the Admiralty Wednesday. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's spokesman said pilots on the Thursday raid noted two large explosions, one more than 600 feet in diameter, in the town of Lorengau.

Damage at Lorengau

The communique said the attack "caused further widespread destruction at Lorengau." Two parked enemy fighter planes were hit and a barge in the harbor destroyed.

On northeastern New Guinea Australian forces narrowed to less than 30 miles a coastal gap in which Japanese elements are trapped.

The Aussies, moving west along the upper part of Huon peninsula, reached Kiari, 11 miles past Sio. That would put them 29 miles from the last reported position of American forces.

Madang, Japanese coastal base which is the next big objective of the Allied Guinea drive, continued to be pounded by the air arm. Mitchells on Thursday started explosions and fires in the air base at Alexishafen just north of Madang.

To the northwest, about midway between Madang and Wewak, the often-bombed Hansa Bay sector was attacked on the same day by Mitchells, Thunderbolts and Airacobras, which exploded supply dumps and damaged a 1,000-ton freighter.

Convoy Attacked

East of the Admiralties in the vicinity of Kavieng, New Ireland, a navy Catalina attacked a Japanese convoy before dawn Wednesday, hitting a destroyer and a gunboat.

Near the island of Timor, northwest of Australia, Liberator bombers sank a 1,000-ton cargo ship.

Enemy planes in small numbers continued to be active over the American beachhead at Arawe on the southwest coast of New Britain. Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning the Japanese air force made light raids on our positions.

Japs On New Guinea Face Isolation Threat

Allied Headquarters in New Guinea, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Allies' expanding aerial might in the Southwest Pacific has been turned on the strategic Admiralty Islands in Bismarck Sea and threatens to bring virtual isolation to the Japanese defenders of New Guinea.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today reported the sixth raid in nine days on the Admiralty Islands. Heavy bombers with fighter escort poured 120 tons of explosives into Japanese positions.

Airdrome Is Bombed

Momote Airdrome, one of the two good airstrips in the islands, was plastered with bombs. It was the third heavy blow in three consecutive days on the airdrome.

Altogether, Allied airmen have made nine raids on the Admiralty Islands this month, have destroyed at least 15 and possibly 18 planes on the ground and have sunk 7 ships and damaged 5 others.

Rabaul Raid Unopposed

Over Rabaul 50 Solomons-based fighter planes staged a "come up and fight" raid Tuesday, but failed to draw a single Japanese plane into the air. One American pilot reported seeing 30 Zeros lined up wing to wing on Rabaul's Rapopo airdrome, the same position as on previous days.

Two successes were reported in ground fighting. Marines who landed at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, December 26, have seized Natamo Point in a drive to envelop the Borgen Bay sector on the eastern flank of the beachhead.

Jap Forces Trapped

On the northeastern coast of New Guinea, Australian forces have driven the Japanese farther north of Sio and have narrowed the gap between them and south-driving Americans at Saidor. The Japanese are trapped in the middle.

American destroyers shelled enemy installations at Madang and Alexishafen.

On Bougainville, Americans have expanded their Empress Augusta Bay beachhead by pushing the Japanese back east of the Torokina river.

Japs At Rabaul Ignore Air Challenge

New Georgia, Solomon Islands, Jan. 25 (AP—Delayed)—The Japanese, hit by heavy losses in the campaign against Rabaul, now are conserving their aircraft for urgent defense needs, the Allied fighter command said today.

The statement came upon the return of 50 navy and marine fighters who circled the Rabaul area for 35 minutes today, daring Japanese planes to come up. The Japanese ignored the challenge.

Americal Division Takes Over

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Solomon Islands, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Americal Division, comprising veterans of Guadalcanal and the first United States Army troops to take the offensive against the Axis in any war theater, have replaced the 3d Marine Division on Bougainville Island, Lieutenant General Millard F. Harmon, commander of Army forces in the South Pacific, disclosed today.

Harmon previously had announced the 14th Army Corps had taken over all operations on Bougainville in the northern Solomons from the 1st Marine Amphibious Corps.

Major General John R. Hodge, of Washington, commands the Americal, the only Army division with a name instead of a number. The unit was named in a contest won by Private First Class David Fonseca, of Mattapan Station, Boston.

The 37th Army Division landed earlier on Bougainville and still is active.

The Tojo Is Described

New Japanese Fighter Plane Looks Like Army's P-47 Thunderbolt

GUADALCANAL, Jan. 28 (AP).—A description of the Japanese fighter plane known as the Tojo was issued here today.

Flyers say it looks like the Army's P-47 Thunderbolt; that it's lighter than the P-47, the Navy Corsair or Hellcat, and possibly less powerful but very maneuverable. It has a radial air-cooled engine.

The Tojo was first encountered in the South Pacific by Major Gregory Boyington, missing marine ace. The first Tojo definitely shot down in this sector was bagged over Rabaul Jan. 24.

Gain on Bougainville.

Guadalcanal, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—American patrols have advanced 350 yards east of Torokina river in a region of Bougainville where the Japanese resistance has been heaviest, South Pacific headquarters announced today. The advance on the west central coast was made at a cost of five wounded, and was preceded by a destroyer bombardment of enemy installations at the mouths of the Tekessi and Jaba rivers, Mawaraka and Gazelle Harbor.

Nauru and Marshalls Raided

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 28 (AP).—Seventh Air Force bombers resumed the air offensive in the mid-Pacific yesterday by blasting Nauru Island, west of the Allied-held Gilberts, in a daylight raid and by hitting Wotje, Mili and Maleolap atolls in the enemy-held Marshall Islands.

The raid on phosphate-producing Nauru was the first since Dec. 28. No American losses were reported by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The raid on the Marshalls was the twenty-second consecutive daily attack this month. One American dive bomber was shot down by ground fire at Mili. Our total plane losses were described as light.

No Japanese fighter opposition was encountered in any of the raids.

Medium bombers started fires among ground facilities at Wotje and dive bombers and fighters bombed and shot up airdrome installations and gun positions at Mili.

Heavy bombers dropped twenty tons of explosives on the Taroa Airdrome in the Maloelap atoll, causing extensive damage.

Marshalls Bombed 21st Day In A Row

McMURTREY

Pearl Harbor, Jan. 28 (AP)—Strategy seemingly born of desperation drew topflight Japanese fighter pilots into the biggest battle of the mounting United States air offensive against the Marshall Islands and cost the enemy 16 to 22 planes.

Not an American plane was lost.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced last night that the big action occurred Wednesday, the 21st consecutive day of attack on the invasion-menaced Marshalls.

Bombers Attacked Twice

The fight grew out of a Seventh Army Air Force attack on Taroa airfield on Maloelap atoll. Nine Mitchell bombers over the base ran into 20 intercepting Zeros. Eleven, possibly 12, Zeros went down. The Mitchells retired but another group of Zeros pursued. Seventh AAF Fighters joined with the bombers in the ensuing fight. Five more enemy ships were shot down and five were listed as probables.

The Mitchells ran into this fight after going in at 25-to-50-foot levels and raking the Japanese with 75-mm. shells and machine guns. The fight was significant, because it marked the first attempt of Japanese airmen, since concentrated raids began on the Marshalls, to pursue retiring aircraft. Their new strategy may be a desperate measure to halt the mounting damage to their bases.

Tanker Damaged

Admiral Nimitz's first announcement told of United States airmen extending their Marshall assaults to the group's northwesternmost atoll, Eniwetok.

There, on the 20th straight day of the attack, navy flyers severely damaged and may have sunk an oil tanker and sank one of her two escort ships.

With the 16 to 22 planes shot down Wednesday, Japanese plane losses over the Marshalls mounted to better than 200. American losses are put at 22 planes. Nearly a third of the Japanese loss was suffered over Maloelap.

Installations Fired

Heavy bombers delivered 35 tons on Kwajalein and set installations afire. No enemy planes rose to combat and no United States planes were lost.

Medium bombers, the announcement continued, hit Taroa on Maloelap Tuesday, bombing airdrome facilities and wrecking a grounded enemy bomber. Here about 30 enemy Japanese fighters came up. One was shot down, three more possibly were knocked down and others were damaged. All United States planes returned.

Dive bombers and fighters struck at Mili without loss, and started fires among ground installations.

U. S. DESTROYER WINS UNIT CITATION

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 28—(AP) The U.S.S. Nicholas, destroyer which fought off Japanese warships while helping rescue more than 700 survivors of the sunken cruiser Helena in the Kolombangara island battle in the Solomons last July 5, today received a Presidential unit citation.

The award was made by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to the ship's commanding officer, Commander R. T. S. Keith, who received it on behalf of his officers and men.

The citation told how the Nicholas was forced to clear the area on three occasions during the rescue operations, gallantly fighting "off continuing attacks by Japanese warships emerging from Kula gulf and with the other destroyer (identified as the U.S.S. Radford) sank or damaged an enemy light cruiser and two destroyers with deadly torpedo and gunfire, returning to the area after each onslaught to complete the heroic rescue of more than 700 survivors."

Admiral Nimitz in an address cited the long record of the Nicholas in the Solomons area, which included the Guadalcanal and New Georgia campaigns. He said the record was only slightly better than many other destroyers and that "our destroyers have truly been a silent part of our services," with little of the publicity that accompanied exploits of other naval units.

Lend-Lease Liberty Ship Of Russia Breaks in Two

Soviet Crew Safe in Aleutians; Craft Is 4th Sundered

AN ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE, Dec. 25 (Delayed) (AP).—The Russian crew of an American-built Liberty ship which broke in two in the Bering Sea was safe today after being rescued by United States Navy craft.

All of the Russians, including four women, and the still-floating stern half of their ship were brought to an Aleutian base. The other half of the ship also has been salvaged. The vessel, named the Valery Chaklov by the Russians after its delivery under the lend-lease program, was severed during a storm.

[Another Liberty ship, the John P. Gaines, broke in two in the Aleutian area in November. The 13th Naval District at Seattle, in announcing the loss December 7, said eleven men of the 100 aboard were missing. The ship was American-operated. Two other Liberty ships were reported similarly wrecked recently under the battering of North Pacific storms.]

ARGENTINE MOVE CAUSES NEW FEUD

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 28.—(AP) The military government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez, president of Argentina, was split wide open tonight as a result of the country's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Gen. Arturo Rawson, a comrade in arms with Ramirez in the June revolution of army leaders resigned as ambassador to Brazil because he was too pro-Allied. Three cabinet ministers, the mayor of Buenos Aires, and several minor government officials also resigned, but because they were too pro-Axis.

Rawson served as president for 48 hours after the successful coup last June 4, giving way to Ramirez. Wednesday, Rawson in a congratulatory message to Ramirez after the latter had announced severance of relations with Germany and Japan,

said the action "fulfilled" the purpose of the uprising.

An open break between the two revolutionary leaders became evident yesterday when Ramirez in a curt massage signed by his secretary, Col. Enrique P. Gonzales, rebuked Rawson, declaring that a rupture of relations with the Axis was not the purpose of the revolution but that the uprising was for "national recuperation and affirmation of Argentine sovereignty."

Meanwhile, following up his action of Wednesday Ramirez in a decree today cut all financial and commercial relations between Argentina and Germany, Japan and other Axis-dominated countries. At the same time it was announced in Buenos Aires that Sweden had agreed to take over German and Japanese interests in Argentina. The government also ordered all radio telephone and cable communications with Germany, Japan and Axis satellites severed.

Three Members Of Argentina's Cabinet Quit

Buenos Aires, Jan. 28 (AP)—Three Cabinet Ministers and three lesser officials, all known for extreme nationalistic views, have resigned because of their opposition to Argentina's diplomatic break with the Axis, it was learned today.

This development in the situation came as President Pedro Ramirez was sharply warning Germany and Japan to beware of any acts of reprisal against Argentine nationals or property, advising opponents at home to maintain silence "for their own tranquillity," banning all commerce with the Axis, and suspending the newspaper *Pampero*, Nazi mouthpiece here.

Reported To Have Quit

Those reported to have quit their posts were Dr. Gustavo Martinez Zuviria, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; Gen. Luis Cesar Perlinger, Interior Minister; Gen. Diego Mason, Minister of Agriculture; Gen. Basilio Pertine, Mayor of Buenos Aires, and Alberto Baldrich and Leon Scasso, Federal interventors in the provinces of Tucuman and Cordoba.

Martinez Zuviria and Perlinger, who were named to their posts in a Cabinet shakeup last October, have been steadfastly opposed to a break with the Axis.

(A dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay, said Gen. Arturo Rawson has resigned as Argentina's Ambassador to Brazil as part of the upheaval in the Argentine Government which already had resulted in the resignation of three Cabinet Ministers and three other officials since the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Wednesday.)

(Dispatches from neighboring capitals at that time said they had replaced Ministers who even then were urging the diplomatic rupture that came only this week.

Noted As Author

(Martinez Zuviria, who under the pen name of Hugo Wast has written a trilogy of violently anti-Semitic books, is one of Argentina's most widely known authors.

(The cabinet crisis that brought Martinez Zuviria, Perlinger and Mason to office came during the period that an order was promulgated suspending publication of Jewish newspapers in Argentina. The ban provoked a sharp rebuke by President Roosevelt and was quickly lifted.)

President Ramirez's warning to the Axis against any reprisals and to dissidents at home was voiced late yesterday at a press conference at which he also said it would be necessary to adopt certain measures to safeguard the security of the country.

Explains Intentions

These measures, he said, when directed against nationals of Axis countries will not differ from those applied to Argentines, except when the Germans and Japanese demonstrate that they lack understanding of what Ramirez called his Government's "generous proposals" and proved unworthy of confidence.

(This statement appeared to suggest that while the Ramirez regime would attempt to stamp out Axis espionage in Argentina the campaign would not be employed to hound and harass Germans and Japanese who steer clear of such activities.)

As a follow-up to an order that all Argentine merchant vessels must remain in port for the present, Ramirez said the Government had decreed that all commerce between Argentina and Axis countries must stop.

Rawson Quits Argentine Post

Envoy to Brazil Resigns Job as Three of Ramirez's Cabinet Retire.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Gen. Arturo Rawson has resigned as Argentina's Ambassador to Brazil as part of the upheaval in the Argentine Government which already had resulted in the resignation of three Cabinet Ministers and three other officials since the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Wednesday.

Gen. Rawson, who was President of Argentina for three days after the revolution last June and then gave way to Gen. Pedro Ramirez, split with the Government because his sympathies were too pro-Allied. The other resignations resulted from extreme nationalist leanings.

An open break between President Ramirez and Gen. Rawson became evident yesterday when the Argentine president rebuked his ambassador for a congratulatory message in which Gen. Rawson said:

"As chieftain of the revolution, I send my President and friend my warmest felicitations for the patriotic decision in breaking relations with the Axis Powers, thus fulfilling the fundamental postulate of the revolution."

To this President Ramirez replied in a curt message signed by his secretary, Col. Enrique P. Gonzales, that he was the only "chieftain" of the revolt and that the movement of June 4 did not have as its program a rupture of relations with the Axis.

The uprising was for "national recuperation and affirmation of Argentine sovereignty," the reprimand said.

BOLIVIA DEFENDS COUP

La Paz, Bolivia, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Commenting on the action of eighteen American republics which have declined to recognize the Villarroel regime, Foreign Minister Jose Tamayo declared today that Bolivia had received their decision with calm firmness and a consciousness of freedom from fault.

The Foreign Minister's statement was issued in the form of a message addressed to the peoples of America. The message emphasized Bolivia's right to rule her own destiny according to her own will and said that her sister nations would have been equally quick to assert that right were their positions reversed.

Bulgarian Evacuations

New York, Jan. 28 (AP)—A Hungarian wireless dispatch reported by United States Government monitors said today that the Bulgarian Government had ordered four cities evacuated because of "air raid dangers."

The cities named were Plovdiv provincial capital and commercial center of 100,000 population on the Maritza river; Burgas, a port on the Black Sea; Ruse (Ruschuk), on the Danube river 41 miles from Bucharest, and Pleven, a trading center on the railway between Sofia and Bucharest.

Sofia, the capital, previously has been reported largely evacuated as the result of heavy raids.

The Berlin radio said today that Governor Erdjikoj had been dismissed as the head of the Sofia Government and that Dimcho Sokoloj, former secretary general of the Ministry of Commerce, had replaced him.

GEN. CLARK UNDER FIRE

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—(AP) Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, commander of the Fifth army came under direct German gun-fire today during a visit to the Anzio bay beachhead south of Rome but escaped injury although several men near him were hit.

Alexander Calls Position Near Rome Firm

New York, Jan. 28 (AP)—A dispatch from Correspondent C. L. Sulzberger to the New York *Times* today quotes Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, Allied commander in chief in Italy, as saying that Fifth Army forces have established themselves firmly south of Rome and are now in position to take the initiative.

The dispatch, datelined Wednesday aboard a British warship, quoted Alexander as saying after a tour of the area:

"Everything is very encouraging. We have not only seized the initial beachhead but have built up our forces. Everything is going wonderfully."

Prepared For Demolition

Alexander stressed the element of surprise as a very favorable factor for the Allies.

"The port of Anzio," he said, "had been highly prepared for demolition. The Germans were ready to touch it off. But they were so surprised that they had no time to explode their demolitions. . . .

"The main Fifth Army front troops did an excellent job of drawing in the Germans. I want especially to pay tribute to the Americans along the Rapido, who did a wonderful job in getting across that high, fast-flowing river and establishing two bridgeheads, although they later lost them. (The Americans have now recrossed the Rapido.)

Nazis Used Reserves

"This action held down German reserves, drawing them into battle and thus facilitating the landings farther up.

"We made the enemy lower his guard and then hit him on the chin. It was not quite a knockout but we rocked him badly."

The landings so surprised the Germans, he said, that "an unfinished drink and beefsteak were waiting on the table in the German commander's house."

"The Same Old Hun"

He also took time to denounce the recent German bombing of a fully lighted hospital ship off the landing coast.

"He (the enemy) is the same old Hun," the general declared. "He will go for hospital ships if he can. . . . I suppose that because he has used hospital ships for illegal purposes he thinks everyone else does."

U-BOAT SUNK AFTER 27-HOUR BATTLE

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—America's Navy has plenty of time and patience where the sinking of an enemy submarine is concerned.

The Navy reports that another U-boat has been sunk in the Atlantic, after twenty-seven hours of strike-and-duck tactics by an escort carrier and her planes and destroyers.

The U-boat was discovered about 8 o'clock one morning by a plane. The submarine went below too fast for immediate action but other planes and two destroyers joined in the hunt. Three hours later one destroyer made contact and dropped the first depth charge. Again the enemy vessel submerged and again contact was made and into the night the battle continued.

At midnight the sub surfaced to recharge its batteries and another series of depth charges sent the vessel down and covered the water with oil. Not until after 11 o'clock the next morning did the final blow blast the sub to the surface and then nose it finally below the water, no longer maneuverable.

In all, more than 200 depth charges were dropped in the more-than-day-long battle.

HALIFAX DEFENDS CONDUCT IN INDIA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. — (AP) Lord Halifax, in a strongly-worded defense of Britain's conduct in India, declared tonight that the Crown was applying the freedom principles of the Atlantic Charter there "long before" the Charter was drawn.

Tracing British-Indian relations over the years, the British ambassador to the United States and former viceroy of India told the National Geographic society:

"We hope that India will wish to remain within the British commonwealth. But if, after the war, her people can establish an agreed constitution and then desire to sever her partnership with us, we have undertaken not to overrule such decision."

The British empire, if it did nothing else in India, encouraged a feeling of "nationalism" out of which has grown the demands for independence, Halifax asserted.

"I think we may fairly claim to have given her peace, in place of war; unity, in place of division; order in place of anarchy; law, in place of the irresponsible working of despotic wills. We have sown in her people the seeds of self-government."

India will throw the Japanese out of Burma, he added, and then its contribution to the Allied war cause will go down in history as notable.

GROUP IN CONGRESS HOPE TO ENLIST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. — (AP) A group of younger members of Congress intend to ask President Roosevelt personally next week to let them enter the armed forces and at the same time retain their legislative seats.

Seventeen members of the House, most of them Democrats, attended an unofficial meeting called today by Representative Boren (D-Okla) and decided to write the President a letter which they will present as a group, possibly Monday, and then "talk things over" with him.

The President on Jan. 10 instructed the Army and Navy that "members of Congress may not serve in the active components of the armed services."

Attorney General Biddle had told him such dual service is forbidden by the Constitution and Mrs. Roosevelt added that aside from this the congressmen's training made them more valuable as lawmakers than as soldiers.

Some of those meeting today take the stand that Congress is constitutionally the judge of its own members, and that the President's recent instructions are an invasion of the prerogatives of Congress.

They also plan to point out to the President that precedent established in the first World War is on their side, that members served then and also held their seats, Marvin Jones, now War Food administrator, being an example.

Many of the younger members plan to remain only until the more controversial legislative measures have been decided such as the soldiers' vote, United Nations relief and rehabilitation subsidies, initial post-war planning and additional veterans' legislation.

30.24 — 12211

Admiralty Isle Raids Bode Well For Allies

JAN 29 1944

By Harold Streeter

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—There could, and well may be, more than passing significance attached to air bombings presently hitting the Japanese on the Admiralty Islands in the Bismarck archipelago of the Southwest Pacific.

Invasion of the Admiraltys, which have good air bases, would cut the sea lane between Truk and northeastern New Guinea, would make possible a stepped-up air campaign against the air and shipping base of Wewak, 225 miles to the southwest, and a similar base at Kavieng, New Ireland, about the same distance to the east.

May Await Madang Capture

Such an invasion may have to await Allied capture of Madang, 220 miles south and slightly west of the Admiraltys; perhaps until the New Guinea ground push has progressed even farther up the northeast coast. But the possibility of an early move cannot be dismissed entirely.

Presently, General MacArthur's ground positions are a little under 500 miles south of the Admiraltys on Huon Peninsula, New Guinea, and Cape Gloucester, New Britain. Newly won Allied control of narrow waters between those positions makes it possible for the Southwest Pacific fleet to venture into the Bismarck Sea. Destroyers shelled Madang on Wednesday.

Air Bases Valuable

The Admiralty Islands offer the Allies air bases almost half again as close to Kavieng as they are now in the Solomons and from which they could blast ships moving from Truk by way of Kavieng to Wewak and Rabaul.

Of more immediate interest, even discarding the possibility of early invasion, the raids on the Admiraltys indicate those two airfields captured by the Allies 250 miles to the southeast at Cape Gloucester late in December now are in operation. Bombers raiding the Admiralty Islands have been escorted by fighters; and Cape Gloucester would be a most convenient spot for the bombers to pick up their escort on the flight north.

Since the invasion of Cape Gloucester on December 26 there has been no mention of these airfields being used, although war correspondents reported the Navy Construction Battalions were getting them ready.

Potential Vital Air Cover

Once those airfields are active, they offer the vital air cover needed to make possible deep incursions by the American fleet into the Bismarck Sea.

Also of immediate interest concerning the Admiralty operations, considerable shipping has been spotted and attacked recently in that area with good effect. Among ships destroyed was one loaded with ammunition. This ability of the Allied air arm to smash frequently in that sector considerably weakens Japan's positions in the 200 miles between Madang and Wewak. The Admiralty Islands are a staging base through which the enemy has been moving supplies to New Guinea garrisons.

AVIATION PROGRESS HAILED IN REPORT

JAN 29 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—(AP) Back from a nation-wide inspection with words of praise for aviation progress, a House Military subcommittee deplored at the same time today an "air of over-optimism x x x in every part of the country."

"Long and even longer casualty lists will be a rude awakening to the realization that victory is yet to be bought and at a heavy price," the committee said in its formal report.

Describing its report as "optimistic," the committee, headed by Representative Sparkman (D-Ala.) said the progress made in recent years in aviation "is remarkable," with an efficiency and a result "never dreamed of a few years ago."

"Stepping from production of a few thousand a year to the rate of more than 100,000 a year while constantly changing design and improving the product has been an achievement of which we may all be proud," the committee commented. "It becomes even more remarkable when we remember that the average size and weight of the planes have been steadily increasing."

Planes now in production, it said, including the new giant B-29 "Superfortress," the P-61 or "Black Widow," and "the new secret plane developed and being built by Ryan Aeronautical company," will prove "a mighty force in a few more months in striking at the heart of the enemy."

The committee did not elaborate on its reference to "the new secret plane."

It found that some aircraft companies "have hoarded manpower," that absenteeism, especially among women workers, accounts for a loss of seven per cent of available manpower; that the air forces training program is being managed efficiently and that "the morale of these men (trainees) is extraordinarily high."

It expressed alarm over the number of training accidents, which it said "continues to rise," but added a hope that "now that the program has reached its peak x x the training can be less hurried, with a resulting improvement in the accident rate."

On Post-War Committee

JAN 29 1944

Representative Wolverton Named to Special House Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Representative Charles A. Wolverton, veteran Republican member from New Jersey and ranking minority member of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, has been named to the new special and select committee on post-war economic policy and planning.

The eighteen-member group, headed by Representative William M. Colmer, Democrat, of Mississippi, has ten Democrats and eight Republicans. It is to investigate all matters pertaining to post-war problems, gather all information possible and report its findings and conclusions to Congress so the latter can legislate toward a stable economy and just peace.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today a list of 478 United States Army casualties including these with their next of kin:

JAN 29 1944

WOUNDED

NEW YORK.

European Area.

KILCOYNE, MARTIN J., Jr., sergeant; father, Martin J. Kilcoyne, 8630 62d avenue, New York.

SAVAGE, JAMES B., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Louise C. Savage, 501 Marlboro Road, Brooklyn.

SCHAFER, HERMAN A., staff sergeant; friend, Mrs. Margaret P. Pitt, 2877 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

Mediterranean Area.

ARBUCKLE, LEO J., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Helen Arbuckle, 480 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.

BANCKER, HAROLD F., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Sophia Bancker, 62 North 7th street, Brooklyn.

BEATON, EDWARD J., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Edna M. Beaton, 89 Seneca avenue, White Plains.

BLAIR, LESLIE L., private; mother, Mrs. Miriam Blair, 580 East 136th street, New York.

BRIGUGLIO, PAUL, private; mother, Mrs. Camela Briguglio, 1775 79th street, Brooklyn.

CAPOBIANCO, JOSEPH P., private; mother, Mrs. Loretta Capobianco, 1422 Bergen street, Brooklyn.

CATALANO, ROBERT J., pfc; father, John Catalano, 2251 Newbold avenue, Bronx.

CUSATI, EDWARD J., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Nancy Cusati, 1034 East 231st street, New York.

DEVIVO, HENRY, pfc.; father, Francis Devivo, 662 West 184th street, New York.

DROBNAK, STEPHEN F., JR., private; father, Stephen Drobnak, 75 Maple street, Yonkers.

FEINER, SAMUEL C., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Adele Feiner, 1709 Sterling Place, New York.

FIELDS, DAVID R., second lieutenant; sister, Mrs. Harold A. Laine, 2248 East 28th street, Brooklyn.

FRANDY, LOUIS M., private; mother, Mrs. Anthony Frandy, 96 George street, Brooklyn.

FRANTZEN, JOHN D., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Sally Frantzen, 1665 Stadium avenue, Bronx.

FRATELLO, JOSEPH P., private; father, Frederick Fratello, 229 Bay 41st street, Brooklyn.

GALLO, WILLIAM, private; mother, Mrs. Anna Gallo, 149 Bay Eighth street, Brooklyn.

GARCIA, LUIS F., pfc.; father, Luis Garcia, 500 West 147th street, New York.

GEIGER, JAMES G., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Geiger, 1038 Traymore Boulevard, Island Park.

GODFREY, EDWIN D., JR., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Mary J. Godfrey, 7 Midland Gardens, Bronxville.

GORE, THOMAS P., private; mother, Mrs. Margaret Gore, 496 11th street, Brooklyn.

GRAJEWSKI, SIGMUND A., private; father, Ignacy Grajewski, 8201 6th avenue, Brooklyn.

GRANT, VINCENT A., sergeant; father, Edward Grant, 120 Convent avenue, New York.

HOROWITZ, ALFRED, private; father, Jack Horowitz, 246 Varet street, Brooklyn.

IMPERATO, JOSEPH, private; mother, Mrs. Raffelo Imperato, 175 Thompson street, Manhattan.

KLANKA, FRANCIS G., technician fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Mary Klanka, 316 First street, Newburgh.

KRAJEWSKI, ZIGMUND J., pfc; father, Andrew Krajewski, Route 54, Southampton.

KULAKOSKI, TONY, private; sister, Mrs. Lena Jlenback, 572 Mineola avenue, Carle Place.

KUNITZKY, WILLIAM, second lieutenant; father, Nathan Kuritzky, 312 Beach 28th street, Far Rockaway.

LEPORE, JOHN J., JR., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Lepore, 706 Main street, Peekskill.

LONCAR, VINCENT, pfc.; cousin, Mrs. Mary Loncar, 699 10th avenue, New York.

LORENZEN, John W., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Minna Lorenzen, 916-18 Madison street, Brooklyn.

LUNDELL, HARRY E., private; aunt, Mrs. Emma Johnson, 284 East 31st street, Brooklyn.

MAHER, JOHN J., private; mother, Mrs. Frances Maher, 240 Baltic street, Brooklyn.

PESENTI, LOUIS T., private; mother, Mrs. Rina Pesenti, 3530 34th street, Long Island City.

RUBINSON, ROBERT, private; mother, Mrs. Sarah Rubinson, 571 East 94th street, Brooklyn.

SISSER, IRWIN, corporal; mother, Mrs. Ida Sisser, 885 Troy avenue, Brooklyn.

SOLDO, MICHAEL, private; father, James Soldo, 1405 Walton avenue, Bronx.

SOLOMON, SIDNEY B., private; friend, Jack Silverstein, 2812 Bronx Park East, Bronx.

TOS, CARL G., pfc; mother, Mrs. Ida Tos, 4826 47th street, Woodside.

VAZQUEZ, JOHN J., private; sister, Mrs. Tessie Quinones, 942 4th avenue, Brooklyn.

WOLFF, ARTHUR, private; father, Sam Wolff, 2059 Davidson avenue, New York.

Southwest Pacific Area.

LEVINESS, JOSEPH W., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Henry, 308 Senator street, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

Mediterranean Area.

ALBANESE, ANGELO E., pfc; mother, Mrs. Mary Albanese, 384 Delano Place, Fairview.

DEFILIPPIS, MARIO, N., private; mother, Mrs. Malinda DeFilippis 424 North 11th street, Newark.

FERNANDES, RAYMOND O., pfc; mother, Mrs. Caulda Fernandes, 147 Polk street, Newark.

FERRENCE, JOSEPH E., JR., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna Ferrence, 744 Bayway avenue, Elizabeth.

FICUCIELLO, ANGELO L., corporal; mother, Mrs. Adella Ficuciello, 113 Grafton avenue, Newark.

GALLAGHER, WILLIAM G., corporal; mother, Mrs. Rose Gallagher, 236 Snyder street, Orange.

GOSTKOSKI, MARION A., pfc; wife, Mrs. Angelina V. Gostkoski, 205 Hall avenue, Perth Amboy.

KRULEWICZ, HENRY J., private; mother, Mrs. Mohanna Kruleicz, 1016 Pennsylvania avenue, Trenton.

MUCK, RUDOLPH, JR., private; father, Rudolph Muck, 142 North 5th street, Paterson.

ORSULAK, GEORGE O., pfc; father, Paul Orsulak, 34 Lincoln Terrace, Belleville.

PALKO, JOHN, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Palko, 13 Hansen avenue, Fords.

RAY, LEONARD C., pfc; father, Herbert H. Ray, 130 Lexington avenue, Westwood.

SCHWARTZBACH, ALBERT B., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Schwartzbach, 1037 Morris street, Roselle.

SOSNOWITZ, JOHN, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Sosnowitz, Hones Hill, Sayreville.

TELEPOSKY, ANDREW JR., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Helen Teleposky, 89 Pershing avenue, Carteret.

Southwest Pacific Area.

PAULSEN, GEORGE A., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Theresa G. Paulsen, 1210 84th street, North Bergen.

Juliana Sees Centuries Of Hate

San Francisco, Jan. 28 (AP)—Princess Juliana of the Netherlands said today it would be "hundreds of years" before the people of Holland can cease to hate the Germans.

Bridges Seeks to Force Decision on Fourth Term

JAN 29 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. — (AP) Senator Bridges (R-NH) laid plans today to force President Roosevelt's hand on a fourth term decision through legislation requiring that the names of Presidential candidates be printed on the ballots which must be mailed early to let service men vote.

Senator Bridges said he would suggest Monday that the Democrats advance their national convention to a date early enough to list the ticket on overseas ballots.

Has Blank Spaces

The Federal ballot form in the Administration's bill carried blank spaces for President, Vice President, senators and congressmen. The voter either could write in the name of his candidate, or could simply designate the party for which he is voting.

Republicans argue that this pattern would give a break to the Democrats should President Roosevelt seek reelection because he has so long been associated in the public mind with the presidency.

Senator Bridges will offer his amendment next week when the Senate resumes consideration of the service voting bill, caught in a welter of political oratory after Mr. Roosevelt demanded its passage in a message that spurned as "fraud" a Senate-passed bill leaving the absentee voting job up to the states.

Senator Bridges' suggestion for an earlier date for the Democratic convention resulted from the contention by some Administration senators that names of candidates cannot be printed on the overseas ballots because the Democratic ticket won't be picked in time. The Republican convention will be held June 26. The Democratic date has not been finally fixed but it is planned for mid-July or late July.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) stepped away from Republican opponents of the war ballot bill today, announcing he will support the measure to assure military voting in the November election. He will put in an amendment, however, in an effort to give state ballots equal standing with the Federal ballots in mailing priorities to and from the armed forces.

Both amendments probably will bring renewed debate to the controversial measure. Its administration backers already have announced they will resist every attempt to change the Federal war ballot proposal, revived by Senators Green (D-RI) and Lucas (D-Ill) after a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats beat the first attempt at a uniform absentee voting law for the armed forces more than a month ago.

ARMY CORPORAL GIVEN 30-MONTH PRISON TERM

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—(AP) A 33-year-old Army corporal, charged by the government with being in the pay of Japanese for advising American lecture audiences that Japanese atrocity stories seldom were true, was sentenced today to 30 months imprisonment.

Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard imposed the sentence on the guilty plea of Arthur Clifford Read to an indictment charging violation of the Foreign Agents Registration law.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Richard Burke said Read made his contact with the Japanese consul general at Hong Kong, after having been turned down by the Chinese Information bureau in another lecture proposition, and that he was paid more than $15,000 by the Japanese for more than 100 lectures in this country.

Read, drafted last March, first enlisted in the Army in 1929, served in China and the Philippines and later as a "service member" of the Chinese army.

NEW BATTLESHIP TO BE LAUNCHED

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—(AP) A modern monster of the sea, design-

ed to destroy any ship afloat, will be launched tomorrow at the Brooklyn Navy yard.

The 45,000-ton battleship U.S.S. Missouri, sister ship of the Iowa and New Jersey, will be sponsored in a simple launching ceremony by Miss Mary Margaret Truman, daughter of U. S. Senator Harry S. Truman of Independence, Mo.

The great battlewagon, 52,600 tons when loaded, has been under construction since her keel was laid Jan. 6, 1941. Completed nine months ahead of schedule, she is equipped with all the latest weapons and devices of war. Her final cost will be in the neighborhood of $100,000,000.

At sea the Missouri will displace enough water to flood 46 acres of land. Despite her great size and weight, she is expected to make more than 40 land miles per hour.

OPPOSE U. S. PLANS FOR ST. LAWRENCE

JAN 29 1944

Buffalo, Jan. 28 (. P.).—A Government-proposed deepening of the St. Lawrence River would open the Great Lakes to competition of tramp steamers of the world and would drive both United States and Canadian-owned ships to minimum operation, the International Shipmasters Association says.

Delegations to the association's Grand Lodge convention, which concluded last night, adopted a resolution opposing Government plans to build canals and locks in the river and to construct a power plant at International Rapids.

Capt. Ross W. Maitland, association president, declared the Coast Guard had removed buoys and markers on the lakes, and said delegates were opposed to any further curtailment of aids to navigation.

A.F.L. to Build Close Ties With South Americans

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 28.—(AP) The American Federation of Labor's executive council said today that "recent events affecting the democratic rights of workers of this hemisphere" make necessary cooperation with "free and independent unions of Latin America in developing a concrete program for the future."

Political upheavals in Argentina and Bolivia drew specific mention in a statement adopted by the council, which declared that in recent months "the horizon has grown darker for our Latin American brothers."

Leaders Exiled, Jailed

"We know," said the council, "that a corporative state based on the destruction of free and independent trade unions has been set up in one more American nation. We know that leaders of labor have been exiled, jailed and tortured for their democratic sympathies. Because of the unfailing courage of our Latin American fellow workers in the face of overwhelming odds, we salute them once more and extend to them our fraternal greetings.

"We greet, particularly, the workers of Bolivia who have not lost their faith in democracy in spite of events of the last year.

"And we send a special message of fraternal salutation to the workers of Argentina for their exemplary resistance to Nazi policy.

"We call upon the workers of the Americas to close the ranks and to maintain and increase their joint efforts so that, together, they may live in comradeship through the trying times which we face."

The council said the program for the future "must be based upon mutual respect for the autonomy of the organizations which the workers of this hemisphere set up in accordance with their own conditions and interests."

The A.F.L., said the council, has given attention to the problems arising from the migration of thousands of Mexican workers to the United States, has participated in encouraging Latin American labor leaders to visit this country, and has "followed with close attention the development of the policy of including labor clauses in procurement contracts between this government and Latin American producers of essential war materials."

"These clauses," the council added, "are a step in the direction of effective production of working standards throughout the hemisphere, and they reflect the conviction of the American Federation of Labor that there should not—and will not be—a return to the system of exploitation of any single group of Americans for the benefit of any other group of Americans."

Rocket-Propelled Target Being Used By Army

Camp Davis, N. C., Jan. 28 (AP)—The army disclosed today that it was using a rocket-propelled target, which travels with the speed of a fast airplane, in the training of anti-aircraft gunners at this camp.

The target, about five feet long, is launched from a special tower. It has an initial speed of 450 miles an hour, and a range of some 2,200 yards, depending upon the angle of release.

The gunners use .50-caliber machine guns and 20 and 40 millimeter cannon in firing at the targets, and camp officers said the practice had improved their accuracy. The rocket target does not replace the more familiar target towed by an airplane.

LONDON, JAN 28-(AP)-AN ORDER OF THE DAY ISSUED TODAY BY PREMIER MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN AND ADDRESSED TO GEN.KYRILL A.MERETSKOV AS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

TROOPS OF THE VOLKHOV FRONT DEVELOPING THEIR OFFENSIVE YESTERDAY, JAN. 27, CAPTURED THE TOWN AND LARGE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF TOSNO AND TODAY, JAN. 28, CAPTURED THE TOWN AND RAILWAY STATION OF LYUBAN.

SOUTH OF LYUBAN THEY CAPTURED THE RAILWAY STATIONS OF PONERANYE, TRUBNIKOVO, BABINO AND TORFIANCE.

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THUS THE MAIN RAILWAY LINE CONNECTING MOSCOW WITH LENINGRAD--THE OCTOBER RAILWAY LINE--HAS BEEN FREED FROM THE GERMAN INVADERS ALONG ITS ENTIRE STRETCH EXCLUSING THE STATION OF CHUDOVO WHERE THE ENEMY IS ENCIRCLED AND IS BEING ANNIHILATED.

IN FIGHTING FOR THE TOWNS OF TOSNO AND LYUBAN DISTINCTION WAS WON BY TROOPS UNDER LT.GEN.RODIMTSIV, MAJ.GEN.CHIKISOV, MAJ. GEN. KOZACHEK, MAJ.GEN.PLATOV, MAJ.GEN.OSKALYANOV, COL.ISAKOV, COL.SAGANKOV LT.COL.TARSIKOMOV, ARTILLERYMEN UNDER MAJ.GEN. OF ARTILLERY PETROPAVLOVSKY AND TANKMEN UNDER MAJ.GEN. OF TANK TROOPS IVANOV.

TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY FORMATIONS AND UNITS WHICH PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE FIGHTING WILL BE RECOMMENDED FOR THE TITLE OF TOSNO AND LYUBAN TROOPS, AND FOR AWARD OF ORDERS.

TODAY AT 2300 HOURS (11 P.M.), MOSCOW TIME, THE CAPITAL OF OUR MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, ON BEHALF OF THE MOTHERLAND WILL SALUTE OUR GLORIOUS TROOPS WHICH CAPTURED TOSNO AND LYUBAN WITH 12 ARTILLERY SALVOS FROM 124 GUNS.

FOR THE EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL

30.24——12213

TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHICH TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF TOSNO AND LYUBAN.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND.

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS.

(SIGNED) SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF, MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION, J.V.STALIN.

JAN 29 1944

SN442PEW

LONDON--1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (TOP ON AYE) XXX BOMBERS.

TELLING OF THE AMERICAN OPERATION TODAY A 17-RAID VETERAN, LT. L.A.HAYNES, 506 21ST ST., WACO, TEX., A BOMBARDIER, SAID "IT WAS EASIER THAN A PRACTICE MISSION."

CAPT.CARL BARTHEL, OF COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND (NOT LISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE), GROUP NAVIGATOR, COMMENTED, "A MILK RUN EXCEPT THAT THE MILK PAILS FROZE. IT WAS SO COLD UP THERE."

"EASIEST OF THEM ALL," ADDED SGT.CLYDE KEELING, 10172 NORTH ROCKFORD ST., TULSA, OKLA., A BOMBARDIER VETERAN OF 40 MISSIONS.

"THE HARDEST JOB WAS GETTING OUT OF BED FOR BRIEFING," REMARKED GUNNER SGT. EDWARD HUTCHINSON OF SURVEYOR, PA.

CO-PILOT LT.JOHN GAFFNEY, 106 SOUTH 36TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, TOLD ABOUT LOSING HIS SUPPLY OF CANDYBARS WHEN THE WIND WHISKED THEM THROUGH THE BOMB BAY DOORS.

SN456PEW

LONDON, JAN 28-(AP)-POLISH PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK WILL LEAVE EARLY IN FEBRUARY ON HIS DELAYED TRIP TO WASHINGTON WHERE HE IS EXPECTED TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL ON THE RUSSIAN-POLISH BORDER DISPUTE.

THE LEADER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE HAD PLANNED THE TRIP SIX WEEKS AGO, BUT DELAYED IT WHEN THE DISPUTE WAS BROUGHT INTO THE FOREGROUND AGAIN AS RUSSIAN FORCES CROSSED POLAND'S PRE-WAR EASTERN BOUNDARY IN PURSUIT OF RETREATING GERMANS.

IT WAS BELIEVED HERE THAT RENEWED EFFORTS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND POLAND WILL BE MADE AT "THE HIGHEST LEVEL""MEANING MR.ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL--ALTHOUGH MOSCOW ONLY THIS WEEK REJECTED AN AMERICAN OFFER TO MEDIATE THE DISPUTE.

CHURCHILL CONFERRED WITH THE POLISH LEADER RECENTLY AND IS EXPECTED TO SEND A PERSONAL COMMUNICATION ON BRITAIN'S VIEWS ON THE SITUATION TO PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN THROUGH BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD JOHN CLARK KERR, WHO IS CUTTING SHORT HIS HOME LEAVE TO RETURN TO MOSCOW.

JAN 29 1944

KA1150AEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 29-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS TODAY INTERPRETED THE SUSPENSION OF AMERICAN SHIPMENTS OF OIL TO SPAIN AS A FINAL SHOWDOWN AND THE DAILY EXPRESS HEADLINED THE STORY "ALLIES GIVE FRANCO A MONTH TO DECIDE."

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT "HAS DECIDED TO SEEK A SHOWDOWN WITH FRANCO SPAIN OVER CONTINUED AID TO GERMANY," THE EXPRESS SAID.

"AT LONG LAST IT HAS BEEN REALIZED THAT PURELY DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE

IS HAVING NO EFFECT UPON THIS MOST UNNEUTRAL 'NEUTRAL'," SAID THE NEWS CHRONICLE. "FRANCO'S GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR A LONG SERIES OF ACTS HOSTILE TO THE ALLIES AND FAVORABLE TO THE AXIS."

FA850PEW

LONDON, JAN 28-(AP)-THE SUCCESS OF AMERICAN NEGRO FIGHTER PILOTS IN ITALY WAS GIVEN FRONT PAG PROMINENCE BY LONDON NEWSPAPERS ODAY.

ALL THREE AFTERNOON PAPERS PLAYED UP THE ACCOUNT OF HOW THE NEGROES, FLYING WARHAWKS, BAGGED EIGHT GERMAN PLANES SOUTH OF ROME YESTERDAY.

JAN 29 1944

KA1132AEW

LONDON, JAN. 28-(AP)-LORD MOYNE, DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST AND FORMER COLONIAL SECRETARY, TODAY WAS APPOINTED RESIDENT MINISTER IN THE MIDDLE EAST, SUCCEEDING RICHARD G.CASEY.

FA147AEW

JAN 29 1944

london, jan. 28-(ap)-britain's two leading journalistic trade papers, the world's press news and the newspaper world, both attacked the war office today for its refusal to accredit correspondents of the communist newspaper daily worker to british armed forces.

war secretary sir james grigg told commons last month that accreditation had been refused because accredited correspondents had access to important military information and "in recent times some of its (communist party) members or adherents have shown they are ready to subordinate the security of the state to the purposes of the organization."

the world's press said the action was "an insult to all journalists" and "insults the soviet republic and the governing communistic party thereof."

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newspaper world commented:

"the arbitrary rejection of this application on grounds which conflict with the elementary principles of justice and freedom of the press reveals a state of mind still in existence which might do much to undermine this confidence" (between the press and government.)

leehawkins apl 01637/ 123p/dcf

U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JAN.28-(AP)-THE PILOT OF THE FLYING FORTRESS WITH THE BIGGEST FAN CLUB IN THE WORLD HAS COMPLETED HIS TOUR OF OPERATIONS.

HE IS LT.CHESTER DORON OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., WHO BROUGHT THE FORTRESS "MR.SMITH" THROUGH MORE THAN A SCORE OF MISSIONS--MOST OF THEM DEEP INTO GERMANY.

THE FORTRESS WAS NAMED IN HONOR OF ALL THE SMITHS OF AMERICA AND

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30.24——12215

THE 25-YEAR-OLD PILOT HAS RECEIVED THOUSANDS OF FAN LETTERS FROM THE CLAN.

HIS NAVIGATOR, LT.SIDNEY COLDTHORPE OF TOLEDO, OHIO, ALSO HAS FINISHED HIS TOUR.

WITH A NEW PILOT AND NAVIGATOR "MR SMITH" IS STILL CARRYING ON, BOMBING NAZI TARGETS.

JAN 29 1944

PS944PEW.

A U.S. BOMBER BASE, ENGLAND, JAN 28-(AP)-MAJ. JIMMY STEWART STILL WORE HIS SILVER CAPTAIN'S BARS AT HIS LIBERATOR BASE TODAY, UNINFORMED OFFICIALLY OF HIS PROMOTION FROM CAPTAIN TO MAJOR.

CONFIRMING STATEMENTS MADE BY HIS FRIENDS YESTERDAY THAT THE FORMER MOVIE STAR HAD REJECTED A CHANCE FOR PROMOTION, A HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT ANNOUNCING THE PROMOTION LAST NIGHT SAID HE HAD TURNED DOWN A PREVIOUS OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

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HIS FRIENDS SAID HE HAD DECLINED THE NEW RANK "UNTIL MY JUNIOR OFFICERS GET PROMOTED FROM LIEUTENANT."

TODAY LT. MAJOR (CORRECT) ANDERSON, OF SANTA ANA, CALIF., BASE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, DISCLOSED THAT SEVERAL JUNIOR OFFICERS IN STEWART'S SQUADRON HAVE BEEN PROMOTED SINCE THE STAR OF "MR.SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON" STARTLED HIS SUPERIORS BY DECLINING A TIME REQUIREMENT WAIVER.

STEWART'S REQUIRED TIME IN THE CAPTAIN'S GRADE NOW HAS ELAPSED, HOWEVER, AND HE BECAME ENTITLED TO THE PROMOTION WITHOUT THE WAIVER WHICH IS ALLOWED IN THE CASE OF COMBAT MEN. THE PROMOTION HAS NOT YET CLEARED THE USUAL AIR FORCE CHANNELS OFFICIALLY, HOWEVER, SO STEWART STILL WORE HIS CAPTAIN'S BARS TODAY.

A SQUADRON COMMANDER, STEWART HAS PILOTED A LIBERATOR ON THREE RAIDS THUS FAR.

(NO PICKUP)

JAN 29 1944

KA1128AEW

by eddy gilmore

moscow, jan. 28 [redacted] (ap)-as telephone connections between moscow and leningrad were restored, one of the first messages to come through was a story that hundreds of young girls had been taken to germany from the leningrad area. [redacted]

[redacted] a dispatch to red star, the army newspaper, said that soviet forces which recaptured TAITSI, once a town of 15,000, had not found a single inhabitant.

instead, the red star account stated, soldiers found messages written on the walls of one of the houses.

"welcome, dear friends," said one. "here lived a group of girls taken by force to germany. they used their rifles. please advise

our relatives in leningrad, 56 lihovsky st., apt. 556. ann kostina."

another said:

"dear brothers and fighters. we remained faithful to our country, but the germans enslaved us, taking us away. we don't know if we'll ever see you again. vera babkina, jan. 17th."

in krasnoye selo, according to the red star story, russian soldiers found a house encircled by barbed wire. the following cryptic message had been scrawled on a wall in last minute haste:

"most of our people have been taken to germany on dec. 26th. [redacted] the rest of them -- 270 -- were removed jan. 16th. the last group was given but two hours to prepare."

red star said soldiers also found letters which girls had hidden in dark corners of THE house. one that was published said:

"liolia krylova and valya krashenninikova and many other young girls from here were taken to germany. we don't know where they went. a train of 58 cars awaited at the railway station. [redacted] although there was room for but 40 girls in each, the germans packed in 60. tosia bessonova, her mother and sister were taken away. kolia's mother also was taken. we heard them crying."

the towns of [redacted] taitsi and krasnoye selo are both about 15 miles south of leningrad in one of the most picturesque sectors of the soviet union and a section from which come some of russia's most beautiful girls.

great anger is rising over the incidents.

in kiev, kharkov and other recaptured cities i've heard russians tell of such actions on the part of the germans, but never before on such a whole sale basis.

JAN 29 1944

GILMORES 1200 PWEJ BA

STOCKHOLM, JAN 28 -- (AP) -- INTERNED AMERICAN PILOTS AND CREWMEN HAVE TRAINED SWEDISH AVIATORS TO FLY A FLYING FORTRESS WHICH WAS FORCED TO LAND IN SWEDEN in October, THE NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET REPORTED TODAY. THE SWEDES NEVER BEFORE HAD FLOWN A FOUR ENGINE PLANE.

30.24—12217

STOCKHOLM, JAN 28 -- (AP)--USING PAID INFORMERS, THE GERMANS ARE ARRESTING DANES AT THE RATE OF 50 TO 75 DAILY, THE FREE DANISH PRESS SERVICE SAID TODAY.

THE REPORT SAID THAT hundreds of SO-CALLED "TRAM CAR INFORMERS," LISTENING TO WHAT PASSENGERS SAY, ARE HIRED FOR A WEEKLY PAY, [redacted]

[redacted] TO [redacted] PROVID[redacted] WITH FREE TRANSPORTATION, and given a bonus [redacted] FOR EACH ARREST RESULTING FROM THEIR REPORTS.

ONE REASON THAT THE GERMANS ARE USING SO MANY INFORMERS IS TO COMBAT ACTS OF SABOTAGE, OF WHICH LESS THAN ONE PERCENT ARE EVER SOLVED," SAID THE REPORT.

JAN 29 1944

SHANKS 01930 ~~LAP210 AH2210~~ AH895OP

paris

born, switzerland, jan. 28-(ap)-a dispatch to the tribune de geneve said today that a spending spree with thousand-franc notes had led to the arrest of two [redacted] who had accomplished the [redacted] robbed the bank of france of 25,000,000 francs.

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the dispatch said a periodic check revealed the loss, and that two men and a woman soon were arrested while changing a [redacted] 1,000-franc note.

police questioning brought out that one of the [redacted] discovered while making sewer repairs beneath [redacted] the building that a sealed grill leading to a reserve chamber could be opened.

he crept through the [redacted] sewer, seized a sack, replaced the seal and passed the money to his companion on the level above.

soon both were able to quit their jobs without arousing suspicion, and the spending spree began.

brutlos apl 01500/dcf/ 1247p

by wade werner

lisbon, jan.29-(ap)-- the bomb-battered german cities which air marshal sir arthur harris tedder has said are gradually becoming ghost towns, are already represented here by ghost newspapers.

these spectral sheets -- expert editions -- arrive in lisbon regularly from hamburg, cologne, berlin and other devastated centers. any german living abroad who expects to find any hometown news in these p pers, however, would be grievously disappointed.

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a brief military communique may announce flatly that the city was attacked by air raiders the previous night, but the rest of the paper seems grotesquely unaware that anything special has happened in that vicinity.

for instance, the day after a recent smashing raid on berlin the only local air war news appearing in the berliner boersen zeitung was a 17-line item reporting the trial and conviction of a servant girl who plundered the handbag of a neighbor in an air raid shelter.

the same day the voelkischer beobachter carried a 10-line item about a worker whose hand had to be amputated due to an infection from a rusty nail.

these paparmx ghost papers may carry an occasional significant item or advertisement, but as the destruction of germany's major cities progress the provincial papers from still undamged towns are increasingly sought after here. they are strictly censored, it is true, but they are not yet ghosts.

JAN 29 1944

apr wenors ja-- 452a

ADD ALLIED H.Q. AGHRS - (GALLAGHER) X BACK

TWENTY-TWO GERMAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE RAIDS ON THE AIRDROMES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

ALTHOUGH MORE PLANES, INCLUDING TRANSPORTS, HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN BY THE ALLIES IN A SINGLE DAY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, THIS TOTAL OF 50 WAS

30.24——12219

THE LARGEST NUMBER OF COMBAT AIRCRAFT EVER BAGGED IN THIS THEATER.

ON THEIR PART THE ALLIES LOST SEVEN PLANES. PILOTS OF NIGHT FLYING BOSTONS ENGAGED IN ATTACKING GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS SAID ENEMY TRANSPORT WAS "MOVING ABOUT IN ALL DIRECTIONS AND IN A STATE OF CONFUSION."

ALLIED WARSHIPS AGAIN PROVIDED SUPPORT FOR THE BEACHHEAD TROOPS SOUTH OF ROME, VENTURING INTO THE GULF OF GAETA WEDNESDAY NIGHT AND SHELLING ENEMY TARGETS AT THE POINT WHERE THE APPIAN WAY SKIRTS THE SHORE. NAVAL ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE SHOT DOWN A NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE SENT UP ONE OF ITS BIGGEST FORMATIONS SEEN IN WEEKS OVER THE ITALIAN BATTLE AREAS. THE FORMATION ATTACKED THE BEACHHEAD BELOW ROME BUT ALLIED DEFENSE PLANES TORE INTO THE GERMANS, STREWING THE BEACHES WITH WRECKAGE.

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WHEN THE FINAL COUNT WAS TAKEN, 25 ENEMY PLANES HAD BEEN DOWNED THERE.

AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS SMASHED AT THREE AIRDROMES NEAR MARSEILLE AND MONTPELLIER, BASES FOR GERMAN AERIAL RAIDERS ON ALLIED SHIPPING OFF ITALIAN BEACHHEADS, AND DESTROYED AT EAST 21 AND POSSIBLY 25 MORE ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

THE TWO SCORES GAVE THE ALLIED AIR FORCE ONE OF ITS BIGGEST DAYS IN THIS THEATER RECENTLY--AT LEAST 50 ENEMY PLANES ACCOUNTED FOR.

LT. JACK SKIPPER OF LONGVIEW, TEX., WHO LED THE "RED GUERRILLAS," DOWNED THE LEADER OF AN ENEMY FLIGHT OF TEN FIGHTER-BOMBERS OVER THE BRIDGEHEAD.

"I WENT AFTER THE JERRY FLIGHT LEADER JUST AS HE WENT INTO HIS BOMB RUN," SAID SKIPPER. "HE DROPPED HIS BOMBS, TURNED AND TRIED TO ESCAPE TO THE NORTH. I GOT IN A COUPLE OF BURSTS AND HE WENT DOWN. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME I HAD BEEN ABLE TO GET MY GUNS GOING AT AN ENEMY PLANE SINCE SEVEN JUMPED ME DURING THE INVASION OF SICILY. I GOT ONE OF THEM."

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IN THE SAME BATTLE LT. NATHAN A. WOODWARD, 1522 GARFIELD AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA., SHOT DOWN HIS FIRST PLANE.

"WHILE I WAS CHASING HIM I THOUGHT OF CONNELLSVILLE, PA.," WOODWARD SAID, "I PROMISED FRED FUNARI WHO RUNS THE CIGAR STORE THERE I WOULD DEDICATE MY FIRST PLANE TO CONNELLSVILLE. JERRY TRIED TO DIVE OUT OF THE AY BUT I GOT HIM AND HE WENT DOWN INTO WATER."

OTHER "RED GUERRILLA" PILOTS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES WERE 2ND LT. HARRY L. DAY JR. GALVESTON, TEX., LT.JOHN M. BALLEW, COOKSON, OKLA., 2ND LT. JOSEPH GARBERINO, 77 CARLTON AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., LT. L. BALESKI JR., ADA, MICH.

SECOND LT. ELBERT K. BENZNOF ANDERSON, IND., SENT ONE GERMAN PLANE CRASHING IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF ROME AFTER CHASING IT FROM THE BEACHHEAD. HIS GROUP, THE 79TH, NOW CLAIMS 11 GERMAN AIRCRAFT DESTROYED, AND 12 MORE PROBABLES OR DAMAGED SINCE THE LANDING OPERATIONS STARTED.

NEGRO PILOTS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN PLANES INCLUDED LT.ROBERT W. DEIZ, 2254 SOUTHEAST 39TH ST., PORTLAND, ORE.; LT. EDWARD L. TOPPIS, 1519 BAKER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., AND 2ND LT. WILSON EAGLESON, 915 WEST 7TH AVE., BLOOMINGTON, IND.

JAN 29 1944

FD1127AEW

U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE-FIRST ADD ITALIAN AERIAL (BY HEINZERLING) XXX [redacted]. FORTRESS

"IT WAS ROUGH AND I'M GLAD IT'S OVER, SAID LT. BRUCE B.BORMAN, 1121 FIFTH ST., NORTH FARGO, N.D., "WE HAD AN INCENDIARY BULLET EXPLODE IN OUR WING, WE GOT THREE PIECES OF FLAK THROUGH THE NOSE AND ONE THROUGH THE BOMB BAY. HOWEVER, WE LAID A GOOD BOMB PATTERN."

OTHER CREWMEN AGREED WITH BORMAN WHO WAS COMPLETING HIS 49TH MISSION. BORMAN TOOK PART IN THE ATTACK ON SALON DE PROVENCE AIRPORT WHERE HANGARS AROUND THE FIELD WERE HIT AND THE CENTER FIELD PITTED WITH BOMB CRATERS.

JAN 9 1944

THE FORTRESSES AND THEIR ESCORT WERE GREETED BY 30 GERMAN PLANES WHICH DIVED ON THEM FROM ALL SIDES AND BORED IN PERSISTENTLY BEFORE AND AFTER THE BOMB RUN, THROUGH A HAIL OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. ONE FORTRESS CAUGHT IN THE TERRIBLE CROSSFIRE FROM THE GROUND AND AIR WENT DOWN OVER THE TARGET, BUT 14 MESSERSCHMITT-109S AND FOUR FOCKE-WULF-190S WENT CRASHING DOWN AFTER IT DURING THE 20-MINUTE BATTLE.

TWO P-38 LIGHTNING PILOTS WERE CREDITED WITH A PLANE EACH. THEY ARE LT.NORMAN W.JACKSON, BOX 507, CARTER, MONT., AND 2ND LT.ROBERT K.SEIDMAN, 6634 WOODWELL ST., PITTSBURGH.

JACKSON SAID HE SAW ABOUT 30 FW-190S AND THAT TWO PEELED OFF TO ATTACK HIM.

"I TURNED INTO THEM AND WHEN WE WERE HEAD-ON, I GAVE A LONG BURST," HE SAID, "I FIGURE I HIT THE PILOT BECAUSE HE DIDN'T RETURN THE FIRE. WHEN THE RANGE WAS 100 YARDS, I COULD SEE MY SHELLS EXPLODE ON HIS ENGINE."

SEIDMAN'S VICTORY WAS HIS FOURTH AND HE DESCRIBED IT:

"WE WERE MILLING AROUND WITH ABOUT TEN OR 12 ENEMY FIGHTERS. I GOT FOUR OR FIVE BURSTS AT THIS MESSERSCHMITT AT A 200-YARD RANGE. HE CAUGHT FIRE AND WENT STRAIGHT DOWN."

THREE FORTRESS GUNNERS WERE CREDITED WITH WINS: SGTS. RUDY GONZALES, 604 S. FRIO ST., SAN ANTONIO; FRED F.ECARIUS, 1017 W. COLLINS ST., MIDLAND, MICH.; AND CARL E.SOLES, 152 ARNOLD AVE., LANCASTER, OHIO.

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THE FIGHT OVER THE MONTPELLIER AIRFIELD WAS INTENSE. THREE OF THE 20 GERMAN FIGHTERS ENGAGED WERE REPORTED DESTROYED BY P-38 PILOTS.

A LARGE EXPLOSION WAS OBSERVED IN THE MOTOR TRANSPORT AREA AND A SMALLER ONE IN A WAREHOUSE. FORTRESS CREWS SAID THE FIELD, HANGARS AND WORKSHOPS WERE WELL BLANKETED.

"WE WERE IN THE SAME AREA JUST A WEEK AGO BUT THAT WAS ONLY PRACTICE COMPARED WITH TODAY," SAID LT.ROBERT A.VRILAKAS OF PROBERTA, CALIF., WHO SHOT DOWN A PLANE.

SECOND LT.DANIEL DARNELL, 4207 BRYAN AVE., DALLS, AND LT.MARVIN V. WINGROVE, 420 S. JACKSON ST., TUCUMCARI, N.M., DOWNED TWO OTHERS.

SGT. L.H.TOMERLIN, 1710 S. ORCHARD KNOB AVE., CHATTANOOGA, A CREW MEMBER OF A B-25 BOMBER, SAID OF THE ATTACK ON THE APPIAN WAY: "THERE WAS SO MUCH FLAK I DIDN'T GET A CHANCE TO SEE MUCH, BUT WHEN WE PULLED AWAY, THERE WAS SMOKE AND DUST OVER THE ROAD JUNCTION." TWO OF THE MITCHELLS WERE LOST IN HE HEAVY FLAK.

(EDS: 2ND GRAF FM END ~~EAXX~~ READ IT XXX BRYAN AVE., DALLAS, AND ETC.)

MEORPAEW

30.24 — 12221

BY HOMER BIGART

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE 5TH ARMY AT A BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN. 26-(DELAYED) FIVE DAYS OF PAINSTAKING RESEARCH HAS ESTABLISHED THAT PVT. WALTER P. KRZYSZTOFIAK OF SUMMIT, ILL., WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN ASHORE ON THE ANZIO BEACHES SOUTH OF ROME.

THERE WERE MANY CLAIMANTS TO HIS HONOR. EACH UNIT THAT LANDED IN THE INITIAL ASSAULT WAVE HAD ONE DOUGHBOY WHO BELIEVED THAT HIS GI SHOES LEFT THE FIRST IMPRINT IN THE SANDS. BUT KRZYSZTOFIAK'S CLAIM IS BASED ON THE INDUBITABLE FACT THAT HIS LANDING BOAT SCRAPED BUTTOM TWO MINUTES AHEAD OF "V HOUR" -- 2 A.M. SATURDAY MORNING.

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KRZYSZTOFIAK WAS THE BODYGUARD FOR CAPT. FREDERICK SAAM OF CALUMET, ILL. HIS PARTICULAR JOB WAS TO CUT THE GERMAN'S BARBED WIRE ON THE BEACH NEAR ANZIO SO THAT SAAM'S MEN COULD SWARM INTO TOWN.

IT WAS A VERY IMPORTANT JOB AND THE 30-YEAR-OLD DRAUGHTSMAN, WHO HAS A WIFE AND A TWO-YEAR-OLD SON, SWEATED LIKE A TAXPAYER WITH A SUMMONS FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU AS THE BOAT NEARED ANZIO'S DARKENED WATERFRONT.

HE WAS STANDING NEAR THE PROW WITH CAPTAIN SAAM WHEN THE RAMP CAME DOWN. HE STEPPED DOWN INTO A FOOT OF WATER. "CHEERIO AND GOOD LUCK," WHISPERED A BRITISH SAILOR.

SAAM WAS AT HIS HEELS. "HE DUCKED OUT WHILE I WAS SAYING GOODBYE TO A NAVAL OFFICER," SAAM ARGUED LATER. "IT WAS STRICTLY UNETHICAL."

THE TWO SPRINTED ACROSS THE SAND BUT KRZYSZTOFIAK WAS FIRST AT THE BARRICADE. THE BEACH WAS MINED, SO BOTH MEN STEPPED HIGH TO AVOID TRIPPING. WHILE KRZYSZTOFIAK CUT THE BARBED WIRE, SAAM SLIPPED UNDERNEATH, CLIMBED A WALL, AND EMERGED ON A DESERTED STREET. HE ENTERED THE NEAREST BUILDING, A THREE STORY APARTMENT HOUSE, AND RAN TO THE ROOFTOP.

HIS BODYGUARD, HAVING CUT THE WIRE THROUGH THE BARRICADE, FOLLOWED, POKING HIS TOMMYGUN INTO EVERY ROOM AND FINDING NO GERMANS AT HOME. THIS DONE KRZYSZTOFIAK JOINED SAAM ON THE ROOF. THE TOWN WAS SILENT, BUT AS SOON AS THEY LIGHTED A SIGNAL FLARE THE GERMANS BEGAN SNIPING FROM NEARBY BUILDINGS. IN 30 MINUTES OF FIGHTING, THE TOWN WAS CLEARED OF GERMANS.

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THIS WAS KRZYSZTOFIAK'S THIRD AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION. TWICE HE HAD BEEN CHEATED OUT OF REALIZING HIS AMBITION TO BE FIRST ASHORE. AT GELA, DURING THE SICILIAN INVASION, HIS LANDING CRAFT WAS HIT BY A 20 MILLIMETER SHELL. BLOWN INTO THE SEA, HE SWAM FOR 30 MINUTES UNTIL RESCUED BY A NAVAL VESSEL. AT MAORI ON SORRENTINE PENINSULA LAST SEPTEMBER, HE CAME IN ON THE FIRST BOAT BUT FOUR OTHER DOUGHBOYS BEAT HIM TO THE BEACHES.

THE THIRD TRY SUCCEEDED. "SURE AS HELL I WAS SCARED," SAID KRZYSZTOFIAK. "I GOT THAT FUNNY FEELING IN MY STOMACH AND THOUGHT OF MY WIFE AND KID. WHEN I WENT DOWN THAT RAMP, I SAID 'LORD PROTECT ME' AND I SAID IT RIGHT OUT LOUD."

SN

R7HY

BY WILLIAM STONEMAN

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JAN 29 1944

(DISTRIBUTEED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

AN ALLIED BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN. 25-(DELAYED)--THERE HAVE BEEN MANY AIRRAIDS ON OUR SHIPPING SINCE WE DROPPED INTO ALGIERS 14 MONTHS AGO, BUT PERSONALLY WE NEVER SAW ANY MORE FIREWORKS THAN THOSE PROVIDED THIS EVENING WHEN GERMANS RAIDED OUR INVASION FLEET OFF THE LOCAL BEACHES.

IT WAS LIFE-AND-DEATH BUSINESS FROM THE START TO THE END AND THE OLD FANTASIES OF POPULAR MECHANICS WRITERS WERE AS A GAME OF MARBLES COMPARED WITH THAT WHICH WE SAW HAPPENING. TENS OF THOUSANDS OF ROUNDS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS STREAMED THROUGH THE WINTER'S SUNSET SKY AS THE LUFTWAFFE CAME ROARING ACROSS WITH ITS TRICKY POCKETS OF EXPLOSIVES.

THERE WERE MIGHTY THUDS AND MAGNIFICENT GEYSERS OF GREY-BLACK WATER AS THEY STRUCK. SOMETHING THAT LOOKED LIKE A FIREWORKS FACTORY EXPLODED ON THE BEACH AS ONE GERMAN PLANE HIT THE DECK.

WHEN IT WAS ALL OVER, OUR INVASION FLEET WAS STILL THERE, SHIPPING ITS STUFF ASHORE, AND YOU COULD ALMOST MAKE YOURSELF BELIEVE IT HAD NOT HAPPENED.

AND SO WE WERE REMINDED ONCE AGAIN THAT OUR INVASION, THOUGH BEGUN, WAS NOT FINISHED AND THAT OUR EARLY LUCK IN LANDING DRY WOULD HAVE TO BE SUPPORTED BY A SUSTAINED EFFORT IN THE FACE OF NASTY OPPOSITION.

WE STILL THINK THAT THERE IS NO CHANCE OF OUR BEING KICKED OFF THIS BEACHHEAD, BUT WE ARE INCREASINGLY CONSCIOUS WE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO HOLD EVERY INCH WE HAVE TAKEN.

EA1034PEW

BY WILLIAM STONEMAN JAN 29 1944

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY BELOW ROME, JAN 25--BATTLE SOUNDS ARE NERVE SHATTERING IN ANY CASE ON ONE OF THESE BRIDGEHEADS, AND THEY ARE MULTIPLIED BY THE GLOOM OF BLACKED OUT HOSPITAL TENTS.

I HAVE JUST SPENT A NIGHT INSIDE ONE OF THOSE TENTS. I HAD LOST MY VOICE, DUE TO A COLD CONTRACTED DURING THE LANDING, AND MADE THE MISTAKE OF GOING TO AN EVACUATION HOSPITAL FOR MEDICINE. THEY MADE ME STAY THERE ALL NIGHT. THE BITTER COLD AND THE GERMANS MADE IT ONE OF THE WORST NIGHTS I CAN REMEMBER.

THERE WAS SHELLING ONLY IN THE EVENING AND THESE EXPLOSIVES DID NOT EASE THE PAINS OF THE FELLOWS IN ADJOINING BEDS. THE SOLDIERS EITHER HAD BEEN HIT EARLY IN THE DAY, OR WERE SUFFERING FROM CHILLS AND FEVERS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

THE GERMANS KEPT POPPING 170-MM. SHELLS AND THOUGH THEY DID NOT LAND NEAR THE HOSPITAL TENTS, THEIR BLASTS WERE HEAVY.

THEN IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT, BOMBERS CAME AFTER OUR SHIPPING AND THE NIGHT VIBRATED WITH THE MINGLED SOUND OF ACK-ACK AND BOMBS. WE THOUGHT WE COULD HEAR OUR FIGHTERS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS FIRING. THEN WE THOUGHT WE HEARD BRITISH BEAU FIGHTERS LET OFF A BLAST OF AERIAL FIRE AT SOME GERMAN BOMBER.

SOON AFTERWARDS, ALL BECAME QUIET AND WE FELL ASLEEP, OR ALMOST,

30.24——12223

BECAUSE IT WAS AS COLD AS SIN AND WE ONLY HAD THREE THIN BLANKETS.

THEN AT 5:30 A.M., THERE WAS ANOTHER AVALANCHE OF SOUND AS ANOTHER WAVE OF GERMANS CAME OVER. EVERYBODY IN OUR TENT WAS WIDE AWAKE AND ORDINARY AILMENTS WERE FORGOTTEN IN THE PRESENCE OF THE GREATER DANGER. BOMBS SHOOK OUR COTS AND MADE EVERYBODY FEEL VERY FAR FROM HOME.

BREAKFAST THIS MORNING HELPED US FORGET THE NIGHT. PANCAKES AND GOOD COFFEE MADE UP THE FIRST HOT MEAL I HAD HAD IN THREE DAYS AND WITH THAT COMBINATION UNDER MY BELT, I BOLTED AND WENT TOWARD THE FRONT.

JAN 29 1944

G1205PEW

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JAN 29 1944

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY SOUTH OF ROME, JAN. 27-(DELAYED)-IF A LITTLE BOY PLAYING WITH TOY DUCKS, COWS, CHICKENS AND HORSES SUDDENLY PUT SOME OF HIS SOLDIERS, ARTILLERY AND TANKS IN THE MIDST OF THEM, THEN HE WOULD HAVE AN IDEA OF WHAT A STRANGE BATTLEFIELD THIS BEACHHEAD PRESENTS.

TODAY I WATCHED ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BATTLES AND WAS AMAZED TO SEE HOW WAR WITH ALL ITS SHELLING, AIR BOMBING, MACHINE-GUNNING, SNIPING AND ACCOMPANYING NOISE HARDLY AFFECTED THE PASTORAL SCENE OF CALM.

THE ONLY SIGNS OF LIFE SHOWING AN AWARENESS OF DANGER WERE THE SOLDIERS IN THEIR TRENCHES MANNING GUNS, AND BIRDS WHICH DARTED FORTH IN SHORT, NERVOUS FLIGHT FROM TREE TO TREE AND DOWN TO THE GROUND AT EVERY SHELL BURST.

BUT COWS CONTINUED TO CHEW THEIR CUD CALMLY WHILE SHELLS WHIPPOORWILLED OVER THEM IN NO MAN'S LAND. HOGS AND PIGS WALLOWED IN THE MUD OF THEIR PENS WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST FEAR. ROOSTERS CROWED. EVEN HORSES, WHICH IN THE FIRST FEW DAYS OF FIGHTING ON THIS BEACHHEAD RAN WILDLY AROUND AT THE SOUND OF SHELLS AND AIRPLANES, HAVE CALMED DOWN.

WINDMILLS, FARMHOUSES, BARNS AND HAYSTACKS, WHICH ABOUND ON THIS FLAT, RECLAIMED MARSHLAND, HAVE BECOME AN INTRINSIC PART OF THE WAR, HOWEVER.

AT AN ADVANCED OBSERVATION POST COMMANDED BY CAPT. WILLIAM CORWIN, 1427 EIGHTH ST., FARGO, N.D., I COULD SEE OUR SOLDIERS ATTACKING ENEMY MACHINE-GUN NESTS IN BARNS AND FARMHOUSES. HAYSTACKS WERE BEING USED AS COVER BY GERMAN SNIPERS AND HIGH IN ONE WINDMILL, ;7,58) (,9:(38 975, WAS A GERMAN OBSERVATION POST.

THE FIGHTING ON THIS BEACHHEAD IS OCCURRING ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY OVER FARMLAND WHICH IS FLAT AND GRIDDED LIKE A WAFFLE IRON. THE GRIDWORK IS CAUSED BY CRISS-CROSS DRAINAGE DITCHES. PLOWED FIELDS AND CABBAGE PATCHES ALSO ADD TO THE IMPRESSION OF FLATNESS. IT IS THE FLATEST GROUND THE FIFTH ARMY SOLDIERS HAVE STRUCK SINCE THE DAYS OF SALERNO.

THE ONLY DRAWBACK IS THAT THERE IS VERY LITTLE COVER IF ONE IS CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF A FIELD WITHOUT A SLIT TRENCH DURING SHELLING OR AN AIR RAID.

GH1037AEW

by homer bigart

now york herald tribune correspondent representing the combined

american press

JAN 29 1944

distributed by the associated press

with the fifth army south of rome, jan. 27--(delayed)--(AP)--British

patrols today pushed out nearly to a railway junction in the beach head

area.

although german reinforcements are arriving daily the enemy is

not yet strong enough to halt the allied pressure and seriously menace the

bridge head.

last night the luftwaffe staged two fairly sharp raids on the Anzio

beaches, but allied supplies and considerable reinforcements continued to

come ashore.

owl ccc 815a

With the Canadians in Italy, Jan. 28 (ap)--A canadian tank formation

led by Lt. E.J. Perkins of Derbyshire, Vermont, knocked down a high tower

used by the germans as an observation post after artillery, bombers and other tanks had failed to do it, the action required only 40 shells from the tank Perkin's crew.

cp-am157p

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN. 28-(AP)-CREATION OF THE "MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCES," UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.GEN. IRA C. EAKER, WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY GEN. SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION, REPLACING THE OLD MEDITERRANEAN AIR COMMAND HEADED BY AIR MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER AND THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCES COMMANDED BY LT.GEN. CARL A. SPAATZ, WILL BE MADE UP OF THE U.S. 12TH AND 15TH AIR FORCES AND RAF FORCES BASED AT MALTA AND IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

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DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE MAAF IS AIR MARSHAL SIR JOHN SLESSOR, WHILE AIR MARSHAL SIR KEITH PARK IS RAF COMMANDER IN THE MIDDLE EAST UNDER EAKER. MAJ.GEN. NATHAN F. TWINING HEADS THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE AND MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. CANNON THE 12TH.

TUSKEGEE

ALGIERS, JAN 28-(AP)-THE 99TH U.S. FIGHTER SQUADRON, AN ALL-NEGRO OUTFIT WHICH HAS BEEN IN OPERATION IN THIS THEATER FOR SEVERAL MONTHS, WAS CREDITED WITH EIGHT OF THE 28 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED IN DOGFIGHTS YESTERDAY OVER THE NETTUNO BEACHHEAD.

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THE SQUADRON, FIRST NEGRO SQUADRON TO GO INTO ACTION, WAS IN FIGHTS

30.24—12225

BOTH IN THE MORNING AND IN THE AFTERNOON. IN THE MORNING FIGHT SOME FOCKE-WULF 190S WERE CHASED ALMOST BACK TO ROME.

"I WAS FOLLOWING AND WAS WEAVING A LOT BUT I GOT A BURST INTO HIS RIGHT WING AND HE FLOPPED OVER ON HIS BACK AND INTO THE GROUND," SAID LT. ROBERT LEON C.ROBERTS OF PRICHARD, ALA., DESCRIBING ONE ENCOUNTER. #

JAN 29 1944

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,NEW GUINEA,SATURDAY,JAN 29 (AP)- WARPLANE LOSSES IN THE PACIFIC BATTLE AREA ARE TURNING UPWARD ON BOTH SIDES AS THE INTENSITY OF AERIAL BATTLES MOUNTS. THE ALLIES ARE STRIKING HEAVIER BLOWS WITH LARGER FORCES AND FROM NEW, FORWARD BASES.

FROM THE MID-PACIFIC MARSHALL ISLANDS, TO THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THE STEPPED-UP ALLIED SKY OFFENSIVE APPEARS TO BE TAKING ON PRE-INVASION IMPORTANCE.

JAPANESE PLANE LOSSES THIS MONTH ALREADY HAVE PASSED THOSE OF DECEMBER, A TABULATION OF OFFICIAL REPORTS SHOWED, AND ARE APPROACHING THE NOVEMBER TOTALS. SO FAR IN JANUARY, INCLUDING ACTIONS OF LAST WEDNESDAY, THE NIPPONESE HAVE LOST 441 AIRCRAFT IN COMBAT, 61 ON THE GROUND AND 130 PROBABLES, FOR A TOTAL OF 632. DECEMBER'S TOTAL WAS 618 AND NOVEMBER'S, 696, COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS.

THE SAME REPORTS PUT ALLIED LOSSES AT A NEW HIGH OF 93 FOR JANUARY, COMPARED WITH 68 IN DECEMBER AND 62 IN NOVEMBER.

NEW BASES IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC GILBERT ISLANDS, ON BOUGAINVILLE OF THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS AND PROBABLY ON NEW BRITAIN AT CAPE GLOUCESTER HAVE ENHANCED ALLIED STRIKING POWER. ANOTHER IMPORTANT FACTOR WAS THE MOVEMENT OF THE FIFTH AMERICAN ARMY AIR FORCE BASE TO THE NORTH SIDE OF THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS OF NEW GUINEA. THIS BROUGHT WESTERN NEW BRITAIN, THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO AND THE INVASION COAST OF NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA WITHIN MUCH CLOSER RANGE.

OUTSTANDING IN THE INTENSIFIED AERIAL OFFENSIVE HAVE BEEN THE POWERFUL FMASHES AT VITAL ENEMY POSITIONS SUCH AS THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, RABAUL, THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS OF THE BISMARCK SEA AND MADANG AND WEWAK ON NEW GUINEA'S NORTHEASTERN COAST.

THE ADMIRALTIES, LYING NORTH OF NEW BRITAIN, SPRANG PROMINENTLY INTO HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUES ONLY RECENTLY. THEY HAVE BEEN HIT HARD SIX TIMES IN THE LAST NINE DAYS. GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S FRIDAY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THE LATEST RAID WAS CARRIED OUT WEDNESDAY. MORE THAN A HUNDRED TONS OF BOMBS RAINED ON THE MOMOTE AIRDROME, NEARBY INSTALLATIONS AND A PLANTATION. THERE WERE LARGE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS. MANY CRATERS IN THE RUNWAY TESTIFIED TO THE ACCURACY OF THE BOMBARDIERS.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER CALLED OFF A POWERFUL BOMBING PLANNED AGAINST RABAUL TUESDAY. FIFTY NAVY AND MARINE FIGHTER PLANE PILOTS, HOWEVER, WERE NOT TO BE DENIED ANOTHER CHANCE AT THE ENEMY AND DARED HIM TO FIGHT. FOR 35 MINUTES THEY CIRCLED THE RABAUL AREA, WITH A FIGURATIVE BIG CHIP ON THEIR WINGS. BUT THE NIPPONESE STUCK TO THE GROUND.

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RETURNING PILOTS VOICED THE CONCLUSION, AT THEIR SOLOMONS BASE, THAT TOJO'S AIRFORCE, BADLY HURT BY THE ALMOST DAILY SWEEPS OVER RABAUL, WAS CONSERVING ITS REMAINING PLANES FOR MORE URGENT DEFENSE. SINCE INAUGURATION LAST DEC. 17 OF ALLIED RAIDS FROM THE NEW BOUGAIN-

VILLE BASES, NEARLY 400 ENEMY AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN DEFINITELY DESTROYED AT RABAUL, AND PROBABLY 110 MORE. THE FIGURES WERE GIVEN BY A FIGHTER COMMAND SPOKESMAN IN THE SOLOMONS, AND REPORTED BY VERN HAUGLAND, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

JAN 29 1944

GG&GM310PCW NM

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, SATURDAY JAN 29-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, LEADER OF THE HEROIC DEFENDERS OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR IN THE PHILIPPINES, SAID TODAY THE PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS OF ATROCITIES PERPETRATED BY THE JAPANESE AGAINST THOSE MEN AFTER THEIR CAPTURE "SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES."

JAN 29 1944

GENERAL MACARTHUR, WHO LEFT CORREGIDOR SHORTLY BEFORE ITS FALL AND WENT TO AUSTRALIA TO TAKE OVER THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMAND, HAD NO ADDITIONAL COMMENT.

LAST APRIL 4, ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF BATAAN, GENERAL MACARTHUR ISSUED A PREPARED STATEMENT WHICH INDICATED HE HAD INFORMATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES NOT KNOWN TO THE WORLD AT LARGE.

IN THAT STATEMENT HE INCLUDED THESE REFERENCES:

"OUR FLAG LIES CRUMPLED, ITS PROUD PINIONS SPAT UPON IN THE GUTTER; THE WRECKS OF WHAT WERE ONCE OUR MEN AND WOMEN GROAN AND SWEAT IN PRISON TOIL; OUR FAITHFUL PILIPINO WARDS, 16,000,000 SOULS, GASP IN THE SLAVERY OF A CONQUERING SOLDIERY DEVOID OF THOSE IDEALS OF CHIVALRY WHICH HAVE SO DIGNIFIED MANY ARMIES.

JAN 29 1944

"I WAS THE LEADER OF THAT LOST CAUSE AND, FROM THE BOTTOM OF A SEARED AND STRICKEN HEART, I PRAY THAT A MERCIFUL GOD MAY NOT DELAY TOO LONG THEIR REDEMPTION, THAT THE DAY OF SALVATION BE NOT SO FAR REMOVED THAT THEY PERISH, THAT IT BE NOT AGAIN TOO LATE."

SJ1037PPW NM

BY FRED HAMPSON (230)

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC AIR BASE, JAN 29-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY 1,291 JAPANESE PLANES WERE BLASTED FROM THE SKY BY SOUTH PACIFIC AIRMEN FROM ~~JAN 56~~ AUG 1, 1943, TO JAN. 25, 1944.

JAN 29 1944

A SPOKESMAN FOR ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY, SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED COMMANDER, SAID OUR LOSSES HAVE BEEN HEAVY ON OCCASIONS BUT AVERAGE ONLY ONE PLANE FOR EVERY SEVEN JAPANESE PLANES DOWNED.

(THE FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE HEAVY DAMAGE INFLICTED ON THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE BY ALLIED FLIERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAR THEATER.)

THE PERIOD COVERS THE INTENSE FIGHTING WHEN AMERICAN MARINES LANDED AT BOUGAINVILLE, IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS ISLANDS, LAST NOV. 1, AND WHEN THE SOLOMONS AIR CAMPAIGN AGAINST RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, BEGAN LAST DEC. 17.

HALSEY'S SPOKESMAN SAID THE FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE PROBABLES, WHICH ARE "VAST."

JAPANESE AIR LOSSES AT THE HANDS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC FLIERS BEGAN TO HIT THE HIGH SPOTS LAST AUGUST WHEN 247 ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

BETWEEN JAN. 12 AND 25 THIS YEAR, AT LEAST 400 ENEMY PLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED, HALSEY'S SPOKESMAN SAID.

PARTICIPATING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AIR ATTACKS ARE LIGHTNING,

30.24——12227

AIRACOBRA, WARHAWK, CORSAIR, HELLCAT AND WILDCAT FIGHTERS, DIVE-BOMBERS TORPEDO BOMBERS, LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBERS, MITCHELL, VENTURA, HUDSON AND CATALINA MEDIUM AND PATROL BOMBERS.

VICE ADM. AUBREY FITCH COMMANDS ALL THE SOUTH PACIFIC OPERATIONS. THE TACTICAL COMMANDER IS MAJ.GEN.RALPH MITCHELL OF THE MARINE CORPS, COMMANDER OF THE AIR FORCES IN THE SOLOMONS.

JAN 29 1944

NN111OPCW

BY FRED HAMPSON

GUADALCANAL,JAN 28 (AP)-SKILLFUL LANDING OF A DISABLED ARMY LIBERATOR AT SEA WAS CREDITED TODAY WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF THE ENTIRE CREW OF THE BIG FOUR-ENGINED SHIP.

THE BOMBER, AFTER PARTICIPATING IN A RAID ON LAKUNAI AIRDROME AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, JAN.24, RAN INTO BAD WEATHER ENROUTE HOME AND LOST IGS WAY.

LT.H.M.HAYDEN, ETNA, CALIF., THE PILOT, BROUGHT THE B-24 DOWN IN ROUGH WATERS. SO EXPERT WAS THE EMERGENCY LANDING THAT BUT A FEW CREWMEN WERE INJURED. ALL WERE PICKED UP FROM LIFE RAFTS BY A RESCUE SHIP SEVERAL HOURS LATER.

THE CREW INCLUDED LT.JOHN F.FREEL, JACKSON, MISS., NAVIGATOR; TECH.SGT.LEON BURTON, EVANSVILLE, IND., ENGINEER; STAFF SGT. JOHN A.PLOTCZYK, SOUTH VERNON, MASS., ASSISTANT ENGINEER; TECH. SGT.RAY E.BRUBAKER, HAMILTON, OHIO, RADIOMAN; CPL.MATT LOSGREN, DETROIT, MICH., ASSISTANT RADIOMAN.

THE FIRST LIBERATOR TO GET OVER THE LAKUNAI TARGET IN THE SAME RAID WAS PILOTED BY LT.WILLARD HORN, PAPIALRAN (PAPILLION?), NEBR., WITH LT.THOMAS HARVEY, HUNTINGTON, W.VA., AS CO-PILOT.

IT DROPPED 15 FLARES WHICH BOMBARDIER LT.EDWARD BYRNE, MARTINSVILLE, N.J., SAID ILLUMINATED THE ENTIRE AREA WITH BLINDING WHITE LIGHT. OTHERS IN THE CREW WERE NAVIGATOR LT.SEYMOUR SALOMAN, BRONX, N.Y., TECH. SGT.JAMES FOOTE, PENACOOK, N.H., ENGINEER; STAFF SGT.LEDORIO AIELLO, NEW YORK CITY, BELLY-GUNNER; STAFF SGT.JOSEPH BEASLEY, DURHAM, N.C., GUNNER; AND STAFF SGT. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, GUNNER.

GG114PCW

JAN 29 1944

southwest pacific allied headquarters, jan. 28-(by mail)-(ap)-the distinguished flying cross has been awarded ~~by lt.gen.~~ george e.

to staff sgt. james e. schroeder , 9509 woodhaven blvd., ozone park, n.y., for heroism during more than 50 missions, transporting men and supplies to advanced positions. lt. gen. george e. kenney, commander of allied air forces in the southwest pacific, announced the award.

JAN 29 1944

bb1040aow.....fx mailer

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, SATURDAY, JAN 29-(AP)-FORMER PRIME MINISTER ROBERT MENZIES, GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION LEADER, TOLD THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE TODAY THAT ACHIEVEMENT OF TRUE WORLD PACIFICATION AND PROSPERITY REQUIRES WORKING FOR A PROSPEROUS GERMANY AND A PROSPEROUS JAPAN AS WELL AS FOR ALLIED NATIONS.

"WE SHOULD REJECT A DOCTRINE OF MERE REPRESSION BY FORCE AS A MEANS OF PERMANENT WORLD ADJUSTMENT," HE SAID.

"AUSTRALIA HAS TWO MAJOR MATERIAL INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC," HE DECLARED.

"ONE -- WE SHOULD BE SO PLACED IN RELATION TO OUR OWN DEFENSES AND TO THOSE NATIONS WITH WHOM WE ASSOCIATE THAT OUR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY CAN BE PRESERVED.

"TWO -- THERE SHOULD BE SUCH DEVELOPMENT OF LIVING STANDARDS IN ALL COUNTRIES CONCERNED, INCLUDING JAPAN, THAT PEACEFUL COMMERCE WILL DEMONSTRATE ITSELF AS MORE AGREEABLE IN SATISFYING OUR MEANS AND NEEDS THAN AGGRESSIONS. WE WANT A GROUP OF PACIFIC COUNTRIES DOING BUSINESS WITH EACH OTHER."

JAN 29 1944

NN1113PCW NM

BY MALCOLM R.JOHNSON

63043'3,58,4 3E3 19.78,3$ -.3481-, 043'')

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, 7TH U.S. AIR FORCE, CENTRAL PACIFIC, JAN. 27-(DELAYED)-MITCHELL BOMBERS ARE DOING A TERRIFIC JOB AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPPING AND INSTALLATIONS IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, BRIG. GEN. T.H.LANDON, CHIEF OF THE 7TH AIRFORCE BOMBER COMMAND, SAID TODAY.

"NEARLY EVERY TIME OUR MEDIUMS ARE ORDERED TO ATTACK A SPECIFIED JAPANESE SHIP THEY'VE SUNK IT," LANDON SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.

HE ADDED THAT IF THE MEDIUM BOMBERS LOCATE MORE SHIPPING THAN EXPECTED, THEY CONCENTRATE THEIR BOMB LOADS ON SINKING AS MANY OF THE ENEMY VESSELS AS POSSIBLE AND THEN ATTACK THE OTHERS WITH THEIR REMAINING 75 MM. CANNON AND MACHINE-GUN AMMUNITION.

THE BOMBER COMMAND, LANDON SAID, DISLIKES THE PHRASE "SKIP-BOMBING" AND THE TECHNIQUE IT DESC

JAN 29 1944

IBES.

"OUR MITCHELL PILOTS AND CO-PILOTS ARE INSTRUCTED TO PUT THEIR BOMBS INTO THE SIDES OF THE ENEMY VESSELS OR CLOSE ENOUGH SO THAT CONCUSSION WILL DAMAGE THEM," HE SAID.

"THEY ARE TOLD NOT TO GIVE THE BOMB A CHANCE TO SKIP. IF THE BOMB IS DROPPED TOO FAR AWAY, THERE'S STILL A CHANCE THAT IT MAY SKIP AND HIT THE VESSEL, BUT WE BELIEVE THE BEST BOMBING TECHNIQUE IS THAT OF PLACING THE BOMB DIRECTLY AGAINST THE SHIP'S SIDE WITHOUT A SKIP.

JAN 29 1944

"WE CALL IT 'MAST-HEAD' BOMBING."

LANDON SAID THAT THE NAVIGATORS OF THE MITCHELLS MUST BE EXTREMELY CAPABLE IN ORDER TO REACH THEIR OBJECTIVES AND RETURN HOME WHILE FLYING ONLY A FEW FEET FROM THE WATER.

THE MEDIUM BOMBERS, HE SAID, OPERATE WITHOUT FIGHTER ESCORT BUT "WE HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE MEDIUM BOMBER TO ENEMY FIGHTERS."

CREDIT FOR THIS RECORD, LANDON SAID, SHOULD GO TO EXCELLENT

30.24—12229

FORMATION FLYING WHICH KEEPS THE ZEROS AT A DISTANCE BY FORMING AN AERIAL "HEDGEHOG," AND TO THE GUNNERY AND AGGRESSIVENESS OF THE MITCHELLS' FLIGHT CREWS.

GH1013AEW

ADD MONTEVIDEO xx SEVERED

UNTIL WEDNESDAY ARGENTINA HAD BEEN THE ONLY AMERICAN COUNTRY STILL MAINTAINING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, AND THE RUPTURE WAS AN ALLIED VICTORY.

JAN 29 1944

THE ACTION CAUSED DR.GUSTAVO MARTINEZ ZUVIRIA, MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND EDUCATION, GEN.LUIS CESAR PERLINGER, MINISTER OF INTERIOR, AND GEN.DIEGO MASON, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE -- ALL STRONG NATIONALISTS -- TO RESIGN FROM THE CABINET. MARTINEZ, UNDER THE PEN NAME OF HUGO WAST, HAS WRITTEN A TRILOGY OF VIOLENTLY ANTI-SEMITIC BOOKS.

IN ADDITION TO THE CABINET MINISTERS, SEVERAL OTHER STRONG NATIONALISTS, GEN.BASILONE PERTINE, MAYOR OF BUENOS AIRES, AND ALBERTO BALDRICH AND LEON SCASSO, FEDERAL INTERVENTORS IN THE PROVINCES OF TUCUMAN AND CORDOBA, RESPECTIVELY, RESIGNED AS THE RESULT OF THE BREAK.

IN ANNOUNCING THE RUPTURE WITH GERMANY AND JAPAN, RAMIREZ SAID THE DISCOVERY OF AN AXIS SPY RING IN THE COUNTRY WAS THE REASON AND THAT A NUMBER OF PERSONS HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

A REPORT REACHING HERE SAID PERSONS HIGH IN ARGENTINE SOCIETY WERE UNDER ARREST BUT SO FAR THEIR IDENTITIES HAD NOT BEEN REVEALED.

FA754PEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, JAN. 28-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER OSWALDO ARANHA OF BRAZIL SAID TODAY THAT NORTH AMERICANS USING AIR BASES IN BRAZIL WERE OPERATING UNDER BRAZILIAN AUTHORITY AND HE TERMED "NAZIS" THOSE WHO ASKED WHETHER THE AMERICANS WILL REALLY EVACUATE THEIR BRAZILIAN BASES AFTER THE WAR.

JAN 29 1944

ADDRESSING A LARGE CROWD IN THE HEART OF RIO DE JANEIRO ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF BRAZIL'S BREAK WITH THE AXIS, ARANHA SAID "I WISH [redacted] TO SAY WE COULD NOT HAVE BETTER FRIENDS OR BETTER COUNSELORS [redacted] THAN THOSE AMERICANS AMONG US--AND BY AMERICANS I MEAN ALL THREE GROUPS OF AMERICANS, NORTH AMERICANS, CENTRAL AMERICANS AND SOUTH AMERICANS.

MK BRYANS 1850 SERIES. RO 1005P

BUENOS AIRES, JAN.28-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT DECREE TODAY SEVERED ALL FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND GERMANY, JAPAN, AND OTHER AXIS-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

JAN 29 1944

HW505PEW

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, JAN. 28-(AP)-A CRITICAL MATCH SHORTAGE HAS DEVELOPED IN VENEZUELA, SKYROCKETING PRICES [redacted] TO AS HIGH AS 25 CENTIMOS (ABOUT SEVEN AND A HALF CENTS) FOR A BOX THAT COSTS A PENNY IN THE

united states.

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there have been reports that someone has succeeded in corneringthe market, but the venezuelan government controls the supply as is the case in most south american countries, and the most logical explanation for the shortage is that shipments from the united states have been delayed.

stores are simply displaying the sign "no hay," (there is none) which servants and housewives searching from store to store readily understand to mean "no matches."

tobacco stores keep a candle burning for customers, and smokers have organized "brotherhoods," whose membes supply everyone within sight with a light when a match occasionally is lit.

stewarts aq 01130/dcf/ 240p

TORONTO, JAN 28-(AP)-PREMIER DREW OF ONTARIO ANNOUNCED TODAY A SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED WITH THE OBJECT OF REMOVING THE ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER CO. FROM RECEIVERSHIP HAD EVOLVED A TENTATIVE PLAN FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY HOLDERS.

THE PLAN IS BASED ON THE BELIEF THAT THE DEBTOR COMPANY SHOULD RECOGNIZE AND, IN TIME, PAY THE WHOLE OF ITS OBLIGATIONS.

"IT DOES NOT CONTEMPLATE ANY REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF INTEREST TO THE BONDHOLDERS OR THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE MATURITY DATE OF THE BONDS," DREW SAID, "OR, SUBJECT TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD, THE CHANGING OF THE FUNDS IN WHICH THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE COMPANY ARE PAYABLE."

TORONTO, JAN 28-(AP)-BULLION PRODUCTION OF ONTARIO GOLD MINES IN 1943 AT $79,459,940 WAS THE LOWEST SINCE 1935, THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MINES REPORTED TODAY. HIGHEST OUTPUT WAS RECORDED IN 1940 AT $122,618,046. THE 1943 PRODUCTION WAS DOWN 23 PER CENT IN VALUE FROM THAT OF 1942.

DURING THE YEAR NINE GOLD MINES CEASED PRODUCTION AND THE DAILY AVERAGE GOLD OUTPUT DROPPED STEADILY FROM 6,342 OUNCES IN JANUARY TO 4,947 OUNCES IN DECEMBER.

SB1144AEW

OTTAWA, JAN 28-(AP)-ALL PROPERTIES OF THE ELDORADO MINING AND REFINING CO. LTD. HAVE BEEN EXPROPRIATED BY THE GOVERNMENT, C.D.HOWE, MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

HOWE SAID THE ACTION HAD BEEN TAKEN FOR "MORE EFFECTIVE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR." HE SAID IT WAS THE INTENTION TO CARRY ON PRESENT OPERATIONS AND THE PRESENT COMPANY OFFICERS HAD AGREED TO CONTINUE THEIR SERVICES.

HOWE SAID THAT DIRECTORS AND THE GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED TO A PRICE OF $1.35 A SHARE AND DIRECTORS AND LARGE HOLDERS HAD SOLD TO THE GOVERNMENT AT THAT PRICE, WHICH IS BEING OFFERED ALL SHAREHOLDERS.

OTHER DETAILS WERE WITHHELD, HOWE SAID, FOR REASONS OF SECRECY.

SB505PEW

Ottawa,Jan.28 (ap)--Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House of Commons today that Canadian prisoners of war held by the Japanese as the result of the fall of Hong Kong on Christmas Day,1941 were suffering from neglect rather than from mistreatment.

JAN 2[illegible]

He was commenting on a report of atrocities against United States prisoners of war [illegible]

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commons by foreign secretary anthony eden.

King said that the reports of the atrocities committed by the japanese against the british and american prisoners of war are "so horrible and overwhelming as to be almost incredible."

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The Canadian prime minister told of repeated attempts by the canadian government to get adequate supplies and mail to the men in Japanese prison camps but said the japanese had disregarded protests and and the usual obligations for the care of prisoners of war.

King said supplies sent to canadian prisoners by the government and the international red cross through diplomatic channels had been delayed and pilfered and only a limited quantity had reached the men.

cp-am511p

MONTREAL, JAN 28-(AP)-DOUGLAS JONES, SECRETARY-ENGINEER OF THE TECHNICAL SECTION OF THE CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER ASSOCIATION, SAID TODAY THAT A SHORTAGE OF FUEL AND PULP WOOD IS LIKELY IN THE NEXT TEN YEARS.

"WE ALL KNOW THAT THIS SHORTAGE IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO A BASIC LACK OF ADEQUATELY TRAINED MANPOWER," JONES TOLD THE ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL CONVENTION.

"THE FACTOR OF MAIN IMPORTANCE TO US ALL, HOWEVER, IS THE FOREST ITSELF. I AM SURE THAT OUR INDUSTRY WILL GROW TO AN ULTIMATE POINT WHERE WE CAN CONSUME ALL OF THE WOOD THAT CAN BE SUPPLIED."

ANOTHER SPEAKER, J.D.GILMOUR OF VANCOUVER, TOLD DELEGATES EXPERIMENTS IN THE USE OF HEMLOCK WERE UNDER WAY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RESEARCHERS ALSO ARE EXPERIMENTING IN THE USE OF SMALL AND BROKEN SIZES OF TIMBER IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

"IF THE SALVAGE PROVES PRACTICABLE," GILMOUR SAID, "PACIFIC COAST PULP MILLS WILL ENJOY A LARGE NEW SOURCE OF PULPWOOD."

SB140PEW

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NEW YORK--FIRST ADD JAPANESE REACTION XX THE ENEMY."

"THESE QUARTERS," DOMEI DECLARED, "SAID THEY RATHER 'MARVEL' AT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AUTHORITIES' AUDACITY TO MAKE SUCH GROUNDLESS ACCUSATIONS AS THEY NOW FRESHLY ARE MAKING AFTER THE COLD-BLOODED BUTCHERINGS OF OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS PERPETRATED AT GUADALCANAL BY ENEMY TROOPS.

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"THE SAME QUARTERS ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE WASHINGTON AND LONDON AUTHORITIES FOUND IT NECESSARY TO RESORT TO THEIR FAVORITE TACTICS OF "ICIOUS ALLEGATIONS IN ORDER TO COVER UP THEIR OWN BRUTAL ASSAULTS

ON OUR HELPLESS HOSPITAL SHIPS, REGARDING WHICH THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RECENTLY PROTESTED MOST VIGOROUSLY.

"THEY DECLARED THAT, WHILE THE ENEMY'S PRESENT ACCUSATIONS ARE NOT WORTH PAYING ATTENTION TO, THEY SHOULD NOT BE SURPRISED TO SEE ANOTHER RECURRENCE OF SIMILAR ANGLO-AMERICANS' VICIOUS ACCUSATIONS IN THE FUTURE WHENEVER THE ENEMY CARES TO RESORT TO INHUMAN ATTACKS, WHICH ARE QUITE TO BE EXPECTED."

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EARLIER THE TOKYO RADIO BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES A TALK ENTITLED "FRIENDSHIP IN WARTIME" IN WHICH A PROPAGANDIST SPOKE NOSTALGICALLY OF HIS 10-YEAR RESIDENCE IN THIS COUNTRY AND BEMOANED THE "MISUNDER-STANDING" OF JAPAN.

FA1144PEW

NEW YORK, JAN. 28-(AP)-IN A NEW EXHORTATION TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION OF WAR PLANES, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE SITUATION AT RABAUL "IS BECOMING GRAVE" AND THAT "WE ARE WORRIED ABOUT OUR INFERIORITY IN NUMERICAL STRENGTH."

DECLARING THAT "THE ENEMY IS PERSISTENTLY ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY OUR STEEL-TIGHT DEFENSES AT RABAUL FROM THE AIR," THE BROADCAST SAID THAT THE NEW BRITAIN STRONGHOLD HAD BEEN ATTACKED BY A TOTAL OF 430 ALLIED PLANES ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY OF THIS WEEK.

JAPANESE, TOO, SUFFERED "PRECIOUS LOSSES."

"WE CANNOT PREDICT WITH WHAT KIND OF ATTACKING TACTICS THE ENEMY WILL SALLY FORTH IN THE FUTURE," THE BROADCAST WARNED.

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FA1113PEW

NEW YORK, JAN 28-(AP)-A TOKYO PROPAGANDA BROADCAST, BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES AT THE SAME HOUR THE ARMY-NAVY REPORT ON ATROCITIES AGAINST PRISONERS OF WAR WAS RELEASED, CALLED UPON AMERICANS TO PROMOTE "A PEACE FOR THE WORLD CLUB," U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS SAID TODAY.

THE JAPANESE COMMENTATOR DISCUSSED THE "LONELY MEN OUT HERE IN INTERNMENT CAMPS" AND SAID PRISONERS OF WAR WERE GOING TO PRESENT THE FIRST ACT OF JOHN STEINBECK'S "OF MICE AND MEN" AS CAMP ENTERTAINMENT.

THEN HE SAID THAT SINCE THE UNITED STATES IS A NATION OF CLUBS, "WHY NOT PROMOTE A PEACE FOR THE WORLD CLUB?"

"ASK YOURSELF WHO WILL PAY THE BILL," THE JAPANESE PROPAGANDA SPEAKER DECLARED. "ARE THE SACRIFICES OF YOUR SOLDIERS WORTH WHILE? DROP A LINE TO YOUR FAVORITE NEWSPAPER OR RADIO COMMENTATOR."

GOVERNMENT MONITORS SAID NO JAPANESE REACTION TO THE ARMY-NAVY STATEMENT ON ATROCITIES HAD BEEN REPORTED UP TO 1 P.M., E.W.T.

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KA133PEW

NEW YORK, JAN 28-(AP)-H.G.WELLS, BRITISH AUTHOR AND HISTORIAN, OBJECTS TO RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ATTEMPTING TO CONTROL THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR, AND ASSERTS THAT "BIG BUSINESS GRABBING MAY DESTROY WHAT IS LEFT OF OUR WORLD."

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PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK TODAY.

THE MAIL RECENTLY PRESENTED A PROGRAM BY A WRITER USING THE PSEUDONYM "VICTORY" AND ASKED FOR REACTIONS, LAST WEEK PRINTING COMMENTS BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW AND LORD VANSITTART.

IN HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE SYMPOSIUM, WELLS WROTE:

"'VICTORY' PROPOSES TO PUT EVERYTHING IN THE HANDS OF THREE 'POWERS'--RUSSIA, THE BRITISH SYSTEM AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. WHY?

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"THIS GROUP OF POWERS HAS NO RIGHT WHATEVER TO USURP THE GOVERNMENT OF THE WORLD. I QUESTION WHETHER THE MASSES OF PEOPLE UNDER THEIR CONTROL DESIRE ANYTHING OF THE SORT.

"THIS WAR CANNOT END IN ANOTHER VERSAILLES CONFERENCE. A PROLONGED ARMISTICE IS NEEDED FOR THE READJUSTMENT OF OUR DISLOCATED WORLD.

"THE ARMISTICE MUST PROVIDE A WHOLE STRING OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONS, OF WHICH I MAY SPECIFY SOME: PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS, RESTORATION OF DEVASTATED LANDS, X X X EXPLOITATION OF WORLD RESOURCES, X X X SUPPRESSION OF PROFITEERING IN HUMAN NECESSITIES, PROTECTION OF THE WORLD AGAINST LOCAL ATTEMPTS AT REARMAMENT X X X.

"HISTORY TEACHING CAN BE A MALIGNANT WAR PREPARATION, WHICH APPLIES NOT ONLY TO GERMAN EDUCATION X X X BUT EQUALLY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND WHEREVER X X X.

"WHO ARE WE TO PUSH ASIDE NORWEGIANS, SWEDES, INDIANS, CZECHS, FRENCHMEN, SOUTH AMERICANS, ZULUS, WHILE THE BIG BUSINESS INTERESTS WHICH WEIGH SO MUCH IN OUR AFFAIRS MAKE A FRESH AND FINAL MESS OF THE WORLD?

"THINGS HAVE REACHED SO ROTTEN A PASS THAT BIG BUSINESS (CAPS B, B)-GRABBING MAY DESTROY WHAT IS LEFT OF OUR WORLD."

IN THE SAME SYMPOSIUM PROF.C.E.M.JOAD, BRITISH SCIENTIST AND PHILOSOPHER, OBSERVED THAT IMPOSITION OF A POLICE FORCE ON GERMANY BY A VICTORIOUS ENEMY IS "PRECISELY WHAT THE NAZIS DO" AND SUGGESTED:

"IN MY VIEW GERMAN RE-EDUCATION SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN X X X AS PART OF A GENERAL SCHEME FOR RE-EDUCATION OF EUROPE AS A WHOLE. SUCH A SCHEME, OF COURSE, INVOLVES A REVIVED LEAGUE X X X OR SOME RUDIMENTARY INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY WHICH WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO IMPOSE THE USE OF UNIFORM TEXTBOOKS UPON ALL CONSTITUENT STATES IN TENDENTIOUS AND INFLAMMABLE SUBJECTS."

EDITH SUMMERSKILL, LEFT-WING MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, SAID:

"IF THERE ARE TO BE HARSH CLAUSES THEY MUST BE FAITHFULLY IMPLEMENTED, OTHERWISE BITTERNESS IS ENGENDERED. X X X I BELIEVE EQUITABLE TREATMENT OF THE GERMAN YOUNG IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATION WHICH IS TO THINK IN INTERNATIONAL TERMS."

G132PEW

JAN 29 1944

NEW YORK, JAN 28-(AP)-IMPORTS OF SWEDISH IRON ORE INTO THE UNITED STATES IS A POSTWAR TRADE POSSIBILITY.

SVEN WAHLSTROM, REPRESENTING THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OF SWEDEN IN AN OFFICIAL DELEGATION VISITING THE UNITED STATES, SAID TODAY THAT NEW COMBINED TANKERS AND ORE SHIPS ARE BEING BUILT IN SWEDEN, AND "IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THESE SHIPS WILL BE USED IN TRADE TO THE UNITED STATES, BRINGING SWEDISH IRON ORE HERE AND RETURNING WITH CARGOES OF GASOLINE AND OIL."

THE SWEDISH IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY HAS MANAGED TO MAINTAIN ITS PEACE TIME LEVEL OF ABOUT 1,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY DESPITE WAR SHORTAGES, WAHLSTROM SAID. HE PREDICTED THAT NO POSTWAR EXPANSION OF THE INDUSTRY IS POSSIBLE BECAUSE OF LACK OF COAL AND ALLOY METALS

SWEDISH IRON, WHICH IS OF HIGH PURITY IS IMPORTED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE FORM OF WIRE RODS FOR SPRING STEEL, DRAWN WIRE, RAZOR STEEL AND SPECIALTIES. THE ORE HAS NEVER BEEN IMPORTED N ANY

QUANTITY.
G1221PE
STEEL AND SPECIALTIES. THE ORE HAS NEVER BEEN IMPORTED IN ANY
QUANTITY.
G1221PEW

JAN 29 1944

NEW YORK, JAN 28-(AP)-PALMER HOYT, FORMER DIRECTOR OF OWI'S DOMESTIC BRANCH, CHARGED TODAY IN AN ARTICLE RELEASED BY THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE THAT THE "JAPANESE BRUTALLY MURDERED MOST OF THE 50,000 PRISONERS TAKEN AT BATAAN."

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DECLARING THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAD NOT KNOWN THIS FACT FOR TWO YEARS, HOYT SAID THE JAPANESE MARCHED THEIR AMERICAN PRISONERS "THROUGH DEADLY HEAT WITHOUT WATER, ALTHOUGH THEY HAD THOUSANDS OF AVAILABLE VEHICLES. AND THEY CRUSHED THOUSANDS OF MEN WHO DID NOT DIE FROM EXHAUSTION AND THIRST BY RUNNING TRUCKS THROUGH THEIR COLUMNS."

THE ARTICLE, WRITTEN BEFORE THE ARMY AND NAVY DISCLOSURE LAST NIGHT OF ATROCITIES ON BATAAN AND TO BE PUBLISHED IN NEXT WEEK'S EDITION, DECLARED THAT "THE FULL-BLOODED STORY OF THIS WAR, THE MOST IMPORTANT AND PERSONAL STORY IN THE HISTORY OF OUR NATION, IS NOT BEING PROPERLY PRESENTED TO THE PEOPLE."

"THE LAST AMERICANS BROUGHT HOME FROM JAPAN ABOARD THE GRIPSHOLM NOT LONG AGO WERE TOLD OFFICIALLY TO KEEP THEIR MOUTHS SHUT ABOUT JAPANESE ATROCITIES," HOYT SAID. "THE JAPANESE STILL HOLD 25,000 OF OUR NATIONSLS IN THEIR PRISON CAMPS.

"SOME OF OUR LEADERS WERE FEARFUL LEST THE JAPANESE PUNISH THESE UNFORTUNATE HOSTAGES FOR ANY CRITICISM LEVELED AT THE SONS OF HEAVEN BY THE AMERICAN PRESS. I DON'T AGREE. IF WE TELL THE STORY OF JAPANESE BESTIALITY FRANKLY AND BOLDLY, AND AS PART OF EACH DAY'S NEWS, AS I TRUST WE WILL BEGIN TO DO BEFORE THIS COMES TO PRESS, I THINK THE JAPANESE WILL TREAT THEIR CAPTIVES EVEN BETTER. WITH THE WAR GOING AGAINST THEM, THEY WILL FEAR TO DO OTHERWISE."

HOYT, WHO NOW HAS RETURNED TO HIS POST AS PUBLISHER OF THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN AFTER SIX MONTHS WITH THE OWI, SAYS HE IS "NOT CHARGING MALICIOUS OBSTRUCTIONISM OR A SINISTER CONSPIRACY TO WITHHPLD THE TRUTH FROM THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION."

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"IT IS SIMPLY THAT THERE ARE TOO MANY MEN IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, SUSTAINED BY TOO MANY LIKE MEN IN CIVIL LIFE, WHO DO NOT THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO KEEP THE PEOPLE INFORMED. THEY DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE NATURE AND PSYCHOLOGY OF AMERICANS. DEMOCRACY IS BUILT ON THE SOLID FOUNDATION OF NEWS--GIVING THE TRUTH TO THE PEOPLE AS IT HAPPENS

"WHY SHOULDN'T WE GET THE FACTS THROUGH THE NEWS, DAY BY DAY, ATROCITY BY ATROCITY? WHAT IF IT DOES UPSET OUR COMFORT?

"THIS WAR HAS NOT YET BECOME PERSONAL WITH US AT HOME. IT CAN NEVER BE PERSONAL WITHOUT THE SEARING FLAME OF BATTLE AND THE CRY OF WOUNDED IN OUR EARS. BUT IF WE HEAR THE TRUTH DAY BY DAY BY RADIO, READ IT IN OUR NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES, HEAR IT FROM THE ROSTRUM AND THE HOUSETOPS, WE'LL SILENCE THE BABBLE, SOBER THE FEATHER-MINDED AND WE'LL FIGHT LIKE HELL."

HOYT SAYS THE "KIND OF NEWS WE GOT OUT OF TARAWA IS AN EXCEPTION," ADDING THAT WHEN THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS WERE SEIZED BY THE JAPANESE, OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES "WAVED OUR LOSS ASIDE AS IF IT WERE A TRIVIALITY" AND THAT WHEN GERMANS ATTACKED THE ITALIAN PORT OF BARI "THIS FRIGHTFUL DEFEAT" WAS NOT ANNOUNCED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE UNTIL TWO WEEKS LATER.

"IN A FEW MOMENTS, ACCORDING TO MOST OF THE REPORTS, THEY (THE GERMANS AT BARI) SANK 17 ALLIED SHIPS AND KILLED OR WOUNDED 1,000 MEN, THE SAME NUMBER KILLED AT TARAWA," HOYT ADDS.

"WHEN THE OWI COMPLAINED ABOUT THE DELAY OF THAT INFORMATION, WE WERE TOLD, AS USUAL, THAT IT WAS WITHHELD FOR REASONS OF SECURITY;

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THE GERMANS MIGHT NOT KNOW THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE THEY HAD INFLICTED. NOT BEING A MILITARY MAN, I CANNOT AUTHORITATIVELY CONTEST THIS, EXCEPT TO SAY THAT 'SECURITY' IS GIVEN AS THE REASON FOR EVERY OMISSION FROM AND DELAY OF THE NEWS.

"THERE IS A LIMIT TO SECURITY, HOWEVER, WHEN THE MORALE OF A GREAT PEOPLE IS AT STAKE.

"SOME OF OUR MILITARY AND NAVAL LEADERS, ADAMANT IN THEIR TRADITION OF SUPREME AUTHORITY, SEEM TO IMAGINE AT TIMES THAT THEY CAN BLOT OUT THE PUBLIC MEMORY OR REVERSE PUBLIC OPINION SIMPLY BY THE ISSUANCE OF AN ORDER.

"WE READ OUR DAILY COMMUNIQUES ABOUT OUR RETURNING AIRMEN. THE ENEMY'S LOSSES ARE HIGH, OURS ARE LOW. WE REACHED OUR OBJECTIVES, INFLICTED TERRIBLE DAMAGE. THE BOMBING ACCOUNTS ARE SO MUCH ALIKE THAT MANY EDITORS COULD RUN THE SAME REPORT DAY AFTER DAY, JUST BY INSERTING NEW OBJECTIVES AND FIGURES.

"WHAT THE PUBLIC ISN'T TOLD IS THAT OUR PLANES COME BACK VERY OFTEN WITH HOLES IN THEM BIG ENOUGH TO PUSH A WHEELBARROW THROUGH. THEY RETURN FULL OF WOUNDED MEN, DYING MEN, DEAD MEN. SOME OF THE BOYS CRAWL OUT WITH THEIR HANDS SO BADLY FROSTBITTEN THEY WILL NEVER HOLD A FORK AGAIN.

"BUT IT'S ALWAYS THE SAME OLD STORY: 'WE WON.'"

KA1225PEW

31 U. S. BOMBERS FAIL TO RETURN FROM RECORD RAID

BEALMEAR

1,800 Tons of Bombs Smash Key German Industrial Center.

CITY HIT IN DAYLIGHT

JAN 31 1944

Fighters in Great Strength Guard Raiders on Long Flight.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 30—(AP) More than 1,800 tons of bombs were hurled on Frankfurt, Germany, in daylight yesterday by more than 800 U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators—the greatest armada of heavy American bombers ever sent into action.

They and their fighter escort, totalling more than 1,500 planes, shot down 102 German fighters, it was announced in a joint communique early today from U. S. headquarters and the British Air Ministry.

Thirty-one U. S. bombers and 13 fighters failed to return.

The bombers' airmen themselves shot down 60 enemy planes and the escort pilots.

The big German manufacturing and transport center was deluged with high-explosives, incendiaries and propaganda leaflets.

Record Bomb Tonnage

The bomb tonnage was the greatest ever reported for an American raid.

The Americans flew an 800-mile round-trip by daylight to deliver their blows less than 12 hours after the R.A.F.'s night fleet, attacking in unusually great strength, handed Berlin its thirteenth heavy bombing, the second in two nights and, according to Swedish reports one of the most damaging of the war.

The Americans' 800-mile round-trip to Frankfurt was the third great assault in a little over 36 hours, following up Thursday night's and Friday night's sledge-hammer blows by the R.A.F. against Berlin.

The unusually heavy Friday night attack, 13th major attack on that city, was said in Swedish reports to have been one of the most damaging of all.

The R.A.F., flying "in very great strength,"—probably 800 planes—kept their bombing "well concentrated and large areas of fire were nounced. Forty-seven of the big bombers were lost.

Swedish dispatches reported great fires raging in the German capital after the two nights of assault, and one report said the great Tempelhof airport apparently was knocked out.

The authoritative British Press association speculated, however, that it might require a half-million men and 20,000 bomber flights to win the Battle of Berlin. It estimated the cost might be 6,000 men and 800 aircraft and noted that more than 250,000 persons in the air or at British bases already participating in the attack "which is believed now half over."

Indicating the possibility that the R.A.F. was out again last night, German longwave transmitters and other northwest Europe radios went off the air as they do when raiders are detected.

The 42 German planes downed by American fighters in the Frankfurt raid was a new record for fighters alone, the best previous one-day bag having been 36.

More than 700 American fighters were estimated to have covered the bombers, while R. A. F. and Allied Spitfires picked them up for the last lap of the flight home.

The leaflets the Americans dropped on Frankfurt were copies of the Atlantic Charter printed in the German language. The attack reverberated through Frankfurt for hours afterward because the bomb-loads included delayed-action high explosives.

While the record force of "heavies" was blasting Frankfurt, American medium Marauders again stabbed across the channel at secret fortifications blocking the shortest invasion route to Europe. It was the 28th attack in a 40-day-old campaign to obliterate these defenses along the coast of northern France, which have been hit at least once every day this week.

The Marauder raid was complemented by sweeps carried out by R.A.F. light bombers and fighters which also hit a Brittany airbase and enemy shipping off the channel island of Jersey. Supporting R.A.F. fighters, which also covered the return of the American heavy bombers from the continent, shot down four German planes. Seven British planes failed to return from the operations.

Apparently all the German fighter strength was concentrated around Berlin and Frankfurt because the Marauders found the air deserted over northern France.

During the evening London experienced its 701st air alert of the war and the eighth this year. Some high explosives struck the London area. One observer said the Nazi raiders appeared to come in relays from two or three points.

The fighters of the Frankfurt escort, presumably also in record numbers, uncovered a new method of protecting the bombers over their target. They formed a gigantic corridor down which the bombers, led by another formation of fighters forming a spearhead, flew to their objective.

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The plan proved at least partly successful because many of the returning bomber crews reported encountering very light opposition, although some said the enemy fighters broke through to give them terrific battle.

The bombers themselves employed new tactics, fanning out over their target, once they were safely through the corridor, to cover as much of the city as possible instead of attacking in a single, drawn-out formation.

Obviously the American-British double-barreled assault on Berlin and Frankfurt, 300 miles apart, was planned to throw a maximum strain on German defenses. It was estimated that the 1,500 fighters which the Germans have massed in the

Vast Air Fleets Rip Frankfort and Berlin, 800 U.S. Bombers Smash at Factory City, R.A.F. Hits Capital Second Straight Night

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west and the ground gunners between the coast and Germany proper were given their biggest test. Some must have been in action hours on end.

When the R.A.F.'s night force was returning about breakfast time, the American bombers already were on their way.

The record American assault coincided with announcement of the arrival of Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle to command the Eighth Air force. Although the announcement did not specify the time of arrival, it may be that this was the first operation under him in this theater.

JAN 31 1944

German Capital Suffers One of Greatest Raids

By the Associated Press. HDL

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The United States 8th Air Force sent the greatest number of heavy bombers in its history—well over 800—in a heavy assault on industrial Frankfurt today even as Berlin smoked and burned anew from last night's second straight heavy RAF blow.

Fighter escorts probably numbering several hundreds accompanied and assisted the Liberators and Flying Fortresses in the blow at the highly industrialized German city. Losses were not announced immediately.

Swedish reports said the complete evacuation of Berlin was contemplated, and the Nazis clamped a tight censorship on details of the raid.

Disastrous Fires Raging.

"We have gone through one of the most horrible nights since the English raids of annihilation began against Berlin," said the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet's Berlin correspondent.

"Disastrous fires" are blazing in the city, he wrote, adding that the Nazi censorship prohibited him from giving a detailed picture of the damage and the number of victims.

All Swedish correspondents made it clear the attack was one of the severest yet directed against Berlin.

Forty-seven RAF bombers failed to return from the Berlin and other night blows—the heaviest British loss in the 72-night battle to erase Berlin, but smaller than the losses of some of the earlier attacks on the capital.

Nazis Admit Large Damage.

The RAF's many hundreds of tons of explosives and fire bombs thundered down on the city already flaming in a score of places from Thursday night's massive 1,500-ton attack.

Although the Air Ministry's communique gave few details, there was little doubt this second successive assault in the mopping operations against Berlin was a paralyzing blow.

Nazi sources themselves acknowledged "very large damage."

Sky Heavily Clouded.

One Berlin broadcast said that "as in the previous night, bombs were dropped indiscriminately on residential areas of the Reich capital. The sky was heavily clouded and visibility was extremely bad. German night fighters in fierce air combats brought down 40 enemy terror bombers."

Frankfurt, the city of a half-million population, which was the target of today's heavy daylight American attack, is the site of important synthetic oil plants, refineries and Germany's largest automobile works.

It also is the headquarters of the I. G. Farben chemical trust.

250 Miles From Berlin.

The city lies in Western Germany some 250 miles from Berlin and 400 miles from air bases in Britain.

It was last bombed by the American Air Force on October 4 and by the RAF in a night raid on December 20.

The RAF's loss in last night's 13th heavy blow at Berlin since the all-out campaign began on November 18 was 11 under the record loss of 58 in the August 23 attack on the capital.

It brought the total bombers failing to return from all 13 attacks on the capital and other targets hit in the same nights to 389.

In lives and dollars, the RAF has lost about 2,300 airmen and planes worth roughly around $87,000,000 in the effort to knock out the German capital. Some of the airmen are now prisoners of war.

Indications are that the RAF has averaged more than 600 planes each raid on Berlin, and an average loss of less than 30 planes a raid would be within the 5 per cent rate generally considered to be operationally economical.

In last night's attack the largest force was concentrated on the capital itself, while other formations executed what was described officially as "an extensive mine-laying operation" in unspecified waters and bombed Western Germany. Intruder planes shot up airfields and destroyed two Nazi planes.

The Berlin raid brought the total bomb weight dropped on the city since November 18 to about 20,000 tons—approximately twice the tonnage required to devastate Hamburg—a city less than half as large.

The Stockholm newspaper Svenska Morgonbladet quoted a traveler arriving from Berlin as saying that women and children are pouring from the city in steady streams. All regular public schools have been closed, and an "evacuation school" has been set up away from the flaming capital, the traveler said.

London Has 700th Alert.

The attack on Berlin came while the Germans were giving London its 700th alert of the war. A few bombs were dropped and caused some damage and a few casualties.

Between the two RAF night attacks on Berlin, American Liberators, supported by Thunderbolts and RAF forces, attacked mystery targets in the coastal region of France. Not a single American bomber was lost. Six fighters failed to return.

Squadrons of the Canadian bomber group formed part of the force which attacked Berlin last night. In operations during daylight yesterday, Canadian planes shot down four German fighters.

In Thursday night's RAF operations, which included a diversionary sweep against Helgoland, the "German Gibraltar" in the North Sea, a total of 34 bombers were listed as missing. The Thursday attack was concentrated in 20 minutes, but the discharge of 75 tons a minute was about 10 tons under the record.

JAN 31 1944

Tempelhof Hit, Air Service to Berlin Cut Off

Nazi Capital's Great Airport Reported Knocked Out by R. A. F. Block-Buster

SHANKE

By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29.—The latest aerial assault on Berlin, described in one dispatch as a "concert of hell," apparently knocked out the great Tempelhof airport. Direct air service to Berlin was halted today and planes landed at Stettin, where passengers continued by train.

The official German explanation for the cancellation of flights was that the landing field was too muddy, but reports from Malmoe said that Tempelhof had been cut off by telephone from that city and from Copenhagen and that travelers reaching Denmark said a blockbuster had hit the administration building at Tempelhof on Friday night.

The travelers said central Berlin and the southern boroughs, particularly Wilmersdorf, had received the brunt of the second night's blast.

Neutral correspondents were not permitted to give a detailed report of the damage or the number of victims, but the descriptions received from Swedish writers indicated it was one of the severest blows yet delivered against the capital.

The correspondent of the "Aftonbladet" said the late night alarm "sounded an overture to the horrible spectacle which an annihilation raid means and which only those who have experienced it can understand in its whole extent."

Berliners realized from the very start that the raid would be very heavy. The Royal Air Force's "Christmas tree" flares and German searchlights lighted the sky and the combination of detonations of the bombs and Berlin's anti-aircraft fire made it a "concert of hell," he wrote.

"One felt the ground shaking as the result of enormous air mines, which crushed whole apartment house blocks. When sirens announced the last bomber gone, the white light of the searchlights had turned to red from the fires, whose smoke was spreading over the city. When I drove home to see if my house was still standing, the streets were full of incendiaries."

Russians Yield Ground in Ukraine, Under Heavy Attack by Nazi Tanks

JAN 31 1944

LONG

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 30 — (AP) The Red army lost ground to a bitter German counter-attack in the south Ukraine in the fiercest fighting on the long Russian front yesterday, while other Soviet forces in the north advanced to within 22 miles of the Estonian border, cleared the great Moscow-Leningrad trunk railway, and captured the rail junction of Novosokolinki, 70 miles from the Latvian border, Moscow announced today.

The Nazis lost 2,800 men and 86 of their tanks in their Ukraine counter-offensive east of Vinnitsa, said the Moscow midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, but "our troops by order of the command, withdrew from several populated places and took up positions more advantageous for defense."

Nazis Use Powerful Force

The Germans, who have been attacking steadily in this area since Jan. 12, were throwing all their weight against Soviet forces which not only menaced the approaches to the Rumanian frontier but threatened the main German supply artery into the Dnieper bend, the Odessa-Lwow railway.

At the same time Berlin announced it had abandoned the Ukrainian railway junction of Smela 150 miles east of Vinnitsa, a possible hint the Germans were preparing to move back from their easternmost salient in Russia.

Major Russian successes were scored in the north where the Russians, fanning out from the Leningrad area, reached the town of Zagoritsi, 22 miles east of the Estonian border, and moved westward all along their line from the Baltic coast to the Narva railway.

More than 2,000 Germans were killed in this fighting, and in an ambush the Russians wiped out a column of German artillery men, captured 60 of their heavy guns and 100 trucks loaded with ammunition. The captured guns then were turned on German units stationed nearby, Moscow said.

Fierce Fight at Chudovo

Other Soviet forces pried the Germans from their last hold on the double-track Moscow-Leningrad railway line by taking the town of Chudovo after a short but fierce struggle. Many Germans were killed or taken prisoner and remants of the garrison fled into the forests and marshes where they were being hunted down. Large quantities of booty were still being counted.

The Russians also captured the railway station of Viritsa, 33 miles south of Leningrad on the Vitebsk line, capturing important war material.

In an area about 200 miles south of this northernmost fighting, the second Baltic front army of Gen. Markian M. Popov captured the rail junction of Novosokolinki in a surprise attack that sent the Germans "floundering from side to side" as Russians broke into their lines from several directions. When the short battle was over many prisoners were taken and war material captured.

To the north in the Novgorod area, the left wing of Gen. Kyrill A. Meretskov's forces killed 1,700 Germans and captured three heavily fortified points in their drive toward the Leningrad-Pskov-Warsaw railroad, the German's last retreat line from the north.

The late bulletin said the Germans sent up to 20 counter-attacks in one sector alone in an attempt to retrieve lost ground but failed against Russian resistance.

80 Towns Liberated

More than 8 0towns were liberated by the Russians in the day's advances.

Premier Marshal Stalin announced the capture of Novosokolniki in an order of the day to the Red army commander of the second Baltic front, Gen. Popov. The city is the junction of the Leningrad-Vitebsk and Moscow-Riga railways and was a German strong point. The Russians now are within 70 miles of the old Latvian border. Previous Soviet feint in that sector early this month threw the Germans off balance and prepared the way for the great Leningrad offensive. Novosokolniki is just 15 miles west of Velikie Lukie, which the Russians captured Jan. 1, 1943, and where they then were stymied by the German defenses more than a year.

In acknowledging some success for the German Ukraine attacks, the Russian communique said they were made at the cost of 2,800 lives and 86 tanks. Despite lack of Soviet confirmation of a German withdrawal from Smela, it appeared likely the enemy was pulling back there to avoid entrapment and was putting up his counter-offensive to screen this retreat.

The Germans said the Soviet attacks in southern White Russia were rising to a "furious crescendo," and added that another Soviet wedge had been driven into the Berezina river defenses. Of that, too, the Russians were silent.

Victory Salute Fired

Stalin's order dealt only with Novosokolniki, for which a Moscow victory salute of 12 rounds from 124 guns was fired tonight.

The Germans since mid-week have been reporting a strong Soviet offensive in the Dnieper bulge and said today the Russians were throwing in divisions of riflemen backed by tanks in a battle that apparently extended over a front of at least 50 miles.

The Germans told, too, of continued bloody battling below Leningrad, while Soviet dispatches pictured Russian ski troops backed by tanks and infantry racing toward the Leningrad-Pskov-Warsaw railway in a drive for communications that might trap large Nazi forces.

20 Miles From Railway

Some Soviet units west of Novgorod were less than 20 miles from this railway, the last escape route for many thousands of Germans still deployed north and west of Lake Ilmen.

Several times before in the battle of the north, now in its third week, the Germans have been threatened with entrapment by these swift Russian drives for vital rail lines, but in each case they apparently extricated the majority of their forces.

Repeatedly the Germans have held fast after the Russians had driven to within a few miles of key rail centers, keeping open their lines of communication until pocketed forces were safely withdrawn.

Railway Repaired

As the Red army mopped up the Germans in the surrounded Chudovo area, which was the last bit of the Leningrad-Moscow railway the Nazis held, workmen already were rushing to repair the line and open once again this strategically important route from the capital to the north.

A correspondent at the front for the Communist party newspaper *Pravda* said that the line would "shortly begin operations all along its length."

1944

Reds Take New Rail Junction

JAN 31 1944

Capture Novosokolniki in Latvia Drive—Nazis Report Retreat in Ukraine.

London, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Premier Joseph Stalin announced tonight that Russian forces have captured Novosokolniki, a Nazi strongpoint and railway junction lying athwart the Red Army drive toward the Latvian border.

Meanwhile, the Berlin radio said today that Nazi forces in the Dnieper Bend area of the Russian front have evacuated Smela, a rail hub about 100 miles southeast of Kiev. Evacuation of the town, which has not been confirmed by Moscow, probably means that the Germans are falling back from their Dnieper Bend pocket to avoid entrapment by Russian forces closing in from the Vinnitsa area and from Kirovograd.

Stalin said the German garrison in Chudovo "is incircled and is being annihilated."

Meanwhile, Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army had pushed down the east-west outer belt line below Leningrad to within 34 miles of the Estonian border, the Russian communique reported, and also was deploying to the south from Volosovo and Krasnogvardeisk, capturing the towns of Repolka and Kobrino, the latter a strong point 11 miles south of Krasnogvardeisk on the railway to Pskov and Warsaw.

Reds Drive for Last Rail Line Held by Nazis Below Leningrad

Vitebsk Branch Cut, Germans Almost Cleared From Trunk to Moscow

JAN 30 1944

BULLETIN.

MOSCOW (AP).—Red Army units west of Novgorod were only 20 miles from the Leningrad-Pskov railway today and were smashing forward across country newly covered with deep snow.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Troops of Gen. K. A. Meretskov's Volkhov army drove today toward the Leningrad - Pskov - Warsaw railway, single-rail avenue of retreat left to the German forces below Leningrad, after cutting the important Leningrad-Vitebsk line west of Lake Ilmen and clearing the Moscow-Leningrad trunk railway of all but one zone of resistance.

Gen. Meretskov's mopping-up operations on the Moscow-Leningrad railway, climaxed by the capture of Lyuban and four other stations on the line, won a citation from Premier Stalin in a special order of the day. Moscow said complete occupation of the railway was expected hourly with the capture of Chudovo, last German-held station 75 miles southeast of Leningrad.

(The Hungarian radio in a broadcast recorded in New York by United States Government monitors said today two Russian battleships had shelled Nazi positions and the road leading to the Estonian port of Narva on the Gulf of Finland.)

Gen. Meretskov's left wing had cut the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway in at least two places between the junction points of Batetskaya and Dno, according to the Moscow war bulletin. German forces remaining in the semi-circular arc of the Red Armies thus had only one rail retreat route open—the Leningrad-Pskov-Warsaw line 50 miles to the west, and Gen. Meretskov's spearheads were plunging on to plug that gap as quickly as possible.

In his westward drive, Gen. Meretskov had captured the town of Stary Shimsk, just west of Lake Ilmen, to imperil the important rail junction of Shimsk on the rail line to Staraya Russa, German base south of the lake on a railway leading west to Dno and Pskov.

The Russian communique gave little news of fighting on other sectors of the long front. In the Southwest Ukraine, where Gen. Nikolai Vatutin was trying to reach the Odessa-Warsaw trunk railway and the Rumanian border, German counterattacks were again beaten back, the Moscow bulletin reported. Sixty-five enemy tanks were destroyed and 1,200 Nazis killed in this fighting, it was added.

German broadcasts, however, reported Red Army attacks in Southern White Russia, inside the old Polish Border and southwest of Cherkasy in the Southeastern Ukraine. All were repulsed, the broadcasts said, with heavy losses.

Reds Narrow Gap.

Moscow, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Red Army units west of Novgorod were but twenty miles from the Leningrad-Pskov railway today and were smashing forward across a country white with a deep, new snowfall toward that last supply artery for all Germans pinched between Lake Ilmen and Lake Peipus, which forms part of the Estonian border.

GILMORE

With the Leningrad-Moscow line almost completely in Russian hands, the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway severed by Gen. K. A. Meretskov's forces, and Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's units astride the Leningrad-Reval (Tallinn) east-west line, Red Army ski men pushed the drive to close the last bottleneck below Leningrad.

This battle over difficult country west of captured Peredolskaya on the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway was a repetition of the Soviet strategy of the autumn and winter in the Ukraine, where the constant aim was to cut German communications.

Already cut off were the Germans in the Chudovo sector on the Leningrad-Moscow railway, while to the south of Lake Ilmen another large body of the enemy at Staraya Russa also faced the possibility of being isolated. A Russian drive down the western shore of Lake Ilmen toward Shimsk was aimed at the rear of the Staraya Russa Garrison.

Special squads of railway workers were rushed to the newly freed Leningrad-Moscow rail line today with orders to get this traffic artery working as quickly as possible. Many people who formerly lived in Leningrad are making plans to return there as soon as the first direct train leaves.

Many Girls Reported Transported to Reich

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (AP).—A dispatch today to Red Star, Russian Army newspaper, said hidden messages found in two recaptured cities below Leningrad indicated hundreds of girls had been transported to Germany.

The communities are Taitsi and Krasnoye Selo, both about 15 miles south of Leningrad.

Red Star said this letter had been found in one house at Krasnoye Selo:

"Liolia Krylova and Valya Krashenninikova and many other young girls from here were taken to Germany. We don't know where they went. A train of 58 cars awaited at the railway station. Although there was room for but 40 girls in each, the Germans packed in 60."

The dispatch said that in Taitsi, where similar messages were discovered, not a single inhabitant remained when the Red Army troops arrived. The town normally had a population of 15,000.

13,000 Citizens Slain By Nazis in Sarny, Moscow Radio Says

JAN 30 1944

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—More than 13,000 citizens of Sarny, a town in old Poland recently recaptured by the Red Army, were slain by the Germans, the Moscow radio said today.

The broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said the atrocities included "23 men killed in a Gestapo torture chamber, two orthodox priests smothered with tar and burned to death on a bonfire, 1,000 youths driven away to slavery in Germany and 400 houses burned."

(An FCC recording of the broadcast said evidence was compiled by a number of the surviving residents, including a clergyman, two doctors and a woman teacher, who cited, specifically, the torture of two collective farmers of Sarny, Peter Kalinovich and Alexander Kukharsky. "The Fascist barbarians poured gasoline over them and burned them on a bonfire," their statement said.)

Bomb Hits London Shelter

LONDON, Jan. 30 (Sunday) (AP).—Six persons were believed to have been killed and others injured when a bomb struck a surface shelter during a comparatively weak German air raid on London last night. There were about a dozen persons in the shelter. Rescue workers dug into the wreckage to recover the bodies.

Dancers at a school party in the outer London area got out safely from a building, the upper floor of which was fired by incendiaries.

One downtown building got a direct hit.

The raid gave London its 701st air alert of the war and the eighth this year, and provoked an unusually heavy barrage from the ground defenses.

250 Germans Killed In Battle In Croatia

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—Slaughter of 250 Germans and destruction of several enemy tanks in a battle near Kistanje, in Croatia, was announced today by the Yugoslav Partisans.

The communique broadcast from headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) said the Nazis were routed and their units also had been cleared from the right bank of the Krka river.

Partisans, meanwhile, are attacking Germans between the towns of Prijedor, Bosanska Novi and Bihac in western Bosnia, and have occupied Borece and Celic in eastern Bosnia, the communique said.

Enemy Detachment Routed By Yugoslav Partisans

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced today that his Yugoslav Partisan forces had routed an enemy detachment in a sharp engagement near Kistanje, in Croatia, killing 250 Nazis and destroyed several tanks.

Tito's communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, also said Croatian units have cleared the right bank of the Krka River of German troops and installations.

In Western Bosnia, the Partisans are attacking German units spotted between the towns of Prijedor, Bosansko Novi and Bihac, while in Eastern Bosnia other Yugoslav forces occupied the localities of Borece and Celic, the communique reported.

POPE'S SUMMER HOME NOW IN BATTLE ZONE

JAN 31 1944

LONDON, Jan. 29—(AP) Pope Pius' summer residence at Castel Gandolfo south of Rome now is almost on the immediate battle front, a Transocean broadcast from Berlin said today, with artillery in action on both sides of the place.

Flags with the Holy Father's emblem—crossed keys and a tiara—fly from the buildings and the roofs have been painted to make them recognizable by airmen, the broadcast said.

Allied headquarters dispatches said the Allies were about eight miles from the Pope's summer home.

30.24——12237

English Channel Guns Blaze At Nazi Convoy

London, *Sunday*, Jan. 30 (AP)—Heavy guns roared on both sides of the Dover strait last night and the target of the British artillery was believed to be an enemy convoy between Calais and Boulogne.

The British guns poured salvoes in rapid fire and the German batteries answered in longer spaced bursts, dropping shells in the Dover area. A brilliant white and orange glow lit up the Channel area as the heavy British guns fired.

The action came a week after British coastal guns sank an enemy ship off Cap Gris Nez.

Pledges Blow at Japanese

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Daily Express asserted today that the revelations of Japanese atrocities against Allied prisoners should dispel any last doubts that Britain would hurl her full might against Japan after Germany had been defeated.

"If there lingered in any man's mind a thread of doubt that Britain would throw the whole weight of her military power against the Japanese the day Hitler is dead, it must snap now," the paper said.

The British press as a whole lashed out against the Japanese, calling them barbarians and savages and demanding retribution.

"When the Japanese are beaten back to their own savage land," said the Daily Mail, "let them live in complete isolation from the rest of the world as in a leper compound, unclean."

The Laborite Daily Herald suggested that "delicate though the situation is," a direct approach by the Russians to the Japanese might have a chance of remedying the situation, if the Russians felt it wise to make such a move.

"Are they (the Japanese) humans?" asked the Daily Mirror, and the Yorkshire Post denounced them as "a nation of savages tricked out deceptively in modern dress."

Waiting Old Salt

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—Tom King, 75, was disappointed when the Ministry of Labor rejected his application to resume his career in the merchant navy. "A waste of manpower I calls it," he commented bitterly.

000 Idle As Result of New Mine Pay Scale

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—Twenty thousand miners were idle today as discontent over new national minimums—$20 a week for underground workers and $18 for surface workers—swept the coal fields.

Thirty-eight pits in Lancashire, Staffordshire and South Wales were affected. Not all of those out were striking, a large number being left idle through lack of work because of a walkout of miners doing other types of jobs.

Acland Turns In 2 Big Estates as Gift to Britain

JAN 31 1944

Common Wealth Party's Leader 'Shares' Land to Ease His Conscience

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP).—Declaring ownership of his 17,000-acre Devon and Somerset estates has been an "increasingly heavy burden on my conscience," Sir Richard Acland formally turned them over to the nation today as a gift.

The thirty-six-year-old member of Parliament and leader of the Common Wealth party, whose platform is "Share the Wealth," had announced his intention last February. The estates, valued at $1,000,000 and returning an annual net income of $10,000, have been in the Acland family for 400 years.

"It is my growing conviction," Acland said today, "that we have reached that point in history where private ownership of large properties of all kinds is impeding the Christian and economic development of our country. . . . It seemed to me to be wrong in principle that a quite substantial net income should pass to me from my estates each year."

Acland said that death duties eventually would force the breaking up of his estate by "selling farms over the heads of the tenants. . . . Now they are safe forever."

The National Trust intimated that after the war the estates would be turned into parks and developments. The gift is the larg-

est ever made to the National Trust, which has received many estates either as public benefits or because the owners desired to escape the burden of upkeep and taxation. A few months ago an attorney, Kenneth R. Swan, gave a 150-acre estate in Newbury and guaranteed an endowment of $20,000 to maintain it as a nature preserve.

Asserting that it troubled his conscience to advocate common ownership of all great resources, including land, while he himself remained a private landowner, Acland stated his belief that private ownership of all substantial resources be supplanted by common ownership "if future wars are to be eliminated and human brotherhood more nearly approached."

Acland, who represents Barnstable in the House of Commons, left the Liberal party in 1942. One of his colleagues in founding the Common Wealth party was J. B. Priestley, the author, who no longer is a member of the group.

When he announced his intention last year, Acland said he would reside in a smaller house in Devon until the war ended and would live on his income as a member of Parliament and as a writer.

STEWART IN ATTACK

Former Movie Star, Now Major, Praises Fighter Escort

A UNITED STATES LIBERATOR BASE IN ENGLAND, Jan. 29 (AP)—Major Jimmy Stewart, with brand new gold oak leaves gleaming from his cap and collar, flew his Liberator, "Nine Yanks and a Jerk" from this base today as the command pilot of his squadron on the Frankfort attack.

"We ran into quite heavy flak and saw a lot of German fighters, but they didn't hit our group," the peace-time movie star said as he climbed from his bomber, weary but grinning through his two-day beard.

"Our fighters were wonderful," he continued. "Hundreds of them covered us and it was a beautiful sight to see a squadron of 38's [Lightnings] ahead of the bombers as we made the bomb run."

Major Stewart, who worked up from G. I. to squadron commander, received his promotion from captain only yesterday after previously declining a quick combat promotion.

Danish Plant Sabotaged

Bombs are Set Off in General Motors Works in Copenhagen

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29 (AP).—A transformer station was destroyed and a great part of the General Motors plant in Copenhagen damaged by bombs set by saboteurs early today, dispatches from the Danish capital said. In a shooting affray between guards and a band of twenty-five saboteurs, one person was killed and two were wounded.

Using paid informers to combat acts of sabotage, the Germans are arresting Danes at the rate of fifty to seventy-five daily, the free Danish press service said last night. The service said hundreds of so-called "tramcar informers," listening to what passengers say, are hired for a weekly pay and get free transportation plus a bonus for each arrest resulting from their reports.

JAN 31 1944

ROME BEACHHEAD WIDENED BY ALLIES

KENNEDY

British Troops 18 Miles From Italian Capital, Railway Bridge Captured.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 29—(AP) The Allies have expanded the beachhead south of Rome in drives which have placed British troops within 18 miles of the Eternal city and Americans within light artillery range of the vital point of Cisterna, 14 miles northeast of Anzio and 33 miles from Rome, Allied headquarters declared in a special announcement this afternoon.

It was probable that tonight the din of battle was sounding in the ears of the inhabitants of Nazi-held Rome.

Railway Bridge Captured

The British advance went three miles beyond Carroceto where a railway bridge 18 miles south of Rome was captured. "Light artillery range" in connection with Cisternia, might mean anything from small mortars with a range of a few hundred yards to a 75 millimeter field gun, so it was not known here just what this position was. But it was considered certain the Germans were unable to use either the air field, the Appian way or the railroad in the area.

Cisternia is on both the Appian way and the main rail line to the Cassino front which intersect there. Allied air forces have been bombing German gun positions there, indicating that the enemy has made it one of his strong points in the fight to contain Allied amphibious forces. Cisterna also has an important airfield, with concrete runways 1,100 yards long, hangars and workshops.

The air war over Italy reached a new peak of intensity in which Allied planes of all types flew 1,500 sorties and blasted 37 enemy planes out of the skies against a loss of five Allied aircraft. It brought the Allied two-way total to 87 Nazi planes destroyed. The heaviest air fights broke out over the beachhead where Allied fighters in six hours knocked down 21 out of 100 German planes which attacked invasion fleets landing reinforcements and supplies.

Near Pope's Summer Home

The British advance 12 miles north of Anzio placed Allied troops within eight miles of Castel Gondolfo, summer home of Pope Pius XII and brought up the possibility of the fighting damaging Papal or church property.

On the main Fifth army front the French recaptured two hills north of Mount Belvedere against stiff opposition and threw back three counterattacks. The Americans north of Cassino lunged out with the support of tanks against the powerful German Gustav line positions. Repeated German counterthrusts were beaten down.

The British on the west side of the Garigliano river made a short advance northeast of Suio.

(The German communique said the Allies had taken Mt. Rotondo, a mile and a half beyond Castelforte and about five miles inland on the Garigliano front.)

Both the British and the American navies took an important part in the battle of the beachhead, shelling the enemy from the sea with their long range guns. In one instance naval guns cut a German supply train in two.

Heavy and accurate bombardment by British naval units "silenced German batteries, broke up attempted movements of enemy troops on roads and inflicted damage and casualties on enemy transport," said the Allied regular communique.

The capture of the bridge in the beachhead beyond Carroceto represented an advance of 12 miles from Anzio at a point eight miles inland. The bridge carries the road north out of Anzio over a railway line and stream. The railroad is not the main Naples-Rome line, but a spur from Anzio.

Elsewhere in the beachhead area American and British troops were finding German resistance more determined. They were encountering Nazi tanks and heavy artillery and small arms fire.

Allies Advance To 19 Miles From Rome

JAN 31 1944

KENNEDY

21 Nazi Planes Downed in Attacks On Beachhead

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 29.—Fifth Army invasion forces expanding their beachhead in Western Italy have pushed 12 miles north of Anzio, Allied headquarters announced today, and now stand about 19 miles from Rome after seizing a bridge three miles beyond Carraceto, scene of bitter fighting.

Other units striking northeast of Anzio have brought the town of Cisterna, 14 miles inland astride the Appian Way, under light artillery range. Tanks are spearheading the Allied advances.

The Germans launched heavy air attacks against shipping on the beachhead yesterday and again suffered badly at the hands of the Allied air forces which shot down 21 enemy planes over the area.

Fourteen more planes were shot down during a heavy bomber raid on Ferrara. The day's total bag was 36 Nazi aircraft against a loss of five Allied planes.

Advance Above Cassino.

Violent fighting raged north of Cassino where American tanks and infantry hacked out gains against fierce opposition and repeated counterattacks. Farther north, French troops seized two hills north of Belvedere Mountain and smashed down three German counterthrusts.

Action on the fan-shaped invasion front brought spectacular artillery fire from British and American warships supporting the drive as well as great aerial duels.

The communique said, "During daylight a heavy and accurate bombardment by his majesty's ships silenced German batteries, broke up attempted movements of enemy troops on roads and inflicted damage and casualties on enemy transport."

The accuracy of the salvos from the long-range naval guns was evidenced by one direct hit which cut a supply train in half.

Warships Shell Formia.

The Navy reported that the Germans had been pushed back out of range of the guns of destroyers, but still were being hammered by cruisers, which can reach between seven and eight miles inland. Naval guns also blasted at Formia, on the Gulf of Gaeta to the south, and continued their harassing fire into the night.

Among the ships bombarding the shore were the Royal Navy cruisers Dido and Mauritius and the destroyer Kempenfelt.

Fighting was waged in a driving rainstorm, but in spite of the weather sky battles over the beachhead continued in violence unmatched since the last stages of the Tunisia campaign.

The 36 planes brought down yesterday boosted the two-day total in the air over Italy and Southern France to 86 Nazi craft destroyed.

More than 100 German planes started attacking the invasion fleets landing troops and supplies at dawn, and in the first six hours of daylight Allied fighters knocked down 21 of the enemy. During the afternoon the Luftwaffe attacks dwindled to almost nothing.

Negro pilots in P-40s, who the day before had shot down eight planes in two dogfights over the beachhead, accounted for four more yesterday.

Rail Junctions Hammered.

Heavy bombers with fighter escorts also struck at the important railway junctions of Verona and Ferrara in Northern Italy to cut supply lines leading to the front, and hit the airfield at Aviano, 40 miles north of Venice, shooting down 14 planes.

Medium bombers hit railway bridges at Orvietto, Orte and Terni and altogether, it was announced, the Allied air force sent up more than 1,500 sorties during the day, approximately 100 more than the day before. Five Allied planes were missing.

The bridge which was captured by British troops beyond Carroceto carries the road north from Anzio over a railway line and a stream. It represents an airline advance of 12 miles from the port of Anzio and is about eight miles from the nearest point on the coast. The railroad there is not the main line between Rome and Naples but a spur from Anzio.

Allied troops encountered increased resistance in most sections of their bridgehead, with the Germans using tanks, artillery and small-arms fire to slow the advance.

Slow Advance Explained.

A military commentator at headquarters explained some of the reasons why the Americans and British have not driven inland faster.

"The original element of surprise enabled us to effect an almost unopposed landing," he said. "We have not pushed far enough forward to allow the landing of reinforcements and heavy equipment. This takes time, as the harbor and beach facilities are restricted.

"Once the landing was made, the element of surprise no longer existed and it became necessary to divert the attention of the enemy by other means, such as attacking in strength on the 5th Army front and battering his communications lines from the air.

"It would be unwise to push too far inland before having the necessary weight to support the drive. Spectacular advances could have been made, but there would have been attending risks.

"This is not a hit-and-run raid but a full-scale operation. In fact, this is like winding a spring. The spring is being set to go off with full strength instead of going off half cocked. The enemy is bound to resist with full strength and therefore we must have something with which to meet him."

Discussing the scanty information disclosed by Allied headquarters concerning the disposition of troops in the beachhead area, the commentator said, "one of the enemy's best means of obtaining information is by reconnaissance planes. We have such air superiority and we have been shooting his planes out of the sky to such an extent that it is doubtful he knows much.

"There is no point in handing him information on a platter. That's why we are so cagey."

(The German high command announced today that Allied troops had captured Mount Rotondo, about a mile and half beyond Castelforte and about 5 miles inland on the Garigliano front.)

(The German-controlled Paris radio, in a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information in London, said last night that German military quarters are expecting another Allied landing in Italy shortly. It declared that increased Allied naval activity has been observed and asserted that "besides the 5th and 8th Armies another army is expected to participate in the battle for Italy.")

A communique said that during the "heavy and accurate" naval bombardment of the Germans in the Anzio sector a train moving up supplies "was cut in half by a direct hit." The town of Formia, on the Gulf of Gaeta to the south, also was bombarded and traffic on a coast road disrupted.

(An NBC broadcast, quoting one of its correspondents, said the Germans had rerouted the Rapido River at some points north of Cassino, flooding large areas along the banks and turning them into marshes and bogs.)

87 NAZIS SHOT DOWN IN ITALY

GALLAGHER

Allies Run Up Two-Day Toll In Air Battles

JAN 31 1944

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 29 (AP)—Allied air forces, operating across Italy in some of the greatest air battles of the war, have downed 37 more German planes, bringing their confirmed two-day total to 87 enemy aircraft destroyed, Allied headquarters announced today.

Sky battles over the beachhead south of Rome yesterday were unmatched in violence in the Mediterranean theater since those when the German army was making its last desperate stand in North Africa.

1,500 Flights In Day

More than 1,500 individual operational flights were flown yesterday by all types of Allied aircraft. Five Allied planes are missing against 36 enemy craft destroyed—a ratio of better than 7 to 1. The heavy air activity went on despite driving rainstorms.

Starting at dawn, more than 100 Nazi planes drove against the invasion fleets and landing troops on the beachhead in the first six hours of daylight. Twenty-one fell to Allied fighters before noon.

Scores Day's Only Double

Capt. Charles E. Hall, Brazil, Ind., scored the day's only double, bringing down a FW-190 and an ME-109 to make his total three victories.

Fifteen of the German planes were shot down by American veteran Warhawk groups, while five fell to American-flown Spitfires and one to an RFA Spitfire.

While these major dogfights raged off Anzio, Flying Fortresses raiding German rail communications and airfields in northern Italy added to the toll of German planes. One group of Fortresses, with Lightning escort, was jumped by 30 German fighters at Aviano airport, 40 miles north of Venice and destroyed 14 of them.

Bomb Brenner Pass Lines

Other Fortresses and Liberators, some with Thunderbolt escort, bombed and blocked the Germans' rail lines leading to Brenner Pass with raids on Verona and Ferrara,

30.24 — 12239

20 miles northwest of Bologna.

All strategic (long range) bombers and fighters returned safely to their bases.

One of the best freak bombing performances in weeks was carried out by American Marauders which destroyed a railroad bridge north of Orvieto, northwest of Rome, just as a train was passing over it. The span collapsed when the train reached the center of it.

Hammer Nazi Positions

Warhawks, Invaders, Spitfires and Bostons hammered German positions from one end of Italy to the other.

RAF Spitfires and Kittyhawks operating between Rome and the Adriatic coast destroyed 35 vehicles and 13 railroad cars.

For the first time in this theater, Thunderbolts, originally planned for high altitude escort work, were used as fighter-bombers over the front. Four missions of Thunderbolts went out and all returned. One flight attacked shipping in Sibenik harbor, Yugoslavia.

JAN 30 1944

Smash Railway Link.

An American Bomber Base in Italy, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—German railway traffic from the Brenner Pass down to Bologna in northern Italy and thence to the fighting fronts was reduced today to a trickle, or perhaps completely blocked, by new aerial blows at the vital junction of Verona in northern Italy. This intersection of northern Italy's main north-south and east-west lines was choked with debris, twisted rails and charred freight cars as the result of what appeared to be a masterpiece of high altitude precision bombing yesterday by Flying Fortresses of the Fifteenth United States Air Force.

They dropped their heavy cargo of bombs on the railway center at the same time another formation of big American bombers plastered the Aviano airfield, forty miles north of Venice, shooting down fourteen German planes.

Liberators meanwhile smashed another prime railway target, the Ferrara yards, on the line between Padua and Bologna.

Sergt. James D. Hansen of 1156 71st street, Brooklyn, a Fortress gunner, came back from the Aviano raid in a thoughtful mood.

"The bomb run seemed to be awfully long, but I guess it always appears that way," he commented. "Flak was bursting all around us as we dropped our bombs. Coming off the target, the bomb bay doors would not close and several fighters attacked us, but made no hits. They got a warm reception from our escort."

Among the gunners immediately credited with victories over Aviano was Sergt. George L. Hathaway of Smithtown Branch, L. I.

"One Messerschmitt pilot had plenty of guts," he said. "He closed in near my turret and I fired four or five short bursts at about 200 yards into his engine and cowling. I think I hit the pilot and then the whole plane burst into flames. He went down in fire and smoke."

Allies Consolidating Week After Landing

JAN 30 1944

The Fifth Army Bridgehead, South of Rome, Jan. 29 (AP)—One week ago Allied troops waded ashore from the sea to establish a beachhead within the German lines, and during those seven days the Germans have been unable to shift their forces fast enough to contest the surprise move.

Only from the air has the enemy lashed out in any strength to counter the punch. And the German air force has paid dearly for this move in lost planes.

Spectacular Air Cover

By putting up a spectacular air cover, our air power has given the enemy air force a terrific beating. No one has to have official figures on the shipping in Anzio Bay which is the Germans' target to know the results. All one has to do is watch the skies each day to see enemy planes plummeting to earth.

The greatest surprise of this week's operations has been the failure of Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring to move forces to this front of the war with the speed and decision for which the Germans have been famous. And it is obvious that he has been having difficulties in juggling forces to meet this new threat.

Exceptionally Small Losses

Meanwhile, the Fifth Army has had time to consolidate the line with exceptionally small losses for an operation of this type and to pour men, guns, armor, ammunition and supplies ashore.

In effect it has been a race to see which could get set first with the most striking power, and it seems the Fifth Army may have won.

The Germans may have about three divisions on this front collecting units from several divisions rushed in to plug the gap. Among them are many Poles and Austrians.

Negro Squadron Counts 12 Nazi Planes Downed

MASTER

An Advanced Air Base in Italy, Jan. 29 (AP)—The all-Negro 99th Air Squadron, on its first important combat missions since it was organized, is a strong segment of the 12th Air Force umbrella covering the beachhead south of Rome.

With pride the boys back at the base chalk up the victories on a board in the operations tent and the score for three missions in two days reads:

Enemy planes destroyed, 12; probably destroyed, 2; damaged, 4.

Seek Crack-Unit Rating

In their nine months overseas the pilots of this squadron have shot down a total of 13 planes.

Back at base the boys don't exactly say so but they give the impression that they are out to show themselves up as a crack outfit not only to win the war but to raise higher the achievements of their race.

Flying Warhawks

Even the more skeptical white officers have had to admit the excellence of these Negro pilots in their Warhawk fighter-bombers, by no means the most modern aerial weapon or the easiest fighting craft to pile up victories.

The beachhead landing was a break for the aspiring aces of the 99th which was organized a year-and-a-half ago. Except when Capt. Charles B. Hall, of Brazil, Ind., brought down the first German plane over Sicily last July, the squadron has been kept busy on bombing and strafing rather than combat missions and has moved around considerably in North Africa and Sicily.

FIRST U. S. NURSES GET ON BEACHHEAD

By REYNOLDS PACKARD.

Representing the Combined American Press. (Distributed by the Associated Press.)

With the Fifth Army South of Rome, Jan. 28 (Delayed).—The first group of American women nurses arrived at this beachhead today undergoing two German air raids in succession before they had time to dig foxholes.

One group which I saw install itself in hospital tents was headed by Chief Nurse Lieut. Blanche Sigman of 103 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, a graduate of Bellevue Hospital in New York.

"We slept on deck after first coming here and had several alerts during the night," she said. "We walked ashore without even getting our feet wet, then ran into two air raids before we even unpacked and made up our faces.

"However, the soldiers were very nice about helping us complete our foxholes. We were offered a house with a bomb-proof roof in which to sleep but we are staying in the tents so we can be near the patients during air raids. All the girls wanted it that way."

Brief Truce in Rapido Battle

JAN 30 1944

German Request Granted by Americans and Casualties Are Removed.

By HAL BOYLE.

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Jan. 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Two men—an American captain and a private—carrying a Red Cross banner tied to two sticks, marched through battered no man's land to the brink of the bloody Rapido River today and crossed into German territory amid a deathly silence.

They walked on across the stricken land—scene of the heaviest fighting since Salerno—until they came to a barbed-wire barrier, where they were soon greeted by a German officer.

They were there in response to a German request for a battle lull to evacuate casualties, and after terms were agreed upon locally both sides withheld their fire while seventy-five American medical officers and a smaller number of Germans removed the dead and wounded. Some had been lying under heavy artillery fire for three days.

The two Americans were Capt. David Kaplan, 30 years old, a medical officer, of 2621 Jones street, Sioux City, Iowa, and Private Arnold Fleischman, 20, of 94-12 85th street, Woodhaven, L. I., a German-born student who acted as interpreter.

Four Wounded Men.

The Americans brought back twenty-five bodies and four wounded men, one of whom was a medical officer. When he was lifted into a litter, the latter grinned feebly and said: "Look, I have got maid service—you can't beat this battlefield."

Elsewhere fighting raged uninterrupted along the battlefront and soon after the truce time expired both sides opened up with heavy, rolling artillery barrages. This sector of the sanguinary Rapido River again became a "no man's land."

This unusual incident happened two days ago after one bridgehead force was pushed back across the stream in the fighting that tied up German troops who otherwise would have been free to attack the beaches south of Rome. Since then the Americans have forced the Rapido at other points and are now pressing the enemy strongly north of Cassino.

"We had a nervous feeling all the time we were over there during the lull because we were surrounded by snipers," said Capt. Kaplan. "But I'm glad I made the trip. It's the most exciting thing that happened to me in nine months of war.

"Private Fleischman went along as interpreter and I can't say too much for that boy. He did a splendid job.

Littered With Dead.

"That Red Cross flag gave us confidence as we walked down to the river about 1 P. M. When we got on the other side we saw a big plain littered with the scattered bodies of the dead. There wasn't a living soul in sight.

"Ahead of us some 800 yards was a barbed wire barrier and we headed for that. We were more afraid of mines than of Germans. When we reached the barbed wire there still was not a German in sight. We waved the Red Cross flag in all directions and jingled the barbed wire and suddenly a German officer stepped into view. He was dressed in a neatly pressed uniform and his boots were freshly shined.

"We agreed on a truce between 3:15 and 5 P. M. and he guaranteed the safety of myself and any medics I brought back. We rounded up medical officers and litter bearers and about seventy-five of us went back across the river in bigger boats.

"When we got there we found that German soldiers had collected our wounded. While we were busy fixing up litters, one of our observation planes from another area happened to fly fairly close. This peeved one high-ranking German officer, and he said: 'This is very unfair.'

"I sent back a runner to have the plane ordered away, but it flew away in a moment anyway and the German officer was satisfied there was no attempt to break the truce.

"It did our hearts good to bring back those four wounded men. One had a bad head wound but the other three have excellent chances of pulling through."

New Yorker Tells Story.

Lieut. David Schwartz, assistant battalion surgeon, of 320 Central Park West, New York city, who was in the group that went across the river on the mercy errand, said most of the dead had been killed by small arms fire.

"One German officer stood behind the barbed wire and took motion pictures of the scene as we collected the casualties," he said.

The only thing to mar the battle lull was a sudden burst of gunfire over the heads of the medical workers.

"Both the Germans and Americans ducked," recalled Lieut. Schwartz, "but it wasn't aimed at our area."

Italian Parties Move To Swing From Monarchy To Democracy

By RELMAN MORIN

JAN 30 1944

Bari, Italy, Jan. 28 (AP—Delayed)—A suggestion that Italian political parties may organize a democratic government in opposition to the regime of King Vittorio Emanuele appeared today in a statement by one of the Rome delegates to the All-Party Congress, and it is believed that a unanimous demand for the King's abdication will be drafted at the sessions here.

The Rome delegate, whose identity is being kept secret, read a resolution which he said was drafted by the Rome Committee of National Liberation, calling for "establishment of a democratic government that can do what the King could never do."

Croce Criticizes Allied Policy

Benedetto Croce, venerable Italian political philosopher, in his keynote address to the six-party congress, first free political assembly in Italy since the advent of Fascism, declared the Allied policy in Italy that has permitted the King to keep the throne was "unilateral and narrow-minded."

He said the "sanitary operation" of removing Fascism from Italy "cannot be executed if the principal surviving representative of Fascism in Italy is not removed" and that as a result of the King's continued presence, "Italy is sinking into a quagmire."

Croce then alluded to the affair of the late Admiral Jean Darlan in North Africa, saying he, Croce, found in the British, Americans and French "a diffidence against liberalism in democracy, a tendency that manifested itself in French North Africa by retaining in power persons of Fascist character and preferring them to Liberals and Democrats."

Resolution Reported Adopted

The predicted resolution was adopted yesterday, the Bari radio reported in a broadcast recorded last night by United States Government monitors. The resolution asserted "the moral and material reconstruction of Italy presupposes the immediate abdication of the King responsible for the tragedies that have overtaken the country."

The broadcast said another resolution, to proclaim the party congress a representative assembly and calling for indictment of the King "on all violations of statutes he has committed," was tabled pending discussions looking toward unanimous approval of any course chosen.

JAN 30 1944

Direct Hit on Nazi Vessel

CAIRO, Jan. 29 (AP).—The British Middle East Air Force probably sank an enemy coastal vessel with a direct hit in the Aegean, it was announced today. A British plane also attacked several barges in the Aegean.

Algiers 'Purge' Trials to Open

ALGIERS, Jan. 29 (AP).—Eleven French officers and guards indicted on charges of murder and extreme cruelty toward inmates of concentration camps under Vichy rule will be tried soon by a military tribunal in the first of the "purge" trials, the French Committee of National Liberation announced today.

By the Associated Press.

ISTANBUL, Jan. 27 (Delayed).—Nikola Balabanoff, Bulgarian Minister to Turkey, left for Sofia late today and a Bulgar consulate official hinted that the Minister was carrying a strong message to his government from the Turks urging the Bulgars to get out of the war.

Balabanoff, who was accompanied to Istanbul (presumably from Ankara) by German Ambassador Franz von Papen, told the Turkish press he was going to Sofia for private reasons, would remain two days, and promised to make a statement when he returned.

He said Turkish-Bulgarian friendship had been very close during the last few months and could be expected to grow closer.

Chinese Gain in Burma, Rout Foe Near Taipha Ga

JAN 30 1944

American-Trained Troops Cross Ahawk River

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 29 (AP).—American-trained Chinese troops have pushed deeper in the Hukawng Valley area of northern Burma, destroying Japanese elements fighting above Taipha Ga and driving back enemy units between the Tarung and Tanai Rivers, an Allied southeast Asia communique said today. Some Chinese groups have crossed the Ahawk River, but they have not yet met enemy troops.

The communique told of slight activity in the Chindwin Valley and declared Japanese counter-attacks on the Arakan front of northwest Burma were repulsed in the Razabil area.

British heavy bombers struck Rangoon last night and fighters machine-gunned Japanese troops in support of Allied forces in the Maungdaw area of the Mayu Peninsula. American medium bombers attacked the road south from Taipha Ga in the Hukawng Valley yesterday. One Allied plane was lost in all operations.

Japs Use Prisoners To Build Railway

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Jan. 29.—The Japanese, girding themselves for the battle of Burma, are rushing construction of a railway from Thailand to Southern Burma at a callous expenditure of the lives of British empire prisoners of war and Chinese civilians, according to reports from reputable eyewitneses.

The railway is being cut through some of the world's worst jungle—dense masses of luxuriant vegetation never before disturbed by white men. Many Australian, British and Indian prisoners and Chinese forced laborers were said to have "died where they worked and were buried where they fell like dogs."

The reports, which came on the heels of disclosures by Washington and London of brutal Japanese treatment of prisoners, said four out of every six Chinese engaged in forced labor in the jungles of Thailand died and mortality among the Europeans was as high or higher.

AIR BASES BLASTED ON THREE ATOLLS HELD BY JAPANESE

HIPPLE

Swarms of U. S. Planes Pound Islands in Major Pre-Invasion Assault.

FEW DETAILS GIVEN

Wording of Communique Indicates Mid-Pacific Attack Is Underway.

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 29 — (AP) Possibly presaging imminent invasion of Japan's mandated Marshall islands in mid-Pacific, swarms of planes from United States carriers heavily pounded three atolls today which significantly had drawn some of the major attention during more than 20 consecutive air raids.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, announcing the major assault tonight, said the targets included the air base of Taroa on Maloelap, an atoll which already had undergone 21 raids; the atoll of Wotje, which had taken 18; and Kwajalein, previously hit 16 times.

The admiral said "Pacific fleet carrier task forces" participated. This hinted strongly that sizeable elements of the aircraft carrier forces reported as being amassed for use against the Japanese have been thrown into the battle.

Attacks Continuing

(The terse communique did not make clear whether the attacks had been completed or were continuing. The fact that the assault was announced on the same day it occurred instead of waiting for the usual period of radio silence in attack-and-retire operations, indicated the attack might be the opening stroke of actual invasion).

No further details were announced in a brief communique concerning the invasion-menaced bases in the mid-Pacific.

Marshalls Hard-Hit

The Marshalls have been hit for more than 20 consecutive days by Seventh A.A.F. and Navy planes but this was believed the heaviest and most concentrated assault yet delivered.

The Marshalls have been pounded almost daily since shortly before the invasion of the Gilberts Nov. 20 when regular raids were begun in order to neutralize the Marshalls.

These islands were hit twice before by carrier forces, which included a heavy concentration of torpedo planes, divebombers and fighters.

The first was Jan. 30, 1942 from Admiral William Halsey's task forces in a daring raid. It was the first United States offensive in the Pacific after Pearl Harbor.

The Marshalls were hit heavily last Dec. 4 by task forces.

Admiral Nimitz' communique was incomplete. A full report from attacking ships and details probably will be forthcoming tomorrow.

The text of the communique:

"Pacific fleet carrier task forces have made attacks on Marshall island atolls today, including Taroa, (Maloelap), Wotje, and Kwajalein."

(The communique's use of the word "including" might well be taken to indicate that the attacks also have hit other atolls such as often-bombed Jaluit and Mili, the bases nearest to the American-held Gilberts 300 miles to the south.)

Principal Air Base

In hitting Taroa airdrome on Taroa islet at Maloelap, the task force planes went after the enemy base from which the most Japanese planes have risen to combat recent raids. The Taroa interceptors frequently have totalled between 30 and 45. The Maloelap attacks so far have cost the Japanese at least 96 planes. In the lagoon there, three enemy ships have been definitely sunk and three damaged in the earlier attacks. Maloelap is situated centrally in the Radka or eastern atoll chain of the Marshalls.

The 18 previous raids on Wotje cost the Japanese three ships sunk, two damaged and 19 planes destroyed. Wotje is the principal fortified base in the central Marshall group and has a deep anchorage at Christmas harbor.

The 16 previous raids on Kwajalein resulted in the destruction of 80 of the enemy planes, the bulk of them bagged during a carrier plane attack there Dec. 4. Nine ships have been sunk and 13 damaged there. It also was hit during the carrier plane attack in 1942.

23 ENEMY PLANES TUMBLE AT RABAUL

JAN 30 1944

Allied Fliers Strike Again at Fighter Airfield as Catalinas Sink Big Ship Off Kavieng

CLEMENTS

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Sunday, Jan. 30 (AP)—Rabaul was raided again on Thursday, the twenty-fifth raiding mission there by the Allies this month during which twenty-three more planes were shot down to send Japanese losses in January above 400.

Headquarters, reporting the raid today, said six other enemy planes probably were shot down as Mitchell medium bombers, escorted by fighters, flew up from Solomons bases to hit the Lakunai airdrome, the enemy's principal fighter base at that northeastern New Britain fortress. The Allies lost six planes.

In a favorite Allied hunting ground for Japanese shipping—in the vicinity of Kavieng, New Ireland, Navy Catalinas sank an 8,000-ton enemy cargo vessel Thursday night.

The air arm pressed its ceaseless campaign to soften up the New Guinea area about Madang, current objective of the Allied ground forces. Mitchells and fighters went after the Bogadjim sector just south of Madang, the Ramu Valley and the shoreline below the Japanese shipping base.

The newest victory over Rabaul was noteworthy for the fact that twenty-three to twenty-nine enemy planes downed amounted to more than half of the forty interceptors the Japanese threw into the battle.

Later on Thursday, Liberators flew to Rabaul from the Solomons and blasted supply dumps. The Japanese sent up no planes against those raiders.

The cargo vessel bombed off Kavieng apparently was heavily loaded with fuel oil. The Catalina pilots said they counted 113 explosions after two 1,000-pound bombs hit the vessel amidships.

At 4 A. M. the next day, in the Kavieng area, Allied patrol planes bombed and started fires on two enemy ships in a convoy.

The considerable air activity around Madang was to disrupt enemy transportation, and several bridges were destroyed or damaged.

Headquarters said the Australians who resumed a drive more than a week ago in the Ramu Valley forty miles to the south of Madang and captured strong ridge positions still were engaged in sharp fighting at Kankiryo Saddle.

In the sector northwest of Australia Catalinas attacked the Laha airdrome on Amboina island Friday and started fires visible for sixty miles.

On Bougainville in the northern Solomons, enemy-held positions both north and south of the American beachhead at Empress Augusta Bay were pounded by torpedo bombers, dive-bombers and Mitchells. American warships, which have been increasingly active in that sector, shelled Mamagata on the southwest coast.

JAN 30 1944

Powerful Air Forces Heap New Destruction On Jap Island Bases

Rabaul Raid Emphasizes Foes' Quandary Whether To Hide Planes or Fight

By the Associated Press.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Jan. 29.—Powerful Allied air forces, ranging 2,000 miles over Japan's conquered island empire, have heaped new destruction on important enemy positions, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said today.

Japan's quandary—whether to hide her planes on the ground or send them up to mix it with the sharp-shooting Allies—was emphasized by Wednesday's raid on Rabaul, New Britain.

More than 50 Allied bombers raced in at low level to plaster Rabaul's airfield system, while a protecting cover of more than 60 fighters found the enemy willing to fight it out in the sky. As a result, between 22 and 30 Japanese planes were shot down out of a force of about 50 interceptors.

But the day before the enemy decided to keep their airmen on the ground and a strong force of American planes ranged over the Rabaul area for 35 minutes without air interception.

24th Raid in 26 Days.

Wednesday's raid on Rabaul was the 24th in 26 days and raised enemy plane losses there to 390 during January. Allied forces, which lost four fighters in the raid, report 60 aircraft lost during the month.

(In a new exhortation to the Japanese people for increased production of war planes, the Tokio radio said yesterday that the situation at Rabaul "is becoming grave" and that "we are worried about our inferiority in numerical strength."

(Declaring that "the enemy is persistently attempting to destroy our steel-tight defenses at Rabaul from the air," the broadcast said that the New Britain stronghold had been attacked by a total of 430 Allied planes on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. Of these, the broadcast claimed, 125 were shot down but the Japanese, too, suffered "precious losses."

("We cannot predict with what kind of attacking tactics the enemy will sally forth in the future," the broadcast warned.)

For the fourth straight day enemy positions in the Admiralty Islands, in the Bismarck Sea northwest of Rabaul, took another heavy pounding. Liberator bombers escorted by fighters poured 123 tons of explosives into the staging base of Lorengau. No air opposition was reported.

Early Wednesday a Catalina patrol bomber spotted a Japanese flotilla 30 miles northwest of Kavieng, New Ireland, and scored hits on the fantail of a destroyer and a gunboat protecting the troopship.

Along the coast of Northeast New Guinea, American flyers bombed and strafed the enemy all the way from Madang, target of an Allied land drive, to Hansa Bay, 100 airline miles northwest.

And on the westernmost tip of the 2,000-mile striking arc, Liberator heavy bombers raked the Japanese installations on Portuguese Timor, in the East Indies, and sank a 1,000-ton cargo ship.

South Pacific airmen, who have taken an important part in the Rabaul campaign since new Allied airfields have been opened on Bougainville Island, in the Solomons, reported they have shot down 1,291 enemy planes since last August 1. Allied losses were placed at less than one-seventh, or approximately 180 planes.

Halsey's Fliers Bag 1,291 Planes

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC AIR BASE, Jan. 29 (AP)—Allied headquarters announced today 1,291 Japanese planes were blasted from the sky by South Pacific airmen from Aug. 1, 1943, to Jan. 25, 1944.

A spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey, South Pacific Allied commander, said our losses have been heavy on occasions but average only one plane for every seven Japanese planes downed.

[The figures do not include heavy damage inflicted on the Japanese air force by Allied fliers in the Southwest Pacific war theatre.]

The period covers the intense fighting when American marines landed at Bougainville, in the northern Solomons Islands, last Nov. 1, and when the Solomons air campaign against Rabaul, New Britain, began last Dec. 17.

Japanese air losses at the hands of the South Pacific fliers began to hit the high spots last August when 247 enemy planes were shot down.

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MacArthur on Atrocities

JAN 30 1944

General Says Japanese Acts Speak for Themselves—His Flyers Active.

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, leader of the heroic defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, in the Philippines, said today the published accounts of atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese against those men after their capture speak for themselves.

Gen. MacArthur, who left Corregidor shortly before its fall and went to Australia to take over the Southwest Pacific command, had no additional comment.

Jap Bases Blasted.

Meanwhile, powerful Allied air forces, ranging 2,000 miles over Japan's conquered island empire, have heaped new destruction on important enemy positions, Gen. MacArthur's communique said today.

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South Pacific airmen, who have taken an important part in the Rabaul campaign since new Allied airfields have been opened on Bougainville Island in the Solomons, reported they have shot down 1,291 enemy planes since August 1 last. Our losses were placed at approximately 180 planes.

"Dive bombers and fighters made a late afternoon attack on Mill, bombing and strafing airdrome installations and gun emplacements. One of our dive bombers was shot down.

"Heavy bombers dropped more than 20 tons of bombs on Taroa, in the Maleolap Atoll, at dusk, causing damage in the contonment area. All of our planes returned."

The Marshall blasters extended their punches to Nauru, an island west of the Gilberts and south of the Marshalls, giving it its first pounding since December 28. Medium bombers attacked ground installations in a daylight attack without loss to themselves.

Japanese airmen failed to react aggressively to the Thursday raids on the Marshalls as they did the day before.

arshall Bases Raided For 22d Straight Day

PEARL HARBOR, Jan. 29 (AP).—Wotje, Maloelap and Mill—islands becoming increasingly familiar to observers of the Pacific war—were slugged again by United States airmen who for 22 straight days have kept at the job of softening up the Marshall group.

These three atolls in Japan's Central Pacific bastion have undergone 73 raids in the last two months. Last night the Navy tersely told of the latest raids which occurred Thursday:

"Wotje was attacked in the afternoon by medium bombers. Fires were started around ground facilities.

CAPITAL CHILLY IN ARGENTINA

JAN 30 1944

Representatives Of Foreign Investments Watch Trends

Buenos Aires, Jan. 29 (AP)—Representatives of foreign capital in Argentina are beginning to wonder whether that chill in the air since the June 4 revolution means they are getting the cold shoulder.

To be sure, the chill still is several degrees removed from frost and no doors really have been slammed, even though some of the representatives have come close to having cell doors slammed behind their backs. It may be premature to judge that the welcome that definitely has been taken in so far as foreign capital is concerned.

Nevertheless, painful experience with nationalistic inhospitality in some other countries tends to make American and British interests rather sensitive to symptoms of waning cordiality.

Nearly Two Billion Invested

Thus it is that in Argentina, where Americans have invested close to $400,000,000 and the British around $1,500,000,000, recent campaigns against foreign interests in some sectors of the press and certain Government measures have done little to contribute to a feeling of security.

Nationalists have been pecking away at foreign "trusts" and "exploiters" in Argentina. Now their principal spokesmen are the pro-totalitarian dailies *Pampero* and *Cabildo*. Since both are sworn enemies of the democracies, Anglo-American capital is their favorite whipping boy. If Jewish control can be insinuated, so much the better for their purposes.

Foremost targets are the British-owned railways; the Union Telephone Company, a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph; the various units controlled by American and Foreign Power Company; the Internationally owned Cade and Italo-Argentine Electric Companies; Pan American Airways and the British and American packing plants including the big Swift and Armour subsidiaries.

Accused As Monopolies

They are accused of being monopolies preempting the field to the disadvantage of home enterprise, of exploiting the national economy to fatten their foreign bank accounts; of depressing wage standards and inflating service charges and of defying the law of the land and corrupting officials.

Pampero, attacking a proposed domestic airways system which it charged was backed by British capital, wailed: "The fundamental question is the control of our sky by a company, which being foreign, would imply control by a potential enemy."

Cabildo set forth the task of the revolution in these words: "Recover control of the national wealth since it cannot be regarded as proper that the destinies of the republic in the field of economic management should be delivered into the hands of those whose only aim is the realization of rich profits in foreign lands."

Has Anticipated Actions

Foreign capital, long inured, probably would pay scant attention had not these organs shown of late a certain capacity for anticipating, if not of influencing, the Government.

One of the first moves was an investigation of the Cade and Italo-Argentine Electric Companies, which had obtained, from the now defunct Buenos Aires municipal council, forty-year extensions of their concessions some twenty years before the original grants expire. The heads of both were under office arrest for several weeks.

Subsidiary companies of the American and Foreign Power Company recently have felt the chill. In Mendoza and Buenos Aires provinces, drastic rate reductions were decreed. On protest that the new rates eliminate all profit, the Mendoza decree was modified and the Buenos Aires cut was postponed.

Seized Files By Night

In the federal capital investigators descended by night upon the headquarters of the Compania de Electricidad del Notre, also an A&FP subsidiary, seized its files and ordered several of its officers detained. One was an American citizen, another a British subject. Both countries asked questions, and the men were released. The British Foreign Office expressed the hope that "the rights and interests of British nationals in Argentina will in the future receive all the consideration and protection due them."

Argentina gave assurances that "in no case and in no way will any harm befall the interests of Great Britain nor those of any other nation with capital or property of any kind established in the country."

The Federal interventor ordered expropriation of the A. & F. P. Tucuman Tramway Company for failure to pay a $300,000 assessment for street paving, from which it claimed exemption under its concession.

Defense Committee Praises Argentina's Break With Axis

JAN 31 1944

By the Associated Press.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 29.—The Committee for Political Defense of the Continent dispatched telegrams of congratulations today to Argentina on the latter's break with the Axis as the Buenos Aires government struggled with a crisis brought on by the action.

To the resignations of three cabinet ministers and other lesser officials previously announced was added yesterday that of Gen. Arturo Rawson as Argentine minister to Brazil.

While the cabinet members quit because of pro-Axis tendencies, Rawson, always a professed friend of the democracies, took his action as a result of a dispute with President Pedro Ramirez over which was the "chieftain" in the Argentine revolution last June and whether the primary purpose of the revolt was a break with the Axis. Rawson said it was. Ramirez denied it. For three days after the revolution Rawson served as President.

(In announcing his resignation last night in Rio de Janeiro, Rawson maintained again that the revolution had the aim of "reintegrating the nation in the community of her sister nations" by fulfilling her international obligations.

(The Argentine Embassy in Brazil said Rawson had written the Argentine President that "I renounced the office your excellency now holds, thereby avoiding violence which would have given the impression of a struggle for possession of power * * * but I am unable to renounce my part in that revolution * * *.")

Meanwhile, the Ramirez government, implementing its action of Wednesday, decreed late yesterday that all financial and commercial relations between Argentina and Germany, Japan and Axis-dominated countries must stop at once.

Roosevelt Is Pleased By Argentina's Break

Buenos Aires, Jan. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt has expressed his pleasure at Argentina's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis by sending a note to President Pedro Ramirez, the foreign office disclosed today.

The text of the note:

"I desire to express to your excellency my pleasure on learning your Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan. It is especially gratifying to know that Argentina thus reaffirmed its intention to wholeheartedly collaborate in the defense of the Continent."

ARGENTINE MAYOR OUSTED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguary, Jan. 29—(AP) The mayor of an Argentine city who ordered all flags flown at half staff and seven days of mourning as a protest against the break with the Axis has been expelled by troops who occupied the Town hall, travelers from Buenos Aires said today. The demonstration was said to have occured at Tucuman, a city of 40,000 population described as a nationalistic hotbed.

Five In Paraguay Revolt Executed

Formosa, Argentina, Jan. 29 (AP). Five persons have been executed at Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, for participating in an attempted revolt there last Wednesday, travelers from Clorinda, just across the Paraguay river from Asuncion, said today.

It was announced officially at Asuncion Wednesday that an attempted dawn revolution had been put down. A Ministry of Interior communique said army reserve officers were repulsed by loyal government forces when they attempted to seize police headquarters and the telephone building.

Chile May Export to U. S.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 29 (AP).—Ricardo Heatley, subsecretary of commerce, announced today negotiations would be completed next week for sale of excess Chilean agricultural products to the United States Government.

Canada's War Bill Cut

Ottawa, Jan. 29 (AP)—Canada's war appropriation bill for the next fiscal year beginning April 1 will provide for $3,650,000,000, a reduction of $240,000,000 from the present year, it was disclosed today in the House of Commons

Roosevelt Marks 62nd Birthday With Informal Dinner, Broadcast

JAN 31 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. (AP) President and Mrs. Roosevelt invited Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha of Norway to the "cuff link" dinner at the White House tonight—that intimate family affair that has been held each year since 1921 to observe the President's birthday.

The Chief Executive will be 62 morrow, but he did most of his ebrating today. After tonight's dinner he made a midnight broadcast, his customary brief address to the nation to express his thanks for donations to the infantile paralysis eradication campaign.

The outpouring of American dollars in the Fourth War bond campaign will serve notice that "we Americans are irrevocably united in determination to end this war as quickly as possible in the unconditional surrender of our enemies," Mr. Roosevelt said.

The Chief Executive coupled his war loan appeal with an expression of gratitude to the thousands of citizens who are contributing their dimes and dollars in the fight against infantile paralysis.

As a participant in an hour's radio program, "America Salutes the President's Birthday," the President contrasted the care of children in this country with that of the handicapped in enemy countries.

"In Germany and Japan," he said, "those who are handicapped in body

and soul or mind are regarded as unnecessary burdens to the state. An individual's usefulness is measured solely by the direct contribution he can make to the war machine—not by his service to a society at peace."

Tomorrow the President and First Lady will receive at luncheon some of the movie, stage and radio stars participating in tonight's birthday ball program, including a series of hotel dances visited by Mrs. Roosevelt, to promote the raising of funds for the paralysis fight.

Twenty-three other guests were invited to tonight's White House dinner of what has become known as the "gang." This group gets its name from cuff links given by the President to a small group associated with him in his 1920 campaign for Vice President.

Few of the original "gang" are left—Stephen T. Early, Kirke L. Simpson and Stanley Prenosil, newspaper men of that period; James P. Sullivan, of Boston, and Charles H. McCarthy, now a Washington lawyer.

Members of the Roosevelt family listed as dinner guests were Col. James Roosevelt of the Marines; Maj. and Mrs. John Boettiger and the latter's two children by a former marriage, Curtis and Eleanor Dall.

Anti-Fascist Parties Open Session; Ask King's Ouster

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Bari radio announced that a congress of five anti-Fascist Italian parties opened in that Southern Italian city today in an "atmosphere of "patriotism and enthusiasm" and that abdication of King Victor Emmanuel was immediately asked by Benedetto Croce, veteran Italian philosopher.

Croce was named president of the conference, said the broadcast as reported by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, and he was quoted as declaring in his opening address that Italy wants a "serious government, a capable and honest administration and a worthy place in the European community of nations."

"All this could not take place without the abdication of the King," the broadcast said Croce added.

Rome Defense Recruiting Begins

New York, Jan. 29 (AP)—The "enlistment of volunteers up to the age of 37 for the defense of Rome" has begun, with Fascist party offices serving as recruiting bureaus, a German broadcast said today.

The Governor of Rome appealed to the population to place all their motor cars at the disposal of the authorities for "safeguarding the foodstuff supply of the capital," another broadcast said, and the Governor of Vatican City "thereupon handed over to Rome administration a large number of motor vehicles."

New York, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Tokyo home radio, which commented yesterday that the situation at Rabaul, New Britain, was "becoming grave," today said that it had reached "a serious stage for which we cannot hold even the slightest optimism."

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Vatican has officially denied Japanese allegations that the Holy See has recognized the so-called republic of the Philippines, the State Department announced today.

22,331 Americans Believed to Have Been Seized After Bataan and Corregidor—Further Jap Cruelties Are Feared.

JAN 30 1944

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—A review of official casualty reports indicates that the Japanese probably captured no fewer than 50,000 American and Filipino fighting men in the Philippines, including 22,331 American soldiers, sailors and Marines and 12,037 Philippine Scouts. The others were members of the Philippine Commonwealth army.

An exact count is impossible—reports did not come with any regularly from either Bataan or Corregidor during the last weeks of the fighting, but an analysis of Army communiques issued at the time, with later official casualty reports, gives these estimates:

Bataan—14,752 Americans, 10,757 Philippine Scouts, 12,491 Philippine Army (the Army reported 35,000 combat and "several thousand" non-combat troops on Bataan; this assumes a minimum of 3,000 non-combat (but there probably were more).

Corregidor—2,275 naval personnel, 1,570 Marines, 3,734 American soldiers, 1,280 Philippine Scouts; 1,446 Philippine Army soldiers and 1,269 "casuals," including civilians.

These figures—38,000 on Bataan, 11,574 on Corregidor—give a total of 49,574 and do not take into account the thousands of Philippine Army men, who were mobilized but who never were able to join their comrades on Luzon.

The official army casualty report for the Philippines totals 31,615, including 12,506 Philippine Scouts—1,092 killed, 1,720 wounded, 15,309 missing and 13,494 officially reported prisoners. The number of killed and wounded date from before the fall of Corregidor — the Army estimated there were more than 5,000 sick and wounded in Bataan's hospitals when the peninsula's defense ended.

Further Atrocities Feared.

Meanwhile today hope that relentless publicity may force Japan's war lords to cease the torture and murder of helpless American prisoners was tempered in high quarters of the Government by grave concern that it may have an opposite effect.

These two reactions, inquiry revealed, stem from a fundamental disagreement involving chiefly the armed services and the OWI over the wisdom of making public the Philippine atrocity story, jointly issued by the War and Navy departments yesterday after being held secret for many months.

But whatever the reasons behind the disclosure, so far as its effect on the Japanese may be concerned, officials agreed that no single announcement had so infuriated the American people or produced such bitter determination for vengeance since word flashed over the wires two years ago that Pearl Harbor had been attacked.

Other Stories Expected.

Whether the announcement signaled a new policy with respect to atrocity stories remained uncertain in the absence of any official commitment on that point. It was considered certain, however, that other heart-sickening incidents were still to be told in the suffering and death of those for whom no spokesmen have yet escaped to this country.

The question of fundamental Government policy was further complicated by the apparent lack of a full, on-the-record explanation of why it was finally decided to put out the report of the Philippine tragedy. So far as could be learned, however, this apparently was the situation.

After the three officers who made the report had escaped from the Philippines in the fall of 1942, returned to Washington and recorded their experiences, there began a long debate inside the Government over whether the information should be made public.

Officials of the OWI, whosejob it is to inform the American people of the kind of enemies they face, argued in favor of release on the ground that the people had a right to know the full facts.

Armed Services Opposed.

Opposition to this position came largely from the armed services. Many high officers felt that disclosure might bring further torture and suffering for the prisoners who survived in Japanese hands and also might interfere with diplomatic efforts to improve their condition.

Disagreement over the effect on the Japanese continues, however, among Far Eastern experts in various departments.

U. S. INVASION TOLD BY DIES

Group Report Asks Laws To End Foreign Penetration

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—"The Axis invasion of the United States" began ten years before Pearl Harbor, the Dies committee said today in a report recommending legislation that "will once and for all stop this foreign penetration of our country by those governments and groups which seek to destroy it."

The report, by the House group charged with investigation of un-American activities, dealt almost exclusively with Japanese activities and commented that "the complete story of Japanese treachery and objectives may never be known, since the Japanese operate with cunning and trickery and also since the Japanese language is almost impossible of comprehensive interpretation and translation by a non-Japanese."

Organizations Began It

Long before the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the committee said, the invasion by the enemy began "in the guise of cultural organizations, youth movements, bunds, singing societies, kens, tourist bureaus, forums, associations, news bureaus, treaty merchants, etc."

These, the committee found, "were established here as outlets for pro-Nazi and pro-Japanese propaganda, as fronts for espionage bureaus, and as a nucleus around which could be regimented those that would serve the Fuehrer or the Emperor.

Invasion Did Take Place

"We know now that this invasion did take place. The extent of its effectiveness is difficult to determine; however, we do know that thousands in the United States were willing to meet and march in uniform under the swastika of Nazi Germany. We also know that thousands of American citizens of Japanese ancestry boldly told this government that they were loyal to Japan and would not defend the United States."

The Japanese fifth-column was described as "considerably more intricate and involved than that of any of the other Axis countries," and the "Japanese plot against the United States" was reported to be continuing "both in and out of Japanese relocation centers."

Through their consular officers in this country and their fifth-column groups, the committee said, the Japanese kept in close contact with the operations of the United States fleet and with defense preparations on the West Coast, and thousands of Japanese, equipped with cameras, were permitted to take pictures unmolested.

Followed Fleet Operations

Through schools, cultural groups and motion-picture exchange arrangements, the committee found, the Japanese, directed from Tokyo, sought to instill in the hearts of the 126,000 Japs living in this country in 1940 the "spirit of Japan. Virtually every Japanese on the West Coast belonged to some Japanese association," the committee continued, and penalties of "social and economic boycott and ostracism" were imposed on those who balked at the pro-Jap movement.

Fishing Fleet Important

"An important arm of the Japanese espionage system," the committee said, was the Japanese fishing fleet operating from Los Angeles. For the purpose of carrying on espionage, the committee added, the Japanese consulates organized Japs in this country into three groups, agriculture, fishing and miscellaneous trades, with each group engaged "in spying for the consulate in its own field of work."

One group in the fifth-column setup was said to have included domestic servants who, the committee said, reported "any and all information which they were able to obtain from employers or from general observation."

JAPS STILL HOLD 76 U. S. NURSES

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Seventy-six women nurses of the Army and Navy apparently are still prisoners of the Japanese, captured when the Philippines fell.

Army files show that sixty-six Army nurses are prisoners. Persons recently returned to this country in an exchange of internees say that ten Navy nurses brought into Manila early in 1942 also are held by the enemy.

The Army nurses are among those who nursed more than 5,000 wounded and sick in the Bataan campaign.

DEPORT JAPANESE, LEGION HEAD ASKS

JAN 30 1944

Atherton Says 50-Year Trial Has Shown They Cannot Be Assimilated in U. S.

WARNS OF IRE ON COAST

Declares Nobody Wants Those Held in Relocation Camps Sent Back After War

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—Warren H. Atherton, National Commander of the American Legion, said today in an interview that he favored deportation of all Japanese subjects in the United States as soon as possible.

Mr. Atherton declared that the American Legion believed the Japanese never could be assimilated, and he added:

"That belief has been proven in fifty years of trial.

Mr. Atherton said it would be dangerous to return to California the 150,000 Japanese who were moved to relocation camps for reasons of security.

"Their places have been taken in California by Mexican labor and machine methods," he added. "Nobody wants the Japs back. Deportation is the only solution."

Mr. Atherton also criticized withholding of news by Government sources, citing an instance in which he said the Navy had announced the sinking of four or five Japanese ships in a Pacific engagement. A few weeks later, he declared, the public learned the American Navy had suffered a similar loss in the same battle.

Calls Enemy Torture Deliberate

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 29 (AP)—Japanese atrocities against war prisoners, revealed in recent Washington and London announcements, are part of a deliberate campaign to subdue "all who come within Japan's feudalistic empire," Associated Press Correspondent Russell Brines told the Virginia Press Association today.

Mr. Brines returned on the last voyage of the exchange ship Gripsholm after being interned for a total of nineteen months in civilian camps in Manila and Shanghai.

"These atrocities," he said, "are more than vengeance, although that is one reason for them. Japanese militarists, whose sole philosophy is force, believe that only ruthlessness will bring them the compliance they demand among the native peoples and the Occidental civilian internees and war prisoners under their control.

"By brutality they intended to so intimidate the war prisoners that discipline would not become a problem in their various prison camps. They wanted to break their spirits and, in cowing them, to show the might of Japanese militarism."

The correspondent said these militarists would not be restrained by any possibility of reprisals against Japanese war prisoners, because "from their viewpoint such Japanese are beyond redemption. They should have committed suicide instead of allowing themselves to be captured."

The correspondent declared that many of the repatriates who returned on the Gripsholm knew about the Bataan atrocities, but remained silent, to protect the thousands of internees and war prisoners still in Japanese hands.

"There is a possibility," he warned, "that once the Japanese begin to lose heavily, they will turn their wrath against their prisoners."

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Davies Cites Japanese Deceit

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP) Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, recalled in an address here that the Japanese Government and Red Cross sponsored a meeting called at Tokyo in 1940 for the enactment of laws protecting prisoners of war.

He told the annual session of the Palm Beach Chapter of the American Red Cross after announcement of the Philippine atrocities:

"The present atrocities perpetrated upon war prisoners by Japan takes on new and additional light * * * and illustrate and intensify the deceitful and despicable treachery of Pearl Harbor."

Mothers Demand Action

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 29 (AP) —Telegrams demanding "adequate reinforcements" for Gen. Douglas MacArthur in order that their menfolk be liberated from Japanese prison camps as soon as possible were dispatched to President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson last night by the Rock County mothers, wives and kin of members of the 192d Tank Battalion captured when Bataan fell.

Of the ninety-nine Janesville men on Bataan, two were killed in action, twelve died in prison camps, two wounded were evacuated to Australia, thirty-three have been reported missing and the remaining fifty have been listed as prisoners.

JAN 30 1944

Regret Delay in Report

ALBANY, Tex., Jan. 29 (AP)— Richard T. Dyess, father of the late Lieut. Col. William E. Dyess, expressed regret today that his son's story of Japanese brutality and atrocities had not been released earlier by the Army and Navy.

Colonel Dyess, who escaped from the Japanese after nearly a year of imprisonment, was killed in a plane crash last Dec. 22 as he was preparing to return to active duty in the Pacific.

"The Army and Navy intelligence evidently attempted to appease the Japs by withholding this story for fear that they might attempt reprisals," the flier's father said.

"I regret the story was not released earlier. The Japs, of course, know every step they took."

Japanese T... U. S. Wounded, Let Them Die

Bodies of Marines With Legs Trussed Found on NewGeorgia inDecember

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29 (AP).— Wounded marines on New Georgia Island were trussed with rope and left by their Japanese captors to die, Captain David N. Marshall reported in an interview approved for publication tonight by the Office of Censorship.

Last December, Captain Marshall, thirty-year-old commanding officer of Company I, 145th Infantry (Ohio's 37th Division), was home on leave here and told an interviewer the story of enemy atrocities which he said occurred during a quick American withdrawal on the South Pacific battlefront last summer.

Censorship authorities at Washington ordered Captain Marshall's story withheld but with Friday's disclosure of Japanese tortures inflicted on Americas defenders of Bataan, publication of the New Georgia incidents was approved.

Now undergoing treatment for malaria at Kennedy General Hospital, in Memphis, Tenn., Captain Marshall repeated by telephone his original story.

He said that during the fighting on New Georgia, "the Marines had been hard hit by Japanese mortar fire and were withdrawing. We covered the withdrawal, which was a rapid one. Many Marine wounded had to be left behind because of the rapidity of the withdrawal.

"Several weeks later we went back after the Japs had been driven out of the area. My outfit and elements of the marine battalion we were assisting went into the area to pick up marine dead.

"My lieutenants told me that they discovered numerous marine dead with their legs tied with rope. In one particular spot they found fifteen to twenty marines in a group with their legs tied.

"We couldn't decide at the time whether the Japs had been dragging the bodies to one central spot, which seemed unlikely, or if the men had been brought there alive and tortured.

"However, the bodies had been lying in the open for about fifteen days and were badly decomposed. Because of that we couldn't tell whether the bodies had been mutilated."

Many of the men in the Ohio division, Captain Marshall continued, were enraged at the sight and a marine chaplain reported he had counted ninety-five dead marines.

Commenting on the Japanese atrocities, Captain Marshall declared: "I believe that the American people should know the type of foe we are fighting—know him for the brutal beast that he is. I stand on my record as an officer and American that this is all true."

JAPS JOLTED, SAYS GENERAL

Vandegrift Points To "Grand Squeeze Play On Tokyo"

Richmond, Jan. 29 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, told members of the Virginia Press Association tonight that "we are jolting the Japanese hard enough and often enough to discourage his last feverish hopes of settling down to the job of building an invincible network of defense."

And the day "will come soon," the hero of Guadalcanal added, when the United States will have sufficient material and power "in the Pacific to undertake an offensive sizable enough to force the enemy to transfer the major part of his strength from the task of building his new barricades to the task of stopping us."

General Vandegrift said that "as far as our naval and military planners are concerned, the defeat of the enemy in the Pacific is certain."

Not Underestimating Japs

"At the same time, no one underestimates the tremendous, burdensome scope of the operations necessary to bring about that defeat." The Japanese "are tough, their defenses are deep and strong, and the American people are going to have to fight hard and untiringly to beat them."

The Marine Corps commander said the advance against the Japanese in the Pacific "is as much a part of the grand squeeze play on Tokyo as the Russian drive, or the Allied aerial campaign is essential to the great pincers on Berlin.

"Call our advance 'island hopping' or 'massive blows,' or what you will, the fact remains that the Allies must converge on Japan from all directions, and that one of those directions lies along the chain of major islands leading directly to Japan's front door."

Converging On Japan

This is not to say, he added, "that we are creeping along methodically from island to island—having no concern how large or small, important or unimportant, each may be—with the intention of going on and on in such fashion until we finally arrive, in our old age, at the gates of Japan.

"It is to say that certain amphibious advances are necessary to the Allied strategy in preparation for hitting Japan's greatest bastions—and the Japanese homeland itself—from all directions."

General Vandegrift said the seizing of Guadalcanal was "just like putting our foot in a steel door that was being slammed shut.

"From that point, we were able to pry open the door—the door of the Solomons—through which we could pass to the inner sanctums of Japanese defense. At the same time we succeeded in diverting some measure of the enemy's strength from his desperate efforts to amalgamate his gains."

Japanese-Americans Shocked By Atrocities

Jerome, Ark., Jan. 29 (AP)—Many colonists of Japanese ancestry in the Jerome war relocation center have expressed resentment at Japanese brutality to American war prisoners in the Philippines, the War Relocation Authority reported tonight.

Frank Arakawa, chairman of the Jerome Community Council, saying he was speaking for the community in general, declared that "Japan's actions were impossible to a civilized people."

"It is hard to believe that any human being could treat another like those three officers who were treated on Bataan," he asserted.

"I hope the fiends responsible for it have enough common sense to realize that they will pay."

CRUELTY PLANNED, SURVIVOR CHARGES

JAN 30 1944

Officer on 'March of Death' Says He Saw Slain Men Far From Battle Area

SICK TROOPS BAYONETED

Air Captain Asserts Japanese Beat Men Trying to Get a Drink of Muddy Water

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (AP)—A story of studied cruelty inflicted by Japanese upon American fighting men after the fall of Bataan was related here last night by a pale young Army Air Forces captain who escaped after experiencing more than a year in the successive hells of Japanese prison camps in the Philippines.

Capt. Samuel C. Grashio, 25 years of age, of Spokane, Wash., talked for three hours at an Army-sponsored press conference. The details were so harrowing that several women, including Mrs. William Dyess, widow of Captain Grashio's commanding officer in the Philippines, were ushered from the room.

The slender captain told of the "march of death," to which the War and Navy Departments referred in releasing the story of Japanese atrocities:

"Nineteen kilometers beyond our defense lines, as we plodded along without food or water under grueling sun and under almost constant beatings with fists and rifle butts, we came upon hundreds of bodies of Americans and Filipinos.

"They had been shot or bayoneted. That far from where the fighting had taken place these poor fellows could only have been murdered in cold blood.

"Dysentery started the second night. We still had no water or food. There were fewer of us on our feet as time went on, but we got nothing. When we'd stagger along past a water buffalo wallow and men would try to scoop up a handful of the filthy, muddy water, the Japs would club us back into line with their rifle butts.

"The dysentery, diarrhea, malaria and tropical ulcers were becoming more general by the third night, when we got to a place called Hermosa.

"Hermosa! That's the place where a Jap 'superior private' clubbed me across the face for no reason at all with a bamboo stick which broke two of my teeth and split my mouth open.

"If they'd shot me it would have been a blessing. We were starved, exhausted, dirty, crazy for a mouthful of even the filthiest water. We looked like starved, skinny bums * * * but the skinniest bum you ever saw along a railroad track would look better than the best of us.

"The guards were changed often enough so that they were always fresh, but we were forced along with bleeding, blistered feet and emaciated bodies.

"The rest of that march is still just a bloody haze.

"In all that time the only food any of us got was slipped to us by Filipinos, who risked torture and death to do it. Some of them I saw caught doing this were clubbed across the face with rifle butts.

"The Japs never gave any prisoner the slightest medical attention. Sometimes when a boy would collapse they would bayonet him right before our eyes. This isn't hearsay—I saw it.

"We had to stand guard over the garbage pits to prevent starving men from eating the rotting refuse. No wonder, I guess, that on one single day I counted 500 Filipino bodies being carried out for burial."

Anti-Japanese Feeling Rising On Pacific Coast

Crowds Gather at Tulelake; Dyess's Father Regretful at Delay in Publication

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 (AP). —Vows of vengeance and demands for retribution swept the war-conscious Pacific Coast today as the reaction to the stories of Japanese atrocities mounted to new heights.

So acute was the feeling in many localities on the west coast, home of more than 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry prior to Pearl Harbor, that Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, cautioned against individual retaliation in this country. "It would do us more harm than good," he said.

Angry citizens gathered on street corners at Tulelake, Calif., six miles from the segregation center housing 15,000 proven, potential or suspected disloyalists, and muttered renewed demands that the military again resume control over the center. The War Department recently relinquished control to the War Relocation Authority.

At the Manzanar center, in southern California, R. P. Merritt, project director, said the evacuees were "very much disturbed," while in the Arizona relocation centers guards were tightened and evacuees were forbidden to leave the grounds. In the Rivers (Arizona) center Japanese condemned the atrocities, saying: "We have 200 men out in the Pacific and if they fall into Japanese hands they will be treated worse than the Americans."

Delay Called Regrettable

ALBANY, Tex., Jan. 29 (AP).— Richard T. Dyess, father of the late Lieutenant Colonel William E. Dyess, expressed regret today that his son's story of Japanese brutality and atrocities had not been released earlier by the Army and Navy.

Colonel Dyess, who escaped from the Japanese after nearly a year of imprisonment, was killed in a plane crash last Dec. 22 as he was preparing to return to active duty in the Pacific.

"The Army and Navy intelligence evidently attempted to appease the Japs by withholding this story for fear that they might attempt reprisals," Mr. Dyess said.

"I regret the story was not released earlier. The Japs, of course know every step they took."

U. S. Policy On Atrocities Hit

Port Arthur, Texas, Jan. 29 (AP). The Rev. R. E. Day, pastor of Port Arthur's First Baptist Church and father of a son who is a Japanese captive in the Philippines, today charged that the Government "is making propaganda and politics out of the torture of our soldiers and the broken hearts of their families."

VANDENBERG, HULL DEBATE WAR ISSUE

JAN 30 1944

Former Says Country Wasn't Properly Warned

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) asserted tonight that prior to Pearl Harbor Congress and the country were not properly informed about the "realities that were sweeping us toward inevitable war,"—a statement promptly challenged by Secretary Hull.

Hull and Vandenberg appeared on the last of four broadcasts, "The State Department Speaks." Both used prepared statements.

Vandenberg declared that he was sure that the Jap attack on Pearl Harbor was not "one tenth as much of a surprise to the President and the State Department as it was to the House and Senate and the country."

Hull Tells Of Warnings

Hull replied that the "tragedy of our pre-Pearl Harbor situation" was not the result of a lack of warning about approaching dangers.

"The President and I, and other responsible officials," said Hull,

"did everything we could by utterance and acts to make clear and emphasize these growing dangers.

"If these repeated warnings failed to impress some of our people, I can only explain such failure by the fact that during that period too many of our people profoundly believed that no serious danger from foreign wars did or could threaten this country, and that about all the nation had to do to keep out of war was to stay at home and mind its own business."

Vandenberg's View

Vandenberg started the discussion by saying he would be less than frank if he did not say that "there is still much progress needed" in the direction of cooperation between Congress and the State Department in matters concerning foreign policy.

"After carefully studying the State Department's so-called 'white paper' — detailing our relations with Tokyo for 11 months preceding Pearl Harbor—I am bound to say that neither the Congress nor the country, nor the Senate Foreign Relations Committee itself, had the remotest information or idea about the realities that were sweeping us toward inevitable war," declared Vandenberg.

On Disclosures

"Congress cannot legislate intelligently in such a vacuum."

Vandenberg said he fully understood that many of these subsequent disclosures could not have been made before, but he emphasized that the nearer we can approach more complete information and understanding among the constitutional partners who must deal with foreign policy the safer our course will be."

Secretary Hull said he agreed with Vandenberg about these disclosures, "but we certainly disagree on his first statement."

Beynet Is Promoted To Rank Of General

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—Promotion of Lieut. Gen. Paul Etienne Beynet, chief of the French military mission in the United States, to full general and his appointment as delegate of the French Committee of National Liberation in Syria and Lebanon was announced today by the French mission.

General Beynet, who will be in command of all French forces in the Levant, will be succeeded in Washington by Maj. Gen. Brosse de Saint-Didier, the mission said.

India-China Air Wing Gets President's Award

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—A Presidential citation was given today to the men who take supplies to China over the aerial "Burma Road."

In a ceremony at the War Department, Gen. H. H. Arnold, Air Forces Chief, presented on behalf of President Roosevelt, a citation to the India-China wing of the air transport command. Brig. Gen. Thomas O Hardin, commanding general of the eastern sector of the wing, accepted it.

The War Department said that since the Japanese closed the Burma Road in 1942 air transport has been the only supply line between China and the other United Nations. Now, the department said, the transports are moving from India to China "more lend-lease cargo each month than formerly was carried over the Burma Road each month."

Naval Expansion Bill Signed

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt today signed a bill providing $270,060,000 for expansion of various naval projects.

Danaher Offers Compromise on Soldier Voting

Service Men in U. S. Would Use Federal Postcards to Obtain State Ballots

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—Senator John A. Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut, brought out a compromise armed service voting plan tonight which would use Federal procedure to speed state ballots to every one in uniform in the United States.

Mr. Danaher offered his plan to meet arguments of opponents of the Administration's war-ballot proposal who say it works to the disadvantage of state elections.

Under his proposal—to be offered in the Senate Monday as an amendment to the Administration bill—it will be up to the states to take the initiative in getting their own absentee ballots to service personnel in this country. If the states fail to act the service men and women will get a Federal ballot anyway.

The Danaher amendment provides:

1. States can get their own absentee ballots spread to military establishments in this country by agreeing to accept Federal postcard applications as a bona-fide state application to vote.

2. If any state declines to accept the Federal postcard applications, voters from that state can obtain the Federal short ballot anyway.

"Under this bill it will be up to the states to say whether they want their people inside this country to vote in state elections," Mr. Danaher said. "If the state declines to accept the postcard applications for state absentee ballots, the voter still can cast the Federal ballot for a Federal government ticket."

DRAFT BOARDS FACE BIG JOB

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New Pre-Induction Exam System Effective Tuesday

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—Local draft boards grappled today with the doubly difficult task of overhauling their selective service machinery without slowing the flow of about 600,000 men into the armed services in January and February.

Major changes effective Tuesday provide that:

No registrant shall be inducted until he has passed a thorough physical examination by army-navy doctors at least 21 days previously. Under the old system the examination was given at induction. Pre-induction physicals were ordered by Congress.

Registrants 18 through 21 years old no longer will be granted occupational deferments unless engaged in farming, or unless a State selective service director certifies that a man is necessary in industry.

Deferments in effect before Tuesday will run their course but will not be renewed. College students will find deferment more difficult under the new regulations.

Vast Change-Over

The biggest headache for draft boards is the vast change-over to pre-induction physical examinations. Throughout January the boards had to furnish about 300,000 men under the old system and at the same time order some men to report for pre-induction physicals in preparation for the February 1 deadline.

The selective service said it was impossible to estimate how many men already have taken pre-induction physicals. Since registrants who take them from now on hardly could be inducted during the first 21 days of February, one result of the new procedure probably will be that inductions will lag the first two or three weeks of the month and increase toward the end.

Ultimate Objective

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Draft Director, has said his agency was "caught in the middle of a most difficult situation" in making the switch-over. The armed forces have asked for about 900,000 men during the first three months of 1944, and about 500,000 more in the second quarter.

Navy inductions especially will be slowed by the switch-over currently, army inductees get a 21-day furlough after being sworn in, and navy men only one week. Henceforth, the "furlough," which now will come before the oath-taking, will be at least 21 days for the navy men as well as soldiers.

The ultimate objective is to build up so large a pool of physically acceptable men that each will have at least 45 days before induction instead of 21.

Latest Draft Estimates

The selective service gives the latest draft estimates as follows:

January 1 strength of armed forces, 10,500,000; authorized strength next June 30, 11,300,000; net addition needed in six months, 800,000; replacements needed, 600,000; total needed, 1,400,000.

Men in Class 1-A, about 1,000,000, with less than 500,000 likely to be inducted; youths becoming 18 years old each month, 80,000, of whom about 50,000 a month will be inducted.

Now in Class 3-A (mostly fathers), 3,500,000, of whom less than 500,000 will be inducted, the others being unavailable for physical, mental, occupational and other reasons.

Latest War Casualties

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By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29— Among 343 casualties announced today by the War Department were the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

Wounded

NEW YORK

European Area

ESCH, EVERETT T.; wife, Mrs. Esther M. Esch, Vernon.
HARMON, LEONARD B., second lieutenant relationship not given, Dr. Bernhardt S. Gottlieb, 225 W. 86th St., New York.
NORTON, RICHARD A.; father, Frank J. Norton, Endicott.
ROWE, ROBERT W., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Ruth E. Rowe, Glens Falls.
McCORMACK, MARTIN A.; mother, Mrs. Mary McCormack, Ridgewood.

Mediterranean Area

DAIGLE, JOSEPH L.; aunt, Mrs. Elisse Argainart, 216 E. 67th St., New York.
DAVIDE, MARCO; mother, Mrs. Rose Davide, 1052 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn.
GILLESPIE, HARVEY A., Jr.; mother, Mrs. Harriet Gillespie, Walden.
GIZZIE, JOSEPH F.; father, Charles Gizzie, 35-42 28th St., Long Island City.
GLAZIER, RICHARD C.; mother, Mrs. Elwina C. Glazier, Dryden.
GOODMAN, HAROLD, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anna Goodman, 2328 Westchester Esplanade, New York.
HAVERN, DONALD P.; mother, Mrs. Ellen L. Havern, Glens Falls.
HELFERICH, FRANK J.; mother, Mrs. Margaret Helferich, 108-56 48th Ave., Corona.
KUZIA, STANLEY; father, John Kuzia, Binghamton.
KWAPINSKI, CASIMIR J.; mother, Mrs. Katherine Kwapinski, Schenectady.
LINDENFELD, LAWRENCE; mother, Mrs. Elsie Lindenfeld, 461 Williams Ave., Brooklyn.
LORENZ, EDWARD J.; sister, Mrs. Marie Hormel, 3042 Wickham Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
LOWE, ROBERT J.; wife, Mrs. Lois Ruth Lowe, Rochester.
LYON, ARTHUR J., Jr., second lieutenant; father, Arthur J. Lyon, 84-52 253d St., Bellerose.
MUNRO, KENNETH J.; wife, Mrs. Kenneth J. Munro, Buffalo.
NAGEL, WALTER A.; mother, Mrs. Theresa Nagel, Buffalo.
NICKEL, GEORGE; sister, Mrs. Emily Protomastro, 34-33 96th St., Corona.
PELLEGRINO, MAURO D.; wife, Mrs. Amelia R. Pellegrino, 504 West 188th St., New York.
ROMANCZAK, MICHAEL T.; wife, Mrs. Victoria Romanczak, Depew.
SAUKA, JOHN L.; mother, Mrs. Sophie Sauka, Lancaster.
SHAUGHNESSY, TIMOTHY J., Jr., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Gertrude M. Shaughnessy, 43-45 49th St., Long Island City.
SIEGEL, RALPH M.; father, Francis B. Siegel, Buffalo.
SILKOWITZ, MORTON; sister, Miss Dorothy A. Silkowitz, 1878 58th St., Brooklyn.
STAMAS, STANLEY, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Panagiota Stamas, 514 Concord Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
STONE, RICHARD M., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Jean G. Stone, Garden City.
WHITFORD, JOHN J.; father, William Whitford, 1246 Washington Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Southern Pacific Area

FILECCIA, NICHOLAS J.; brother, Joseph Fileccia, 318 South First St., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY

Central Pacific Area

McLEAN, CECIL P., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Doris M. McLean, Elizabeth.

European Area

BULKLEY, ALVA W.; wife, Mrs. Linda M. Bulkley, 264 Dayton St., Newark.
LOVE, JOHN J. Jr.; mother, Mrs. Dorothy A. Love, Collingswood.
PAVLISKO, JOHN A.; wife, Mrs. Mary Pavlisko, West Orange.

Mediterranean Area

DeANGELIS, RAYMOND; wife, Mrs. Christine K. DeAngelis, care of Ardizone, 448 Orange St., Newark.
FRIEDMAN, JOSEPH; father, Herman Friedman, Tenafly.
HARRIS, RICHARD A., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Banzhaf, 609 Bergen St., Newark.
McKEE, Ian G., mother; Mrs. Octavia McKee, Fort Lee.
NOSSNITSKY, MAX; father, Louis Nossnitsky Trenton.
POLON, JOHN H.; mother, Mrs. Marion Polon, Plainfield.
SCHWARZ, EDWARD J.; mother, Mrs. Esther Schwarz, West New York.
SHANKLIN, HARRY E.; wife, Mrs. Annette Shanklin, Summit.
SMIECINSKI, WALTER J.; mother, Mrs. Helen Smiecinski, Harrison.
TAURIELLO, ANTHONY J.; mother, Mrs. Mary Tauriello, 457 S. 17th St., Newark.

CONNECTICUT

European Area

PECHOUT, RICHARD A.; mother, Mrs. Mangmet H. Pechout, New Britain.

Mediterranean Area

BRUNO, DOMINICK A.; mother, Mrs. Nellie Bruno, Derby.
GUERRO, GERALD J.; mother, Mrs. Louise Dempsey, Bridgeport.
HRICKO, JOSEPH A.; mother, Mrs. Veronica Hricko, Torrington.
LOBUGLIO, DOMINIC; mother, Mrs. Marie Lobuglio, Stamford.
MUCHA, STEPHEN; mother, Mrs. Mary Mucha, Deep River.
PLUMSTEAD, WILLIAM F.; mother, Mrs. Jessie Plumstead, Noank.
POTTER, SETH K.; wife, Mrs. Marian Potter, Kent.
ROCKWELL, JOHN T.; mother, Mrs. Grace T. Rockwell, East Haven.

U. S. ACTS AGAINST SCHEIBE

Citizenship Revocation Sought for Activity in Bund

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Justice Department today petitioned the United States District Court in Brooklyn to revoke the citizenship of Fred Karl Scheibe, 32, a native of Germany, who formerly lived in Washington and New York, on the ground that his oath of allegiance was given fraudulently.

Scheibe was inducted into the Army at Form Myer, Va., Nov. 30, 1942, and recently was released. He became an American citizen in New York in April, 1938.

Attorney General Francis Biddle said the Government's case is based on Scheibe's "active participation in the affairs of the German-American Bund and on disloyal statements indicating his oath of allegiance was given with mental reservations."

Scheibe attended College of the City of New York, Fordham University, Brooklyn Law School and Long Island University.

Smaller O. W. I. May Be Headed By Byron Price

Washington Hears Davis May Go, Sherwood Head Lopped-Off Overseas Unit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—Internal troubles in the Office of War Information contributed today to reports that Byron Price, Director of Censorship, might be designated by the White House to head and reorganize the O. W. I.

Such a solution, if adopted by President Roosevelt, apparently would leave Elmer Davis, now Director of the O. W. I., out of the picture. Mr. Davis is involved in a sharp dispute with his overseas director, Robert Sherwood, the playwright, which has gone to the White House for settlement.

Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, declined comment on the reports. Elsewhere it was reported that Mr. Price had been sounded out on his willingness to take over O. W. I. along with his censorship duties on the following basis:

The O. W. I. overseas branch would be kept intact in size and scope of operations, although possibly tied more closely to another psychological warfare agency, such as the Army's Office of Strategic Services.

The O. W. I. domestic branch would be reduced to a small news bureau, concerned mainly with the clearance and issuance of official releases from war agencies in Washington, along with small radio and moving-picture branches.

Whether Mr. Price would care to take both censorship and foreign propaganda under his wing appeared doubtful. This gave weight to the possibility that Mr. Sherwood, a friend of President Roosevelt and writer of White House speeches, might survive the shake-up with authority largely unimpaired.

The O. W. I. controversy centers on activity of Mr. Sherwood's overseas branch office in New York. Mr. Davis felt that a group in New York was "running away with O. W. I." by making independent decisions on propaganda policy.

He therefore proposed an overseas reorganization which would have placed Mr. Sherwood in a policy-determining role, created a new official under Mr. Sherwood in Washington to handle the actual operation of overseas affairs and, in Mr. Davis's view, returned control over overseas affairs to Washington.

Part of Mr. Davis's plan involved removal of three principal Sherwood aids in New York who, Mr. Davis believed, had assumed too much responsibility. Accordingly, he ordered Mr. Sherwood to dismiss the three—James Warburg, Director of Psychological Warfare; Edd Johnson, chief of the editorial board, and Joseph Barnes, deputy director for Atlantic operations.

Mr. Sherwood flatly refused and carried an appeal in person to President Roosevelt. Mr. Davis followed up with a long memorandum giving the history of the affair in great detail and, in effect, asking Mr. Roosevelt to decide whether he or Mr. Sherwood was head of O. W. I.

AIR FORCE PLANS CLOSING SCHOOLS

About 80 On List To Be Free For Civilian Use

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Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Army Air Forces will return to civilian users 70 colleges utilized in the college training program and

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14 civilian contract schools used in the pilot-training program.

The War Department, announcing this tonight, said that students now in training at these institutions will complete their courses but that in future no new AAF students will be accepted for training at these establishments.

The department said the move was in conformance with Gen. H. H. Arnold's recent report in which he stated that "as the war continues, emphasis will naturally shift from training of vast numbers of new men to the training of replacements."

No Reflection On School

The AAF emphasized that "elimination of any particular college or civilian contract school does not reflect dissatisfaction relative to the performance of the school."

The AAF training program was established, the department said, on a basis whereby trainees travel every month from basic training centers to colleges and from colleges to pre-flight schools.

"Consequently," the announcement said, "the overall policy of elimination of institutions adopted by the training command has been based on the principle of relieving an excessive and unnecessary burden on the nation's railway system and at the same time effecting a large saving of travel funds and military man-hours in transit. Institutions were also eliminated on the basis of geographical location and suitability to the specific needs of the training command."

A Partial List

Among colleges to be released by the AAF are:

Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia, Ark.; Ouachita, College, Arkadelphia; University of Tampa, Tampa, Fla.; Elon College, North Carolina; Cumberland, Tennessee; King College, Tennessee; Lynchburg, Virginia; West Virginia University; West Virginia Wesleyan.

Among the civilian contract schools to be released are those at Camden, Ark.; Lafayette, La.; Jackson, Miss., and Union City, Tennessee.

Navy Launches USS Missouri, World's Largest Battleship

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New York, Jan. 29 (AP)—In a brief, swift-moving ceremony, the mighty battleship Missouri was launched today with the express hope that she would "be an avenger to the barbarians who wantonly slaughtered the heroes of Bataan."

Her bow splashed with champagne by Miss Mary Margaret Truman, 19-year-old daughter of United States Senator Harry S. Truman (D., Mo.), the world's largest and most formidable warship hit the East river at the Brooklyn Navy Yard without mishap.

The navy estimated the ceremony was witnessed by 26,000 cheering persons, among them many of the 10,000 workers who made possible the launching of the 45,000-ton ship, nine months ahead of schedule.

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A Decisive Answer

Senator Truman told the assemblage that "the christening and launching of this greatest warship of all time illustrates the decisive answer which the democracies of the world are making to the challenge of the aggressor nations."

"May this great 'show-me' ship named for the great 'Show-Me' State be an avenger to the barbarians who wantonly slaughtered the heroes of Bataan," he said.

"And may the battleship Missouri and other ships of our navy do their full share on behalf of the people of the United States to maintain the peace which will follow our total victory."

To the workers who labored a total of 3,300,000 man-days in the construction, Admiral Ernest G. King, the navy's commander in chief, sent this message:

"1944, our year of attack, has just begun. Plans have been made and are being made for the most extensive and important naval operations ever undertaken.

"Now more than ever before, we need every ship that you can produce. The more fighting 'tools' we have, the sooner the victory and the lower the cost. The launching of the Missouri at this time is therefore particularly appropriate."

The ceremony, shortened so as to reduce to a minimum the interruption of work, lasted about 15 minutes. Even the great ship itself started down the grease-coated ways at 1.05 P. M., Eastern War time, five minutes ahead of schedule.

"Master Of The Seas"

Senator Truman said the ship at the beginning of that year.

"This not only replaces all our losses, but vastly increases the fighting strength of our navy and makes it beyond question the master of the seas."

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third to bear the name, would be the toughtest fighter afloat. The navy itself disclosed that the Missouri's main battery would consist of 16-inch guns.

"It is such records as this," the Senator said, referring to speed of construction, "which enabled the navy to commission 3,500 new vessels in 1943—a total greater than all the ships possessed by the navy

ADD LONDON-AERIAL-(BEALMEAN) XX THEATER

FRANKFURT, A CITY OF 500,000 POPULATION WHICH HAS BEEN ATTACKED HEAVILY SIX TIMES, INCLUDING A 2,000-TON ASSAULT BY THE RAF, TOOK WHAT UNDOUBTEDLY WAS THE WORST DAYLIGHT POUNDING GIVEN ANY TARGET OF THE WAR.

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THE CITY WAS BOMBED BY THE RAF AT NIGHT ON OCT. 22 AND BY THE AMERICANS ON OCT.4. IT IS THE SITE OF IMPORTANT SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS, REGULAR REFINERIES, GERMANY'S LARGEST AUTOMOBILE WORKS (OPEL) AND IS ALSO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE GREAT I.G.FARBENINDUSTRIE CHEMICAL TRUST.

THE CREWS OF BRITISH LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES PARTICIPATING IN THE LATEST BERLIN ATTACK SAID IT WAS ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF THE CAMPAIGN TO OBLITERATE THE CAPITAL.

THEY REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS SEEMED TO PUT UP EVERY FIGHTER AVAILABLE. ONE GROUP OF LANCASTERS SIGHTED 60 FIGHTERS AND HAD 11 COMBATS. WHEN THE PATHFINDERS ARRIVED OVER BERLIN SHORTLY BEFORE THE ZERO HOUR, 3:12 A.M., THEY RAN INTO ANOTHER FIGHTER ATTACK WHICH LASTED HALF AN HOUR.

THE BOMBERS ENCOUNTERED ROCKETS APPARENTLY FIRED FROM THE GROUND, BUT THE GROUND DEFENSES WILTED AS THE ATTACK PROGRESSED AND NEAR THE END THE ONLY DEFENSE WAS THE FIGHTERS.

AMONG THE AMERICAN FORTRESSES LOST TODAY WAS ONE RAMMED FROM BELOW BY A GERMAN FIGHTER THAT IT HAD KNOCKED OUT OF CONTROL. SGT. ROGER D.PALMER OF GRAND ISLAND, NEB., GUNNER IN A NEARBY PLANE, SAID, "THE FIGHTER WAS HIT BY THE BALL TURRET GUNNER BUT ZOOMED UPWARD AND RAMMED THE FORT, TEARING THE RING WING COMPLETELY OFF."

IN BERN IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THREE AMERICAN BOMBERS, APPARENTLY FROM THE FRANKFURT ATTACK, CROSSED OVER SWITZERLAND AT MIDDAY AND THAT SWISS FIGHTERS TOOK OFF "TO DRIVE AWAY THE FOREIGN AIRCRAFT."

IN CONTRAST WITH SOME AMERICAN CREWS WHO REPORTED ONLY LIGHT FIGHTER OPPOSITION, SGT.CURTIS A.MUNSON OF INDIANAPOLIS, A GUNNER WHO WAS COMPLETING HIS 15TH MISSION, SAID HE SAW AT LEAST 200 FIGHTERS.

"THEY PICKED US UP BEFORE WE GOT OVER THE GARGET AND DIDN'T LEAVE US UNTIL WE WERE ALMOST HOME," HE SAID. "THEY CAME UP IN SWARMS."

CREWS OF FORTRESSES PILOTED BY LTS.OTTO KELLNER OF COLDWATER, MICH., AND N.J.MARYONOVICH OF 4990 HARRISON ST., GARY, IND., CLAIMED SEVEN ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN BY EACH.

A LEAD BOMBARDIER, CAPT.JEROME J.KOSTEL OF 2102 SOUTH ASHLAND ST., CHICAGO, SAID THERE WAS NO DOUBT THE BOMBING WAS GOOD.

LT.COL.HENRY T.LEBER, JR., OF 159-34 RIVERSIDE DR., WEST NEW YORK CITY, GROUP COMMANDER, SAID HE SAW A FORTRESS WITH ONE ENGINE KNOCKED OUT SHOOT DOWN FOUR OF 12 TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTERS THAT WERE ATTACKING IT.

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"FLAK WAS SO INTENSE OVER THE TARGET IT LOOKED AS IF WE WERE TAKING OFF ALONG A BLACK RUNWAY TO DROP OUR BOMBS," SAID CAPT.DINWIDDIE FUEHRMEISTER OF SHERIDAN, WYO. "FIVE FW-190'S CAME IN AT OUR GROUP BUT THEY WEREN'T EAGER. A COUPLE OF OTHER FIGHTERS WERE DOGFIGHTING WITH OUR ESCORT BUT I DIDN'T SEE A PLANE SHOT DOWN ALL DAY."

A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY LT.ROBERT BLOMBERG OF 4152 ELLIOTT AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, LANDED WITH TWO ENGINES KNOCKED OUT.

"WE CAUGHT A HELL OF A LOT OF FLAK," BLOMBERG SAID. "OUR NO.2 ENGINE CAUGHT FIRE AND THREW ITS PROP DURING THE BOMB RUN, THEN NO.4 WENT OUT AND HAD TO BE FEATHERED TWO MINUTES LATER.

"IT WAS A TOUGH RUN, BUT THAT THUNDERBOLT AND LIGHTNING COVER WAS HEAVEN-SENT."

LT.FRANK SNEED OF 406 PERRIN AVE., LAWTON, OKLA., DECLARED: "THE GERMAN FIGHTER EFFORT WAS PITIFUL TODAY. THE LIGHTNINGS DID A GRAND JOBBING THEM AWAY."

FIVE ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN BY MUSTANGS TODAY BRINGS TO 46 THE NUMBER OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT DOWNED BY THOSE LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS IN LESS THAN TWO MONTHS OF OPERATING FROM ENGLISH BASES.

LEADING PILOT TODAY WAS LT.CHARLES F.GUMM, JR., OF 2523 EAST MONTGOMERY, SPOKANE, WASH., WHO DIVED MORE THAN TWO MILES TO MAKE A SINGLE-HANDED ATTACK ON EIGHT MESSERSCHMITTS THAT WERE CANGING UP ON A STRAGGLING BOMBER. HE SHOT DON TWO AND SCORED HITS ON OTHERS.

MUSTANG PILOTS BAGGING ONE EACH WERE CAPT.CHARLES W.LASKO, OF 142 WOOD AVE., NEMACOLIN, PA.; CAPT.DON M.BEERBOWER OF HILL CITY, PA., AND LT.ROBERT L.MESERVE OF SAN POINT, IDAHO.

CREWMEN RETURNING FROM THE MARAUDER RAID ACROSS THE CHANNEL WERE SURPRISED AT THE LACK OF OPPOSITION THEY ENCOUNTERED OVER NORTHERN FRANCE.

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"I THINK WE HIT THE TARGET SQUARELY," SAID SGT.OMER M.LINDEBERT, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., A WAIST GUNNER. "THE MOST SURPRISING THING WAS THE LACK OF OPPOSITION. THE LUFTWAFFE SEEMED TO HAVE DISAPPEARED."

SERGT.ALBERT L.PRUITT OF PRESCOTT, ARIZ., A BOMBARDIER SAID, "TODAY'S MISSION WAS LIKE WALKING INTO A GHOST TOWN. THERE WERE NO FIGHTERS TO MEET US."

"WE SMOTHERED THE TARGET WITH BOMBS," SAID BOMBARDIER LT.HOWARD V. MCDONALD OF HAMPTON, NEB. LT.ROBERT P.RANSOM OF MONTELLO, WIS., SAID, "I WAS FRANKLY SURPRISED BY THE ABSENCE OF FIGHTERS."

MQ639PEW

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LONDON-FIRST ADD AERIAL (ORIGINAL) XXX UNDER THE RECORD.

GROUP COMMANDER LT.-COL.HENRY T.LEBER JR. OF 159-00 RIVERSIDE DRIVE WEST, NEW YORK CITY, SAID ON HIS RETURN FROM THE DAYLIGHT RAID ON FRANKFURT:

"WE SAW MORE THAN 100 GERMAN FIGHTERS BUT WE WERE PRETTY LUCKY--THEY CONCENTRATED ON FORMATIONS AHEAD AND BEHIND US."

"THREE OR FOUR SHIPS FIRED ROCKETS AT US FROM BEHIND," SAID CAPT. DINWIDDIE FUEHRMEISTER, OF SHERIDAN, WYO., "BUT THEY DIDN'T BOTHER OUR GROUP MUCH. THE GERMAN FIGHERS DIDN'T SEEM VERY EAGER--I DIDN'T SEE A PLANE SHOT DOWN ALL DAY."

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"ONE FELT THE GROUND SHAKING AS THE RESULT OF THE ENORMOUS AIR MINES WHICH CRUSHED WHOLE APARTMENT HOUSE BLOCKS," ONE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED, AND A RAIN OF INCENDIARIES WAS FOLLOWED BY A "HURRICANE OF FIRE."

THE EXPLOSIONS, THE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND THE RAF'S "CHRISTMAS TREE" FLARES MADE UP A "CONCERT OF HELL", HE SAID.

WHEN THE SIRENS ANNOUNCED THE LAST BOMBER WAS GONE THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THE STREETS WERE FULL OF INCENDIARIES AS HE DROVE HOME TO SEE IF HIS HOUSE WAS STILL STANDING, AND BERLINERS WERE RACING THROUGH THE STREETS TRYING TO STAMP OUT THE BLAZES.

BERLINERS "BY THE HUNDREDS COULD BE SEEN CARRYING WHAT THEY HAD SAVED--A SUITCASE, OR A BUNDLE WRAPPED IN BLANKETS AND SHEETS---," HE ADDED.

THE AMERICAN RAID BY MORE THAN 800 BOMBERS OBVIOUSLY WAS THE GREATEST DAYLIGHT ATTACK OF THE WAR ON A SINGLE TARGET.

THE GREAT SWARM OF FIGHTERS ACCOMPANYING THE ARMADA OF FOUR-ENGINED AERIAL BATTLEWAGONS PROBABLY MADE UP A FORCE THAT EXCEEDED THE 1,500-PLANE MARK REACHED BY THE AMERICANS LATE IN 1943.

THE FIRST FLIERS TO RETURN REPORTED LIGHT OPPOSITION, AND SOON AFTERWARD IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT U.S. MEDIUM MARAUDERS, ALSO ESCORTED BY RAF AND ALLIED FIGHTERS, HAD ATTACKED OBJECTIVES IN NORTHERN FRANCE TODAY ALSO.

THEY POUNDED SECRET ANTI-INVASION INSTALLATIONS IN THE 28TH ATTACK IN 40 DAYS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE CAMPAIGN TO FLATTEN THE "ATLANTIC WALL." JAN 30 1944

THE AMERICAN HEAVIES INAUGURATED A NEW FANNING OUT TACTIC TO COVER A NUMBER OF SECTIONS OF THE CITY BY SEVERAL SPEARHEADS INSTEAD OF THE USUAL ONE-FORMATION RAMROD ATTACK.

"WE SAW FOCKE-WULFS AND MESSERSCHMITTS POKE THEIR NOSES OUT OF THE CLOUDS AND POKE THEM RIGHT BACK IN AGAIN AS SOON AS THEY SAW OUR BIG ESCORT," SAID SGT.M.M.LEVENTHAL, 165 PULASKI ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

"THE FLAK WAS HEAVY OVER THE TARGET BUT THEY COULDN'T SEE US AND WE DROPPED OUR BOMBS RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE," ADDED TAIL GUNNER SGT. DAVID ROBB, PHILADELPHIA,PA. #

ADD U-S-LIBERATOR BASE ENG. XXRUN

"AND DON'T LET ANYBODY KID YOU ABOUT THESE ROCKETS," ADDED STEWART'S TAILGUNNER, SGT. EDWARD BAUMGARTNER, OF 110 GROVE PARK AVE., MT.CLEMENS, MICH. "WHEN THEY GO OFF IT LOOKS LIKE THE WHOLE SKY IS ON FIRE."

ALSO WITH STEWART WERE LT. F.W.CONLEY, OF GREENVILLE, ME., THE CO-PILOT; LT. J.M.STEINHABER, OF 125 PARK DRIVE, RIVER FOREST, ILL., NAVIGATOR; AND LT. JOHN J.RANKIN, OF WALHALLA, S.C., THE BOMBARDIER. #

LONDON, JAN 29-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY BY MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN AS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR: (250)

JAN 30 1944

OUR TROOPS OF THE SECOND BALTIC FRONT TODAY, JAN.29, AS A RESULT OF A SURPRISE ATTACK CAPTURED THE TOWN AND LARGE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF NOVOSOKOLNIKI, AN IMPORTANT STRONGPOINT IN THE GERMAN DEFENSE.

IN FIGHTING FOR THE TOWN OF NOVOSOKOLNIKI DISTINCTION WAS WON BY TROOPS COMMANDED BY LT.GEN.YUSHKEVICH, MAJ.GEN.KROLIK, ARTILLERYMEN COMMANDED BY LT.GEN. OF ARTILLERY MITKOV, COL.RAKUSENKY, LT.COL. DEREVAKIN, LT.COL.ROGOV AND LT.COL.KULCHISKY, TANK MEN UNDER MAJ. LEVISKOV AND MAJ.MERSLOV, AIRMEN UNDER COL.TRUSHKIN AND SAPPERS UNDER COL.LESHCHEV AND MAJ.KONDRATYEV.

TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY, UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES SHALL BEAR THE NAME NOVOSOKOLNIKI AND WILL BE RECOMMENDED FOR DECORATIONS.

TODAY AT 2200 (10P.M.) MOSCOW TIME, THE CAPITAL OF OUR MOTHERLAND, IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND, WILL SALUTE WITH 12 ARTILLERY SALVOS FROM 124 GUNS THE GALLANT TROOPS WHO TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF NOVOSOKOLNIKI.

FOR EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS I EXPRESS MY THANKS TO ALL TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHICH TOOK PART IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF NOVOSOKOLNIKI.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND!

DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS!

SIGNED,

MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION,

J.V.STALIN.

LONDON, SUNDAY, JAN 30-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT YUGOSLAV VOLUNTEER UNITS AT A MASS MEETING IN RUSSIA PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN TO "TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE SACRED BATTLE AGAINST THE ENEMY" AND SENT GREETINGS TO MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ (TITO) AND HIS PROVISIONAL REGIME IN YUGOSLAVIA.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID THE YUGOSLAV VOLUNTEERS ALSO SENT MESSAGES TO CZECH AND POLISH UNITS IN THE RED ARMY AND TO YUGOSLAV GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE BROADCAST SAID CLERGYMEN OF TWO FAITHS ATTENDED THE MEETING.

BY:[illegible]

LONDON, SUNDAY JAN 30-(AP)-A GERMAN NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST HEARD BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID ADOLF HITLER WOULD BROADCAST FROM HIS HEADQUARTERS AT NOON TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE GERMAN CELEBRATION OF THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ACCESSION TO POWER. (ELIMINATED)

JAN 30 1944

KK238PEW

LONDON,JAN.29-(AP)-BRITAIN IS JOINING THE UNITED STATES IN EMBARGOING SHIPMENTS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO SPAIN, IT WAS LEARNED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY.

IT WAS POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT BRITAIN HAD LITTLE OR NO OIL TO SPARE FOR SPAIN, WHOSE CHIEF SOURCE HAS BEEN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM MADRID SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE PLANNED SUSPENSION BY THE UNITED STATES OF OIL SHIPMENTS FROM THE CARIBBEAN AREA TO SPAIN DURING FEBRUARY HAD "NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE" AND WAS CONCERNED RATHER WITH "NEGOTIATIONS OF A PURELY COMMERCIAL CHARACTER."

JAN 31 1944

(THE DISPATCH WAS RECEIVED SHORTLY BEFORE THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON THAT THE SHIPMENTS HAD BEEN SUSPENDED PENDING

RECONSIDERATION OF GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES "IN THE LIGHT OF TRENDS IN SPANISH POLICY.")

THE SUSPENSION OF AMERICAN SHIPMENTS WAS INTERPRETED BY THE BRITISH PRESS TODAY AS A FINAL SHOWDOWN. THE DAILY EXPRESS HEADLINED THE STORY "ALLIES GIVE FRANCO A MONTH TO DECIDE."

NEWS OF THE EMBARGO WAS NOT PUBLISHED IN SPAIN, THE MADRID DISPATCH SAID.

JAN 30 1944

LONDON, JAN. 29-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE, NEW COMMANDER OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE, WHOSE PRESENCE IN BRITAIN HAS BEEN DISCLOSED, HAS INHERITED A VALUABLE ASSET FROM HIS PREDECESSOR, LT. GEN.IRA C.EAKER.

IT HIS SECRETARY, WAC SGT. MARY E.GILL, 1738 FAIRACRE AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO TYPES 100 WORDS A MINUTE, TAKES SHORTHAND AT 160 WORDS A MINUTE, AND IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE BEST STENOGRAPHERS IN THIS THEATER.

"WHEN MY PREDECESSOR LEFT," SAID GEN.DOOLITTLE, "THE UNDERSTANDING WAS HE WAS NOT TO TAKE ALL VALUABLES WITH HIM, SO I HAVE SGT. GILL.

MISS GILL, WHO WAS IN THE FIRST GROUP OF WACS ASSIGNED TO THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE, WAS AS PLEASED AS THE GENERAL. "I THINK GENERALS ARE THE BEST PEOPLE OF ALL TO WORK FOR," SHE SAID.

MQ636PEW

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

AN AMERICAN FORTRESS BASE IN BRITAIN, JAN. 29-(AP)-FLYING BACK FROM FRANKFURT ON ONE ENGINE, PART OF THE TIME UPSIDE DOWN, AND WITH HIS CLOTHING SOAKED IN GASOLINE THAT SLOSHED ANKLE DEEP IN THE COCKPIT, CAPT.MAURICE R.MCLARY, 27, OF PENDLETON, IND., CRASH-LANDED HIS LIGHTNING FIGHTER HERE AT 130 MILES AN HOUR TODAY AND THEN HOPPED OUT OF THE WRECK WITHOUT A SCRATCH.

MCLARY, WHO HAS THREE NAZI PLANES TO HIS CREDIT, WAS LEADING A LIGHTNING FORMATION WHEN HE SPOTTED A MESSERSCHMITT ATTACKING A CRIPPLED FORTRESS 4,000 FEET BELOW.

"JUST AS I CLOSED IN FOR THE KILL, THE NAZI GUNNER SHOT OUT MY RIGHT ENGINE, HYDRAULIC SYSTEM AND RIGHT GAS TANKS," SAID MCLARY.

"WHEN THE ENGINE WENT OUT IT THREW ME UPSIDE DOWN AND GAS FROM THE PUNCTURED TANK RAINED ALL OVER ME. WHEN I FINALLY GOT STRAIGHTENED OUT THE COCKPIT WAS SO FULL OF SMOKE I COULD NOT SEE. GASOLINE ON THE FLOOR WAS SLOSHING AROUND MY BOOTS."

HE HAD HEARD A "PING-PING" NOISE WHEN UPSIDE DOWN, AND FOUND THAT IT WAS CAUSED BY TWO BULLETS WHICH PIERCED THE PLANE "LESS THAN SIX INCHES FROM MY RIGHT LEG."

FELLOW FIGHTERS ESCORTED HIM MOST OF THE WAY HOME, AND WHEN HE CALLED THE FIELD TO REPORT HIS CRASH LANDING HE WAS TOLD HIS SQUADRON MATE, LT.ROYAL D.FREY, 20, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, HAD SHOT DOWN THE GERMAN THAT ATTACKED HIM.

JAN 30 1944

MQ7PEW

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

MOSCOW, JAN 29-(AP)-THE TWO COUNCILS OF THE SUPREME SOVIET (RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT) WENT INTO SEPARATE SESSIONS TODAY TO DEBATE AN UNPRECEDENTED 245,600,000,000 RUBLE NATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1944, MORE THAN HALF OF WHICH IS DEVOTED TO SUPPORT OF THE WAR.

(THE NOMINAL VALUE OF THE RUBLE IS 19 CENTS WHICH WOULD MAKE THE NEW RUSSIAN BUDGET APPROXIMATELY $46,664,000,000).

JAN 31 1944

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNION HEARD A REPORT FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDIVIDUAL SOVIET REPUBLICS ENDORSING THE BUDGET.

CLAUDIA NIKOLAIEVA, WOMAN SECRETARY OF THE TRADE UNIONS AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE, APPROVED THE EXPENDITURES BUT PROPOSED AN INCREASED INCOME OF 4,010,000,000 RUBLES. SHE SUGGESTED THIS BE DONE BY A HIGHER SALES TAX ON FRUIT AND WATER, THE LAUNCHING OF A STATE LOAN A MONTH EARLIER, AND PRESSING THE SALE OF NATIONAL LOTTERY TICKETS.

AFTER ADOPTING THE BUDGET THE SUPREME SOVIET WILL CONSIDER A PROPOSAL TO BROADEN THE MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC POWERS OF THE INDIVIDUAL REPUBLICS AND ELECT A NEW FIRST VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDIUM TO ASSIST PRESIDENT MICHAEL KALININ.

JAN 30 1944

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNION MET DURING THE MORNING AND THE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONALITIES WAS CALLED INTO AN EVENING SESSION, RESUMING NORMAL PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE GERMAN INVASION.

THE ONLY OTHER WAR TIME MEETING OF THE SUPREME SOVIET WAS CONFINED TO A SINGLE JOINT MEETING IN JUNE, 1942, TO RATIFY THE BRITISH-RUSSIAN PACT.

THE KREMLIN ITSELF REFLECTED BETTER WAR FORTUNES. CAMOUFLAGE NETTING WAS REMOVED FROM THE FACADE OF THE GREAT PALACE AND THE GUARDS WERE REDUCED TO PRE-WAR STRENGTH.

BY1104PEW

LONDON,JAN.29-(AP)-ADOPTION OF A 1944 NATIONAL BUDGET OF 245,600,000,000 RUBLES -- 17 PER CENT OVER 1943 -- WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE MOSCOW RADIO ASTHE TENTH SESSION OF THE RUSSIAN SUPREME SOVIET (PARLIAMENT) OPENED YESTERDAY IN THE KREMLIN.

(THE NOMINAL VALUE OF THE RUBLE IS 19 CENTS, BUT ACCURATE CONVERSION INTO UNITED STATES MONEY FIGURES IS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF AN OPEN MARKET. HOWEVER, ON THE 19-CENT BASIS, THE NEW RUSSIAN BUDGET APPROXIMATED $46,664,000,000.)

MORE THAN HALF -- 138,400,000,000 RUBLES -- WAS ALLOCATED TO THE ARMY AND NAVY "FOR THE EARLIEST AND FINAL DEFEAT OF HITLERITE GERMANY," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR. THE GENERAL BUDGET WAS STEEPLY BOOSTED FOR THE SPEEDY REHABILITATION OF RECONQUERED AND DEVASTATED AREAS.

THE SESSION, FIRST MEETING OF THE BODY SINCE THE RATIFICATION OF THE BRITISH-RUSSIAN PACT IN JUNE, 1942, OPENED IN THE PRESENCE OF PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN, DRESSED IN THE UNIFORM OF A MARSHAL AND WEARING THE GOLDEN ORDER OF A HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR AND THE DIAMOND-STUDDED ORDER OF SUVOROV. THE JOINT SESSION PRECEDED SEPARATE SITTINGS OF THE TWO CHAMBERS, THE SOVIET OF THE UNION AND THE SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES.

JAN 30 1944

EV531AFW

STOCKHOLM, JAN 29-(AP)-NUMEROUS ESCAPED AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR ARE HIDING IN ROME AND WORKING WITH THE ITALIAN UNDERGROUND IN A CAMPAIGN OF SABOTAGE SINCE ALLIED TROOPS LANDED SOUTH OF THE ITALIAN CAPITAL, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

A SWEDISH BUSINESSMAN WHO LEFT ROME THREE DAYS AGO SAID THE ESCAPED PRISONERS HIDE DURVNG THE DAY AND AT NIGHT HELP DESTROY COMMUNICATIONS AND MAKE THE HOURS OF DARKNESS A NIGHTMARE FOR THE GERMANS BETWEEN 5,000 AND 10,000 GESTAPO MEN ARE WORKING WITH ITALIAN INFORMERS TRYING TO FERRET OUT THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH, HE SAID.

JAN 31 1944

THE ITALIAN CAPITAL WAS DESCRIBED AS A SCENE OF EXCITED DISCUSSION AND WILD RUMORS SINCE THE LANDINGS AT NETTUNO, BUT GERMAN CENSORSHIP IS KEEPING THE CITIZENS PRETTY MUCH IN THE DARK.

THE POPULATION IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE SWELLED BY 100,000 OR 200,000 IN RECENT DAYS BY FRIGHTENED ITALIANS SWARMING INTO THE CITY TO ESCAPE THE BATTLE AREAS.

AT NIGHT THE STREETS REVERBERATE TO THE SOUNDS OF GUNFIRE AND BOMBS AND THE WORK OF SABOTEURS.

JAN 30 1944

THE BUSINESS MAN ESTIMATED THAT 25,000 GERMAN TROOPS WERE STATIONED IN ROME.

STOCKHOLM, JAN.29-(AP)-DIRECT AIR COMMUNICATION WITH BERLIN WAS SEVERED TODAY, AND ALTHOUGH THE OFFICIAL GERMAN EXPLANATION ATTRIBUTED THE BREAK TO MUDDY LANDING FIELDS THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT RAF BOMBS HAD PUT THE BIG TEMPLEHOF AIRPORT OUT OF ACTION LAST NIGHT.

PLANES FROM STOCKHOLM AND COPENHAGEN WERE ADVISED TO LAND AT STETTIN, ABOUT 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF BERLIN, WHERE PASSENGERS BOARDED TRAINS FOR THE CAPITAL, DISPATCHES FROM MALMOE, SWEDEN, SAID.

HW2PEW

STOCKHOLM,JAN.29-(AP)-INTERNED AMERICAN PILOTS AND CREWMEN HAVE TRAINED SWEDISH AVIATORS TO FLY A FLYING FORTRESS WHICH WAS FORCED DOWN IN SWEDEN IN OCTOBER, THE NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET REPORTS.

EV538AEW

(ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,ALGIERS--~~THIRD ARMY~~-ITALIAN XXX AND DOGS.)

AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRY WERE HURLED AGAINST THE GERMANS NORTH OF CASSINO AND THEY HACKED OUT GAINS AGAINST FIERCE OPPOSITION AND REPEATED COUNTER-ATTACKS. THE FRENCH RETOOK TWO HILLS NORTH OF (KENNEDY)
BELVEDERE MOUNTAIN FURTHER NORTH AND REPULSED THREE GERMAN COUNTER-
THRUSTS.

THE NAVY SAID THE GERMANS NOW WERE SO FAR BACK FROM THE BEACHHEAD THAT THEY ARE OUT OF RANGE OF DESTROYERS WHICH FIRE BETWEEN SEVEN AND EIGHT MILES, BUT WITHIN REACH OF CRUISER GUNS.

BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURED A BRIDGE 12 MILES UP THE ANZIO-ROME ROAD TEN MILES BEYOND CARROCETO WHERE THEY REPULSED A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK THE DAY BEFORE.

TWENTY-ONE OF THE 36 NAZI PLANES DESTROYED FELL OVER THE BEACHHEAD AND FOUR WERE SHOT DOWN BY NEGRO P-40 PILOTS.

ESCORTED HEAVY BOMBERS POUNDED AIRFIELDS AT AVIANO AND THE RAILWAY YARDS AT VERONA AND FERRARA YESTERDAY WHILE MEDIUM BOMBERS STRUCK AT RAILROAD BRIDGES AND YARDS AT ORVIETO, ORTE AND TERNI. NIGHT BOMBERS BLASTED AREZZO THURSDAY NIGHT. FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS KEPT THEIR COVER OVER THE BEACHHEADS AND LASHED AT ENEMY SUPPLY LINES SOUTH OF ROME.

JAN 30 1944

MERICAN MARAUDERS STAGED ONE OF THE BEST FREAK BOMBING PERFORMANCES IN WEEKS WHEN THEY DESTROYED A RAILROAD BRIDGE NORTH OF ORVIETO JUST AS A TRAIN WAS PASSING OVER IT.

IN THE FIGHTING OVER THE BEACHHEAD THE 99TH AMERICAN FIGHTER SQUADRON COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF NEGRO PILOTS AGAIN DISTINGUISHED ITSELF. CAPT.CHARLES E.HALL OF BRAZIL, IND., SCORED THE ONLY DOUBLE OF THE DAY TO BRING HIS TOTAL TO THREE, AND NAZI PLANES ALSO WERE KNOCKED DOWN BY LT.ROBERT W.DIETZ, 2254 SOUTHEAST 35TH ST., PORTLAND, ORE., AND 2ND LT.LOUIS C.SMITH, 1052 SOUTH SERANO AVE., LOS ANGELES.

OF THE 21 PLANES DESTROYED OVER THE BEACHHEAD, 15 FELL TO VETERAN P-40 PILOTS.

JAN 31 1944

CAPT.VIRGIL C.FIELDS, JR., OF JAY, OKLA., GOT HIS SECOND FW-190

IN TWO DAYS TO BRING HIS TOTAL TO SIX. SPITFIRE VICTORIES WENT TO LT. CHARLES A.PRYBYLO, NORTH WALPOLE, N.H.; LT.FRANK J.HABERLE, RAHWAY, N.J.; ROBERT H.PERRY, RADCLIFFE, IA.; AND CAPT.W.J.OVERIN, CHICAGO, HIS FOURTH.

JAN 30 1944

WARHAWK PILOTS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES INCLUDED LT.CARL C.HANNON, BERKELEY, CALIF.; MORGAN N.TYREL, CASMALIA, CALIF.; WILLIAM I.USHER, CUSHING, OKLA.; ARTHUR J.MALLANO, WESTWOOD, N.J.; JESSE R.CORE, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.; CLINTON V.OWER, CAPRON, OKLA.; ARTHUR E.MARTONE, HARRISON, N.J.; WILLIAM B.COLCAN, WAYCROSS, GA.; AND RISDEN B.WALL, RIDGELAND, S.C. IN ADDITION LT.L.J.PENAROF, CHICAGO, AND LT.HERMAN EZEUTSER, OZONE PARK, N.Y., SHARED A VICTORY.

A FORMATION OF AMERICAN INVADERS LED BY LT.HARRY R.CASSELMAN, 1815 LAFAYETTE ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., SCORED DIRECT HITS ON THE RAILROAD YARDS AT VICITA CASTELLANA, 30 MILES NORTH OF ROME.

ANOTHER FORMATION ATTACKED COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MISSION'S LEADER, LT.NICHOLAS J.KASUN, 5915 FIELD AVE., DETROIT, SAID, "WE WERE OUT TO SHOOT UP TRUCKS, BUT WHEN WE SAW 30 HORSE-DRAWN ARTILLERY PIECES WE DECIDED THEY WERE WORTH SHOOTING AT TOO. SEVERAL GUNS WERE DESTROYED AND SOME DAMAGED. WE ALSO BOMBED A 20-CAR TRAIN, KNOCKING OUT THE ENGINE AND SEVERAL CARS."

AN INVADER MISSION LED BY LT.ROBERT W.THOMAS, CLOVIS, CALIF., SCORED EIGHT DIRECT HITS WITH 500-POUND BOMBS ON BARRACKS AT AVEZZANO.

MITCHELLS ATTACKING THE RAIL JUNCTION AT ORTE REPORTED GOOD RESULTS.

"THE BOMB PATTERN WAS BEAUTIFUL," SAID LT.EARL S.JOHNSON, 2830 THIRTEENTH AVE., DENVER, A BOMBARDIER. "THE BOMBS FELL RIGHT AT THE NORTH CHOKE POINT. WE DEFINITELY BLOCKED THE RAILROAD AND WE CREATED A ROAD BLOCK AS WELL."

LT.HENRY L.HAWYS, PEABODY, MASS., ALSO A BOMBARDIER, OBSERVED, "IT COULDN'T HAVE BEEN BETTER IF WE HAD BEEN STANDING OVER THE YARDS ON A TEN-FOOT LADDER."

BZ4B12A 5PFW

ADD AMER-BOMBER BASE ITALY-(HEINZERLING) AX SMOKE

AMONG THE GUNNERS IMMEDIATELY CREDITED WITH VICTORIES OVER AVIANO WERE SAM R.COOPTON, 677 BATESVILLE, ARK.; AND CHARLES J.LEATHERBURY, RFD 2, SEVERY, KAS.

JAN 30 1944

"ONE MESSERSCHMITT PILOT HAD PLENTY OF GUTS," DECLARED HATHAWAY. "HE CLOSED IN NEAR MY TURRET AND I FIRED FOUR OR FIVE SHORT BURSTS AT ABOUT 200 YARDS INTO HIS ENGINE COWLING. I THINK I HIT THE PILOT AND THEN THE WHOLE PLANE BURST INTO FLAMES. HE WENT DOWN IN FIRE AND SMOKE."

LEATHERBURY SAID A FOCKE-WULF 190 "CAME IN FAST FROM ABOUT 6 O'CLOCK, MAKING A PASS AT US. JUST AS HE STARTED TO PEEL OFF AT ABOUT 500 YARDS I FIRED AND I KEPT FIRING AS HE DIVED. THE 190 KIND OF LURCHE AND THEN BROKE INTO FLAMES, FINALLY EXPLODING ON THE GROUND."

LT.J.G.PHILLIPS OF BIRDSTOWN, TENN., NAVIGATOR OF ONE OF THE MITCHEL'S WHICH HIT THE RAIL YARDS AT TERNI, SAID HE SAW "THREE STRINGS OF BOMBS WALK ALL THE WAY ACROSS THE EAST END OF THE YARDS."

SGT.W.C.MILNER, RFB 3, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., ALSO REPORTED HITS ON THE RAIL LINE AND ADDED, "BIG SHEETS OF FLAME CAME UP FROM THE GAS WORKS HUNDREDS OF FEET."

JAN 31 1944

BZ1202PEW

ADD 5TH ARMY ITALY - (BOYLE) XX AREA

30.24 122253

"HOWEVER THAT PUT EVERYBODY A LITTLE BIT ON EDGE AND TRUCE OR NO TRUCE WE WERE DARN GLAD TO GET OFF THAT FIELD--AND SO WERE THE JERRIES. IT WASN'T ANY PLACE TO LINGER."

STAFF SGT.THOMAS E.WILSON, 35, OF BANGS, TEX., WHO LED A SQUAD OF LITTER BEARERS, SAID THEY HEARD THE SOUND OF PISTOL FIRING AS THEY APPROACHED THE RIVER BUT NO BULLETS FELL NEAR THEM. JAN 30 194

"THE GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE A VERY COCKY BUNCH," SAID WILSON. "THEY WERE DRESSED IN NEW CLOTHES AND SEEMED WELL FED. THEY DIDN'T LOOK AS IF THEY HAD BEEN IN THE LINE LONG. THE BATTLEFIELD ITSELF WAS AWFUL. THERE WASN'T A TREE LEFT STANDING AND YOU COULD HARDLY STEP IN ANY DIRECTION WITHOUT LANDING IN A SHELL HOLE."

OTHER MEDICS WHO MADE THE TRIP ACROSS THE RAPIDO AND HELPED CARRY BACK CASUALTIES INCLUDED CAPT.JOSEPH DOLLINGER, OF MERMAID AVE., CONEY ISLAND, N.Y.; SERGT.FRANK HOLLAND, OF WEST TEXAS, SERGT. LESTER BOYD, OF NEAR WACO, TEXAS; PRIVATES ROBERT MURPHY, SYRACUSE, N.Y.; RAYMOND MCCORMICK, GARY, IND.; ALBERT VALIMA, MINNEAPOLIS; RALPH DICKELMAN, MILWAUKEE; WILLIAM HUDGETT, CENTER SANDWICH, N.H.; HERBERT SITZMAN 1338 STEBBINS AVE., THE BRONX, N.Y.; HENRY WHEELER, SPOTTSWOOD, VA.; ROY WILLIFORD, 1328 ROGERS ST., SOUTH NORFOLK, VA.; HUNTER C.WALDROP, TRYON, N.C.; SERGT. BILL HAMLIN, AMARILLO, TEXAS; AND CORPORALS J.P. WOODS, HAMLIN, TEX.; EDGAR WRIGHT, CHILDRESS, TEXAS AND JOHN PANIK 519 WEST 169TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, A FORMER EMPLOYE OF THE METROPOLITAN PARK DEPARTMENT.

ADD 5TH ARMY S-OF HOME - (PACKARD) XX WAY

THE GIRLS ALL ARRIVED WEARING FATIGUE UNIFORMS WITH LONG TROUSERS AND HELMETS AND LOOKED LIKE REGULAR SOLDIERS WHEN THEY LANDED.

OTHER NURSES LANDING INCLUDED LT.JANE PFLEUGER ROUGE OF BETHLEHEM, PA.; LT.FERN WINGERD, 204 SOUTH 25TH AVE., OMAHA, NEB.; AND LT.MARY MARGARET RYAN, 801 NORTH 18TH ST., KANSAS CITY.

ALSO WITH THE GROUP WAS A RED CROSS SOCIAL WORKER, ESTHER RICHARDS OF FAIRMOUNT HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.

JAN 30 1944

AN ADVANCED AIR BASE IN ITALY--FIRST ADD MASSOCK'S NEGRO PILOTS XXX AND SICILY. JAN 30 194

BUT WITH THE OPENING OF THE BEACHHEAD THERE WAS NEED FOR THE 99TH IN THE FIGHTER COVER PATROLLING THE CONVOY LANES AND THE ASSAULT BEACHES.

FOR FIVE DAYS, SAID COMMANDING OFFICER MAJ. GEORGE S.ROBERTS, OF FAIRMONT, W.VA., THE NEGRO PILOTS DID NOT SEE A GERMAN. THEY HAD NOT SEEN ONE IN THE AIR FOR SIX MONTHS ALTHOUGH THEY HAD BEEN OPERATING CONSTANTLY.

THEN THE GERMANS ATTACKED THE BEACHHEAD AND OFFSHORE SHIPPING. IT WAS HIT-AND-RUN FOR THE GERMAN ME-109'S AND FW-190'S AND FOR THE PILOTS OF THE 99TH IT WAS A JOB OF HITTING THE RAIDERS BEFORE THEY COULD RUN FAR.

HOPPING TREES AND HOUSES AT ALTITUDES SOMETIMES OF ONLY 30 TO 50 FEET, THE P-40'S WOULD CHASE THE NAZI DIVEBOMBERS STREAKING TOWARD HOME BASES AROUND ROME RIGHT THROUGH A FIERY STRETCH OF SKY OVER WHAT THEY CAME TO CALL "FLAK VALLEY." THEY HAVE SEEN ONE OF THEIR VICTIMS SPIN IN FLAMES DOWN INTO THE STREETS OF THE CAPITAL.

NOR DID THE NEGRO SQUADRON ESCAPE UNSCATHED THE ACK-ACK FIRE OF "FLAK VALLEY."

TYPICAL OF THE PILOTS' STORIES WAS THAT OF MAJ. ROBERTS

"I WAS FIRING ON A FW-190, SHOOTING OUT CHUNKS OF HIS WINGS." ROBERTS SAID, "WHEN GROUND FIRE KNOCKED OUT MY GUNS. BUT I GOT TWO GUNS TO FIRING AGAIN AND HIT A MACHINE-GUN NEST ON THE WAY HOME."

CAPTAIN HALL IS THE ACE OF THE SQUADRON WITH THREE OF ITS THIRTEEN VICTORIES TO HIS CREDIT. PRESSING HIM IS LT. ROBERT W.DIEZ OF PORTLAAND, OREGON, WHO SHOT DOWN ONE PLANE THURSDAY MORNING AND ANOTHER YESTERDAY.

JAN 30 1944

THE PILOTS, AS THEY STAND AROUND THE OPERATIONS TENT NONCHALANTLY READING, SMOKING, AND CHATTING BETWEEN MISSIONS, ARE MATTER OF FACT IN THEIR REPORTS.

"A GERMAN WENT ACROSS RIGHT BEHIND MAJOR ROBERTS AND I JUST TACKED ON TO HIM AND KNOCKED HIM OFF," SAID LT.WILLIE ASHLEY, OF SUMTER, S.C., OF HIS VICTORY.

"I FOLLOWED A GERMAN FROM 50 FEET TO 20 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND WHEN HE DISAPPEARED BEHIND SOME TREES," SAID LT.EDWARD L.TOPPINS OF SAN FRANCISCO, "THE WINGMAN SAID HE SAW HIM CRASH."

OTHER PILOTS WITH VICTORIES ARE: LT.LEON C.ROBERTS, PRITCHARD, ALA., WHO DROPPED A GERMAN PLANE INTO THE STREETS OF ROME; 2ND LT. CLARENCE W.ALLEN, MOBILE, ALA., TEAMED UP WITH LT.HOWARD BAUGH, CEDERSBURG, VA., CAPT.L.RODLEY CUSTIS, HARTFORD, CONN., 2ND LT.WILSON V.EAGLESON, BLOOMINGTON, IND., 2ND LT.CHARLES P.BAILEY, PUNTA GORDA, FLA., AND LT.LEWIS SMITH, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

MOST OF THE PILOTS AND THE GROUND CREW AS WELL ARE COLLEGE STUDENTS AND WERE PICKED FOR THEIR SPECIAL ADAPTABILITY TO AIR TRAINING. FLIGHT OFFICERS OF OTHER OUTFITS SAY THE 99TH NEGRO MAINTENANCE CREW IS "PROBABLY THE BEST IN THE AIRFORCE."

THE GROUND CREW OF MECHANICS, ARMORERS AND THE LIKE IS PROUD OF ITS VERSATILITY, ASSERTING THAT EVERY MAN IS "A BORN MECHANIC" CAPABLE OF DOING ANY JOB IN AN EMERGENCY. SGT.ELLSWORTH DANSBY, DECATUR, ILL., FOR EXAMPLE, USED TO COMPETE IN MODEL AIRPLANE CONTESTS , AND RACE MOTORCYCLES, AND SAYS HE "JUST LOVES AIRPLANES."

THEY ARE PROUD OF THEIR HIGH SPIRIT AND THE FACT THAT THEIR MAINTENANCE RECORD HAS NEVER DROPPED OFF AS IT OFTEN DOES IN COMBAT.

"OURS WAS THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY FOR NEGROES IN THE AIR CORPS," SAID SGT.DANSBY. "WE SAID THAT THIS WAS GOING TO BE THE BEST GANG IN ANY AIR CORPS, NOT JUST FOR PROMOTIONS, BUT FOR WHAT IT MEANS TO SO MANY OTHERS, TO ALL OUR PEOPLE."

ATTACHED TO THE 79TH FIGHTER GROUP, VETERANS OF DESERT WARFARE FOR SEVERAL MONTHS, MAJOR ROBERT SAID HIS MEN HAVE BEEN "DONE A LOT OF GOOD" BY THE WHOLE GROUP.

"THEY TAUGHT US A LOT OF THINGS IN SUPPORT WORK THAT WE WOULDN'T KNOW," ROBERTS SAID.

JAN 30 1944

MQ118AEW

ADD BARI - (MORN) XX CHOSEN

THE CONGRESS, COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF RECOGNIZED POLITICAL PARTIES FROM ALL PARTS OF ITALY, SICILY AND SARDINIA, TOOK ON THE CHARACTER OF A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WITH ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES FROM ROME, VENICE AND TRIESTE WHO HAD MADE THEIR WAY THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES.

COUNT CARLO SFORZA, GENERALLY CONSIDERED AS THE MAN MOST LIKELY TO HEAD A DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT, RECEIVED AN OVATION. AT HIS SUGGESTION IT WAS DECIDED TO SEND MESSAGES TO THE AMERICAN, BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND CHINESE GOVERNMENTS AND TO THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AND TO THE PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE EXPLAINING THE PURPOSE OF THE CONGRESS.

JAN 1 1944

THE ANONYMOUS ROME DELEGATE, REPORTING ON GUERRILLA WARFARE AND SABOTAGE BY ITALIANS BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES, SAID HE LEFT ROME BEFORE LAST WEEK'S ALLIED LANDINGS BUT WAS CERTAIN REPORTS OF ARMED CLASHES BETWEEN ITALIANS AND GERMANS THERE "ARE NOT ONLY TRUE BUT MORE THAN TRUE."

HE ASSERTED THE KING'S GOVERNMENT COULD NOT HAVE ORGANIZED SUCH ACTIVITY AND THAT ITALIANS IN THE NORTH WOULD NOT HAVE BANDED TOGETHER AGAINST THE GERMANS IF THEY BELIEVED THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT WOULD REMAIN.

JAN 30 1944

BY&WD839PEW

LONDON, JAN 29-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD CAPTURED MT.ROTONDO, ABOUT A MILE AND HALF BEYOND CASTELFORTE AND ABOUT FIVE MILES INLAND ON THE GARIGLIANO FRONT IN ITALY.

MT1043AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, JAN.29-(AP)-IN THE WEEK SINCE LANDING SOUTH OF ROME, THE ALLIES HAVE ELECTED NOT TO MAKE A SPECTACULAR THRUST INLAND, AS THEY MIGHT HAVE DONE, BECAUSE THEY PREFERRED TO BUILD UP REINFORCEMENTS AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT ON THE BEACHHEAD TO SUPPORT A SLOWER BUT LESS RISKY ADVANCE, A MILITARY SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED TODAY.

THE ALLIES HAD ANTICIPATED A MUCH QUICKER AND SHARPER REACTION FROM THE GERMANS, EVEN AFTER THE ALMOST-UNOPPOSED SUCCESS OF THE INITIAL LANDINGS.

DON WHITEHEAD, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO WENT IN ON THE FIRST LANDING, REPORTED TODAY THAT "IN SEVEN DAYS THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SHIFT THEIR FORCES FAST ENOUGH TO CONTAIN THE SURPRISE MOVE OF LT. GEN. MARK W.CLARK'S TROOPS X X X. THE GREATEST SURPRISE

30-24—12255

OF THIS WEEK'S OPERATIONS HAS BEEN THE FAILURE OF MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING TO MOVE FORCES WITH THE SPEED AND PRECISION FOR WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN FAMOUS."

AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO RAPID ADVANCE IN THE BEACHHEAD BUT "WE NOW HAVE PUSHED FORWARD ENOUGH TO ALLOW THE LANDING OF REINFORCEMENTS AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT. THIS TAKES TIME, AS HARBOR AND BEACH FACILITIES ARE RESTRICTED.

"ONCE THE LANDING WAS MADE, THE ELEMENT OF SURPRISE NO LONGER EXISTED AND IT WAS NECESSARY TO DIVERT THE ATTENTION OF THE ENEMY BY OTHER MEANS, SUCH AS ATTACKING IN STRENGTH ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT AND BATTERING HIS COMMUNICATION LINES FROM THE AIR.

"IT WOULD XE UNWISE TO PUSH TOO FAR INLAND BEFORE HAVING THE NECESSARY WEIGHT TO SUPPORT THE DRIVE. SPECTACULAR ADVANCES COULD HAVE BEEN MADE BUT THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN ATTENDING RISKS.

"THIS IS NOT A HIT-AND-RUN RAID. BUT A FULL-SCALE OPERATION. THE PROCESS IS LIKE WINDING A SPRING BEING SET TO GO OFF AT FULL STRENGTH, INSTEAD OF GOING OFF HALF COCKED. THE ENEMY IS BOUND TO RESIST WITH HIS FULL STRENGTH, THEREFORE WE MUST HAVE SOMETHING WITH WHICH TO MEET HIM."

SOME MILITARY MINDS HAVE POINTED OUT THAT A QUICK DRIVE INLAND MIGHT HAVE SO DISRUPTED GERMAN COMMUN CATIONS AS TO CAUSE WHOLESALE CONFUSION ON THE WESTERN FLANK OF THE GERMAN TENTH ARMY. THIS SCHOOL OF THOUGHT FEELS THAT SUCH GAINS WOULD HAVE BEEN WORTH THE RISKS OF HEAVY LOSSES.

JAN 30 1944

THE OTHER SCHOOL OF MILITARY TACTICS, WHICH IS APPARENTLY PREDOMINANT IN THE ALLIED COMMAND, FELT THAT SUCH A RISK WAS UNJUSTIFIED, AS IT MIGHT HAVE PERMITTED THE GERMANS TO PUSH THE ALLIES INTO THE SEA BY CUTTING THE LANDING FORCE INTO ISOLATED UNITS. SUCH A VICTORY FOR THE GERMAN COMMAND WOULD BE A TREMENDOUS BOOST FOR GERMAN HOME MORALE, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE IMPENDING INVASION FROM THE WEST.

AS FOR THE LIMITED INFORMATION PUT OUT BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ABOUT THE LANDING OPERATION, THE SPOKESMAN DECLARED "ONE OF THE ENEMY'S BEST MEANS OF GETTING INFORMATION IS BY RECONNAISSANCE PLANES. WE HAVE SUCH COMPLETE AIR SUPERIORITY WE HAVE BEEN SHOOTING HIS PLANES OUT OF THE SKY TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT IT IS DOUBTFUL IF HE KNOWS MUCH. THERE IS NO POINT IN HANDING HIM INFORMATION ON A PLATTER. THAT'S WHY WE ARE SO CAGY."

MJ404PEW

JAN 31 1944

BY RICHARD C.HASSOCK

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ADVANCED ECHELON IN ITALY, JAN 29-(AP)-UNDER A GERMAN AIR ATTACK, ADMIRAL SIR JOHN CUNNINGHAM COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF NAVAL FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND REAR ADMIRAL FRANK LOWRY, AMERICAN IN CHARGE OF NAVAL PHASES OF THE AMPHIBIOUS LANDING, SAW YESTERDAY HOW THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES ARE PUTTING ANZIO BEACH SOUTH OF ROME TO THEIR USES.

VISITING THE BEACH AREA FOR THE SECOND TIME IN FOUR DAYS, CUNNINGHAM WENT ASHORE TO INSPECT DEVELOPMENT OF BERTHING FACILITIES, THEN CRUISED ALONG THE COAST TO APPRAISE FURTHER POTENTIAL FACILITIES.

DURING THE RETURN TRIP, HE WATCHED A SHARP GERMAN AIR ATTACK, BROKEN UP BY ALLIED FIGHTERS AND THE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE OF THE SHIPS.

WITH ADMIRAL LOWRY, CUNNINGHAM SPENT A BUSY HOUR ASHORE REVIEWING THE PROGRESS MADE AND WATCHING BULLDOZERS CLEAR THE JETTIES AND OPENING THE ENTRANCE TO THE TOWN WHILE AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND BRITISH SAILORS SHIFTED THE DEBRIS OF BATTLE.

BY7 3OPEW

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JAN 30 1944

ON A LANDING SHIP TANK IN ANZIO BAY, ITALY, JAN.27-(DELAYED)--(AP)-WHEN YOU READ THE TERM "ALLIED AIR UMBRELLA" IT DOESN'T MEAN THAT THE SKY OVER ANY GIVEN SPOT IS FULL OF OUR PLANES, NOR DOES IT MEAN THAT NO ENEMY PLANES CAN GET THROUGH.

IT MERELY MEANS THAT WE HAVE AIR SUPREMACY OVER THE AREA AND THAT OUR OPERATIONS ARE PROTECTED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE BY AIR COVER.

ANZIO BAY IS SHELTERED BY A PROTECTIVE AIR PATROL OF THE 12TH AIR SUPPORT COMMAND, AND ITS INTERCEPTORS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS HAVE DONE A GOOD COVER JOB OF IT TODAY. YET WE HAVE HAD SIX ALERTS AND THREE AIR RAIDS UP TO NOW, WHICH IS ONLY MID-AFTERNOON.

I HAVE SEEN AT LEAST TWO ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN.

THE THIRD RAID PICKED THIS ANCHORED LITTLE LANDING SHIP AS THE OBJECT OF ITS DIVE BOMBING AFFECTIONS A FEW MINUTES AGO AND FOUR ME-109S LAID A 500-POUNDER APIECE.

THEY SCREAMED DOWN OUT OF THE AFTERNOON SUN AND CROSSED OVER FROM STARBOARD TO PORT, PULLING OUT OF THEIR DIVE AT 200 FEET. THREE OF THE BOMBS LANDED JUST OFF THE STARBOARD SIDE, THE CLOSEST LESS THAN 50 FEET AWAY AND THE FARTHEST ABOUT 100 YARDS. THE FOURTH, LUCKILY, LOBBED OVER THE SHIP, LANDING ABOUT 75 FEET BEYOND THE PORT BOW.

3.24—12257

THE CONCUSSION FROM THE FIRST KNOCKED ME FLAT BACK THROUGH THE DOOR AS I RAN FROM THE PASSAGE OUT ON THE STARBOARD DECK TO WATCH THE PLANES PULL OUT. I LAY THERE AND WATCHED UNTIL THE LAST BOMB HAD BLOWN UP.

JAN 30 1944

THREE HUGE GEYSERS OF DIRTY DEBRIS-LADEN WATER BURST UPWARD, SHADING THE WHOLE SKY IN FRONT OF AND ABOVE ME A CLOUDY SLATE GRAY. THEY TOWERED OVER THE SHIP AND THEN CASCADED DOWN OVER US, SOAKING THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS CAUGHT ON THE DECK AND SPLATTERING THE BRITISH CREW ON THE BRIDGE AND AT THE GUNS.

PIECES OF SHRAPNEL RATTLED AGAINST THE STARBOARD BULKHEAD. THE ENTIRE SHIP TREMBLED VIOLENTLY AND SHOOK AND RATTLED IN ITS STEEL SKIN. EACH TERRIFIC CONCUSSION ROCKED IT WITH A TERRIFIC JOLT.

FROM OVER MY HEAD AND FROM OTHER SHIPS NEARBY ALL GUNS WERE GOING WILD. AS THE WATER FELL I COULD SEE TRACERS SLICING RED STREAKS INTO THE SKY.

THE NAZI PLANES PULLED OUT AND REACHED FOR ALTITUDE. SUDDENLY ONE OF THEM FELL AWAY, SEEMED TO HANG FOR A MOMENT, AND THEN WENT SPINNING DOWN IN A SMOKY TRAIL.

THE SHOUTING SOLDIERS POINTED AND SCREAMED, STILL SHAKING THE WATER OFF THEMSELVES:

"THEY GOT ONE! THEY GOT ONE!"

A TINY PUFF OF WHITE PULLED OUT OF THE VERTICAL SMOKE STREAK A FEW HUNDRED FEET BEFORE THE PLANE PLUNGED BURNING INTO THE SEA.

"THE PILOT BAILED OUT!" YELLED SGT.CLYDE LESHOUR, OF MARION, OHIO, WHO HAD BEEN SOAKED TO THE SKIN AS HE WATCHED THE DIVING PLANES THROUGH A LONG SPYGLASS HE HAD BEEN TRYING TO SELL TO HIS BUDDIES EARLIER IN THE DAY.

GOT ME INTO."

THERE WERE ONLY TWO CASUALTIES. CAPT.PHILIP L.CANPAGNA OF CHICAGO, BATTALION MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE AVIATION ENGINEERS ON BOARD, SAID BOTH MEN WERE WOUNDED ONLY SLIGHTLY.

LT.-COMMANDER ARTHUR JAMES BELL OF LONDON, CAPTAIN OF THE LITTLE 300-FOOT SHIP DESIGNED TO LAND TANKS IN BEACHHEAD ASSAULTS BUT NOW CARRYING ENGINEERS AND THEIR EQUIPMENT, SAID IT WAS HIS CLOSEST CALL OF THIS WAR. THE BIG BRITISHER WAS SUNK THREE TIMES IN THE LAST WAR.

JAN 30 1944

CPL.ERNEST WOODALL, A 20-YEAR OLD KENTUCKIAN FROM BERNSTADT, HIS BLOND MOUSTACHE QUIVVERING OVER HIS EAGER GRIN, ASKED A LIEUTENANT:

"CAN I FIRE THE 50 CALIBER ON MY TRUCK AFTER THIS? IT'S ON DECK."

LT.REUBEN R.DAY, OF LA PORTE CITY, IOWA, TOLD HIM TO ASK THE COLONEL, AND LT.-COL.GEORGE KUMPE OF OMAHA, NEB., THE BATTALION COMMANDER, REGRETFULLY TOLD THE KENTUCKY KID THAT THE NAVY WAS PROVIDING OUR PROTECTION AND HE'D BETTER NOT GET THINGS CONFUSED.

SAID THE CHAPLAIN, CAPT.PHILIP OXNAM, 27, OF BOSTON, THE SON OF THE METHODIST BISHOP OF THE BOSTON AREA AS HE WIPED THE OILY WATER FROM HIS FACE:

JAN 31 1944

"EVERYBODY WILL BE AT CHURCH THIS SUNDAY."

IT WAS THE DAY'S THIRD RAID ON THE SHIPS IN OUR PART OF THE BEACHHEAD BAY. ONE OTHER ENEMY PLANE HAD BEEN KNOCKED DOWN IN THE MORNING.

AS FAR AS I COULD SEE A NEAR-HIT ON ONE LANDING SHIP WAS THE ONLY DAMAGE, AND ALL THROUGH THE DAY ALLIED SPITFIRES, WARHAWKS, MUSTANGS

JERRY AWAY FROM THE BAY SEVERAL TIMES.

COMPARATIVELY SPEAKING, THAT WAS EXCELLENT AIR COVER.

MOST OF THE PLANES UPSTAIRS WERE OURS, BUT YOU CAN'T KEEP ALL THE JERRIES OUT ALL THE TIME. IT'S TOO BIG A SKY.

(EDS: IN ABOVE MAKE DATELINE READ "ON A LANDING SHIP IN ANZIO BAY")

JAN 30 1944

HW1159AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JAN 30 1944

(ADVANCE) ON THE FIFTH ARMY INVASION BEACHHEAD, JAN. 27-(DELAYED)--(AP)-FOR ANYONE WHO WANTS TO SEE A LOT OF ACTION IN A LITTLE TIME FROM ALL SIDES THERE IS NO BETTER SPOT THAN A BEACHHEAD--THIS BEACHHEAD IN PARTICULAR.

LIKE A NEWSREEL THAT RUNS 24 HOURS A DAY, MARS IS GRINDING OUT A SUPER-COLOSSAL SPECIAL FEATURE OF LIFE AND DEATH, THRILLS AND CHILLS--AND A DASH OF COMEDY.

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS PUT ON A HELMET AND STEP OUT UNDER THE CLEAR BLUE SKY AND THINGS BEGIN TO HAPPEN. ITS BEST TO WEAR A HELMET, FOR AROUND THIS NEIGHBORHOOD THE FLAK RAINS DOWN LIKE HAIL WHEN THE ARMY AND NAVY REALLY GET WARMED UP WITH THE ACK-ACK GUNS ON THE ENEMY PLANES.

FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT CARE FOR TOO MUCH FRESH AIR THERE IS A GRAND-STAND VIEW FROM ANY WATERFRONT WIDOW OF THE COLORFUL STUCCO VILLA WHICH IS OCCUPIED BY THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS ASSIGNED TO COVER THIS OPERATION.

WE MOVED INTO OUR NEW QUARTERS WITH THE BEAUTIFUL SEA VIEW FROM ANOTHER VILLA WHICH TREMBLED LIKE A PALSIED OLD GENTLEMAN IN A WINDSTORM EVERY TIME THE GUNS BEGAN TO ROAR. AND THEN, TOO, THE KRAUTS WERE THROWING SHELLS AROUND PROMISCUOUSLY AND SOME OF THE BOYS FELT THAT OUR NORTHEASTERN EXPOSURE WAS A LITTLE TOO EXPOSED FOR COMFORT.

PERHAPS IT WAS A GOOD IDEA, BECAUSE THE DAY AFTER WE LEFT THE DELIGHTFUL VILLA WITH ITS ATROCIOUS PAINTINGS A SHELL PASSED THROUGH THE WALLS AND SMASHED UP THE GENTS' ROOM.

BUT THERE WERE SOME DIFFERENCES OF OPINION LAST NIGHT WHEN THE KRAUTS PAID AN EARLY EVENING CALL WITH THEIR BOMBERS. THAT'S WHEN IT BEGAN TO APPEAR AS THOUGH THIS NON-COMBATANT UNIT WAS A PRIME MILITARY OBJECTIVE.

JAN 30 1944

FIRST, THE GERMANS HUNG OUT THEIR FLARES TO LIGHT UP THE SHORELINE AND THE SHIPS AT SEA. THAT WAS WHEN I WAS TRYING TO HEAT A MESS TIN FULL OF MEAT BALLS AND SPAGHETTI OVER A FIERCE LITTLE FLAME OF PRIMUS, WHILE SLIM AARONS OF YANK, THE WEEKLY ARMY NEWSPAPER, OPENED A TIN OF PEAS.

WE HEARD THE PLANE DIVING AND THE WHISTLE OF A BOMB, AND A HALF DOZEN OF US PILED INTO A NARCOW HALLWAY, FLAT ON OUR FACES. SOMEBODY STEPPED ON MY BACK AND THEN SLIM'S WRIST WATCH, AND ABOUT THAT TIME THE BOMB HIT IN THE STREET OUTSIDE AND A CHUNK OF PLASTER SLAPPED ME ON THE HEAD.

THE CONCUSSION BLEW THE WINDOWS AND SHUTTERS OPEN AND KNOCKED A CANDLE OVER ON THE BUNK OF BURGESS SCOTT, A YANK REPORTER, AND SET IT AFIRE TO VIOLATE ALL BLACKOUT RULES.

BY THE TIME WE GOT THE LIGHTS OUT ANOTHER PLANE WAS DIVING, AND THE NAVY, WHICH HAD BEEN TENDING TO ITS OWN BUSINESS, DECIDED THAT ENOUGH WAS ENOUGH, SO EVERY GUN THEY HAD OPENED UP.

A FEW SECONDS AFTER THE SECOND BATCH OF BOMBS HIT NEARBY WE WERE

1944

30.24— 12259

SCRAMBLING FOR THE AIR RAID SHELTER ON THE FLOOR BELOW AND I DISCOVERED THAT I WAS STILL BALANCING A PLATE OF SPAGHETTI AND MEAT BALLS THROUGH THE MELEE WITHOUT DROPPING A SINGLE MEATBALL.

JAN 30 1944

WHEN THE RAID WAS OVER EVERYONE BEGAN TRYING TO FIGURE OUT WHY THE JERRIES SELECTED OUR VILLA FOR A TARGET, WHEN SOMEBODY NOTICED THAT OUTSIDE AT THE WATERSIDE THERE IS AN OLD PIER WHICH IN STARLIGHT OR UNDER A FLARE PROBABLY LOOKS LIKE A SHIP TIED UP TO THE SHORE.

WE ARE THINKING OF GOING DOWN AND PERSUADING THE ENGINEERS TO MAYBE BLOW THE THING UP, BUT THEY WOULD PROBABLY SAY IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA TO LEAVE IT THERE AND LET THE GERMANS WASTE THEIR BOMBS ON IT.

BUT OUR PHTOGRAPHERS ARE A PECULIAR TRIBE OF PEOPLE. THEY THINK OUR VILLA IS GREAT. THEY CAN JUST LEAN OUT OF THE WINDOWS ANY MORNING OR AFTERNOON AND FILM DIVING PLANES, BURSTING BOMBS SENDING UP GEYSERS OF WATER, AN ACK-ACK BURST BLOOMING IN THE SKY, AND HELL POPPING IN GENERAL.

IN FACT, I WOULDN'T BE SURPRISED TO SEE A "PICTURE OF THE WAR" COME FRAMED IN A WINDOW OF THIS VILLA. HUBERT BRANDT OF ACME PHOTOS SAYS, "ALL WE NEED IS TO HAVE A BLONDE STROKING OUR FOREHEAD AS WE SHOOT OUR PICTURES."

BILL ALLEN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CONSIDERS THE WATERFLOAT A PRIME HUNTING GROUND FOR PICTURES BECAUSE, AS HE SAYS, THERE'S NEVER A DULL MOMENT, AND HE'S CERTAIN IF HE IS PATIENT ENOUGH HE'LL GET A SHOT SHOWING A BOMB EXPLODING ON A SHIP, FIVE GERMAN PLANES FALLING INTO THE WATER AT ONCE, AND A CLOUD-BANK IN THE BACKGROUND FORMING A "V" FOR VICTORY.

IT HAS REACHED THE POINT THAT WHEN GOING ALONG THE BEACH OR TO THE FRONT YOU HAVE TO KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN FOR FALLING PLANES. ONE POOR SERGEANT WILL NEVER BE THE SAME. HE LOOKED OUT A WINDOW OF THE HOUSE THE OTHER DAY AND SAW A PLANE COMING RIGHT FOR HIS WINDOW.

WITH A WILD DASH HE CLEARED THE ROOM JUST AS THE PLANE CRASHED THE WINDOW AND SMASHED INTO HIS FILES.

THE BOYS WHO COME IN LATE ARE THE ONES CATCHING HELL. THE FIRST ARRIVALS WALKED ASHORE WITH NO EXCITEMENT GOING ON AT ALL, OR VERY LITTLE, BUT KEN DIXON OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, GORDON GAMMACK OF THE DES MOINES REGISTER AND JACK FOISIE OF THE STARS AND STRIPES ARRIVE TODAY IN TIME FOR AN AIR RAID AND HAD THEIR SHIP BRACKETED BY BOMBS AND SALT WATER SPLASHED IN THEIR FACES.

DOG FIGHTS AND SHOT DOWN PLANES ARE BECOMING SUCH COMMON SIGHTS THAT THEY CREATE NO GREAT STIR AMONG THE TROOPS, ALTHOUGH A WRECKED NAZI BOMBER WILL DRAW A CROWD OF ABOUT A HUNDRED CURIOUS DOUGHBOYS MORE INTENT ON GETTING A SOUVENIR THAN SEEING A WRECKED SHIP.

ONE JU-88 CRASHED AND LANDED NEAR THE FRONT LAST NIGHT AND THE ENTIRE CREW WAS CAPTURED BEFORE THEY COULD DESTROY ANY INSTRUMENTS. CREDIT FOR THE CAPTURE WENT TO LT.KEIGH TAYLOR OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA; LT.EUGENE TURNER, OF PHOENIX, ARIZ., AND PRIVATE KENNETH WARNER OF GREENVILLE, OHIO.

BEFORE MORNING THE BOMBER WAS STRIPPED DOWN ALMOST TO THE FUSELAGE. WHEN I SAW THE SHIP, ONE YANK WAS CARTING OFF A RUBBER RAFT WITH METAL PADDLES, BUT I HAVEN'T YET FIGURED OUT WHAT HE IS GOING TO DO WITH THEM. MAYBE HE FIGURED OUT SOME SORT OF PORTABLE FOXHOLE SUCH AS THE DOUGHBOYS DREAM ABOUT.

JAN 30 1944

BUT FROM THE WATER FRONT TO THE BATTLE FRONT THERE IS PLENTY HAPPENING AT ALL. IT IS NOT EXACTLY A SPOT FOR A RESTFUL VACATION, BUT AT LEAST THERE'S NO TIME FOR BOREDOM.

(EDS: IN 4TH GRAF READ X X X WATERFRONT WINDOW OF THE ETC)

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 29)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JAN 30 1944

THE FIFTH ARMY BRIDGEHEAD, SOUTH OF ROME, JAN 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)- THE FIRST AMERICAN NURSES TO LAND ON THE FIFTH ARMY'S BEACHHEAD WITHIN GERMAN LINES RAN ASHORE FROM THEIR SHIP TODAY LAUGHING HAPPILY AT BEING ON LAND ONCE MORE AFTER HARROWING EXPERIENCES ON THE VOYAGE FROM NAPLES.

TOSSED ABOUT ON A LIGHT INFANTRY LANDING CRAFT UNTIL MOST OF THEM WERE SEASICK, SHIFTED FROM ONE VESSEL TO ANOTHER AT NIGHT WHILE AT SEA, AND BOMBED CONTINUOUSLY, 21 GIRLS AMONG THE FIRST CONTINGENT TO STEP ON DRY LAND WERE SO RELIEVED TO HAVE THE VOYAGE ENDED THAT THEY PAID LITTLE ATTENTION TO THE BOOMING GUNS ON THE FRONT, OR THE PLANES ZOOMING OVERHEAD.

"I DID NOT KNOW THE GROUND COULD FEEL SO WONDERFUL," SAID LUCILLE BERTRAND, OF WELSH, LA. "I AM NO SAILOR, AND THAT RIDE ON INFANTRY LANDING CRAFT WAS ROUGH."

THE NURSES WENT IMMEDIATELY TO THE FIELD HOSPITAL TO WHICH THEY WERE ATTACHED.

THE FIELD HOSPITAL IS KNOWN AS THE BAYLOR UNIVERSITY UNIT BECAUSE MOST OF THE DOCTORS AND NURSES WERE RECRUITED FROM THE TEXAS INSTITUTION.

"THE TRIP WAS SO ROUGH AND I GOT SO SICK I WANTED TO DIE," SAID MARGUERITE MARTIN, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

"AIR RAIDS ARE NOTHING COMPARED WITH SEASICKNESS," ADDED RUTH GRIFFAIRD, 1416 SOUTH KINGS HIGHWAY, ST.LOUIS, MO.

THE NIGHT AFTER THE GIRLS EMBARKED FOR DUTY ON THE BEACHHEAD, THEIR SHIP WAS CAUGHT IN A STORM AND HEAVYSEAS TOSSED IT ABOUT LIKE A CORK IN A MILLPOND.

THE GIRLS' PLIGHT WAS SUCH THAT THE INFANTRY LANDING CRAFT CONTACTED THE CAPTAIN OF A BRITISH TANK LANDING SHIP WHO AGREED TO TAKE THEM ABOARD HIS BIGGER SHIP. IN DARKNESS THE LCI PULLED ALONG THE LST.

"THE BRITISH SAILORS TOSSED ROPES OVER THE SIDE AND WE TIED THEM UNDER OUR ARMS," SAID MARTHA TATE OF ARLINGTON, TEX. "AND THEN THEY HALF-HAULED US UP A LADDER THROWN OVER THE SIDE. THERE WAS A HEAVY SWELL AND WE HAD A HARD TIME GETTING OVER THE SIDE OF THE SHIP."

THIRTY GIRLS WERE SO ILL THEY STAYED IN THEIR BUNKS AND DID NOT ATTEMPT TO TRANSFER TO THE LST.

"THAT LST SEEMED LIKE A PALACE AFTER BEING ON THE LCI," SAID SYBIL MOSELY, CLEBURNE, TEX. "THE CAPTAIN TURNED OVER HIS QUARTERS TO US AND WE HAD VICTROLA MUSIC AND GOOD FOOD. WE GOT TO FEELING SO MUCH BETTER THAT WE HAD A DANCE AMONG OURSELVES."

JEAN RICKEY, ANADARKO, OKLA., AND OTHER GIRLS WERE IMPRESSED BY BRITISH HOSPITALITY, AND SAID THE CAPTAIN, OFFICERS AND CREW DID EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO MAKE THEM COMFORTABLE.

JAN 30 1944

LAST NIGHT RAIDING ENEMY PLANES DROPPED TWO BOMBS WITHIN 25 YARDS OF THEIR BOAT BUT DID NO DAMAGE EXCEPT TO THE NERVES OF THE GIRLS. DURING A 36-HOUR PERIOD THERE WERE 14 RAIDS ON THE CONVOY, BUT NONE OF THE SHIPS WAS HIT, THE GIRLS SAID.

"WE SAW ONE GERMAN PLANE SHOT DOWN, AND THE PILOT PARACHUTED INTO THE SEA," SAID MARTHA SHAW OF EVANSTON, WYO. "WHEN THE ATTACK CAME WE SCRAMBLED FOR COVER. I JUMPED UNDER A TRUCK."

30.24—12261

THE GIRLS WERE DRESSED IN GI SLACKS AND WOOLEN SHIRTS AND IT WAS DIFFICULT TO PICK THEM OUT FROM ENLISTED MEN AS THEY WENT ABOUT THEIR WORK.

THE GIRLS WERE PRAISED BY MAJ.E.L.RIPPY, 3622 FAIRMOUNT AVE., DALLAS, TEX., WHO LANDED WITH THEM.

JAN 31 1944

"THEY HAD SOME PRETTY BAD EXPERIENCES BUT THEY CAME THROUGH THEM LIKE GOOD SOLDIERS, AND IN GOOD SPIRITS. IT IS REMARKABLE HOW WELL THESE GIRLS CAN STAND DANGER AND HARDSHIPS."

AMONG THE GROUP WHO LANDED WERE VICTORIA SKROH, ENNIS, TEX.; ANNE SPILLMAN, BATON ROUGE, LA.; RED-HEADED ANNE GRAVES OF COLUMBIA, MO.; MARYLAN NAHL, 6043 HARWOOD AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF.; LORETTA BASS, CASPER, WYO., A RED CROSS WORKER; KATHERINE BALTZAR, MONROE, WIS.; EUGENIA ALLMOND, BROOKHAVEN, MISS.; MARY ZURNEY, MUSKOGEE, OKLA., ADA BEDLEMAN, CROWELL, TEX.; HATTIE FRIED, SPRING GROVE, PA.; MYRTLE CARPENTER, BAKER, LA.; FRANCES NEWLING, JENKS, OKLA.; AVIS DAGIT, WILLIAMS, IOWA; LENA RUSSING, CLARA CITY, MINN.; HELEN PFEIFFERN, DALLAS, TEX., AND MAXINE LYKINS, ALBANY, MO.

BY WILL LANG

TIME MAGAZINE CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, JAN 28-(DELAYED)-FOR THE PAST FOUR MONTHS THE GERMANS AND THEIR NEW PUPPET ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAVE BEEN FLOODING OCCUPIED ITALY WITH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF LIRE NOTES THAT THEY THEMSELVES HAVE PRINTED.

SHORTLY AFTER THE ALLIED INVASION AT PAESTUM THE GERMANS ENTERED ROME AND SEIZED THE ENGRAVINGS FOR THE OFFICIAL BANK NOTES. MADE SMALL BUT CRUDE CHANGES IN THE ENGRAVINGS THEMSELVES AND PROCEEDED TO PRINT MONEY AS THEY NEEDED IT.

THE SUBSEQUENT RAPID INFLATION WITH ITS REPERCUSSIONS ON THE ECONOMY OF A COUNTRY ALREADY DEFEATED AND STILL BEING TORN BY WAR PRESENTS A KNOTTY PROBLEM FOR THE FUTURE TO ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, A PROBLEM AS YET UNMET BY THE ALLIES.

I HAD THIS UNCONFIRMED STORY ABOUT THE TEDESCHI (GERMAN) LIRE IN NAPLES BEFORE, BUT TODAY IN ANZIO I MET AN ITALIAN WHO RECENTLY WORKED HIS WAY SOUTH THROUGH THE BATTLE LINES FROM ROME.

"IN ROME EVERYONE IS TRYING TO GET AMERICAN DOLLARS," HE SAID. "PRICES OFFERED ARE AS HIGH AS 500 LIRE FOR ONE AMERICAN DOLLAR. THE SALARIES OF GOVERNMENTAL WORKERS ARE FOUR TIMES WHAT THEY WERE BEFORE."

HE EXPLAINED THAT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES FORMERLY PAID 500 LIRE PER MONTH NOW ARE BEING PAID 2,200 LIRE FOR THE SAME PERIOD.

(AMG HAS FIXED THE RATE OF EXCHANGE IN ALLIED OCCUPIED ITALY AS ONE LIRE BEING EQUAL TO ONE CENT(.

BY HOMER BIGART

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

JAN 30 1944

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WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, JAN.28-(DELAYED)--THE FORWARD ARTILLERY OBSERVERS WERE CROWDING THE UPSTAIRS WINDOWS OF A FARM HOUSE OVERLOOKING CISTERNA DI LITTORIA. IT WAS 11:30 A.M., THIRTY MINUTES TO GO BEFORE THE AMERICANS SHOVED OFF FROM A SCRUB OAK RISE.

400 YARDS AHEAD, TO SEAD THE OPENING ON THE RIGHT FLANK, THROUGH WHICH SMALL UNITS OF THE HERMANN GOERING DIVISION HAD INFILTRATED. THE ATTACKING FORCE, LED BY CAPTAIN ROBERT BODDY, A POMONA COLLEGE GRADUATE AND SON OF A LOS ANGELES PUBLISHER, HAD SNEAKED DOWN THE OPEN ROAD JUST BEFORE DAWN.

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APPARENTLY, UNSEEN BY THE ENEMY, BODDY'S MEN GATHERED IN THE SCRUBBY PATCH WITHOUT DRAWING FIRE. THERE WAS ONLY THE USUAL HARRASSING FIRE FROM GERMAN GUNS, WHICH ALONG TOWARDS NOON SEEMED TO CONCENTRATE AGAINST OUR OBSERVATION POST.

SOMEWHERE ALONG THE OUTPOST LINE AN ENEMY SELF-PROPELLED GUN BROKE THROUGH AND BEGAN SHELLING THE WHITE STONE FARM HOUSES THAT DOTTED THE PLAIN.

THESE GUNS FIRE HIGH VELOCITY SHELLS AND THE NASTY THING ABOUT THESE SHELLS IS THAT YOU NEVER HEAR THEM COMING. WE PILED INTO THE NEXT ROOM, A REAR BEDROOM, THAT SEEMED AS SAFE A SPOT AS ANY.

FOR TWENTY MINUTES WE SAT ON THE FLOOR, SWEATING OUT A SHELLING THAT ROCKED FIRST THE FRONT YARD, THEN THE BARN YARD, AND JUST MISSED SLICING THE HOUSE. CAPTAIN WILLIAN W. CORWIN, OF FARGO, N.D., COMMANDING A CANNON COMPANY, HAD GONE BACK TO THE EXECUTIVE POST, LEAVING AN OBSERVATION PARTY, CONSISTING OF LIEUTENANTS WENDELL PHILLIPS, OF MURPHYSBORO, ILL., LEON MARGOLIN OF LOS ANGELES, HENRY ROMO JR., OF REDLANDS, CALIF., SERGEANTS LEISTRITZ, OF LAKESIDE, NEBR., AND PRIVATES ELMER H.WILLS, OF POTTER, NEBR., JACK R. UNDERWOOD, OF BEATTIE KANS., AND ELMER H. NEINAS, OF STURGEON BAY, WISC.

A SHELL BRACKETED THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE. THEN AN INTERESTING DEBATE STARTED OVER THE RELATIVE MERITS OF A NEARBY COWSHED. LIEUTENANT MARGOLIN, ON BEHALF OF THE COWSHED, ARGUED THAT ITS WALLS WERE THREE FEET THICK. PHILLIPS DEMURRED.

"THERE'S NO SOLUTION FOR THIS PROBLEM," HE SAID. "LET'S JUST SIT HERE AND PRAY."

NOW SHELLS WERE LANDING EVERY FOUR SECONDS.

WHAMM. A SHELL RIPPED THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE HOUSE. A FAMILY PORTRAIT SMASHED FROM THE WALL. "I'M A COWSHED MAN," CRIED ONE OF THE DOUGHBOYS, LEAVING THE BEDROOM DIE-HARDS OUTNUMBERED FOUR TO THREE, THIS CORRESPONDENT NOT VITING.

THE COWSHED BOYS HUNG AROUND A MOMENT LONGER, HOPING FOR A LULL.

SUDDENLY WE HEARD A NEW SOUND. A GERMAN .88 HAD JOINED THE SCENE AND ITS FIRST SHELL SCREAMED DOWN JUST BEHIND THE HOUSE. "HE'S JUST SLIPPING OVER," SAND ROMO. "HE'S GOING TO GET US NOW."

WE WERE UNANIMOUSLY READY FOR THE COWSHED. IT WAS DECIDED TO MAKE A DASH, TWO AT A TIME. MARGOLIN AND ONE OF THE ENLISTED MEN WENT FIRST. FIRING ABRUPTLY CEASED. MARGOLIN RETURNED GRINNING, "THEY MUST HAVE MADE FOR THAT TANK," HE SAID. "SOME DUMB BUNNIES PARKED IT ALONGSIDE THE HOUSE. IT'S JUST LEFT." WE COULD HEAR IT CLANKING DOWN THE ROAD.

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WE HEARD A SUDDEN CLATTER OF SMALL ARMS FIRE, AND GLANCED AT OUR WATCHES. IT WAS NOON AND THE ATTACK HAD STARTED. THE ENEMY GUN FORGOT US AND THERE WAS A LONG PAUSE WHILE THE GERMAN GUNNERS RANGED IN ON THE AMERICANS EMERGING FROM THEIR SCRUB OAK COVER.

WE SAW THE AMERICANS ADVANCE IN SKIRMISH LINE ACROSS THE LONG PASTURE. THEY WERE MOVING PARALLEL TO A ROW OF YELLOW HOUSES A FEW YARDS TO THEIR RIGHT. HERMANN GOERING MACHINE-GUN SQUADS NESTING IN THESE HOUSES HAD APPARENTLY BEEN SILENCED BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

THE ATTACK HAD ADVANCED ABOUT AN EIGHT OF A MILE BEFORE THE ENEMY OPENED WITH HIS MACHINE-GUN FIRE THAT SEEMED TO BE COMING FROM A FARM HOUSE ON THE LEFT FLANK. THE AMERICANS DROPPED AND BEGAN DIGGING IN. AFTER A FEW MINUTES THE FIRING CEASED AND A VOLKSWAGON, LOADED WITH GERMANS, EMERGED FROM BEHIND THE HOUSE AND SPEEDED REARWARDS.

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OUR TROOPS WERE NEARLY AT THEIR OBJECTIVE WHEN A MORTAR BARRAGE LANDED SMACK WITHIN THE ASSAULT LINE. FIRST AID MEN, IGNORING THE SHELLING, RAN UP AND BEGAN EVACUATING THE WOUNDED.

TWO GERMANS WITH MACHINE PISTOLS HAD TRIED TO CREEP AROUND THE LEFT FLANK. THEY WERE SPOTTED BY PHILLIPS WHO, A MOMENT LATER, SAW AT LEAST A SCORE OF OTHER GERMANS MASSING FURTHER BACK FOR THE COUNTER-ATTACK. HE GAVE AN ORDER. WE HEARD THE DISTANT ROAR OF OUR HOWITZERS SEVERAL MILES REARWARD AND COUNTED FIVE SECONDS BEFORE THE NAZIS DUCKED.

THE SHELLS WERE A BIT SHORT AND FAILED TO DISCOURAGE ANY OF THE ENEMY ATTACKS.

MEANWHILE, THE TWO GERMANS OUT IN FRONT WERE PINNED DOWN BY AIR BURSTS. THROUGH GLASSES WE COULD SEE THEM FRANTICALLY DIGGING IN UNTIL ONLY THEIR HEADS WERE VISIBLE. LIKE GOPHERS, THEY SAT BESIDE THEIR HOLES DURING THE REST OF THE AFTERNOON, SCURRYING INTO THE GROUND AT THE WARNING SCREAM OF AMERICAN SHELLS.

BY122PEW
W HOMER BIGART
EW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED
MERICAN PRESS

3024 — 12263

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WITH THE FIFTH ARMY AT A BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN.26-(DELAYED)-- ALONG VIA ANZIATE, 20-ODD MILES BELOW ROME, BRITISH FORCES ARE MEETING THE SHARPEST RESISTANCE SINCE THE ALLIES ARRIVED ON THE LATIUM BEACHES.

FROM A TREELESS KNOLL IN A VAST OPEN PLAIN, I SAW GERMAN BATTERIES PUT IN A VERY HEAVY BARRAGE AGAINST A CROSSROADS HAMLET WHICH THE BRITISH HAD TAKEN LATE YESTERDAY. A BRITISH OFFICER WHO HAS BEEN THROUGH SEVERAL CAMPAIGNS SAID THAT HE HAD NEVER SEEN SUCH CONCENTRATION.

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THE FLASHES OF GERMAN GUNS WERE PLAINLY VISIBLE IN THE DEEPENING DUSK. A HALF MILE BEYOND OUR HILL, THE VILLAGE DISAPPEARED IN SOARING CLOUDS OF SMOKE UNTIL ONLY A CLUSTER OF LARGE BUILDINGS ON THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE HAMLET WAS VISIBLE.

THIS WAS THE TOBACCO FACTORY WHERE THE BRITISH TRAPPED A HUNDRED GERMANS IN A HIGHLY PROFITABLE ACTION YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. THE BRITISH CAME UP BEHIND A ROLLING BARRAGE AND SURROUNDED THE FACTORY UNDER COVER OF SMOKE. A WHOLE COMPANY OF GERMANS WAS DESTROYED. AMONG THE PRISONERS WAS A MORTAR SECTION WHICH HAD EXPENDED ALL BUT THREE OF 170 CASES OF AMMUNITION IN A VAIN EFFORT TO HALT THE BRITISH ADVANCE. THEY BLEW UP TWO 81 MILLIMETER MORTARS BEFORE SURRENDERING.

TODAY THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED SAVAGELY. A LARGE NUMBER OF ENEMY TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS ROLLED DOWN THE ANZIATE IN SUPPORT OF CONSIDERABLE FORCES OF INFANTRY. THE INFANTRY TRIED TO SNEAK INTO HE VILLAGE ALONG AN ABANDONED RAILWAY FROM THE WEST. THIS FAILED.

THEY TRIED TO CRUSH THE BRITISH RIGHT FLANK WHICH WAS THEN WIDE PEN. ONE BRITISH TOOK 24 PRISONERS AND DESTROYED SIX

TANKS AND MOBILE GUNS.

BRITISH LOSSES, EXTREMELY LIGHT YESTERDAY, WERE MODERATELY HEAVY TODAY. ON THIS EXPOSED TERRAIN, A CONCENTRATED ARTILLERY BARRAGE CAN TAKE A SEVERE TOLL ON ADVANCING TROOPS.

THE GERMANS, STRONGLY REINFORCED DURING THE PAST 24 HOURS, APPEAR TO BE DIGGING IN ALONG THE ROME-FORMIA RAILWAY, BUT ARE ALSO TRYING TO REESTABLISH AN OUTPOST LINE WHICH RAN THROUGH THE DISPUTED VILLAGE THREE MILES TO THE SOUTH.

THE MARKED STIFFENING OF ENEMY RESISTANCE HAS HAD A SOBERING AND SALUTARY EFFECT ON THE ALLIED FORCES. THE MIRACULOUS EASE WITH WHICH THIS BRIDGEHEAD WAS CONSOLIDATED HAD INSPIRED A MUCH TOO OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK REGARDING THE RELIEF OF ROME. A GOOD DEAL OF HEAVY FIGHTING LIES AHEAD BEFORE ANY DRAMATIC GAINS CAN BE REALIZED FROM THIS ADVENTURE.

JAN 30 1944

TV61GAEW

BY JOHN LARDNER

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

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JAN 31 1944

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, JAN 28-(DELAYED)-DOWN NEAR ANZIO HARBOR, THE MOST POPULAR GERMAN TARGET OF THIS BEACHHEAD REGION, I MET A CORPORAL AND SCHOLAR THIS MORNING WHO GRADUATED FROM HARVARD 23 YEARS AGO, AND NOW TANNED, GRIMY AND FAINTLY WHISKERED, SITS PLUGGING AWAY NIGHT AND DAY WITH HIS ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN AT ENEMY PLANES.

HENRY RUSSELL ATKINSON, TECHNICIAN, FIFTH GRADE, WAS PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CIVIL LEAGUE BEFORE THE WAR. AT POLITICAL AND NEUTRAL CRUSADING AND LOBBYING WITHOUT PAY, HE WAGED A CIVIC BATTLE ON BEHALF OF THE TAXPAYER, LABOR, PUBLIC HEALTH, THE SMALL BUSINESS MAN, AND ANY GOOD CAUSE NEEDING NON-PARTISAN SUPPORT. HE IS A CURIOSITY, BUT A DEEPLY RESPECTED ONE, TO THE YOUNG KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI FARMERS WHO MAN GUNS IN THE SAME UNIT.

"YOU WANT TO TALK TO MR.ATKINSON," SAID CORPORAL LARRY APROCAST, FORT THOMAS, KY. "HE'S QUITE A GUY."

ALL GUNNERS CALL HIM MR.ATKINSON, THOUGH NEARLY ALL ARE TWO SAME RANK. HE IS 44 YEARS OLD AND HAD A FEW MONTHS OF OFFICER TRAINING DURING THE LAST WAR AS A SOPHOMORE AT HARVARD, WHERE HE TOOK HIS BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE IN 1921.

"YOU KNOW WHAT PRESIDENT LOWELL SAID ABOUT HARVARD IN MY TIME," SAID MR.ATKINSON, WIPING HIS OIL-STAINED HANDS ON HIS PANTS. "YOUNG MEN GO IN KNOWING DAMN LITTLE AND COME OUT KNOWING NOTHING. ALL I KNEW WAS WHAT I WANTED TO DO, WHICH WAS TO WORK FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT."

ATKINSON WAS PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CIVIL LEAGUE FROM 1936 UNTIL 1940, LIVING THEN AT NO.35 HEATH HILL, BROOKLINE. JUST BEFORE THE WAR HE LIVED AND LOBBIED "WITHOUT PAY, MIND YOU," HE SAID--IN WASHINGTON IN SUPPORT OF THE WHEELY BILL TO RESTRICT MONOPOLY AMONG MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS. IN JULY, 1941, HE ENLISTED IN THE CANADIAN ARMY.

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BY REYNOLDS PACKARD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

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JAN 30 1944

WITH AMERICAN TANKS IN ACTION SOUTH OF ROME,JAN.28-(DELAYED)--TANK UNITS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.COL.LOUIS A.HAMMACK, ONE-TIME ALL-AMERICAN GUARD ON THE WEST POINT FOOTBALL TEAM, CONTINUED TO PLAY HAVOC WITH ENEMY POSITIONS TODAY AS AMERICAN INFANTRY ADVANCED ALL

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ALONG THE BEACHHEAD, INCREASING ITS AREA TO 85 SQUARE MILES.

DURING THE ACTION OF THE PAST TWO DAYS, TANKS COMMANDED BY HAMMACK, WHO IS FROM BLACKSTONE,VA., KNOCKED OUT FIVE GERMAN MARK IV TANKS, ONE SELF-PROPELLED GUN AND TWO TRUCKS, AS WELL AS KILLING AND WOUNDING SEVERAL GERMANS AND BLOWING UP AND BURNING DOWN HAYSTACKS AND BARNS USED AS MACHINE GUN POSITIONS.

ONE OF HAMMACK'S PLATOONS ALONE, COMMANDED BY LT.GORDON WEST FROM MORGAN, MINN., IN THE TANK "COME BACK" KILLED 125 GERMANS. CORP WILLIAM ALANEY, JR., FROM HAMILTON,OHIO, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE TANK "CHOPSUEY," TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN THIS ACTION, MOWING DOWN BARN AFTER BARN HIDING MACHINE GUN NESTS.

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ANOTHER OF HAMMACK'S PLATOON LEADERS, LT.ROBERT MOLONEY FROM COVINGTON,KY., USING AN UNNAMED TANK, KNOCKED OUT ANOTHER TANK THIS MORNING, MAKING A TOTAL OF SIX GERMAN TANKS HE HAS KNOCKED OUT SINCE THE WAR STARTED. HAMMACK TOLD ME: "THAT'S A WORLD RECORD, I THINK."

I WATCHED MUCH OF THIS BATTLING FROM A BARN WHICH GERMAN AND ANTI-TANK GUNS WERE SHELLING. ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BATTLE WAS WHEN TWO GERMAN TANKS ATTACKED EMPTY AMERICAN TANKS, FROM WHICH THE CREWS WERE EVACUATED YESTERDAY, AND WERE CAUGHT FROM THE SIDE BY TWO OTHER AMERICAN TANKS. BOTH GERMAN TANKS WERE SET AFIRE WITH ONE ENTIRE CREW INCINERATED AND THE OTHER CAPTURED.

EVSISATE

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JAN 30 1944

THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, JAN 28-(DELAYED)-T FIRST FIFTH ARMY CEMETERY ON THIS BEACHHEAD WAS CONSECRATED TODAY

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DURING SPECIAL SERVICES FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH DEAD BROUGHT FROM ALL PARTS OF THE FIGHTING SECTOR.

ONE SECTION OF THE CEMETERY WAS GIVEN OVER TO THE GERMAN DEAD.

GERMAN SHELLS AND BOMBS CRASHED INTO THE CEMETERY AS ITALIAN CIVILIANS WERE DIGGING THE NEW GRAVES, CAUSING THE LABORERS TO CROUCH IN THEM LIKE FOXHOLES UNTIL THE RAID WAS GOVER.

SERVICES WERE CONDUCTED BY MAJ.RALPH J.SMITH, A CHAPLAIN FROM THE SAINT CECILIA CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

LT.HERBERT SOUTHWORTH, OF 637 BOWMAN ST., MANSFIELD, OHIO, CAREFULLY SUPERVISED THE MARKING OF THE NEW GRAVES WITH METAL TAGS ATTACHED TO WOODEN POLES PENDING THE ARRIVAL OF WOODEN CROSSES.

"WE WILL HOLD SERVICES AT LEAST THREE TIMES DAILY, SO THAT EVERY MAN KILLED WILL HAVE PRAYERS SAID OVER HIS GRAVE," MAJ.SMITH SAID.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH PILOTS LIE SIDE BY SIDE, WHILE OFF TO ONE SIDE ARE THE GERMAN GRAVES, EACH ALSO CAREFULLY TAGGED WITH THE NAMES OF THE ENEMY DAD.

R7211PEM

BY WALTER LOGAN
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
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JAN 30 1944

ABOARD A U.S. DESTROYER OF ANZIO, JAN 29-(DELAYED)-WE HAVE JUST HAD OUR 30TH GENERAL QUARTERS AND THE RADIO SAYS ENEMY PLANES ARE HEADING THIS WAY BUT AFTER LAST NIGHT'S HELL ANYTHING SEEMS MILD EXCEPT A DIRECT HIT.

THE GERMANS ATTACKED AT TWILIGHT WITH TORPEDOES, HIGH LEVEL GLIDER BOMBS AND DIVE BOMBERS AND FOR WHAT SEEMED LIKE ETERNITY OUR

FIVE-INCH GUNS ROARED AND 20MM. GUNS POPPED.

BOMBS WERE SPLASHING IN THE WATER NEAR US. A FEW MINUTES LATER THE RADIO SAID THREE BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED HOSPITAL SHIPS--THERE COULD NOT BY ANY MISTAKEN IDENTITY--REPORTED A CONTINUAL BOMBING ATTACK.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP ST. DAVID WAS SUNK AFTER A FIRE WAS STARTED AFT AND SURVIVORS WERE PICKED UP BY ANOTHER HOSPITAL SHIP, THE ST. ANDREW, WHICH WAS ALSO UNDERGOING BOMBING. THE THIRD VESSEL, THE LEINSTER, FRANTICALLY RADIOED "WE ARE BEING BOMBED REPEATEDLY."

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THAT WAS APPARENTLY THE 25TH TIME GENERAL QUARTERS WAS SOUNDED THROUGH GERMAN PLANES WERE COMING SO FREQUENTLY NOW IT WAS DIFFICULT TO KEEP TRACK OF THE NUMBER. THE BUZZER SOUNDED WHILE I WAS IN THE WARDROOM AND I GATHERED UP MY LIFE JACKET AND HELMET AS THE CREW REACHED BATTLE STATIONS.

ALMOST IMMEDIATELY I FELT A BOMB STRIKE NEARBY AND THE SHIP SHIVERED A LIGHT BULB IN THE WARDROOM HIT THE DECK WITH A TINKLE.

I HEADED FOR THE BRIDGE AND WHEN I OPENED THE DOOR LEADING TO THE BRIDGE WING I WAS MET BY A GEYSER OF WATER AND A FLASH FROM NEAR THE PORT BEAM. THE FIVE INCH GUNS WERE CRASHING.

THE SKY WAS A DIRTY GREY AND THE SEA WAS FAIRLY ROUGH. WE WERE TWISTING AND TURNING AT BETTER THAN 30 KNOTS, ROLLING HEAVILY. THE VISIBILITY WAS THE WORST BUT PLANES WERE EVIDENTLY ABLE TO SEE MUCH BETTER. OTHER WARSHIPS IN THE AREA WERE SENDING TRACERS IN ALL DIRECTIONS AND GUNFLASH FOLLOWED GUNFLASH.

WHAT AMAZED ME WAS THE COMPLETELY CALM APPEARANCE OF THE CAPTAIN WHO DARTED FROM ONE SIDE TO THE OTHER SEEING TWICE MORE THAN ANYONE ELSE, CALLING THE SHIP'S COURSE, LISTENING TO RADIO REPORTS AND SIMULTANEOUSLY HEARING PLANE SPOTTERS REPORTING PLANES IN EVERY DIRECTION.

FINALLY ACTION DIED DOWN AND I RETURNED TO MY CABIN.

BY:256AFW

BY WILLIAM STONEMAN

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JAN 30 1944

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, JAN 28-(DELAYED)-THERE ARE JUST TWO KINDS OF PEOPLE IN OUR INVASION FORCE AROUND ANZIO--THOSE WHO CAN RUN FOR COVER WHEN THE LUFTWAFFE COMES ROARING OVER--AS IT DOES EVERY HOUR OR SO--AND THOSE WHO JUST HAVE TO STAY OUT THERE AND TAKE IT.

PROMINENT AMONG THE LATTER ARE THE MEN WHO RUN ANZIO HARBOR AND MAN ITS GUNS. THERE JUST ISN'T TIME FOR THE ENGINEERS TO TAKE COVER AND IF THEY DID SO EVERY TIME THERE WAS AN AIR RAID THEY WOULDN'T GET ANY WORK DONE.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS NATURALLY HAVE TO STAY AT THEIR POSTS NO MATTER HOW MANY BOMBS DROP OR HOW MANY ACK-ACK FRAGMENTS ARE SHOWERING DOWN.

THEY JUST HAVE TO KEEP THEIR CHINS UP AND DO THEIR JOBS.

GOING COOLLY ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS AROUND THE HARBOR THIS MORNING--WHEN WE HAD FOUR OR FIVE ROUSING RAIDS IN THE AREA--WAS ONE OF THE FINEST COLLECTIONS OF BRAVE YOUNG MEN IN THE U.S.ARMY.

THE FIRST WE MET WAS CORP.CLARENCE H.JACOBSEN, BESSEMER, MICH., WHO WAS BUISLY CLEARING A ROADWAY THROUGH PILES OF RUBBLE WITH HIS BULLDOZER.

30.24-12267

SGT.WILLIAM WILSON OF 32 CEDAR ST., YONKERS, N.Y., ANOTHER ENGINEER, WORKED NEARBY.

SITTING CALMLY AROUND WAITING FOR THE NEXT WAVE OF GERMANS TO COME IN--WHICH THEY DID WITHIN A FEW MINUTES--WERE THE CREWS OF TWO POM-POMS: PFC.JOHN KULIKAUSKAI OF 2322 WEST 24TH ST., CHICAGO; CORP. JAMES E.JONES, 1028 NORTH LIME ST., LEXINGTON, KY.; CORP. SAMMY BURNS, RFD THREE, SPRINGFIELD, KY.; CORP. LARRY ARBOGAST, 69 WEST SOUTH GATE AVE., FORT THOMAS, KY., PVT.WALLACE BUGG, (HARRODSBURG) KY., AND CORP. JOHN CHAMBERS, INDEPENDENCE, KY.

JAN 30 1944

CHAMBERS PROVIDED LOCAL COLOR WITH A LUCKY DERBY HE HAD FOUND IN A STREET.

AT AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC AIRBASE,JAN.30-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-MARINE CAPT.DONALD N.ALDRICH, 26, CHICAGO, ROSE TO HIGH RANK AMONG FIGHTER ACES WITH HIS EXPLOITS OVER RABAUL THIS WEEK, RUNNING HIS SCORE OF KNOCKED-DOWN ZEROS TO 17.

CAPT.ALDRICH SHOT DOWN FOUR IN ONE DAY.

JAN 30 1944

MARINE LIEUT.JOHN R.NORMAN, (AURORA PLANTATION) NEW ORLEANS, BAGGED FOUR ZEROS IN FOUR MINUTES. THEY WERE HIS FIRST VICTIMS, ACCORDING TO SGT.HAROLD POWELL, MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT OF WILMINGTON, O.

CAPT.ALDRICH IS A MEMBER OF THE "FIGHTING CORSAIRS," COMMANDED BY MAJ.R.GORDON OWENS, JR., GREENSVILLE, S.C. THE SQUADRON HAS 105 KILLS.

LIEUT.WILLIAM K.HOLT, MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, OF CLARKSBURG, W.VA., DISCLOSED THAT ALDRICH SUFFERED NINE SUPERFICIAL LEG WOUNDS WHEN A CANNON SHELL EXPLODED IN HIS COCKPIT. HIS SHIP HAD 105 BULLET HOLES IN THE WINGS AND FUSELAGE.

30.24- 12267

MARINE LIEUT.FRANK C. (RED) THOMAS, MARTINSBURG, W.VA., BAGGED THREE PLANES OVER RABAUL JAN. 27 TO BECOME AN ACE WITH A TOTAL OF SEVEN. LIEUT.ROBERT LEE, ALCOLU, S.C., AND LIEUT.JOHN C.THORNTON, CHICAGO, ILL., MEMBERS OF THOMAS' SQUADRON, THE WAKE AVENGERS, GOT ONE APIECE THE SAME DAY.

YZ4GM:21SACW NM

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,NEW GUINEA,JAN 29 (AP)-JAPAN, TORN BETWEEN THE NECESSITY OF GUARDING HER BIG SHIPPING BASE AT RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, AND THE TERRIFIC AIR LOSSES THAT SUCH PROTECTION INVOLVES, HAS SACRIFICED ANOTHER 22 TO 30 PLANES THERE, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

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IN ALL, 390 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN DESTROYED AT RABAUL IN 24 ALLIED RAIDS IN THE FIRST 26 DAYS OF JANUARY. THIS IS OVER HALF JAPAN'S TOTAL PACIFIC LOSSES--662--FOR THIS PERIOD.

THE SACRIFICE WAS MOSTLY IN VAIN, FOR ALLIED BOMBERS REACHED THEIR TARGETS ON EVERY CLEAR DAY AND THE HARBOR HAS BECOME ANYTHING BUT A SAFE ANCHORAGE FOR ENEMY VESSELS. MORE THAN 40,000 TONS OF JAPANESE SHIPPING WENT TO THE BOTTOM ON ONE DAY ALONE, AND OTHER ALLIED ATTACKS HAVE BEEN PROPORTIONATELY SUCCESSFUL.

IN THE WEDNESDAY RAID, RABAUL'S PROTECTIVE AIRFIELDS WERE STRUCK AND 50 ENEMY PLANES ROSE TO INTERCEPT. ONLY HALF OF THE INTERCEPTORS SURVIVED. THE PRECEDING DAY, WHEN WEATHER KEPT ALLIED BOMBERS AT HOME AND ONLY FIGHTERS HIT RABAUL, JAPANESE PILOTS HAD STAYED ON THE GROUND, PRESUMABLY TO SAVE THEIR REMAINING PLANES FOR A DAY OF GREATER NEED.

ONLY FOUR ALLIED FIGHTERS WERE LOST WEDNESDAY, COMPARED WITH THE ENEMY'S 22 TO 30; AND ALLIED LOSSES LISTED THIS MONTH TOTAL 60.

COMPARED WITH JAPAN'S 390.

THE WIDELY-SEPARATED TARGETS OF THE ALLIED RAIDS ADDED TO THE QUANDRY OF JAPAN'S MUCH-HARASSED AIRFORCE.

THE ENEMY NEEDED INTERCEPTORS--ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THEIR PRESENCE--AS THE ALLIES STRUCK AT TIMOR, IN THE NORTHWESTERN SECTOR; AT THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, HAMMERED AGAIN WITH 23 TONS OF BOMBS; IN THE KAVIENG AREA OF NEW IRELAND; AT BORGEN BAY, ON THE WESTERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN; EAST OF ARAWE, NEW BRITAIN; AT HANSA BAY, KRONPRINZ AND ULIGAN HARBORS, NEW GUINEA, AND IN THE MADANG AREA OF NEW GUINEA.

JAN 30 1944

GG127PCW NM

BY SPENCER DAVIS

BOARD A U.S.CARRIER IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JAN.12-(DELAYED)-(AP)TWO BULLET-RIDDLE HELLCATS WEARILY CIRCLED THE FLIGHT DECK--A PAIR OF "SICK CHICKENS" COME HOME TO ROOST.

THE SIGNAL OFFICER'S BRIGHT PINK FLAGS WAVED, "COME IN, EMERGENCY LANDING."

ONE, THEN THE OTHER, FIGHTER DOWNED ITS WHEELS, HIT THE DECK AND CAME TO AN ABRUPT HALT AS THE PLANE'S HOOKS ENGAGED THE BARRIERS.

DECK CREWS WAITED FOR THE PILOTS TO CLIMB OUT. NEITHER APPEARED. BOTH HAD SLUMPED IN A DEAD FAINT.

LATER, WHILE CREWS WORKED ON THEIR SHATTERED PLANES, LT. (JG) ALBERT C.BOREN OF HASTINGS, NEB., AND HIS WINGMAN, ENS.JACK F.HOAGLAND OF (1742 W. MARKET ST.) INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TOLD ABOUT THEIR FLIGHT ALONG WITH OTHER HELLCATS COVERING A TORPEDO AND DIVE BOMBING ATTACK ON SHIPPING AT KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND.

JAN 30 1944

BETWEEN 20 AND 30 ZEROS ATTACKED AS ALLIED BOMBERS MADE THEIR RUNS. HELLCATS RAN INTERFERENCE TO DIVERT THE JAPANESE.

BOREN AND HOAGLAND SAW TWO HELLCATS KNOCKED OUT. THEN THE ZEROS TURNED ON THEM. GUNS BLAZING, THEY ROLLED AND WEAVED THROUGH MILES OF SKY.

"THEY SHOT UP MY STABILIZER AND THEY SHOT OUT MY HYDRAULIC SYSTEM," BOREN RECOUNTED. "THERE WAS A SHELL HOLE IN MY RIGHT WING. MY RADIO TRANSMITTER WENT DEAD. MY RUDDER CONTROL CABLE WAS HOLDING BY A SINGLE STRAND.

"TWO 7.7 MM BULLETS GRAZED THE TOP OF MY HEAD AND A SHELL FRAGMENT STRUCK ME IN THE ANKLE. I FELT DIZZY AND WAS AFRAID I WOULD BLACK OUT SO I PUT ON MY OXYGEN MASKS.

"MY COMPASS WAS GONE AND MY GAS GAUGE SHOWED EMPTY BUT I KEPT RUNNING ON IT ANYWAY. I KNEW I HAD ABOUT 170 MILES TO GO TO FIND THE SHIP."

JAN 30 1944

THE TAIL OF HOAGLAND'S HELLCAT WAS SHOT AWAY. A 20 MM. SHELL BURST IN THE FUSELAGE BACK OF THE COCKPIT. A SHELL FRAGMENT STRUCK HIM A GLANCING BLOW ON THE SIDE OF THE HEAD. HE SHOOK OFF HIS PURSUERS IN A STEEP DIVE.

HE SPOTTED BOREN WOBBLING FOR HOME, AND TWO CRIPPLED PLANES TEAMED UP TO COVER THOSE 170 LONG MILES.

RAW COURAGE AND GUESSWORK TOOK THEM HOME"RIGHT ON THE BEAM."

A WEEK LATER HOAGLAND WAS FLYING AGAIN AND BOREN HOBBLED ON A CRUTCH, HIS ANKLE ON THE MEND.

EW403PCW NM

3024 - 12269

(THE FOLLOWING STORY, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY SGT.HY HURWITZ OF 29 BABSON STREET, MATTAPAN, MASS., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.)

A MARINE BASE IN THE PACIFIC, JANUARY 24--(DELAYED)--THEY SAID HE WAS BUTTERFINGERED -- THAT HE HAD THE PROVERBIAL TWO LEFT FEET.

THEY CLAIMED THAT MARINE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MILTON R.STEPHENSON OF WHITE SALMON, WASH., WAS AS MILITARY AS AN "ABBOTT AND COSTELLO CADET" IN TRAINING AND ON MANEUVERS.

WHEN D-DAY ROLLED AROUND AT TARAWA, STEPHENSON'S OUTFIT WAS IN THE THIRD WAVE. THE FORMER FARMER AND TRUCK DRIVER WAS THE BIGGEST QUESTION MARK IN HIS COMPANY'S MACHINE GUN PLATOON.

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BUT HE REALLY FOOLED 'EM.

"SOME DAY HE KILLED 30 TO 40 JAPS," HIS PLATOON LEADER, 2ND LT. ROBERT A.HALL OF DALLAS, TEX., SAID. "HE HAS CREDIT FOR KILLING ABOUT 10. I SAW HIM GET THREE OF THOSE JAPS MYSELF.

"YOU COULD WRITE A BOOK ABOUT HIM. HE WENT INTO PILL BOXES AND DOUGOUTS. HE CHASED JAPS OUT OF THEIR HIDING SPOTS BY THE DOZENS.

"WE WERE SCARED ON THE WAY IN. WE FIGURED IF ANYBODY IN THE OUTFIT WAS GOING TO GET KILLED, IT WOULD BE STEPHENSON. BUT HE SAVED OUR NECKS SEVERAL TIMES.

"THE THIRD MORNING ON THE ISLAND, WE AWOKE TO FIND THAT A JAP WAS STEALING A RIFLE FROM ONE OF OUR DEAD MEN IN FRONT OF OUR LINES. STEPHENSON CHASED HIM 50 OR 60 YARDS AND KILLED HIM. THE FACT THAT THERE WERE JAPS ALL AROUND DIDN'T PHASE STEPHENSON ONE BIT."

STEPHENSON REACHED THE BEACH SHORTLY AFTER H HOUR. HE CAME IN UNDER HEAVY GUN FIRE WITHOUT A SCRATCH. BUT AFTER LANDING, A PIECE OF SHRAPNEL STRUCK HIM ON HIS FINGER.

"SO I AUTOMATICALLY BECAME A SOUTHPAW," THE 20-YEAR-OLD NON-SMOKER, NON-DRINKER DECLARED. "I GUESS I SHOULD HAVE FIRED LEFT-HANDED ALL MY LIFE."

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K603PEW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT DAN BAILEY, 54 TWELFTH STREET, N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT)

(ADVANCE)..VELLA LAVELLA, SOLOMON ISLANDS--(DELAYED)--TWO MEMBERS OF MARINE MAJOR GREGORY BOYINGTON'S UNIT, WHO WERE WITH THE FAMOUS ACE WHEN HE DOWNED HIS 26TH JAP PLANE, LAST SAW HIM DIVING AFTER HIS RECORD-TYPING ZERO.

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DETAILS OF THE LAST FLIGHT OF THE 31-YEAR-OLD OKANOGAN, WASHINGTON, AIRMAN, WERE TOLD BY MARINE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BRUCE J.MATHESON, 22, OF 10026 INDIANA AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL., AND RUFUS M.CHATHAM, 21, OF 830-20TH STREET, BEAUMONT, TEX., WHO DESCRIBED HOW THE ZERO BURST INTO FLAMES.

"THE FOUR OF US DIVED INTO A PACK OF ABOUT 12 ZEROS," CHATHAM SAID. "THEN WE SPLIT UP, MATHESON AND I GOING AFTER ONE BUNCH, (MARINE FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE M.) ASHMUN AND THE MAJOR AFTER ANOTHER.

"I SAW THE MAJOR TAILING A ZERO AND FIRING. "BEHIND THE MAJOR WAS ASHMUN. WHEN MATHESON AND I HAD MADE OUR RUNS WE TURNED AND SAW THE MAJOR'S ZERO IN FLAMES AND GOING DOWN. BUT HE AND ASHMUN HAD DISAPPEARED."

WHEN THE UNIT RETURNED TO ITS HOME BASE, HERE, A SEARCH WAS ORGANIZED IMMEDIATELY AND SENT OUT IN THE HOPE MAJOR BOYINGTTN HAD

BAILED OUT IN THE WATER SOMEWHERE NEAR NEW BRITAIN. HIS LAST ENGAGEMENT TOOK PLACE OVER RABAUL HARBOR. THE SEARCHING PARTY RETURNED EMPTY HANDED.

WITH ONLY A MATTER OF DAYS TO GO BEFORE COMPLETING HIS LAST TOUR OF COMBAT DUTY, THE MAJOR WAS MAKING A VALIANT EFFORT TO EQUAL OR PASS THE FOSS-RICKENBACKER MARK.

THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THE FLYING ACE WAS LISTED AS MISSING IN THREE YEARS IN THE AIR. HE NEVER HAD OCCASION TO CRASHLAND A PLANE. ONLY TWICE ON RECORD HAD HIS PLANE EVER BEEN TOUCHED BY ENEMY BULLETS. ON OCTOBER 18 HE WAS CAUGHT LOW OVER THE WATER BY FIVE ZEROS. HE WAS HIT AGAIN ON DECEMBER 27.

EVERY ONE OF MAJOR BOYINGTON'S VICTIMS WERE JAP FIGHTERS. HE SHOT ALL OF THEM DOWN OVER ENEMY TERRITORY. ON SEPTEMBER 16, HE DESTROYED FIVE ZEROS IN ONE FLIGHT. ON DECEMBER 23, HE SNAGGED FOUR ENEMY FIGHTERS.

HE BEGAN HIS FIGHT AGAINST THE JAPS AS A MEMBER OF THE"FLYING TIGERS" IN CHINA, WHEN HE BAGGED SIX.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JAN. 30)

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VH543PEW

BY FRED HAMPSON (210)

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

JAN 31 1944

GUADALCANAL, SOLOMON ISLANDS, JAN.30-(SUNDAY)-REDUCTION OF RABAUL FROM THE AIR AND THE DECIMATION OF JAPAN'S AIR POWER CONTINUED WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF 23 TO 29 ENEMY PLANES OVER THEIR NEW BRITAIN STRONGHOLD, JAN.27, A SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

SOLOMON BASED BILLY MITCHELL BOMBERS OF THE 13TH AIRFORCE HIT LAKUNAI AIRDROME FIRST WITH 200 FRAGMENTARY CLUSTERS WHILE OUR FIGHTER COVER TANGLED WITH 40 JAP ZEROS. THE ATTACKERS' LOSSES INCLUDED TWO CORSAIRS AND TWO WARHAWKS. THE TWO CORSAIR PILOTS, NAVY LIEUT.HOWARD BURRIS AND MARINE LIEUT.CHARLES TAYLOR (NO ADDRESSES) WERE RESCUED.

(THE HEADQUARTER'S COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THE LOSS OF SIX AMERICAN PLANES OVER RABAUL.)

FIRES WERE SEEN IN THE AIRFIELD'S REVETMENT AREAS AND SMOKE FROM ONE OF THE FIRES SOARED 1,500 FEET.

THE SAME DAY 30 LIBERATORS ESCORTED BY MORE THAN 50 FIGHTERS DROPPED 50,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS ON LAKUNAI'S SUPPLY CONCENTRATIONS. THIRTY JAPANESE FIGHTERS TOOK THE AIR, BUT KEPT THEIR DISTANCE. ALL OUR PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

JAN 30 1944

THE FIRST NIGHT BOMBING ATTACK BY P-38'S ON RABAUL WAS MADE JAN. 22-23, THE 13TH AIRFORCE ANNOUNCED. PLANES PILOTED BY CAPT.EMERSON BARKER, BLOOMFIELD, N.D., AND SECOND LIEUT. DORVAL D.BROWN, MINNEAPOLIS, WHO VOLUNTEERED FOR THE ATTACK, CAME IN ON THE JAP BASE FROM LOW LEVEL AND DESPITE HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND SEARCHLIGHTS SCORED HITS WITH THOUSAND POUND BOMBS.

BY CHARLES MCMURTRY

PEARL HARBOR, JAN 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NAVY HONORS ARE COMING IN QUICK SUCCESSION TO "THE CHIEF," FIGHTING INDIAN SKIPPR OF AIR-CRAFT CARRIERS IN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

JAN 30 1944

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CAPT.JOSEPH J.CLARK,

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OF CHELSEA, OKLA., AND THE FIRST INDIAN APPOINTED TO ANNAPOLIS, HAS BEEN COMMENDED FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS SHIP.

TWO DAYS EARLIER, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT NOMINATED "THE CHIEF"FOR A REAR ADMIRALCY AND MENTIONED THAT HE HAD BEEN EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF A CARRIER IN RAIDS ON THE GILBERT AND MARSHALL ISLANDS---PRESUMABLY IN FEBRUARY, 1942.

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SINCE THAT TIME, CAPT.CLARK HAS COMMISSIONED A CARRIER AND CROSSED THE ATLANTIC TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INVASION OF SICILY; AND SKIPPERED ANOTHER IN THE PACIFIC AUG.31, 1943, WHEN 75 PER CENT DESTRUCTION OF JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS ON MARCUS ISLAND WAS REPORTED.

CLARK, DEEPLY TAN, SLIGHT, AND AT 50 ENERGETIC AND SPRINGY, HAS HIS OWN PLAN TO HURRY THE WAR:

"TELL THE JAPS WHEN AND WHERE WE'LL STRIKE--THE EXACT HOUR--AND INVITE THEM TO COME OUT. FI THEY DO, WE'LL WIPE OUT THEIR FLEET. THEN WE CAN STEAM INTO TOKYO AND KNOCK OUT JAPAN."

AMONG SUPPORTERS OF HIS PLAN IS COMDR.JAMES FLATLEY, NOW CONSULTING WITH NAVAL STRATEGISTS IN WASHINGTON. COMMANDER FLATLEY RODE CLARK'S CARRIER TO MARCUS, OBSERVED THE BOMBARDMENT UNTIL HIS PLANE WAS CRIPPLED, THEN GOT ANOTHER PLANE AND RESUMED HIS ASSIGNMENT.

EWEWWPCW

F WILLIAM HIPPLE

JAN 30 1944

(ADVANCE)-PEARL HARBOR, JAN 30-(AP)-JAPAN'S VITAL INVASION-MENACED MARSHALL ISLANDS, SOME OF WHOSE BASES ALREADY HAVE BEEN 60 TO 80 PER CENT WIPED OUT BY DAILY AIR RAIDS, WERE ATTACKED HEAVILY SATURDAY BY TORPEDO AND DIVE BOMBERS ROARING DOWN IN CONTINUOUS RELAYS FROM AIRCRAFT CARRIERS OF PACIFIC FLEET TASK FORCES.

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THE HURLING OF MASSED NAVAL AND AIR MIGHT AGAINST THESE MID-PACIFIC BASTIONS GUARDING THE WAY TO TRUK AND TOKYO WAS ANNOUNCED BRIEFLY BY ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ LAST NIGHT. DETAILED REPORTS FROM THE FLEET ON THE HIGHLY-SIGNIFICANT OPERATIONS WERE EXPECTED HOURLY.

(THE FACT PEARL HARBOR STAFF MEN WERE PERMITTED TO SAY THE DETAILS PROBABLY WOULD BE FORTHCOMING TODAY MAY BE CONSIDERED PERTINENT. USUALLY WHEN OPERATIONS ARE LOOSED BY TASK FORCES THAT ARE TO RETIRE FROM THE SCENE OF ACTION, A REQUIRED RADIO SILENCE TO SAFEGUARD THE FLEET MOVEMENTS RESULTS IN A DELAY OF A WEEK IN OBTAINING ADDITIONAL WORD).

ADMIRAL NIMITZ' 18-WORD ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT SAID:

"PACIFIC FLEET CARRIER TASK FORCES HAVE MADE ATTACKS ON MARSHALL ISLAND ATOLLS TODAY, INCLUDING TAROA, WOTJE AND KWAJALEIN."

REFERENCE TO "TASK FORCES" HINTED AT EMPLOYMENT OF A POWERFUL FLEET AND TO "ATTACKS" AT AN ASSAULT OF MAJOR DIMENSIONS. THE TASK FORCE OFFENSIVE, THE THIRD SUCH MADE AGAINST THE MARSHALLS DURING THE WAR, FOLLOWED 22 CONSECUTIVE DAYS OF RAIDING BY LAND-BASED PLANES OF THE SEVENTH ARMY AIRFORCE AND NAVAL PLANES OF FLEET WING TWO.

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THE TARGETS SPECIFIED BY ADMIRAL NIMITZ COMPRISE THE BIGGEST DEFENSES IN THE MARSHALLS. TAROA, AN AIRFIELD WITH TWO CONCRETE RUNWAYS, IS ON MALOELAP ATOLL WHERE JAPANESE AIR RESISTANCE HAS BEEN THE MOST INTENSE. IN CONSEQUENCE, NEARLY 100 ENEMY PLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED THERE.

KWAJALEIN, WHOSE 66 MILES MAKE IT THE LONGEST ATOLL IN THE WORLD, HAS A BIG AIR FIELD ON ROI ISLET WITH FOUR PAVED RUNWAYS AND ONE OF THE FINEST HARBORS IN THE MARSHALLS. TWENTY TWO JAPANESE SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED THERE AND 80 PLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED. #

PEARL HARBOR, JAN.29-(AP)-FACTS ABOUT MARSHALL ISLAND BASES WHICH WERE ATTACKED TODAY BY PLANES OF AN AMERICAN CARRIER TASK FORCE:

KWAJALEIN--66 MILES LONG AND 18 MILES WIDE; THE MAIN AIRFIELD, PROBABLY THE PRINCIPAL TARGET, IS ON ROI ISLET, HAVING FOUR PAVED RUNWAYS AND CAUSEWAYS WHICH PROVIDE TAXIWAY FOR THE DISPERSAL OF THE PLANES ON ADJOINING NAMUR ISLET; ALSO HAS A SEAPLANE BASE AT KWAJALEIN ISLET; HARBOR ONE OF BEST IN MARSHALLS.

WOTJE--26 MILES LONG AND ABOUT 11 MILES WIDE; HAS AIRFIELD ON WOTJE ISLET APPROXIMATELY 5,000 FEET LONG; ALSO ACTIVE SEAPLANE BASE.

MALOELAP--TAROA AIRFIELD HAS TWO CONCRETE RUNWAYS, HANGARS, REPAIR SHOPS, MANY BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS FOR STORAGE OF AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES; SUCH AREAS PROBABLY WERE SET AFIRE BY THE HEAVY CONCENTRATED BOMBING POWER OF CARRIER PLANES IN CONTINUAL RELAYS.

GM1059PCW

BY PAUL BEAM

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

(ADVANCE)..AN ADVANCED 7TH AAF BASE, CENTRAL PACIFIC, JAN.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-EVERY BOMB STRUCK THE TARGET AREA AS 7TH AAF DIVE-BOMBERS HIT JAPANESE SHORE INSTALLATIONS OF EMIDJ AND TMIET ISLANDS ON JALUIT ATOLL OF THE MARSHALL GROUP IN A REVENGE MISSION YESTERDAY, MAJ.LEONARD T.RAMSEY, LARCHMONT, N.Y., REPORTED.

THREE FIRES WRE LEFT BLAZING, AND P40'S ACCOMPANYING THE BOMBERS STRAFED ANTIAIRCRAFT INSTALLATIONS, FIRED AN ENEMY CORVETTE AND STRAFED A LANDING BOAT AND SCHOONER IN TMIET LAGOON.

MAJOR RAMSEY HAD BEEN SQUADRON COMMANDER ONLY THREE DAYS WHEN HE LED THIS STRIKE TO AVENGE THE DEATH OF THE FORMER COMMANDER, KILLED IN AN EARLIER RAID ON JALUIT.

"TWO FIRES WERE STARTED ON EMIDJ AND A THIRD, VISIBLE 20 MILES, WAS SET OFF BY OUR BOMBS ON TMIET," RAMSEY SAID. "SMOKE WENT UP 2,000 FEET, APPARENTLY FROM BURNING OIL STORAGE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 9 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, JAN.29).

GM722PCW

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, JAN.29-(AP)-A CRITICAL MATCH SHORTAGE HAS DEVELOPED IN VENEZUELA AND VIRTUALLY ALL STORES ARE DISPLAYING THE SIGN "NO HAY." THERE IS NONE).

PRICES HAVE SKYROCKETED TO AS HIGH AS 25 CENTIMOS (ABOUT SEVEN AND A HALF CENTS) FOR A BOX THAT COSTS A PENNY IN THE UNITED STATES. THE MOST LOGICAL EXPLANATION OF THE SHORTAGE IS THAT SHIPMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN DELAYED.

EV534AEW

NEW YORK, JAN 29-(AP)-BRITAIN'S TRADITIONAL LEFT-HAND-SIDE OF THE ROAD DRIVING MAY BE ON ITS WAY OUT--WITH SOME CREDIT DUE TO "AMERICAN COWBOYS."

SPENCER MILLER, JR., NEW JERSEY HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER WHO JUST RETURNED FROM ENGLAND, SAID THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT WOULD RECOMMEND RIGHT-HAND-SIDE DRIVING AS A POST-WAR PROJECT.

THE MOVE WAS CONTEMPLATED "PARTLY ON ACCOUNT OF AMERICAN COWBOYS," HE SAID.

--DASH--

30.24 — 12273

NEW YORK,JAN.29-(AP)-THE SPANISH EFE AGENCY SAID TONIGHT IN A DISPATCH TO THE SPANISH PRESS THAT GEN. ESTEBAN INFANTES, COMMANDER OF THE SPANISH BLUE DIVISION, HAD ARRIVED IN GIJON FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

SPAIN HAS ANNOUNCED DISBANDMENT OF THE UNIT, BUT THE MOSCOW RADIO HAS CHARGED THAT IT HAS BEEN RE-FORMED INTO A SPANISH LEGION STILL FIGHTING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT AT THE SIDE OF THE GERMANS. THE RUSSIAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ON THURSDAY REPORTED THAT "OUR UNITS INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES ON THE SPANISH LEGION" AND ADDED: "A LARGE NUMBER OF SPANISH SOLDIERS WAS TAKEN PRISONER."

TONIGHT'S EFE WIRELESS DISPATCH WAS REPORTED BY BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

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HW1211AEW

NEW YORK,JAN.29-(AP)-THE HUNGARIAN RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS SAID TODAY TWO RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS HAD SHELLED NAZI POSITIONS AND THE ROAD LEADING TO THE ESTONIAN PORT OF NARVA ON THE GULF OF FINLAND.

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NEW YORK, JAN 29-(AP)-BRITISH POST-WAR PLANS INCLUDE THE BUILDING OF 4,000,000 NEW HOMES IN A 10-YEAR PERIOD AFTER THE WAR AND A TREMENDOUS ROADBUILDING PROGRAM, NEW JERSEY COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS SPENCER MILLER, JR., SAID TODAY.

"EUROPE MAY TURN OUT TO BE THE NEW WORLD AND WE THE OLD WORLD," HE SAID, ASSERTING THAT ENGLAND'S POST-WAR PLANNING IS CHARACTERIZED BY "AN AWARENESS THAT THEY ARE IN THE MIDST OF A SOCIAL REVOLUTION."

MILLER, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A TRIP TO ENGLAND, SPOKE AT A CONFERENCE HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CITIZENS' HOUSING COUNCIL OF NEW YORK.

DY1246AEW

30.24 — 12273

NEW YORK, JAN 29-(AP)-NBC CORRESPONDENT PAUL ARCHINARD, IN A BROADCAST FROM BERN, SWITZERLAND, TODAY QUOTED THE JOURNAL DE GENEVE AS SAYING THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER, GESTAPO CHIEFTAIN, POSSIBLY HAD BEEN EXECUTED BECAUSE OF AMBITIONS TO REPLACE ADOLF HITLER.

ARCHINARD QUOTED THE PAPER AS SAYING THAT HIMMLER HAD BEEN REPLACED AS INTERIOR MINISTER BY MARTIN BORMANN, CHIEF OF HITLER'S PRIVATE CHANCELLORY, AND THAT REPORTS OF HIS EXECUTION "AGREE WITH RECENT RUMORS THAT A BRUTAL ELIMINATION OF THE FUEHRER WAS BEING PLANNED."

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM BERN LAST NIGHT QUOTED THE PAPER AS SAYING HIMMLER RETAINED THE TITLE OF MINISTER OF INTERIOR BUT THAT BORMANN HAD TAKEN OVER MOST OF THE FUNCTIONS AND THAT HIMMLER'S PRESTIGE HAD DECLINED.

NEW YORK, JAN.29-(AP)-THE ONLY JAPANESE REACTION SO FAR TO CHARGES IN THE UNITED STATES OF NIPPONESE ATROCITIES AGAINST WAR PRISONERS HAS BEEN A TOKYO BROADCAST TERMING THEM "A MERE RECURRENCE OF THE ENEMY'S VICIOUS PROPAGANDA" THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION REPORTED TODAY.

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THE BROADCAST DECLARED THAT "COMPETENT MILITARY QUARTERS" IN TOKYO REPLIED TO THE ANNOUNCEMENTS WITH CHARGES OF "BESTIAL ACTS OF TERRORISM AND INHUMANITY REPEATEDLY PERPETRATED BY THE ENEMY," INCLUDING ALLEGED AMERICAN ATTACKS ON HOSPITAL SHIPS.

TOKYO, IN ANOTHER BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, URGED AMERICANS TO JOIN "A PEACE FOR THE WORLD CLUB," AND SAID PRISONERS IN INTERNMENT CAMPS WERE "LONELY."

NEW YORK,JAN.29-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT SIX U.S. BOMBERS RAIDED NAURU ISLAND, WEST OF THE GILBERTS, YESTERDAY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE DROVE OFF THE RAIDERS AND "NO DAMAGE WAS CAUSED TO OUR POSITIONS."

JAN 30 1944

EV532AEW

NEW YORK, JAN 29-(AP)-THE THREE ARMY OFFICERS WHO ESCAPED TO TELL THE WORLD OF JAPANESE ATROCITIES TO WAR PRISONERS IN THE PHILIPPINES DID SO WITH THE HELP OF TWO CONVICTS, PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON WAS QUOTED BY THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM AS SAYING TONIGHT.

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ROYAL ARCH GUNNISON, AN MBS COMMENTATOR RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE PHILIPPINES ABOARD THE DIPLOMATIC SHIP GRIPSHOLM, QUOTED QUEZON AS SAYING IN AN INTERVIEW THAT "IT WAS TWO FILIPINOS WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED TO MANY YEARS IMPRISONMENT WHO HELPED THE THREE OFFICERS TO ESCAPE."

"WHEN I LEARNED OF THE DEEDS OF THESE FILIPINOS," QUEZON WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "I GRANTED THEM ABSOLUTE PARDONS. . . . . FILIPINOS WILL NEVER FORGET NOR FIGIVE THE SAVAGE TREATMENT WHICH WAR PRISONERS, AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS, HAVE RECEIVED AT THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE."

DY1240AEW

NEW ORLEANS, JAN 29-(AP)-A 20-YEAR-OLD NAVY GUNNER WHO "WAS HIT IN THE HEAD BY SHRAPNEL SO MUCH THAT "MY HELMET WAS CUT ALL TO PIECES," TODAY RECOUNTED A STORY OF HORROR AND HEROISM WHEN NAZI BOMBERS STRUCK A "PEARL HARBOR" HAYMAKER DEC. 1 AT BARI, ITALY. JAN 30 1944

HERO OF HIS HEROES' TALE WAS A YOUNG NAVY ENSIGN, SKIPPER OF AN ARMED GUARD CREW, WHOSE LAST WORDS WERE: "I'VE GOT A THREE-MONTHS OLD BABY AT HOME. I CERTAINLY WOULD LIKE TO SEE MY BABY."

THE ENSIGN WAS RAY VISOLE, 505 WEST DOVER COURT, DAVENPORT, IA.; THE GUNNER, S/1 STANLEY BISHOP, 5452 CANTON ST., DETROIT, MICH.

BISHOP'S STORY, TOLD AT THE ARMED GUARD CENTER HERE TODAY:

"I WAS SITTING IN THE MESSHALL WRITING A LETTER HOME. ALL OF A SUDDEN THE GENERAL ALARM SOUNDED, AND GUNS BEGAN TO GO OFF. I DROPPED MY PEN AND TORE UP TO MY GUN STATION ON THE BRIDGE. THE SKY WAS FULL OF TRACER AND FLARES AND EXPLODING SHELLS, AND IT LOOKED JUST LIKE THE FOURTH OF JULY.

"THE FIRST STICK OF BOMBS PLUNKED ABOUT 100 YARDS AWAY STRIKING A NEARBY VESSEL WHICH EXPLODED AND SANK.

"THERE WAS A HEAVY JAR AND A WAVE OF HEAT. THEN THERE WERE EXPLOSIONS ALL AROUND US. THE SHIP NEXT TO US WAS BURNING.

"I GOT OUT ABOUT 400 ROUNDS OF A 20 MILLIMETER GUN BEFORE AN ERUPTED SHELL JAMMED IT. THEN TWO OR THREE BOMBS HIT OUR SHIP.

"ONE BOMB KILLED THE MAN STANDING NEXT TO ME, AND BLEW ME OFF MY FEET. THE AIR WAS FULL OF FLYING SPLINTERS AND STUFF, AND A COUPLE OF GERMAN PLANES WERE STRAFING.

"AFTER THE SHIP WAS HIT, I WENT BELOW TO HELP BRING UP THE WOUNDED. PRACTICALLY EVERYBODY IN THE CREW WAS EITHER DAZED OR HURT BAD.

"ENSIGN VISOLE WAS SHOT ALL TO PIECES, AND HARDLY ABLE TO STAND UP, BUT HE WAS IN CONTROL ALL THE TIME. REELING ALL OVER THE DECK, HE WAS GIVING ORDERS, AND HELPING WITH THE WOUNDED.

"WE WRAPPED UP THE INJURED, BUT 'EM IN THE BOAT AND LOWERED HER INTO THE WATER. ALL THE MEN WHO HAD LIFE JACKETS JUST WENT OVER THE SIDE. WE ROWED OVER TO THE SEAWALL AND THEN WE FOUND WE WERE TRAPPED THERE BY FIRE BETWEEN US AND SHORE.

"ENSIGN VISOLE, HARDLY ABLE TO STAND UP, WENT UP AND DOWN THAT